

We have taken up the Aylward case with the view of making political capital against the Ministry, and that the outcry against the Belleville tragedy originated with the Catholic press, we may be permitted to copy the following letter which appeared in the same extra of the Protestant Belleville Intelligence as that which gave an account of the execution of the 8th December.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer. TWO VICTIMS SACRIFICED BY THE PRESENT CABINET.

To the Electors of the County of Hastings.

Gentlemen,—Without reference to creed or politics, I implore of you not to give any countenance to any who will support the present Government. They do not deserve your support. They showed little regard to your numerous signed petitions, signed, as they were, by the leading men of all denominations in Town and County, including among the names attached thereto, Ministers of religion, of most all denominations, also members of Parliament, members of the Honourable Legislative Council, Magistrates, &c., which were sent to this Government, calling for mercy in accordance with the wish of the jury who strongly recommended them to the mercy of the executive.

There are but few cases, if any, on record of such cruel tragedy; but it appears the men in power show mercy and clemency from their counsils. I have no hesitation in saying that these poor unfortunate people are the victims of Puritanical and to the so-called liberal brawlers of Western Canada. No case on record where a poor man and his wife were doomed to death for defending themselves when attacked on their own premises.

Yon, intelligent freemen and heads of families, of all denominations assist in driving from power the present hard-hearted and unmerciful crew. You see what little notice, and what little regard this Junta in power took to the voice of these poor people's orphan children, although calling for mercy to save their only support in this world, their father and mother, but no mercy; place and power must be preserved the laws of the subject are little in their thoughts.

Even this so-called Liberal Government, and be it known to all who have a human heart beating within his bosom, that this so-called Liberal Government would not, and refused the poor unfortunate persons a respite for a few days to prepare them for eternity—which is all good men's aim—although signed by their own spiritual advisers; in addition to this, the petition was signed by the leading men of the town; and I must here remark that the Hon. Robt. Read is to be remembered by all humane people, who on all occasions was ready and willing to sign the petitions without any reservations. God will bless him.

An Elector.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Cornwall, March 2nd, 1863.

DEAR SIR,—As an illustration of the entrenched justice invariably dealt out by professed Liberals to all those who have the moral courage to controvert their peculiar views on any given subject, I may mention the fact that the subjoined communication was sent last week, to our local paper of the Reform, not Clear-Grit—stamp, in reply to some editorial comments in the previous number of that journal on "the case of the Aylwards." The letter of "Fairplay" explains itself, and I think, in a very temperate though firm spirit. Nevertheless, the writer thereof was given to understand afterwards, when he remonstrated in the proper quarter for his communication having been placed under the heading, "advertisement," that on no other conditions would it have been allowed to appear in the columns of that paper, except on the usual advertising terms! Was not that liberal treatment from the liberal conductor of a liberal newspaper?

Yours truly, A CATHOLIC.

[ADVERTISEMENT.] To the Editor of the "Freemholder."

Cornwall, Feb. 23rd, 1863.

DEAR SIR,—It would appear from the tenor of your remarks on the "case of the Aylwards" in your last issue, that you are under the impression that all those who subscribe to the opinion that those two unfortunate were unjustly condemned to death, are actuated by a spirit of opposition to the present government, and by the covert design of raising such a storm of indignation against them, as may eventually succeed in ousting them from office. Now, Sir, I beg to assure you that, in this idea, you are egregiously mistaken with regard to a multitude of cases. I think, Sir, you will hardly gaisay my assertion that I am a sincere friend of the Premier, and of his ministry taken as a whole, as any other individual of your acquaintance, and I would go as far as consistency of principle might allow me in order to keep them in power, whilst they continue to pursue their present independent and patriotic course towards the country at large; and yet I confess myself one of many, here and elsewhere, who are intimately convinced, after a careful perusal of all the facts connected with "the Aylward tragedy," that that ill-starred pair were harshly dealt with—in other words that neither of them ought to have undergone the penalty of death. I have not, I acknowledge, made use of a political microscope, nor invoked the aid of clairvoyance for the occasion. But I have quietly pondered over and compared with each other in all their bearings, both sides of the story from the commencement of the lamentable dispute between the Aylwards and the Munro's down to its sad finale; and nevertheless, I have utterly failed to discover, what you were pleased to state broadly in the article above referred to, that "the evidence showed the case to be one of peculiar barbarity," or that Chief Justice Draper was warranted in charging the jury to the effect that "the evidence left no room to doubt the willful and malicious nature of the murder." With all due respect for that high legal functionary, I presume to say that the weightiest sentences those culprits deserved was the Penitentiary for life. For I hold with many gentlemen of the long robe, whose legal opinion I value quite as much as that of the learned Chief Justice aforesaid, or of the Solicitor General West who watched the prosecution for the Crown, that the persecuted Aylward and his devoted wife were not guilty of murder in the strict sense of the term, and that manslaughter, which some respectable authorities consider to have been justifiable on the part of the latter on account of the peculiar circumstance in which she was actually placed, was their greatest offence, and I am perfectly satisfied that such will be the finding of the Parliamentary inquiry which report says will shortly be instituted into the whole affair. I must submit moreover, though without meaning the slightest offence to those who may be of a different opinion from myself on this painful subject, that I am at a loss to imagine how any calm reflecting mind, after reviewing the whole facts of the case, could arrive at any other conclusion than that unfortunate Aylwards suffered for their transgression, grievous though it may have been, beyond the requirements of Justice. And had I not already encroached upon your space further than was my intention, I could easily support my position by arguments drawn from sources unfavorable as well as favorable to the cause of the executed, as to whether the learned Judge who sentenced the pri-

soners to death on such one sided testimony, or the Executive, who permitted that iniquitous sentence to take its course, is responsible for the unjust destruction of life in this memorable case, I shall not wait to inquire now. In the first place, because it were a bootless inquiry at present, as those poor creatures have long since been buried into eternity, and cannot be recalled; and secondly, because I am decidedly opposed to mixing the matter up with politics; and I wish to treat it simply as a question of equal rights and justice before the law, both of which I contend were rudely violated in the case of the Aylwards. I shall merely add here my firm belief that if those poor victims of injustice were still in life, they would not now be subjected to the extreme penalty of death.

I am, sir, yours, FAIRPLAY.

It may pass amongst Englishmen as a refined species of amusement to invent hard names and base epithets for Ireland and the Irish; but it is one little calculated to inspire Irishmen with any very profound respect for England and her Protestant institutions, or to raise either her or those institutions in the estimation of the civilized nations of the earth. To call Irishmen "Yahoos" after Punch's elegant phraseology, may be all very witty according to a certain standard of wit; but is little calculated to promote brotherhood and mutual charity. We are accustomed to hear the middle ages blamed as barbarous, on account of the opprobrious epithets heaped upon the Jews in those ages; but if "modern civilization and liberalism" have improved in augit upon those ages, it is in their hatred of their fellow-men. The Jew of the Middle Ages was "a base dog" according to the polite phraseology of the times. Modern civilization having with Swift extended its knowledge of the animal kingdom has, extended its terminology likewise, and applies the name "Yahoo" to express its contempt of its fellows. "If we could only see ourselves as others see us," is an old aphorism; and as of individuals, so of ages. When some centuries hence these our days seen through the vista of ages shall appear "dark" to the curious student of antiquity; and when acts of barbarism, ever the most salient features of history, shall discover themselves with offensive prominence to his curious search, it will not be the least damning evidence against the civilization of this age, to find the most popular periodicals of the times racking their acknowledgedly fertile brains for opprobrious epithets and base names against their fellow-men. The Helotism of Ancient Greece—the Ghettoism of Medieval Europe are not more damning evidences against Hellenic and Medieval civilisation, than will be the Irish helotism and Ghettoism of modern England. Dogan-ism in America, and Yahoo-ism in England will go further to brand the age with barbarism than all its Science and learning and manufactures will be able to gain for it the credit of civilisation and refinement. Should some stray numbers of Punch be discovered palimpsested with mould and dust in the dark closets of some future Herculeum, the eager antiquary of future ages will draw therefrom some not too favourable conclusions as to the spirit of national enmity, religious toleration and political freedom of Protestant England.

England boasts that she is foremost in the race for true civil and religious liberty, and claims to have distanced all competitors. But let her take care—there is one rider creeping up behind—his young horse well in hand ready for the final burst. 'Twill be a sore thing for Englishmen when the white cap (of Austria) comes in before the blue. Louis Kossuth (if we may be allowed to exhume defunct political cats paws) made England ring with the grievances of Hungarian nationality, and John Bull was too stolid and too dull to discover the real point of the joke—to see that the Magyar was only poking fun at him. John is not quick at "a fortiore," and failed in consequence to see that the Hungarians tale of woe was pleasant sunshine and warm summer weather compared to Ireland's biting frost. It were pity for Ireland's cause, but that some Irish Chieftain, leaving his island home would make the antique cities of Catholic Austria ring with the blood curdling recital of Ireland's wrongs. What would Catholic Vienna, smarting under the unjust reproaches of England for her presumed harsh treatment of her Protestant inhabitants, say think you to this Church of England by law (and bayonets) Established in Ireland? What would the grave Austrians say of Ireland's perennial famines? What would be his estimate of our political Utopia with one member of our body politic rotting and withering away? The dead chained to the living would be but a mild comparison for Austrian keenness. 'Twere a rare subject this, for some Irish Magyar; may God grant us one in his own good time.

S.C.R.D.S.

To "ENQUIRER."—A Seat in the City Council, whether of Quebec or of Montreal, does not for a wonder carry with it the title of "Honorable," common and ridiculous though that title be throughout North America. Almost every man one meets, whether in the United States or in Canada, is an "Honorable," or a "General" at least; and we agree with Enquirer that a seat in the City Council should confer the honor, if honor indeed it be, as well as any other trumpety tenure of office. The whole thing however is a farce, and is the proper subject rather of a joke, than of any serious discussion.

It affords us very great pleasure to state that at the meeting of the Board of Examiners, held at the Court House in this City, on Monday last, Mr. J. J. Curran, B.C.L., was duly admitted to the Bar, after undergoing a very severe examination to a highly creditable manner; and the gentlemen of the Board congratulated him on his proficiency in the various branches of the law. We understand Mr. Curran intends to open an Office in a few days, and we heartily wish him success in his professional career.

We have a letter from Mill Town, St. Stephen's, New Brunswick, dated Sept. 19 h, 1863, with a remittance of three dollars, to which the writer has forgotten to sign his name.

ST. PETER'S PENCE.—The following important, and highly gratifying statement has been put forth by His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston:—

CIRCULAR. Kingston, 24th Feb. 1863. Rev. and Dear Sir—I have the pleasure to send you the statement of monies received during the year 1862 from the different Missions of the Diocese for the Saint Peter's Pence Association.

You will perceive that in a good number of the Missions the first collection was not taken up in March last. This was owing to the late period at which the Pastoral establishing the Saint Peter's Association was issued, which, in many cases, rendered it impossible to have the collection taken up at the time appointed.

The total amount received is \$1500 72; a very satisfactory proof that the Saint Peter's Association has taken root among our good Catholics, and that the love of the Holy Father is deeply seated in their hearts. No doubt the offering for 1863 will be much larger than that of the past year, as the Association is now organized, and the feelings of the people are warmly enlisted in favor of the Holy See. But a few words from you will be sufficient to make every Catholic do that which all should consider a sacred duty.

The sum required to become a member of the Saint Peter's Association is so exceedingly small that the very poorest among us can afford to enrol themselves as members. The success of the Association does not so much depend on the largeness of the amount subscribed by each individual, as on the large number of the contributors. Let every Catholic give a little, let all contribute and the offering will be a large one, in every way worthy of the cause for which it is made.

A very simple statement will make this evident. There are in the Diocese of Kingston close upon 90,000 Catholics. Now if we suppose that each person gives 5 cents, this would amount annually to \$4,500. If it is true that we cannot expect every one will contribute; but it is equally true that but very few will content themselves with offering five cents. From this it is clear that although we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the results of the year just passed, we must not rest satisfied with what has been done, but make new efforts to bring the Association to that position it should occupy. If we but do our duty, (and who will not do it in such a cause?) we will more than double the amount contributed this year.

I request, Rev. and Dear Sir, that you will use all your influence to promote this holy work. You are acquainted with all the events transpiring in Italy; you know the constant and violent efforts which are being continually renewed by the revolutionary and Anti-Catholic party against the Church of God. I need not remind you of the pressing wants of the Holy Father, and the strong claims which he has to the sympathy of every Catholic heart. I feel confident you will neglect nothing to incite your people to contribute to the fund, and make the offering what it ought to be.

You will please read to the people of your Mission the accompanying statement of the sums received from the different parts of the Diocese. It will be pleasing to them to learn what has been done elsewhere; and at the same time, it will be for many an incentive to perform their duty with more zeal, and to display a greater amount of generosity. A similar statement of all monies received for the Saint Peter's Association shall be sent you in the course of next July, and I shall have the same published in some of the Catholic newspapers.

You will have the kindness to transmit at your earliest convenience, the amount of the collection of St. Peter's Pence, which according to the terms of the Pastoral, is to be taken up in the month of March.

I remain, Reverend and Dear Sir, Yours sincerely in Christ, E. J., Bp. of Kingston.

Amounts received during the year 1862 from the different Missions of the Diocese of Kingston, for the Saint Peter's Pence.

Table with columns: MISSIONS, MARCH, SEPT, TOTAL. Lists various missions and their contributions.

PROGRAMME OF PROCESSION ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The following will be the route of the Procession on St. Patrick's Day:— The Procession will form in front of the St. Patrick's Hall, Bonaventure Building, at 8 o'clock sharp, and thence proceed through Great St. James, Biliary and Laganchetiere Streets to the St. Patrick's Church.

After Divine Service, the Procession will re-form in Alexander Street, and proceed through Craig, St. Antoine, Mountain, and M'Corde Streets to the St. Ann's Church; passing the St. Ann's Church, the Procession will march through Wellington, M'Gill, and Notre Dame Streets to the French Square; and return through Great St. James' Street to the St. Patrick's Hall.

We will publish in our next issue the Programme of the Procession. We have appointed L. P. Fontaine & Co., as our sole advertising Agents for New York.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW. Leonard Scott, New York; B. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The January number of this well known periodical is perhaps open to the objection of being somewhat unattractive to the general reader. Its best and most labored article in the number before us, is one on the "New Testament," with a critical dissertation of the sacred text in the original Greek. The writer seems to contend for the verbal inspiration of the New Testament in the most rigid sense; and to claim for every case, for every tense, for every article or preposition employed, almost for every letter, a divine origin. We have also a very interesting notice of recent travels in Peru, with an account of the political and physical aspect of that interesting country.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. January 1863. Leonard Scott, New York; B. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

This—the recognised organ, or representative of the more advanced, or liberal Protestantism of the British world, will always be studied with interest by those who wish to understand the tendencies of modern non-Catholic thought, and to appreciate the claims of Protestantism to be accepted as a phase of the Christian religion. The most able and the most consistent of the organs of Protestantism, the Westminster Review is, by its more evangelical contemporaries, denounced as rationalistic, and indeed infidel; and the very men who most loudly cheer, when bad Catholics proclaim themselves disciples of the rationalistic school, and revolt against the supernatural teachings of the "Church of Rome," are also the first and the loudest to cry out against the rationalism of the Westminster Review. Thus, even in Montreal, we have known very evangelical journals to use their utmost influence to exclude from public reading-rooms, well written, and most ably conducted periodicals, such as the Review in question, and the New York Christian Inquirer; and at the same time severely to censure the bigotry and intolerance of Romish priests, for exerting their influence to prevent the dissemination amongst the young Catholic generation of anti-Catholic principles through the agency of an anti-Catholic and rationalistic literature. The rule with our evangelicals seems to be this: "To cry up and encourage Rationalism so long as it protests against the Real Presence, and Purgatory; but to denounce it as the abomination of desolation, when it submits to the test of human reason, the truth of the doctrines of the Incarnation, of Predestination, the Trinity, or the eternity of future punishments. Of course, as Catholics, and therefore holding in abhorrence the peculiar theology of the Westminster Review, we cannot conscientiously recommend it as good reading for Catholics; but justice requires that we should award it the praise of occupying the foremost place in the field of Protestant periodical literature.

EDUCATION. To the Editor of the True Witness.

Laclolle, March 2, 1863.

DEAR SIR—Allow me, through the medium of your invaluable journal, to place before the public the following remarks on our present school laws:— As the law stands at present, it is useless to expect men of talent and ability to devote themselves to the art of teaching as a profession, and as a means by which they may acquire even a moderately independent livelihood. In the first place, the Teacher, though ever so competent, is entirely at the mercy of the School Commissioners, who are, not infrequently chosen from amongst those persons who are the most ignorant, and the most opposed to the present school system. These Commissioners imagine, and I suppose not without reason, that they are elected more for the purpose of reducing the already reduced salaries of the Teachers, and opposing the due administration of the school law, than for anything else. They have it in their power to dismiss a school Teacher at any time for "immorality, insubordination, incapacity, or neglecting faithfully to perform his duty." This is right and as it should be; and if their power over the Teacher extended no further it would be well, and there would be nothing to complain of in this particular. But it is not so. A Teacher, no matter how well qualified, or diligent in the performance of his duties, is liable to be dismissed at the expiration of the term for which he was engaged, provided the Commissioners give him three months previous notice. This three months notice was no doubt wisely intended as a protection to the Teacher against the whims or caprices of School Commissioners, but is now so abused as to be of no protection at all. The School Teacher is now in the same position as the tenant at will in Ireland, liable to be shoved out at the end of the year on being, like the other, served with notice to quit. Should he be so unfortunate as to incur, by word or deed, the displeasure of a School Commissioner or Trustee, he is sure to be served with the three months notice, in order that he may be dismissed, or if that cannot be done, to strike off a Dollar or two from his monthly salary. If the Teacher should urge that his salary is already so small that it is scarcely sufficient to procure for him the common necessities of life; he is answered, "very well, if you don't take it at that, here is Mr. so and so, probably a relative of this Commissioner or of his better half, who is ready and willing to take the school at a less salary than what has been offered to you." So the poor Teacher, thus pressed, is forced to accept the reduced salary, or pull up his stakes, no matter at what sacrifice, and wander up and down in search of some other school. It may be that this poor Teacher is the father of a family, and that he has a garden to the cultivation of which he had devoted his leisure hours, and had gathered around him some of these necessities which make a home desirable. These, all these, he must part with for half their value, at a time too when perhaps he thought of establishing himself permanently in that locality. Under these circumstances it is useless to expect that men of worth will devote themselves to the profession of teaching as a means of obtaining an honorable and independent livelihood. The effect of this state of things is, that the country is filling up with itinerant Teachers, both male and female, who are "here to day and away to-morrow," to obtain a few dollars to enable them to proceed farther, or to assist them in obtaining some office or situation more lucrative, and consequently more desirable, than that of teaching. It is evident to any man that this class of Teachers cannot take that interest in the intellectual and moral training of the children committed to their care that a resident Teacher would. This downward tendency in our Common Schools will continue every year, going on from bad to worse, unless the Legislature interpose, and make the Teacher's tenure of his school dependent only on good behaviour and the faithful discharge of his duty. This is the case in the Parochial schools of Scotland and England, where a Teacher when once established in a school is seldom, or never removed during his life time.

In other countries the removal of Teachers is left

with the School Inspectors; men, who from their education and the nature of their office, would be the proper judges between School Commissioners and Teachers. But to leave matters of dispute between School Commissioners and Teachers to be adjudicated upon by the former is wrong, as no man is deemed a competent judge in his own case. Instead of doing away with our Inspectors, or even decreasing their number, as some would suggest, they should be invested with sufficient authority to enforce their recommendations on School Commissioners and Teachers. As it is at present, the Inspector recommends certain reforms to the School Commissioners with respect to the schools under their control, and goes away hoping to find, at his next visit, that his recommendations have been carried out; but to his great disappointment, finds them not only not carried out, but in many instances wholly disregarded. Our Inspectors notwithstanding this do a great deal of good to our Common Schools by their frequent visits and their counsel and advice to the Teachers; but with their powers limited as they are at present what can they do? Certainly not half of a quarter of that which they would do if they had sufficient authority over School Commissioners and Teachers to compel them to carry out their instructions.

Until something is done to give to the good Teacher a guarantee that he shall not be disturbed in his school so long as he honestly and faithfully discharges his duties, and the powers of School Inspectors extended, it will be useless for the friends of Education to expect the results which they anticipated from the working of our present School System. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your kindness, I am,

A FRIEND OF EDUCATION.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, March 3rd, 1863. Flour Pollards, \$2.25 to \$2.75; Middlings, \$3.00 to \$3.50; Fine, \$3.00 to \$4.00; Super. No 2 \$4.20 to \$4.25; Superfine \$4.37 1/2 to \$4.35; Fancy, \$4.50 to \$4.60; Extra, \$4.85 to \$5.05; Superior Extra, \$5.15 to \$5.50; Bag Flour, \$2.35 to \$2.40. We hear of sales of Super. to-day at \$4.27 1/2, \$4.30, \$4.32 1/2, and \$4.35.

Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, about \$4.60 to \$4.80. Wheat—Canada Spring, 90c to 93c; U. C. White Winter, nominal, \$1.03 to \$1.05; ex store. Wheat is almost unobtainable. We note one sale of poor U. C. Spring at 85c.

Peas per 60 lbs, 70c to 72c; per 40 lbs, 40c. Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots \$6.00 to \$6.05; Inferior Pots, about \$6.10; Pearls, \$6.00 to \$6.10.

Butter per lb.—The demand is somewhat better, but sales can only be made at the lowest quotations; medium 11c to 12c; fine 12c to 13c; choice, 14c to 15c.

Dressed Hogs per 100 lbs, \$3.50 to \$4.50, according to weight and quality. Seeds, Clover, 6c to 7c per lb.; Timothy, \$2 to \$2.25 per 15 lbs.—Montreal Witness.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—The Municipal Election for Mayor and City Councilors closed on Saturday Inst. For Mayor, J. L. Beaudry, Esq., was re-elected without opposition, receiving 1529 votes. The election throughout was remarkably quiet, and the number of votes polled unusually small, there having been no contest in several of the wards. We subjoin the returns of the election in the respective wards at the close of the polls on Saturday:—

Table listing election results by ward: East—Jacques Grenier, no opposition. Centre—Alex. McGibbon, no opposition. West—Frederick Penn, no opposition. St. Ann's—Wm. Rodden, no opposition. St. Antoine—McCreedy, 321. St. Lawrence—Devlin, 233. St. Louis—Montmarquet, 175. St. James—Lamoureux, 220. St. Mary—Reinhardt, 213. St. Anne—Labadie, 98. Graves, 0.

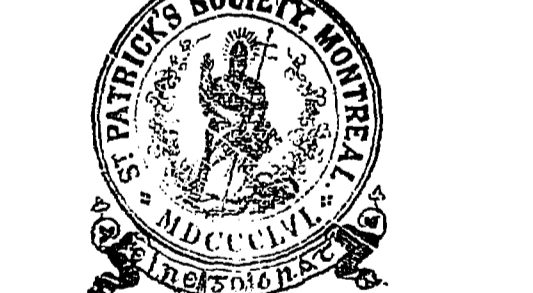
THE QUEEN'S DIAMONDS.—The Empress of France has diamonds by the peck. Such nonsense as jewelry and fine furbelows, constitute the bone & marrow of all such aristocracy. But, when you are suffering from a cold, cough, sore throat, &c., you will find a real blessing in a box of Bryn's Pulmonic Wafers, 25 cents a box.

Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lymans, Clark & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

Births. In this city, on the 1st inst., Mrs Christopher Egau, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 1st inst., the wife of Mr Michael Kearney, of a son.

Died. At Henryville, C. E., on 24th ultimo, Mr. Bernard Hagan, aged 74 years, father-in-law of Mr. D. Shanono, of this city. May his soul rest in peace.



A SPECIAL MEETING of the St. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in the Society's New Hall, BONAVENTURE BUILDING, on MONDAY EVENING next, 9th inst., in order to make further and full arrangements for the due celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

Members proposed at the Monthly Meeting may be balloted for at this meeting. Old and new members are respectfully requested to attend.

Chair to be taken at EIGHT o'clock, p.m., sharp. (By Order) P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE BUILDING FUND OF THE SOCIETY.

IN THE CITY CONCERT HALL,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, 17th MARCH,

(ST. PATRICK'S DAY.)

TICKETS OF ADMISSION—25 cts.

Immediately after the Concert a PUBLIC DINNER will be given in the Refreshment Room of the City Concert Hall, under the auspices of the Society. TICKETS OF ADMISSION—\$1.00 each. Doors open at SEVEN, P.M.; Concert to commence at EIGHT, precisely. Full particulars in next issue. (By Order) P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.