

enemy of the two—and that because of his assumed candor and hypocritical expressions of good will towards these institutions. This shall be apparent from an analysis of his Report, and of his arguments in favor of the School Law "as it is."

Of this "Report" the greater part is taken up with a review of the Irish National system; and the refutation of some imaginary opponent, or man of straw, suspected strongly by the Rev. Mr. Ryerson of a design to substitute the Irish system, for that which now obtains in Upper Canada. We do not propose to follow the reverend gentleman throughout this dreary controversy; because, whatever may have been the case with others, the TRUE WITNESS has never espoused the cause against which the Chief Superintendent protests; and because, whatever changes our Canadian system may yet undergo, we do not think that there is the slightest probability of its being assimilated to the Irish system. We shall content ourselves therefore for the present with laying before our readers the most striking features of the educational statistics of Upper Canada; together with the Rev. Mr. Ryerson's comments thereupon. From these it shall be evident, that, though his mode of expressing his opposition to Separate Schools may have slightly varied, his opposition to these institutions is still as bitter as ever.

To understand these statistics, it must be premised that is a ridiculous misnomer to apply the term "Common" to the school system that actually obtains in Upper Canada. That system is not the "Common" system, but rather a very imperfect form of the "Denominational" system; there being as yet only two Denominations recognised by the State, viz. Protestants and Catholics. The former are by far the more numerous; and to their schools is, in ordinary conversation, though erroneously, applied the term "Common;" whilst the Catholic schools are simply designated "Separate Schools." To avoid confusion, however, we shall speak of the former simply as Protestant schools, and of the latter as Catholic schools; for by so doing we shall not only be giving to them respectively, their appropriate designations, but we shall thereby put the merits and demerits of the actual system more prominently before the eyes of our readers.

The total number then of "Common" or rather of elementary Protestant Schools in Upper Canada in operation during the year 1857 (and reported) was 3,731; the number of children attending thereat during the same period was—boys, 150,029, girls, 122,608. Total of children attending Protestant schools—272,637.

For the support of these schools the total receipts in 1857 amounted to £323,604, 1s. 7d.; and the amount of the Legislative School Grant apportioned to the Municipalities in aid of those Schools was £32,951, 13s. 4d. The total expenditure was £303 10s. 10d.; the greater part of which, with the exception of between Thirty and Forty thousand pounds, was raised by compulsory taxation, levied upon Catholics as well as Protestants.

Of Catholic, or Separate Schools there were in operation during the same period only 100, attended by 9,964 pupils; in the receipt of, and expending the sum of £8,092, 2s. 3d.; of which £2,128, 15s. 10d. was the amount of aid received from the State in the form of a share of the Legislative School Grant. In other words, whilst the State contributes directly to the support of the Protestant Schools of Upper Canada the sum of £32,951, 13s. 4d., the Catholics—who in point of numbers are about one fifth of the whole population—receive only about one fifteenth of the sum allotted to their Protestant fellow-citizens; for whose schools they are, moreover, taxed in a considerable annual sum. It is this pleasant and equitable arrangement that the Rev. Mr. Ryerson is so anxious to maintain inviolate.

It will of course be said that Catholics share in the Legislative School Grant in proportion to the number of children of their faith attending Catholic schools; and that they have but to increase the number of those schools and of the pupils attending them, to be entitled to a larger share of the public monies. But this is precisely what Catholics desire to do, but are in a great measure prevented from doing, by the iniquitous obstacles thrown in their way by the law "as it is;" and the agitation for an amendment of that law proceeds from a desire to get rid of those obstacles, for which we are indebted to our liberal Ministry, and their master, the Rev. Superintendent of Education.

That the small number of Catholic schools in operation in Upper Canada proceeds, not from the indifference or ill will of the Catholic body towards those schools, is apparent from the strenuous efforts that have been made to increase the number of Catholic schools, and the success that has attended those efforts. It appears from the Report before us, that in 1856 there were but

81 Catholic schools in Upper Canada, with a school attendance of 7,210, and receiving from the Legislative School Grant the sum of £1,398 13s. 1d. Comparing these figures with the school statistics of 1857, we find in the number of schools an increase of 19—or 25 per cent.; and in the number of pupils an increase of 2,754, or nearly about the same as in the number of schools. These facts, coupled with the other fact admitted—nay insisted upon—by the Rev. Mr. Ryerson, that Catholic or Separate Schools cannot be established or kept open without imposing great burdens and pecuniary disadvantages on their supporters, are an ample reply to the insinuations of those who would fain persuade us that the Catholic laity of Upper Canada are indifferent, if not averse, to the separate or Catholic school system; and that the agitation in its favor is entirely the work of a few grasping and ambitious Ecclesiastics, desirous of keeping their people in ignorance.

Having seen then what is the actual value of the "law as it is" to the Catholics of Upper Canada;—that it means 100 Catholic schools for a Catholic population of nearly 200,000 souls; and an assistance from Government to the amount of £2,085 15s. 10d., against a sum of £32,951 13s. 4d. given by the government to the schools of their Protestant neighbors, we are in a position to judge what amount of gratitude we, Catholics, owe to those who, like the Rev. Mr. Ryerson, and the members of the present Ministry and their Parliamentary supporters, insist upon maintaining the law "as it is." But in order still better to appreciate the claims these gentlemen have upon our gratitude, and continued political support, we must examine the arguments urged in the official document before us, for not repealing the clauses of the School Law authorising the establishment of Catholic schools. This however we must postpone till our next issue.

"RELATIONS DES JESUITES."—We have received, and return our thanks for three volumes of this invaluable work, published under the auspices of the Canadian Government; to which in this instance, men of all parties will unite in awarding the praise that is due. These "Relations" are in substance the history of the early days of Canada; and give us the most vivid and faithful representation of the country at the period of its first settlement, and the condition, social and religious, of the aboriginal races of this portion of North America. The Jesuit, armed only with his crucifix, went forth into the wilderness to preach the doctrines of Christ, and as the pioneer of civilization whose blessings he imparted to the Red Man; whilst to Europe, through the "Relations" he gave the results of his long years of careful and enlightened observations on the physical and moral aspects of those regions whither his obligations as a faithful soldier of the Cross had led him; thus rendering incalculable service to the cause of science, civilization and Christianity. In the Jesuit Missionary was realized the *beau-ideal* of the Knight-errant, of the *preux chevalier*, sans peur et sans reproche.

By giving their encouragement to the publication before us, the Canadian Government have also conferred a great and permanent service upon our Canadian literature; and we trust that the names of the zealous gentlemen who have assiduously contributed towards the accomplishment of this great work—M. L'Abbe Plante of Quebec, M. L'Abbe Blais of Maskinonge, M. L'Abbe Ferland of Quebec, M. L'Abbe Lavergne, of Quebec, M. M. F. B. Faribault, H. De Courcy, T. M. Shea and F. Parkman—may long be held in honor. The manner in which the work is printed is highly creditable to the publishers.

MONTALEMBERT'S ESSAY ON THE COLONIAL POLICY OF ENGLAND.—A translation of this remarkable work, which from the prosecution of its illustrious author has obtained a world-wide reputation, has just been issued in a cheap and elegant form for the use of the Canadian public, by Messrs. Lovell & Gibson of Toronto, and John Lovell of Montreal. The same publishers have also issued "An Alphabetical Index to the Laws of Canada," which will be found a great help to the student and the historian.

"L'ECHO DU CABINET DE LECTURE PAROISSIAL."—This is the title of a new journal, in the French language, and very handsomely printed on good paper. Its main design is to reproduce and lay before the public the debates in the proceedings of, and lectures delivered before, the *Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial*; but it will contain also articles, original and selected, upon other topics.

The *Echo* will not be a political journal, but will of course be conducted upon strictly Catholic principles, taking for its motto the words, "*Religion et Patrie*." Our new cotemporary will we hope accept from us the compliments of the season; and will believe us sincere in wishing him a happy New Year—and many of them.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received a communication in which the writer wishes to be informed—whether it be true that one of our City Representatives is a subscriber to the funds of the Wesleyan Missionary Society?—In reply we would beg our correspondent to bear in mind that omniscience is not an attribute of editors of newspapers, whether dailies or weeklies; and that therefore he must be content with our assurance that we *know* nothing, and have *heard* nothing about the matter by him alluded to. At the same time, seeing that one of our City Members is a Protestant, and has an undoubted right to dispose of his money as he pleases, without consulting the editor of the TRUE WITNESS, or any of its correspondents upon the subject, we think it by no means improbable that the rumour referred to in our friends communication is substantially correct. For further information on the subject, we would refer our correspondent to the City Members themselves.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, GRIFFINTOWN.

We would remind our readers in Montreal that the new organ, built by Mr. Warren for St. Ann's Church, will be inaugurated on Sunday next. The occasion is one of great interest;—and we have no doubt but a large number of our Irish citizens will be present. However interested parties may sneer at the good people of Griffintown, they have many claims on their brethren and fellow-countrymen at least; and this will afford an opportunity of showing the interest we take in their spiritual and temporal affairs. Incalculable good is being effected in that quarter of the city; silently and steadily the work of improvement is going on there from day to day; and the extent of this social and moral improvement cannot be better ascertained than by an occasional visit to the beautiful church where they assemble for worship. Their piety has already done much to decorate the interior of the sacred edifice; and the fine organ, whose majestic tones we are now invited to hear for the first time, will be creditable not only to the congregation of St. Ann's Church, but to all the Irish Catholics of the city. It is to be hoped, then, that they will testify their interest in the matter by assisting in crowds at the interesting ceremony of Sunday next, and contributing each their mite towards paying for the organ; for which purpose a Collection will be taken up. Those who cannot be present may send their donations to the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, Pastor of the Church.

High Mass will commence at nine o'clock.—It will be celebrated by the Rev. Superior of the Seminary; and a sermon will be delivered, suitable to the occasion. Mrs. Unsworth and her accomplished daughter, Miss A. Unsworth, assisted by the efficient choir, will sing at Mass.

Nos. 4 and 5 Volunteer Rifle Companies will attend with their excellent band.

A Committee of gentlemen have kindly undertaken to provide accommodation for strangers; so that nothing will be wanting to the general comfort and convenience.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.—Though but a few days have elapsed since the destruction of this noble and beautiful edifice, we have it already in our power to announce that, in no wise disheartened by the calamity that has fallen upon them, the citizens of the district in which the Church was situated are busy preparing for its reconstruction. A deputation has waited on the Reverend Superior of the Seminary to consult him as to the best means to be adopted under the existing circumstances; and we have no doubt but that under the auspices of the venerable Society to whom all the Catholics of Montreal are so deeply indebted, the St. James' Church will soon rise from its ashes, in all its former beauty and magnificence.

BAZAAR IN AID OF THE SALLE D'ASILE.—We have already spoken of this most valuable institution; and we would now call our readers' attention to, and earnestly invite their attendance at, the Bazaar which will be held during the ensuing week at the St. Joseph Convent in the St. Antoine Suburbs; and whose proceeds are to be devoted to defraying the cost of the building.

The Bazaar will open on Monday next, and every day during the week at 3 p.m., and will be kept open till 10 p.m. Persons desirous of attending will be admitted by tickets, or the payment of a sevenpence half-penny at the door.—The different objects to be sold or raffled for during the Bazaar are suited to every taste, and are well worthy of a visit from our charitable citizens; who moreover at 3-30 p.m. of each day may have the pleasure of witnessing the class exercises of the little children under the care of the Sisters in charge of the "Salle D'Asile."

We would direct attention to the announcement of the Annual Soiree of the St. Patrick's Society for the evening of Tuesday next, at the City Concert Hall. The admirable arrangements of the St. Patrick's Society for the entertainment of their guests are so well known that we need not dwell upon them, nor upon the other attractions of a St. Patrick's Soiree. We shall only add that the proceeds are to be devoted to charitable purposes; and that we have every reason to believe that our fellow-citizens, and above all our fair citizenesses will make it a point of honor to attend in large numbers.

The Treasurer of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum acknowledges, with thanks, a donation of Three Hundred Dollars from the City and District Savings' Bank.

On Tuesday forenoon a fire broke out in M. Poinseault's house in St. Catherine street.—Owing to the intensity of the cold, the exertions of the firemen, who worked most nobly, were unable to save the building, but the greater part of its contents were rescued from the flames.

The cold of the last week has been most severe; indeed almost unprecedented in Canadian annals.—With a keen northerly wind, the mercury for several days indicated a degree of cold varying from—25° Fahr. to 36°. In exposed situations, we have heard of still greater degrees of cold having been registered.

The sufferings of the poor must have been most acute, and will no doubt attract the attention of our fellow-citizens of all denominations.

OUR POLITICAL POSITION.

TO THE CATHOLICS OF UPPER CANADA.

(Continued from True Witness of the 17th ult.)

But if, Gentlemen, you are conscientiously bound as honest men and good citizens, to oppose the present Ministry on account of their dishonesty and corruption, you are in a much greater degree bound, as conscientious Catholics, to oppose them on account of their *unborn hostility* to your religion. As men and citizens, you are bound to support honest men only; and as Catholics and members of a religious body, you are bound to support those only who will guarantee you the unrestricted exercise of your conscientious convictions. To act otherwise were to band yourselves with the enemies of your religion; and you need not be told, Gentlemen, that that were the gravest crime of which man could be guilty. The traitor to his country is the most loathsome and detestable of men; but the traitor to his God is equalled only by the devil himself. If then you would not receive the

thirty pieces of silver—the price of blood—if you would not emulate the example of that arch-fiend, who, whilst he sat at his divine Master, was yet plotting his betrayal—you must oppose, by all lawful means in your power, the Ministry as at present constituted. For it is a fact beyond dispute that many of the members thereof, and most of their supporters, are members of that politico-religious society called Orangism, whose undisguised object is Protestant Ascendancy, and the consequent restriction, if not suppression, of Catholicity. It becomes as impossible therefore for you, as conscientious Catholics, to give them the slightest support, as it would be for you to subsidize the maligners and calumniators of our holy faith.

And not only as Catholics is it impossible for you to give them your support; but as honest citizens and members of a political body, you are bound to oppose them. For what confidence can you repose in them as fellow-citizens, when you know that they are members of a secret society? Do they not thereby immediately fall to the level of the midnight assassin? It matters not whether the object of their secrecy be against you or not. Supposing for a moment that their subversion were not (as you know too well it is) the subversion of your holy Religion, you would still be bound as citizens to discomfit them, to do all that lay in your power to destroy their secret organization. For the secrecy of their organization must be directed against some *real* interest in the State, otherwise it would be useless and unnecessary—it would be using the lever to lift a weight, which the single hand could lift; and if directed against any lawfully vested interest in the State, then, as honest citizens, you are bound to oppose it, because you are bound to support each and every lawfully vested interest of the community to which you belong.

And you know, Gentlemen, that not only are they members of a secret society,—they are more: they are sworn members,—sworn to preserve the secrets, whatever they may be, of the society. Now what does this amount to? It amounts to this: That either they consider the sanctity of an oath as superior to all other considerations, and consequently place themselves in a position in which it may be impossible for them to fulfil their duty to the State as good citizens; or they do not rightly consider the awful sanctity of an oath, and thereby place themselves in the danger of perjury themselves by preferring the public good to the obligation of their oath. To exemplify this. The oath taken, you all know, is not to divulge the secrets of the Society. Now suppose that in times of trouble, it became the resolution of the Society to rebel against the constituted authorities. Such a thing is not impossible. The *Downshire Protestant*, an official Orange paper, distinctly tells Lord Derby in its latest manifesto, that even should the Government endeavor to enforce the dissolution of the Orange body, they would not obey.

Now, under such circumstances as these, in what a dilemma an honest and conscientious man would find himself. He would know that, as a citizen, he could not remain cognizant of treason without divulging it to the proper authorities; and, as a conscientious man, who valued his oath, he would find himself bound by a most solemn obligation not to do so. He must, therefore, become either a perjurer, or a dishonest citizen. Now this you would do well to keep constantly in mind; because this fact alone demonstrates the utter unfitness of the present Ministry, constituted as it is in a great measure of Orangemen, for the slightest portion of trust; and much more, therefore, for the office of ruling and giving laws to a Province. For what confidence can be reposed in a man—what honor or honesty or conscience can remain in his breast—who has degraded so low in the scale of degradation, as to take an oath to bind himself to keep secret what he knows not but it may be dishonest dishonorable, or sinful to conceal? To put oneself in the danger of doing a dishonest or dishonorable or sinful act, is as dishonest dishonorable or sinful as the act itself. The malice and degradation of mind required for both acts is equal. The Orangemen (Brothers McDonald & Co.) who put themselves in the danger of perjury or treason, are equal to the perjurer and the traitor. And who, gentlemen, will dare to say that the traitor and the perjurer are fit members of a Ministry whose duty it is to govern a Province of honest and loyal citizens.

A. U.

* But that there may be no mistake made, and no time thrown away that might be better employed, we clearly, emphatically, and distinctly declare that no act, or acts, of Lord Derby's Government can, or could, induce the Orange Society to betray the cause of Protestantism by dissolving itself.—*Downshire Protestant*.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Dalhousie Mills, A. McDonald, 10s; L'Orignal, J. Grant, £1 5s; Buckingham, Rev J. Brady, £2 10s; Alexandria, A. McKinnon, 5s; Longhboro, L. O'Reilly, 10s; South Mountain, J. Gavin, 10s; Rawdon, T. Coffey, 10s; St. Jerome, J. Carey 6s 3d; St. Cesaire, J. O'Haviland, 10s; Moore, J. Brady, £1 5s; Haldimand, D. Connolly, £1 5s; Isle Perreault, Rev Mr. Aubrey, 10s; New Glasgow, E. Carey, 5s; Sandfield, A. McDonald, £1 10s; Chatham, N. Steen, £1 5s; Pointe Claire, N. McNairy, 5s; Keenansville, Rev J. Pourret, 10s; Niagara, Col. M'Dougal, 12s 6d; Maitland, R. Fox, 10s; Calumet, F. X. Basdon, £2 10s; New Market, J. Ryan, 12s 6d; St. Anicet, J. Fian, 5s; Port Credit, A. McDonald, £1 7s 6d; Liver Beaudette, L. J. McLachlan, 5s; St. Laurent, J. Sartori, 3s 9d; Norwood, T. Murphy, £1; Groulx, P. McNaughton, 10s; Vienna, T. J. Appleton, 5s; Lansdowne, T. Cahill, 5s; St. Phillip, Rev L. J. Jovonvi, 5s; Three Rivers, Rev T. Toupin, 5s; Rawdon, R. B. Corcoran, 10s; Newbury Port, U.S., Rev H. Lennon, £2 5s; Chatham, A. Reame, 5s; Kingston, T. W. Harrington, £1 5s; Beaconsport, A. McDonald, £2 15s; Oro, J. Smith, 10s; Richmond, Rev S. Trahan, £1 15s; Durham, Rev Mr. Prince, £1 5s; Industry, Rev Mr. Mansuet, 10s; Kamouraska, W. Wilson, 5s.

Per Rev Mr. Tullin, Cobourg—Self, 10s; J. Hutton, 10s.

Per Rev Mr. Paradis, Frampton—Self, 12s 6d; J. Duff, 6s 3d; T. Fitzgerald, 12s 6d.

Per M. McEroy, West Ossage—Self, £1 1s 3d; T. Marshall, 18s 3d; J. Conway, 10s; E. Blanchfield 10s.

Per J. Doran, Ramsay—M. McDermott, 10s.

Per J. Heenan, Thorold—J. Moloney, 10s; S. Cain 10s.

Per Rev J. S. O'Connor, Cornwall—J. Donnan, 5s; Moulinette—O. Glancey, 10s.

Per Rev J. Chisholm, Alexandria—M. McDonald, 12s 6d; A. R. McDonald, 10s; J. T. Oshonut, 10s; D. Kennedy, 10s.

Per G. Rochou, Three Rivers—Rt Rev Dr Cook, £1 3s 9d; Mrs M. Hart, £2 10s; New Glasgow, O'Connor, £2 5s; E. Carey, 12s 6d; St. Jerome, Institute Canadian, 18s 9d; J. Carey, 6s 3d.

Per Rev Mr. Lalor, Picton—J. Power, 10s.

Per W. M. Hart, Lacolle—H. Barker, 10s.

Per J. Doran, Franktown—R. McDonald, £1 17s 6d.

Per A. McDonald, N. Lancaster—A. B. McDonald 6s 3d.

Per J. Ford, Prescott—J. Savage, 17s 6d; J. Dunn, 10s.

Per J. Roberts, Amherstburgh—Self, 10s; T. McGuire, 10s.

Per Rev G. A. Hay, St. Andrews—Capt J. McIntosh, £1 5s; J. J. McDonald, 10s; J. McPhail, 13s 6d; D. McDonald, S. M., 6s 3d; A. R. McGillis 11s 3d; P. Lynch, 6s 3d.

Per P. Furlong, Brockville—P. Fitzpatrick, 5s; J. M. Hugh, 5s; Lye, A. O'Neill, 5s.

We are glad to learn that Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer is having so large a sale in our city. We have every reason to believe it to be an almost never failing cure for pain, and as such is a medicine no family should be without.—*Montreal Pilot*. Sold by druggists and medicine dealers generally.

LAKE ST. PETER DIST.—We believe there is no doubt that the Government has come to a definite resolution to assume the debt incurred by deepening Lake St. Peter. The importance of this step to the trade of Montreal is very great. Rumor says, and we believe correctly, that the Lower Canada Ministers insisted on a definite resolution on this point at the time the Seat of Government policy was determined.—*Gazette*.

The following genuine trait of christian charity, we feel assured, will be perused with much gratification. It may serve as an evidence to the self approved bigotry of the West, that practical illustrations of a liberal Christian spirit may still be found among the Catholic peasantry of Lower Canada, unfettered by sectarian distinctions, or religious differences.—Towards the end of September, it will be remembered this section of the province was visited by a violent thunderstorm, and several accidents occurred in consequence in several different adjacent parts. In the Parish of St. John Chrysostome, the electric fluid struck a barn, which with all its contents was burnt to the ground. The barn was full of the abundant products of the late harvest, and in a few minutes the poor farmer was deprived of the fruits of his labour, and of almost all he possessed. The farmer was an industrious man, respected by his Franco-Canadian neighbors, and a Protestant in the midst of a R. Catholic population. His neighbors were simple minded men, however, who had but one thought on the occasion, to rally immediately to the assistance of their distressed friend. The cure of the parish placed himself at their head, and aided them with his advice and experience. In a short time a much larger quantity of grain, &c., than had been consumed, was freely contributed, and arrangements were made for rebuilding the barn. Such a fact speaks volumes in favour of the Lower Canadian peasantry and the spirit of their religious principles.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

Births.

In Montreal, on the 1st instant, Mrs. O. McGarvey, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 7th instant, at No. 5 Brunswick Street, Beaver Hall, Mrs. Charles W. Sharpley, of a son.

Died.

On the 21st December, 1858, at St. Johns, C. E., Mr. E. Gethins, merchant, aged 48 years.

On Sunday morning, January 2d, at the residence of his mother, in Williamstown, Daniel Heenan, Esq., Barrister and Attorney-at-Law. May his soul rest in peace.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

	January 11th, 1859.
Flour, per quintal	\$2.60 to \$2.80
Oatmeal, per do.	2.50 .. 2.60
Wheat, per minot.	30 .. 35
Oats, do.	44 .. 46
Barley, do.	50 .. 70
Peas, do.	80 .. 85
Beans, do.	0.90 .. 0.90
Blackwheat, do.	50 .. 55
Onions, per minot.	67 .. 80
Potatoes, per bag.	75 .. 80
Beef, per lb.	7 .. 15
Mutton, per quarter.	1.00 .. 1.15
Pork per 100 lbs. (in the carcass).	5.00 .. 5.50
Butter, Fresh, per lb.	25 .. 30
" Salt, per lb.	15 .. 16
Eggs, per doz.	18 .. 20
Cheese, per lb.	10 .. 15
Turkeys, per couple.	60 .. 2.00
Geese, do.	1.10 .. 1.20
Fowls, do.	30 .. 40
Hay, per 100 bbls.	5.50 .. 7.50
Straw, do.	3.50 .. 4.50
Asbes—Pots, per cwt.	5.70 .. 6.75
" Pearls, per do.	6.00 .. 6.50

IMMIGRATION.

PASSAGE CERTIFICATES, PER SABLE & SEARLE'S FIRST CLASS LINE of Packet Ships, from LIVERPOOL to

QUEBEC, NEW YORK, OR BOSTON, and also by STEAMSHIP from GALWAY, are now issued by the undersigned.

Rates and information will be furnished on application. All letters must be pre-paid.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., Agents, Montreal.

January 1859.

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL,

ADVOCATES,

No. 59 Little St. James Street.

PRIOR RYAN. HENRY VALLIERES DE ST. REAL.



THE GRAND ANNUAL SOIREE

OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY,

WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE CITY CONCERT HALL,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 18th, 1859.

Proceeds to be devoted to Charitable purposes.

REFRESHMENTS, of the choicest description, will be furnished by COMPAN.

PRINCE'S Splendid BRASS and QUADRILLE BANDS have been engaged for the occasion.

The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock.

Tickets of Admission—Gentlemen, 6s 3d; Ladies 3s 9d—including Refreshments; can be obtained from Members of the Committee, at the principal Music Stores, Hotels, and at the door.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, January 17th, at half-past SEVEN o'clock, to debate the question "Were England and France justified in espousing the cause of Turkey against Russia in the late Russian war."

By order, RICHARD MSHANE, Sec. Sec.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Provincial Parliament, at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate the St. Patrick's Literary Association.

THOS. J. WALSH, Recording Secretary.

Montreal, 12th January, 1859.