the existing system of Equality of Representation in the Legislature as betwixt Upper and Lower Canada—seeing that, when the actual relative positions of these two Sections were reversed, and so long as the population of the Lower was greatly in excess of that of the Upper, the latter sent as many representatives to Parliament as did the other—No! Mr. George Brown's "new and enlarged views" included, as his hearers intuitively felt, none of these things: and conscious that no glimmer however slight of justice and fair play had dawned upon the visual organs of their idol during his sojourn in Europe, they interpreted these words in their proper sense—viz: that the speaker was more prejudiced, narrow minded and bigoted than ever: that he was still George Brown, but George Brown raised to a higher power of malignity and cant, and of Titus-Oatesism.

"As determined as ever to assert the rights of Upper Canada"—this is the amiable frame of mind in which Mr. George Brown pronounced himself to have returned from Europe; and these words must have effectually dissipated any fears or tremors caused by the previous announcement of his "new and enlarged views." The "rights of Upper Canada" which Mr. George Brown announces his firm determination "to assert," are the rights of the bully over the weak, of the burglar over the householder whose premises he has forcibly invaded; the rights of the "garotter" over the victim whom he has caught in his felonious hug, the right of the citizen of a free country to "wallop his own nigger," *ad libitum*. To impose its will upon Lower Canada, to force upon the neck of French Canadians an odious and alien yoke, to put down Popery in the Lower Province, to plunder the Church—to confiscate the property of her religious societies, to set up State-Schoolism on the Yankee pattern in the Eastern as in the Western section of the Province, to inaugurate the golden age of Protestant Ascendancy in Lower Canada, and to reduce Papists in both, to the condition of Helots, living only by sufferance, and dependent upon the good will and pleasure of their Protestant task-masters—such, stripped of all ambiguity, are the "rights" of Upper Canada for which Protestant Reformers contend, and which it is the fixed determination of Mr. George Brown still "to assert." And it was because he was so understood, because this is what his admirers and worshippers expected of him, that they hailed his return to Canada with such tumultuous servility, and such ostentatious display of the most abject flunkeyism.

And Catholics, too, well know that the faith of Mr. George Brown's Upper Canadian devotees is as well founded, as it is strong and lively; that he is still their unreconciled, irreconcilable enemy; and that the glorious company of the Protestant Reformers who praise him, are also their bitter enemies, with whom any alliance, however slight or momentary, would be degradation, and with whom all terms of peace or accommodation are impossible, is what all honest Catholics know with the full assurance of faith. What then, under such circumstances, is the policy which both interest and honor dictate to the Catholics of Lower Canada, in particular, to pursue?

To live longer together, under the present arrangement, is, so at least say the Liberals of Upper Canada impossible; on the other hand, the Catholics of Lower Canada know that to consent to any such change in the existing political arrangements as should give the slightest increase of influence to Upper Canada, would be to give the death blow to civil and religious liberty in this section of the Province; an act of moral and political suicide which would justly brand its perpetrators with ignominy to all eternity. If then the people of Upper Canada whom Mr. George Brown represents desired only to be delivered from the interference of Lower Canada with their affairs, and to manage those affairs as they pleased, they would leap gladly at the prospects of a separation, of a Repeal of that Union—which alone in any manner, gives Lower Canada a voice in the councils of the other section of the Province. On the other hand, the people of Lower Canada are by no means enamoured of, feel themselves by no means honoured by, their enforced and most unnatural alliance with the West; and would consent without a murmur to the rupture of the unhallowed fetters which bind them in a loathed Union with Upper Canada, and its more than half-Yankeified people; who ever 'looking to Washington' themselves, find an insuperable obstacle to their designs in the loyal, and conservative instincts of the Lower Canadians, and above all in the attachment of the latter to their Church, and ancestral faith. Why then—since one section of the Province finds the Union '*as it is*' an intolerable grievance; and as the other section has not the slightest desire or ambition to continue that Union one day longer, and since no law of God, no principle of justice or sound policy forbid in their case a Divorce—why should not both agree to the only compromise possible—one which would be injurious to neither, but beneficial to both—which would deprive Upper Canada of no right to which it can with any shadow of reason pretend, and to which certainly Catholic Lower Canada would offer no objection? To this question there is but one answer. Upper Canada objects to Repeal of the Union, because it seeks, not liberty of action for itself, but the power to impose its will upon Lower Canada—and the latter constitutes the 'rights' which Mr. George Brown proposes 'to assert.'

The resolve of the London School Trustees, with which we have already acquainted our readers, to exclude all black children from the Common Schools under their control, is exciting much attention in both sections of the Province; and gives rise to some very important considerations as to the School system of Upper Canada, and the extent of powers which it places within the hands of the Trustees. It properly worked, we believe that through the decision of the London authorities, a very important and perhaps fatal blow may be dealt to the entire Common School system of the Upper Province.

The theory of that system, the grounds upon which alone it is defended by its advocates are these:—That the State imposes a tax indifferently upon all, for the common education of all. Now if it can be shown that the theory is not reduced to practice; that the grounds upon which the *Globe*, and Protestant Reformers generally, base their defence of the Upper Canada School system are rotten, then the whole superstructure thereupon reared must come down with a crash.

But if after having imposed the tax for pretended Common School purposes, the Trustees have still the legal right to eject from the Common School the children of any of the taxpayers, or of persons liable to be taxed for Common School purposes—it is evident that the theory of Common Schools is violated in practice, and that the whole argument of the advocates of State-Schoolism is based upon false pretences. The question which the London School Trustees have raised, and which we trust that our Catholic friends in Upper Canada will take good care to agitate, is not, whether Common School Trustees may tolerate Separate Schools; but whether they have the legal right to enforce such schools upon a reluctant people, who are willing to pay all school-rates to which they may be liable, and who are anxious to enjoy the benefits of the *Common* Schools. If the Trustees have such a right, then it is an absurdity to speak of the Schools under their control, and of the system of which they form a part, as "*Common*;"—for in fact it is not common, but peculiar; and if they have no such right, if in consequence black parents have the legal right to insist upon their black children assisting at the Common Schools, then have the London School Trustees violated the law in a very important particular, and established a most important precedent.

If properly made use of, if judiciously insisted upon by the friends of "Freedom of Education," the action of these Trustees may lead to most important consequences, for it strikes at the very roots of the Common School system; and indeed is far more extreme or "*thorough*" than anything as yet claimed by Catholics. The latter have hitherto limited their requests to this: that they be allowed to secede, and set up Separate Schools for themselves. The London School Trustees, who derive all the little authority wherein they are temporarily clothed from the School Law, insist upon, in certain cases, making Separate Schools obligatory upon a certain class of British subjects, endowed with a peculiarly colored skin, and emitting, or popularly believed to emit, a peculiar '*effluvium*.'—What Catholics claim, and too often claim in vain upon conscientious grounds, is not only at once allowed to, but is actually enforced upon negroes because of their *rete mucosum*. And yet, if upon such grounds the Trustees are justified in ejecting black children from the Common School to-day, they will not be at a loss for grounds whereupon to eject other children of fairer skins, and of unexceptionable odor, to-morrow; and thus, after having submitted to the iniquitous imposition of a Common School rate, the unfortunate tax-payer may at a moment find himself excluded from all participation in the benefits of Common schools.

We should have been well pleased if the London School Trustees had drawn up a scale, or table of color, showing how far their decree of exclusion extended. Are only pure-blooded negroes excluded? or does the decree extend to mulattoes of all shades, to quadroons, and terceRons, and all the innumerable intermediate shades of color betwixt the African proper, and the pure Caucasian? And then that '*effluvium*;' how, and by what instrument is that imponderable to be tested? Do the London School Trustees propose to set up a graduated '*stinkometer*,' whereby to ascertain the intensity and the quality of emitted '*effluvia*;' and so arranged as to indicate infallibly when the said '*effluvium*' rises to, or falls below, the 'School exclusion' point? In a matter of this kind, so nearly concerning the educational interests of the rising generation and their personal liberties, and so intimately connected with what Dr. Ryerson calls '*our noble school system*,' nothing should be left to chance, or to the caprice of Trustees. If we are still to be liable to be taxed for Common Schools, and if our children are still to be liable to be excluded from those schools, because of their color, or because of their smell, let us, at least, have some clear and well defined rule upon the subject of color and of stinks; some test by which it may at once, and easily be ascertained whether a given child is darker than the law-established standard of color—or emits an '*effluvium*' more in quality and in intensity than is provided for by Statute. If color of skin, we say, and smell are to be dealt with by law, and made the subject of special enactments, let us by all means have some fixed canons or rules upon the subject.

But so long as these matters are left in uncertainty; so long as aught is left to the caprice of School Trustees; and so long as they shall be allowed to exclude from the Common Schools of the Province upon any grounds not specially defined by Statute—so long will the friends of "Freedom of Education" have an unanswerable argument against State-Schoolism, as it obtains in Upper Canada. This is the point to which we wish to direct the attention of our Catholic friends. The Trustees of the London Common Schools have made a *faux pas*; one from whence they can neither retreat nor advance with honor or without loss, and their friends are aware of this state of the case. They desire therefore that the matter should be passed over as quietly as possible, should be hushed up and allowed to drop; and that the argument which it affords *against the Common School system be not taken* advantage of, or insisted upon. And for the same reason, the friends of "Freedom of Education" throughout the Province, should make the most of it, and use it as an invaluable lever, placed most fortunately within their reach for overthrowing the tyrannical fabric of State-Schoolism. The question is no longer, shall certain persons be allowed because of their religious belief to set up Separate Schools for themselves; but shall any class of Her Majesty's subjects, willing to pay School rates to the full extent of of their legal liabilities, and anxious to avail themselves of Common School education, be excluded therefrom because of their color, or of their smell? The School Trustees of Upper Canada have answered this latter question in the affirmative, and have thereby given an unanswerable argument against the system itself which they administer

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We have received from J. C. Becket, Book, Job, and Fancy Printer, 38 Great St. James Street, a neatly compiled and elegantly executed Calendar for the current year, which will be found well adapted for the counting house of a man of business.

A letter from Brockville, 'Spectator,' received, but on account of the holyday, too late for insertion this week. It shall appear in our next.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Jonathan H. Blaisdell, a man about 40 years of age, a native of Vermont, and employed in the packing box manufactory of Mr. Isaac Noyes, Fortification Lane, retired to rest on Sunday night at the usual hour in Mr. Noyes House, Hanover Street, where he resided. About a quarter of an hour afterwards, one of Mr. Noyes' daughters took him up some medicine, as he had an attack of cold. She returned down almost immediately, saying that Blaisdell was sound asleep. The servant girl before going to bed, went into the room with the intention of again offering the medicine, and she then observed that he was dead, lying with his arms folded on his chest. Mr. Noyes however, sent for Dr. Wright, but medical skill was of no avail—the vital spark had fled.—*Herald*.

Accident.—On Monday morning a man was fearfully scalded at Dow's brewery, by the explosion of a wooden mash-pot, which was heated by steam from the boiler. The man is in the hospital in a very dangerous condition. He has a wife and family in Toronto. A short time ago, another man in the same establishment is said to have fallen 30 feet into an empty beer-vat, and is now in a very precarious state.—*Gazette*.

On Sunday, between the hours of 12 and 1, as a sleigh and two horses belonging to Mr. Rikett, were passing Mr. Dow's house, foot of Aberfoyle Place, the driver not giving the lamp at the corner a sufficiently wide berth, came in contact with it, snapping it off at about a yard from the ground, and breaking the upper portion into three pieces. The shafts of the sleigh were broken off, and the vehicle was otherwise damaged. One of the horses received a severe cut on the head, from which it bled profusely as it was led away along with its more fortunate companion.—*Ib.*

Private letters received here from a Southern gentleman in Paris, who moves in the diplomatic circle, and is on terms of intimacy with the Emperor, state that Mr. Slidell, the Confederate Envoy, is now received, and all but officially recognised at the French Court; and it is believed that the preliminaries of a treaty of recognition, alliance, and trade have been arranged between him and the French Government.—*Com. Advertiser*.

The Toronto Shoplifting Case.—Mrs. Shaw has been tried and acquitted of the charge brought against her, and the public, who have the case before them, can judge for themselves whether this verdict is a just one or not. As Mrs Shaw has been adjudged innocent, however, she should be free from reproach.—*Montreal Herald*.

Mysterious Affair.—A few days since the police received information that the house No. 2 German street, the property of Mr. Jodoin, was open, and that no person was residing there. Sergeant Bouchard immediately proceeded there, and found the house elegantly furnished, and the pantry filled with edibles and liquors. In one of the rooms was found a quantity of costly clothing, and an ambrotype of an elegantly dressed lady. Everything about the house indicated that the occupants, whoever they might be lived in aristocratic style. The house was searched from cellar to garret, but no information could be obtained as to its late inmates. The neighbors were questioned, but could give no account whatever of the tenants. We understand, since writing the above that the police have received information in regard to the probable occupants of the house, and presume that the affair, which is apparently involved in some mystery, will be fully cleared up.

The opidemic which has of late been prevalent in the Provincial Penitentiary was introduced into it by a discharged or runaway soldier of the Federal army who committed some misdeed in Canada which led to his incarceration. He was the first to fall a victim to the disease.—*Gazette*.

Painful Accident.—An accident of a very sad nature occurred near Danville on Thursday afternoon last. The particulars are as follows:—Mr. Edward Flanagan, a respectable, well-to-do farmer, a resident there for the past thirty years, had occasion to leave home on business, and crossed the river Nicolet, a few miles from Danville, with a view of paying a neighbor a small debt. Although warned by his friends not to venture upon the ice it not being sufficiently strong to bear him, he persisted, and crossed over, paid the debt alluded to, returned homeward, and again attempted to cross the stream; but melancholy to say, when a few yards out on the ice, the frail support gave way, he sank into the water, but was enabled to support himself for a time, during which he called loudly for help. Mr Thomas Cokely, the neighbor whom he had just visited, heard Mr. Flanagan's cries, and rushed to his assistance; but in vain. Every effort Mr. Cokely used was fruitless, and in a shot time the unfortunate man went under the ice, his cap alone remaining to indicate where he had disappeared. The event created much sorrow in the community, and hundreds of people turned out to cut the ice and drag the river in order to find the body. Up to the present their efforts have proved unsuccessful, and it is feared the coming spring only will bring to light the remains of the deceased. Mr. Flanagan was much esteemed in that part of the country, where he enjoyed the reputation of a man of sterling, honest worth. The deceased had friends in Montreal, the United States, and Ireland.—*Transcript*.

Common School Law.—It must be a matter of great satisfaction to those who have hitherto opposed the iniquitous institution in Upper Canada called the Common School Law, that notwithstanding the braggadocio of its originator, and the fulsome eulogies by the mercenary sycophants called the Local Superintendents, the said originator, Egerton Ryerson, is now compelled by the force of public opinion to admit—what we have all along expressed—that the School Law has failed as a means of education for the people of Canada. The Legislature has annually supplied him with hundreds of thousands of dollars; passed every law or amendment, however absurd or arbitrary, that he proposed, yet after fifteen years' trial he now admits it to be a gigantic failure. In view of this fact, the truth of which is admitted by Ryerson himself, will the Government of Canada continue to trample upon the rights and squander the interests of the people, by retaing in office the man who has spent untold millions of our treasure, and then tells us it has been spent in vain? In former years Ryerson begged the suspension of public opinion until his system had a 'trial;' this was granted, by sacrificing our rights as British freemen, and our divine rights as Parents, and the sequestration of our property; yet despite all those opportunities, the universal law of right has wrought its downfall, because founded on false principles.—*Durham Standard*.

School Examination.—Yesterday the quarterly examination of the Common Schools in this village took place. The pupils in the various departments acquitted themselves creditably; and under a school System that would develop the children's faculties and give scope to the teacher's energies, we believe many of the pupils present would one day be intellectual ornaments to our country. The almost total absence of parents and guardians on the occasion was a painful illustration of the blighting effects of the present System. Where the parent's right and authority is taken away, he ceases to feel an interest therein; though it be his own child, and by the universal law of nature opposes to that which has wronged him the strongest opposition in his power—in this case all he can offer is utter contempt and neglect, which appears to be the universal maxim throughout the country.—*Ib.*

Sharp Practice.—It is only a short time ago that the commercial community were astounded with revelations relative to a fraudulent absconder, which we think we are justified in asserting could never have occrred but through the agency of these sharks. In vain we have searched through the annals of commercial ethics, such proofs of the voracity of the sharks of this city are unparallelled. As within the tropics, 'a man overboard' was certain death; so here it would appear that a man obliged to resort outside the banks for monetary accommodation, was certain destruction. With this difference, however, that while the former was immediate and painless, the latter, we are assured—and we can very well imagine—is slow, and from the mental sufferings of the victim, excessively cruel. London and its Jews are almost synonimous terms for 'shaving,' yet we venture to assert that there never existed in that city a worce clas of 'sharks' than there does in ours. The London money-lender openly charges ten per cent and probably pays part of the proceedings in "paving stones," or "valuable works of art and vertu" (?), while here, we are told, persons occupying "respectable" positions in society, and with decidedly religious proclivities, exact, as was done in the case above alluded to, nine hundred per cent per annum! Of course those who submit to the shave are considered 'good,' and when, as there usually is, a burst up, those who have been assisting to hasten the catastrophe generally pretend to feel the greatest astonishment and smallest sympathy at the occurrence.—*Quebec Daily News*.

Outbreak in the Jail.—On Tuesday afternoon about two o'clock a mutiny broke out in the jail amongst some soldiers who had been sentenced to penal servitude. The disturbances was quelled before any serious injury was sustained. There are eight deserters sentenced to penal servitude, awaiting removal by the military authorities. The Governor discovered that they had been in the habit of changing military uniforms with the other prisoners for civilians' dress. He put a stop to this, as he feared that it was their intention to break away some morning. Last Monday the Grand Jury visited the jail, and these soldiers complained that they wished to have some exercise. The jurymen reported this request to Mr. Allen, and on Tuesday morning told them that he could give them employment cutting wood. They proceeded to the yard and commenced, but they worked rather lazily. At noon they came into the jail for their dinner; but when ordered to return again to the yard they refused. The Governor was at the time absent. When he returned, he was informed. He said that he would attend to it after he had partaken of some dinner. About two o'clock the Governor, ordering a couple of turnkeys to accompany him, called one of the soldiers, who answered by saying that he desired to go to work. Mr Allen then called another soldier named McMichael, who refused to come out; whereupon Mr. Allen took him, and, while in the act of dragging him out of the door, another soldier named Plimmer, flung a wine-bottle filled with water at his head; but fortunately the bottle missed its mark. When McMichael had been secured, Mr. Allen took five turnkeys with him to conquer the other rebellious soldiers. When he again entered the ward a hand-to-hand encounter took place between the turnkeys and himself and several of the soldiers. In the melee three bottles filled with water were thrown at the officers, one of whom was struck on the shoulder, but without effecting any injury. The mutineers were finally overcome, and four of the ringleaders placed in close confinement.—*Toronto Leader*.

Increase of Crime.—The Perth *Courier* after giving a record of the Criminal cases disposed of at the Quarter Sessions held this month, in that town, adds the following comment:

'From this record it must be evident that stealing is fearfully on the increase in these United Counties. This fact is melancholy to contemplate; and when it is taken into consideration that a large per centage of the offenders are young lads in their 'teens,' the fact becomes more deplorable still. There must be something radically wrong in the mode in which, a portion at least, of the youth of the country are educated and brought up.'

Just so, but who is to blame? The *Courier* throws the 'grave responsibility' on the shoulders of parents and guardians, but he should rather seek the reason for the increase of crime in that system of education in Upper Canada which he himself very warmly supports. It is this system which is 'radically wrong in the mode' in which it educates the youth of the country, and the sooner the *Courier and such like journals recognise the fact*, the better it will be for the country.—*Ottawa Tribune*.

A mass of copper weighing 20 tons was found recently at the copper mines of Lake Superior. It was discovered at a great distance from a vein, of the existence of which it gave the indication. Some miners' tools were found near the place, leading to the belief that a tribe of aborigines had removed it at some distant period, long anterior to the discovery of Canada by Jacques Cartier, or the exploration of the Huron country by Governor Champlain.

Dr. John R. Dickson, Physician to the Provincial Penitentiary, writes to the Kingston *Daily Whig* that since the outbreak of the epidemic the number of fever patients admitted into hospital has been 120. There have been thirteen deaths.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, December 30th, 1862.

Flour - Pollards, $2 35 to $2 50; Middlings, $2 65 to $2 80; Fine, $3 50 to $3 80; Super No 2, $4 20 to $4 30; Superfine, $4 45 to $4 50; Fancy, $4 65 to $4 75; Extra, $4 90 to $4 95; Superior Extra, $5 15 to $5 30. Little doing.

Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, about $4 50.

Wheat—Canada Spring, 93c to 94c ex-cars; U C White Winter, nominal, $1 03 to $1 04. Car loads in good demand.

Peas per 66 lbs, 70c to 72½c. Nominal.

Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, dull, $6 25 to $6 30; Inferiors, 5c more; Pearls, $6 40 to $6 50

Butter—We have no change to report; prices remain about the same time viz, Inferiors, 10c to 10½c; medium 11c to 12c; fine, 12½c to 14c; choice, 14½c to 17c

Lard per lb, 7½c to 8½c.

Tallow per lb 8½c to 9c.

Hams per lb, dull; smoked, 6c to 8c; canvassed, 8c to 10c.

Pork per brl, Mess, $10,00 to $10,50; Thin Mess, $9 to $9,50; Prime Mess, $8; Prime, $8. No transactions; quotations nominal.

Beef per barrell Prime Mess, $8,00 to $8,50. Nominal.

Hogs find ready purchasers at $3 to $3 50 for Live and $3,75 to $4,25 for Dressed, according to weight and quality.

Seeds—Clover, 8c, to 8½c, per lb,; Timothy, $2 to $2,50 per 45 lbs.—*Montreal Witness*.

Ayer's American American Almanac has now arrived and is ready for delivery gratis at all the druggists to all who call for it. This number contains a treatise on Scrofula and its kindred complaints, which is well worth perusal. It also gives much general medical information, which is useful and should be kept against a time of need in every family. Its compilation of jokes and anecdotes is about the best that reaches us, and these facts together have given it a circulation which is said to be the largest of any one book in the world.

To Vocalists, Speakers, &c.—As your voice and lungs are much taxed and often get out of order, by coughs, colds, &c, try a box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, only 25 cents a box.

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

Birth,

In this city, on the 27th instant, the wife of Mr. D. Shannon, of a son.

Married.

On the 20th ult., at the Bishop's Palace, Kingston, C W., by the Very Rev. Patrick Dollard, Vicar General, James Doyle, Esq., Merchant, of Gananoque, to Ann Elizabeth, second daughter of Wm. Robinson, Esq, Collector in H.M. Customs, and formerly of the County of Vaudreuil, district of Montreal, J.P. and Sophia Lemaire St. Germain, of St Eustache, C.E., and grand niece of the late Col. Thos. Basset, of Windsor Castle. The bridal party left immediately for New York *via* the Falls of Niagara.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the Society's New Hall, BONAVENTURE BUILDING, on MONDAY EVENING next, 5th inst.

The Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock.

(By Order,)

P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

Jan. 2.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Syndics of the Parish of STE. BRIGIDE, County and district of Iberville, will receive to the 7th of next month, TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a

CHURCH AND SACRISTY,

at the said Parish of Ste. Brigide.

The Syndics do not engage to accept the lowest or any Tenders.

Plans and Specifications are deposited in the Office of the undersigned, at Ste. Brigide.

Tenders must be *post-paid*, addressed either to the Rev. J. E. Germain, Cure, or to the undersigned,

DR. M. M. MELINIER,
President of the Syndics.

Ste. Brigide, Dec. 23rd, 1862.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps, for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.

Jan. 17, 1862.