

CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH OF SAINT PATRICK'S OF TINGWICK.

To the Editor of the True Witness

Jan. 5th, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I would beg through the columns of your devoted Catholic journal, to give publicity to one of those most edifying Catholic practices, which took place on the 20th ult., in the solemn and imposing ceremony of consecrating the really splendid church of St. Patrick's of Tingwick. As a description of this beautiful church has already appeared in the columns of your paper, it would be unnecessary for me to say more about it now, than that it stands second to no other stone-built church in the Eastern Townships; while it serves as a monument which will perpetuate to future generations what can be accomplished, where true faith and a determined zeal for the honor and glory of God exists, as this now consecrated temple of the living God clearly proves. For who that would be aware of the scantiness of the means of the people who have raised this noble edifice to its now magnificent proportion could think otherwise than that nothing but the zeal and true spirit of faith could induce them to make the sacrifices they are making in contributing, as circumstances from time to time require, to accomplish their now successfully crowned noble purpose. They have done it, and done it well; firm in the faith held out to them, where it is said that he who giveth to the Lord shall be repaid one hundred fold.

Though not having the gratification of the presence of our good Bishop on this interesting occasion, yet he was duly represented by the Rev. Mr. Leclerc, late of Kingsley, who was deputed for the purpose of performing the ceremony of consecration, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Amelin, of Wotton; the Rev. Mr. Trahan and the Rev. Mr. Griffin, both of Richmond. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the consecration was finished, it was not possible to have Mass; but this unavoidable omission was in part compensated for by the preaching of two most appropriate and edifying sermons: one in French by the Rev. Mr. Leclerc, and another in English by the Rev. Mr. Griffin; the latter gentleman in his usual very impressive and eloquent style, dwelling much on the almost miraculous success which attended the exertions of the people of this district in the erection of their church, which stood this day clearly manifest before them; and, at the same time, exhorting them earnestly that, now having a truly worthy temple wherein they might all join to worship God in spirit and in truth, they might erect within their hearts a still more worthy and acceptable one, where they might momentarily offer to God their thanksgiving of praise and adoration, and that by keeping the same pure and undivided;—thus proving that their zeal in the cause of religion is not to serve as an outward show, or for temporary purposes, but purely and solely for the honor and glory of God, Who is the giver of all good here, as well as of eternal happiness hereafter.

As an attempt to do anything like justice to the eloquent and soul-stirring words made use of on this occasion would be in vain, I shall not attempt it further; but must say that to the people of St. Patrick's, of Tingwick, this was a day on which they should feel proud of themselves, as well as thankful to the Almighty worker of all good events. Who having thus, as by a miracle, wrought out the meritorious design of his people here, in their intention to bury on the hill of St. Patrick of Tingwick deep in the rock of which it is composed all their former contentions, and to raise over its defunct remains a structure which will stand as a monument to commemorate this victory of faith and charity over infidelity and uncharitableness. The people here for the first time in their new church had the happiness of attending on Christmas Eve to midnight Grand Mass chaunted by the Rev. Mr. Trahan, assisted by singers from Richmond and Danville. On the following Sunday, the mission was attended by the Rev. Mr. Griffin, who though on the eve of his departure for a foreign mission, evinced his zeal for the success of this Parish by taking on himself the labor of collecting from the voluntary contributions of the people, immediately after Mass, a subscription to finish the inside of the priest's house, when his appeal was handsomely responded to by an adequate sum being subscribed for this purpose.

A sale of the pews took place, when a very satisfactory result was realized in the amount obtained from this source of church revenue. And as a finale to the good work of this day, the people of St. Patrick's presented the Rev. Mr. Griffin with an address, expressive of their deep regret at his departure, accompanied by a purse of money.

At St. Ann's church, in Danville, where the Rev. gentleman on the following morning offered up the holy Sacrifice of the Mass; he was here again presented by the people of this mission with a most feeling expression of their disappointment in thus finding themselves about being deprived of the services of a pastor, who though not being long amongst them, had given such proofs of the most endearing qualities as a zealous Pastor, a pious and most exemplary Christian, as to engage the admiration and esteem of all his acquaintance. A handsome purse of money was presented to him—an offering which the Rev. gentleman did not expect, and took him altogether by surprise. In return for such kindness, he thanked them, in a most affecting manner, for their very kind and marked esteem towards himself, and said that while regretting his separation from them, yet he should remind them that his leaving on the present occasion was but temporary, having volunteered, with the consent of his good Bishop, to go for a few months to the assistance of an over-worked brother missionary; but he hoped to return, and once again to render by his humble exertions amongst them a renewal of those services which they this day seem so much to appreciate. After giving them his blessing, he bid them adieu; and thus closed one of those really affecting scenes which can at all times be witnessed at the separation of a devoted priest from an attached people. Yours, &c., A CATHOLIC.

REV. MR. SCHNEIDER'S (GODERICH), LETTER ON EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR EDITOR—You will oblige me by giving insertion to a few reflections which I have made these fifteen years past on our Schools and School system. I find, during that long period, that our children learned nothing, or next to nothing, in spite of our care and the learning of the teachers. Where can be the fault? It would seem to be a natural consequence that a multiplicity of schools should advance education in a settlement; but alas! I have, through long experience, arrived at a conclusion to the contrary; and I am sure that in a Catholic settlement, where one school with several teachers could be obtained, it should be formed, although with the inconvenience, to a few, of being far off. Disunion has never worked well, and never will. There have been in Irish towns these fifteen years, instead of one, two schools, two miles and a half one from the other. In spite of me, three years ago, they fabricated two others, one north of the first school, and the other south-east; and last summer they established another, two miles and a half off. I am told that one of the Councillors enjoyed it very much to have been able to cut a piece from our principal school at the church. Now, with all this division of places of education, our children rest in statu quo; and every year we have an outcry against teachers, although I believe the poor fellows do their duty as well as they can. I cannot believe that all the fault lies with the teachers; for we have changed them very often with no better result, and I have remarked the same in other settlements; I come therefore to the conclusion that the same cause produces the same effect. It can neither be the fault of the children for want of talents, or attendance. In our settlement, as I believe, the principal cause of our miseries is the great number of schools—instead of one, or at the most two. Now, with our five schools in operation, and the sixth projected, all in seven miles square, we should have the best educated children for 100 miles off;—but the contrary is alas! too often the case; moreover it strikes me that it will be always so, as long as this division exists; for it seems to me impossible for one man to teach 50 children—to some the alphabet, to others to spell, to others to read—to prescribe different tasks suited to different capacities—to teach Arithmetic to so many different classes—Grammar, Geography, Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, History of Canada, Rhetoric, and Philosophy. Of all these branches, why should not our children, although in the country, have an idea, when the father has to pay for it; and it could be had if all these schools were united.

But now, Sir, let us unite these miserable schools into one. We will have in the first class Alphabet and Spelling, for the beginning; after we shall read write a good hand, learn the Multiplication Table, and the Geography of Canada. In the second class, Grammar, Geography of our Hemisphere, Arithmetic, History of Canada, and a little poetry. In the third class, improvement in orthography, by giving them different subjects to write on; Geometry, Trigonometry, &c. In the fourth class, Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry, with an idea of Rhetoric and Philosophy; and should the parents be willing to allow a fifth year, Rhetoric and Philosophy could be perfected. Such a school would make our children, in my opinion, fit to study for themselves any branch, such as Agriculture, if they so wished. But as we are now, our children have been six years at school to learn to read their prayer book—that is all. The Teacher, being a man, is also subject to the same rules as other men. No farmer could cultivate 50 acres, by chopping ten, ploughing 10, mowing 10, sowing and harrowing 10 at the same time. This would be impossible. In like manner, I say, it is impossible for one teacher, alone, to teach those different branches to be beneficial to the children. But now, Sir, let us come to the expenses of these different divided schools. We must allow at least to each teacher \$300; that will make, when all our schools are in operation, \$1500; and for what? To teach our children to read and write, without any, or with very little grammar, and not able to know that they are in Canada by geography. Of all the rest they will know as much of the moon; and the principal object, the cultivation of their minds is altogether lost sight of, and we pay \$1800 a year. But many will say, and many of my people, not knowing better, will say, "How can you get the children of seven miles square to one school?" I answer, first, how do other people's children go at least 41 miles, and only eight years of age? I have carried children of that age 41 miles passing along. On the other hand, four teachers would not cost more than \$1200; consequently, there would be left a sum considerable enough to help those living too far off in living as boarders in the house, for the winter. But suppose we had only the \$1200, and a house big enough, having two hundred rooms (one for the boys, the other for the girls), as dormitories, we would not have at all events more than 50 children from a great distance. Could not their parents furnish food? I say they could, and could we not hire a school woman to cook, or sisters. The girls of the school could assist; and the consequence would be, our young ladies could be sent home, not only good readers, writers, needle-women, and embroiderers, but good cooks into the bargain, fit to begin house whenever convenient for themselves, without being exposed to be left by an ungrateful husband for want of a good dinner.

They are entitled to a good education as much as the boys. This, Dear Editor, has been my endeavor for the last fifteen years, without success; because every one wishes to have a school before his own door, although impossible. But I hear some say laughing, Father Schneider, you want a College in your Irish town; call it what you will, n'impose; call it St. Columba's Academy, if you will—it is all the same to me.

I want, dear Editor, a school in Irish town, where the young Pupil is not restrained for four years to hear nothing but do, do, do, with a few prefix and affix, and the four rules of Arithmetic; but where the child can advance in proportion to his talents and emulation, and can swing himself in science like the eagle, without being obliged to flutter all the time in the same low stratum. I want a school where the teachers having the school divided under the same roof, in different classes, would by necessity, be obliged to have an emulation amongst themselves, each trying to have the most advanced pupils for the different examinations. Such a school I want—n'impose for the name. Now dear Editor, a question of such importance as this cannot be proposed without great opposition after the existence of so many schools although good for nothing. I have therefore, taken this resolution to publish my endeavor of fifteen years, consulting every good friend of education, our Right Rev. Bishop, in particular, the Rev. Dr. Byrson, and all the Catholic editors. If I am wrong to insist for one school only, although difficult for about the fifth part of the children of the settlement, I entreat of them to convince me of it, in order that I may no longer insist on my people to unite in such a school; and if I am right, to publish it in your different periodicals in order that my good people may see it, and be convinced of my good intention, say of the great benefit such a school would produce for their offspring from generation to generation, and I shall be forever thankful. P. SCHNEIDER, Priest.

MORALS IN UPPER CANADA.—Mr. Byrson has been elected Mayor of Toronto; and Mr. Cornish, Mayor of London. The opponent of the latter was a Mr. Daniel, whose character is thus sketched by the daily *Protector*:—"Till within a very few months, as everyone knows, Mr. Daniel was not only a man of notoriously immoral habits, and chargeable with social outrages of the most heinous kind, but he was very generally the foremost in scenes of rowdiness up to the point of danger." *Per Contra* the *Free Press* publishes in detail some charges of outrageous blackguardism and rowdiness against Mr. Cornish the successful candidate. *Montreal Pilot*.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.—We are happy to announce that, at the meeting of the Board of Examiners, on Monday last, Mr. Tancrede de Lormier was admitted to the practice of the Law, after a very satisfactory examination. Mr. de Lormier was complimented on his proficiency by the Examiners, Messrs Johnston, Carter, Austin, and Cassidy. Mr. de Lormier, studied in the office of Bernard Devlin, Esq. He intends to visit Huntingdon and Soulanges Circuits, and we doubt not will succeed in his profession.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ERECTION OF A MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE BISHOP LARTIQUE.

In order to obviate any misapprehensions that may have arisen as to the terms of subscriptions to this Association, we have been requested to state that the sum of One Dollar is the only amount that will be received from any person desiring to contribute towards its funds. The following is a list of the additional subscribers since our last:

O T Bruneau, Esq, M D, Sign of Montarville
Rev J B St Germain, cure of St Lawrence
J Z Tasse, Esq M D
Rev J Boncher, cure of Riviere du Loup, Diocese of Three Rivers
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Rev P Schneider, cure of Goderich, Diocese of Sandwich
Rev P L Schneider, SJ College of Fordham, New York
Miss Aman, pupil-boarder of Mount St Mary
Mr Jos Aman, Student in Montreal College
Rev C Aubry, cure of St Perrot
Rev Jos Hureau, cure of St Lin
The Sisters of the Congregation, St Rose
Mrs M L Garreau
Rev D Berard, cure of St Julian
R Beaupre, Esq
A H de Gausson Esq M P

BISHOP LARTIQUE'S MONUMENT.—A correspondent, who sends us his card, complains of the *True Witness* keeping before the public week after week, a list of French Canadian subscribers to this memorial. He is led to believe from this, that the subscriptions of Irish Catholics are either not wanted, or would not be acceptable; and suggests that it is in the case, the French names should be transferred to the columns of a French paper, where they are more likely to be seen and appreciated. If our correspondent be wrong, the *True Witness* will set him right. *Pilot*

We find the above in the *Pilot* of Monday. What its correspondent—whom we suspect to be no other than an old acquaintance *Unk Heep*—means by his complaint, we are at a loss to conceive. We have published the list of subscribers to Bishop Lartique's Monument, as they were sent to us, without adding thereto or subtracting therefrom; and if the names of French subscribers only appear thereon, it is simply because none of other origins have subscribed—though the subscriptions of all, without distinction of race, are respectfully requested, and will be thankfully accepted, and acknowledged through the columns of the press.

AMUSING TYPOGRAPHICAL BLUNDER.—The *Montreal Witness* complains of a blunder perpetrated by one of the devils of his office, and by means of which a lecture of a Rev. Mr. Taylor, a No-Popery sub-preacher of some notoriety, which would have been headed "Rare Specimens of Antiquity," is presented to the public as "Rare Specimens of Iniquity." The latter is, we think, the more appropriate title for a lecture by such a person as Mr. Taylor; for certainly the addresses and discourses usually delivered at the evangelical meetings where Popery is discussed, are rare, indeed, monstrous specimens of iniquity, of lying, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness.

BAPTISTAL REGENERATION.—Robert B. Denison, Esq., of Denison Avenue, Toronto, built a church in Toronto, and called it Saint Steven's, and called to the incumbency the Rev. J. H. McCollum, under whose teaching he had sat for nine months in St. George's. On the 17th ult. he sent a letter to his pastor, accusing him of perverting to those who had received the privilege of Baptism as if they had yet to experience conversion—a doctrine only suitable to Baptists and such dissenters. The proprietor thought it a mockery to allow his god-children to listen to sermons which so completely contradicted the baptismal service, and therefore, the clergyman was requested to seek some parish where his Low Church views would be more appreciated. This remarkable letter, with the ensuing correspondence, has been laid by both parties before the Bishop. *Montreal Witness*

DEFAULTING AGENTS OF CROWN LANDS AND FORESTS.—Under this title the Special Committee to which has been referred the examination of public account, makes known the amounts due to the Province by the Agents of Crown Lands and Forests. It shall be seen by the following official statement how anxious is the *superior* race to show herself worthy of her glorious denomination, how faithfully she is to be found at the head of all that is honest, moral, and praiseworthy:—

Names.	Amount of Defalcation	Date of Defalcation
A Campbell.....	1478 47	31 Dec '51
G Black.....	151 39	31 Dec '46
J H Cumming.....	330 02	31 Dec '51
R Bourdages.....	78 27	31 Dec '48
T B Martin.....	656 43	31 Dec '49
Thomas Steers.....	944 00	30 Oct '57
W Bouron.....	168 07	31 Dec '54
E Peel.....	332 95	30 Jun '49
A Manahan.....	1470 85	31 Dec '47
T Lyons.....	68 40	31 Dec '51
John Clark.....	2040 01	31 Dec '56
P Rhy.....	25698 75	9 Feb '56
B Lonper.....	180 30	31 Dec '55
J Stars.....	690 85	31 Dec '55
Samuel Clarke.....	1312 36	31 Dec '54
Henry Lur.....	1613 20	31 Dec '53
W Radford.....	1232 84	31 Dec '54
Thomas Baines.....	129047 66	31 Mar '56
A T Gilman.....	27 28	31 Dec '56
W Fleming.....	43 10	31 Dec '57
John H Brooke.....	514 43	30 Dec '57
J A Torney.....	67 43	30 Sep '56
Oliver Wells.....	11931 00	30 Sep '58

Andrew Rossall,

Sub-Commissioner.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Bawdon, J. Green, 10s; Greenwood, R. Lennon, 21 5s; Adelaide, Rev. J. A. Straine, 10s; Quebec, Rev. J. Langlois, 15s; Riviere du Renard, Rev. M. Blouin, 12s 6d; St. John Chrysostome, V. Boitard, 15s; Gesteau Landing, J. Birmingham, 21; Fitzroy, J. Miles, 5s; Worcester, U.S., Rev. J. C. Moore, 15s; Mganoville, M. O'Brien, 5s; Luchail, A. McDonald, 21 5s; Trenton, D. O'Neill, 5s; Griffin, P. Regan, 5s; Sherbrook, D. M. Dillon, 15s; St. Agatha, J. Bonnavan, 5s; N. Lancaster, L. O'Neill, 10s; Brockville, P. Clancy, 5s; St. Cyprien, M. Caron, 10s; Mailand, F. McManus, 10s; Warwick, T. Butler, Jr., 10s.
Per J Duran, Perth—J Devlin, 21; P. Ken, 5s; Franktown, R. McDowell, 21 5s; A. McDowell, 10s.
Per J Kehoe, Newboro—W Kearney, 5s.
Per M Kelly, Merrickville—T Cummingham, 10s.
Per P Purcell, Kingston—P. Pidgeon, 17s 6d; W. Doly, 21 5s 6d; J. Lowry, 10s; M. M. Namora, 10s.
Per Rev J S O'Connor, Cornwall—J. Primeau, 10s.
Per Rev G W Ward, Newmarket—P. Sullivan, 5s.
Per M O'Connor, Mulholytown—B. Gavin, 5s.
Per J Harris, Guelph—J. O'Rafferty, 2s 4d; M. Tonn, 5s; J. Hanton, 7s 6d; E. Fitzpatrick, 16s; J. Healy, 10s.
Per Rev J J Chisholm, Alexandria—D. Kennedy, 10s; A. B. McDonald, 10s; J. W. Chestnut, 10s; Kenyon, P. Murphy, 15s.
Per J Doyle, Aylmer—Rev Mr Brunette, 10s.
Per Rev Mr Stafford, Picton—W. Donnelly, 10s; D. Herrigan, 21 5s; Mrs Tool, 12s 6d; H. Gowen, 10s; D. Bonnavin, 12s 6d; J. Godden, 10s; P. Kearney, 21 10s; P. Farrell, 10s; P. Bond, 21 5s; T. McGuire, 21 10s 2d; Mr Manning, 10s 6d.
Per F B M. Namee, Prescott—P. P. Fitzsimmons, 10s.
Per M O'Donoghue, Belleville—J. Milne, 5s.

UNBROKEN IN THE REFORMATORY PRISON, ISLE AUX NOIX.—On Friday last six of the prisoners confined in this Institution made a desperate and preconcerted attempt to escape. Being encountered on their way from the prison by some of the guardians, a struggle ensued, in which the prisoners were victorious, and they succeeded in effecting their escape, leaving several of the guardians wounded behind them. They crossed the river to the village St. Valentin, which is situated on the opposite side, where they were apprehended by the villagers and conducted back to the prison. Dr. Nelson was summoned from Montreal, and Mr. Gourel, J.P., dispatched the Chief Constable of the Government Police to the spot. He reports that the excitement which prevailed has subsided, and the prisoners are all secure. Mr. Gourel goes down this morning to make an investigation into the affair. The offenders will, doubtless, soon be brought to Montreal for trial. *Montreal Herald*.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS AT QUEBEC.—At Quebec, in spite of the fears of a row which prevented Mr. Langlois from calling a public meeting on Municipal affairs, a very large meeting was held. Speeches were made for and against the late Corporation, without any violence; but the feeling of the meeting and the resolution showed a strong and general dissatisfaction with the city government.—*Id.*

VOTING BY BALLOT.—The excellence of any principle is best tested by its working. We have heard from time to time a great deal said in favor of the system of voting by ballot. English radicals have come over to this continent and quite astonished people not better informed than themselves, after having returned to their own country, of the great wonders worked by secret voting in America. The friends practised at the ballot box are well known to be common and of the grossest kind—influencing sometimes a keenly contested election in the United States. The following account of the working of the system in Quebec, is from the *Chronicle*:—"The system of voting by ballot, as carried out in our municipal elections, seems to have realized none of the advantages its advocates forecast, but on the contrary, all the evils its opponents predicted. We were to have had secrecy, an entire absence of intimidation on the one hand, and the expenses, both to the civic authorities and the candidates, were to have been consequently diminished. This was the promise. The fact is that there has been no secrecy whatever; that corruption has been as blindingly practiced; that frauds often culminating in perjury, have been extensively carried on, and that the expenses of all parties have been enormous. One man tells you of offers of as much money for votes, openly made. Another informs you of people who have purchased absentee proprietors, and voted secretively. A third discovers that his assessments have been paid for him, and that he has been victoriously voted for too. Whichever reach you of a hundred electoral tickets having been written in one man's handwriting, and mysteriously conveyed into the ballot-box. Drivers technically called *ballotiers*, have been hired by the dozen at exorbitant prices to carry voters to the City Hall and towards the last, these men have hunted up even women of more than questionable character and brought them to the polls. The process of voting and scrutinizing votes here is this. A man gets a receipt from the City Clerk for such and such a person's taxes. On one part of this he writes or gets written the name of the candidate he wishes to vote for. This paper he puts into the ballot box, generally unquestioned, and it is of course easy for a shrewd electioneer agent to get receipts by paying the taxes of people who may be temporarily absent from the city, and to send into the polling room with these documents people so disguised as not to be recognized. The oath is seldom insisted on, but we fear that when it is, people who go up to the ballot box to commit a fraud, will commit perjury that they may pass it.

After the election, a board of Revisors counts up the papers. These Scrutinizers, who have been keeping us in suspense so long, must have been delayed by the illegal character of many of the votes given. They are, however, sworn to secrecy, and we shall not be likely to hear much from them. It is, however, evident that the plan of voting by ballot is a failure, and that the sooner we return to the old British system of manly, straightforward, open voting, the better. The length to which the election here is drawn out is also a nuisance, giving opportunity for those who are in a minority at first, to use illegal means to reverse it towards the end. The true system is that adopted in Parliamentary elections, viz., to shorten their duration, to increase the facilities for voting by multiplying the polling books, and to prevent fraud by careful registration beforehand."

GEORGE HOWES ON "REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION."—The language of the *Mirror* is sufficiently explicit. It is a "settler for the *Courier* and others of its brethren in Upper Canada who have been disposed to play tricks with the question of Representation by Population. The superior race will not stand any of Mr. John A. MacDonald's "humbugging" on this question. The adoption of the principle must not even be mentioned as possible, however far off the good time of fruition may be fixed. The subject is tabu; the *Courier* and its confederates must hold their tongues. Such are the orders of their French masters, and they will, doubtless, be obeyed. In fact Mr. John A. MacDonald and the Government organs in Upper Canada have been playing into the hands of their Eastern brethren for some time. They are endeavouring, as far as their little influence extends, to inculcate a love of the Union with Lower Canada. "The Union, the Union," is their constant cry. "The *Mirror* answers—"No Representation by Population, or else Dissolution of the Union," evidently hoping that through the love of the Union excited by John A. MacDonald and his supporters, Representation by Population may be abandoned. The *Mirror* throws a great deal of light upon the Attorney General's after-dinner Union cry by its remark that Mr. MacDonald knows the terms on which the Union can be maintained. The *Mirror's* tone is exceedingly bold and defiant. It seems to be inclined to deal with Upper Canada as the Southern States are now dealing with the North. "If you do not allow us to maintain our supremacy, we will secede." The North has not been frightened by the threat, and neither, we can assure the *Mirror*, will Canada West. She will demand the right of Representation by Population with all her strength, whatever may be the consequences. Any measure which Lower Canada may propose along with that remedy will receive due consideration, but Representation by Population must be had. It is the key-stone of the Reform arch as well as the lever by which the structure is to be raised. The *Mirror* will, no doubt, fight the *Courier* and other doughfaces into submission, but its insolent threats will only add fuel to the flame which burns among the people.

EMBAZZLEMENT BY A SCHOOL TRUSTEE.—A School Trustee in the County of Welland lately absconded with Seven Hundred dollars belonging to the School Section. This is one beautiful feature of the System, whereby the people's money can be chiselled out of their pockets—willing or not willing—by a nefarious scoundrel, and then apply it to his own private use. Why should such a state of things exist? Why should the public's property be thus left a prey to villains? A smooth faced rogue has only to obtain Trustees' honors, and then pillage the community at will. We hope to hear of many other similar cases; or something of the kind is necessary to rouse the public to sense of their own interests and security.—*Durham Standard*.

Louis Bierce, a painter by trade was brought up charged with having entered the Roman Catholic Church in St. Denis Street, and then broken open the poor box with a small chisel, and stolen therefrom five pence in coppers. It appeared in evidence that of late that church was robbed of the contents of the poor box several times, and that a person named Ducharme, who is working in the Church, resolved to watch when yesterday he saw the prisoner enter the church. He Ducharme hid himself behind a door, and from there saw him commit the deed. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was committed to be tried at the next Court of Quarter Sessions.—*Transcript*.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Flour—Superfine, No 1, \$5.25 to \$5.30; No 2, \$4.80 to \$5.—We quote Fancy at \$5.50 to \$5.60; Extra, \$6 to \$6.20; Superior Extra, \$6.50 to \$7. Fall Wheat Flour is in little demand, and prices are nominal.
Sack Flour—Nominal; \$2.70 to \$2.80.
Wheat—A lot of 4,000 bushels U C Spring, in store, offered on Saturday at \$1.14, has since been sold at \$1.15.
Butter—Few sales; we quote as formerly—12 to 13c for inferior Stock-packed; 13 to 14c for good; 15 to 16c for really good Dairy.
Ashes—A little firmer; First Pots, \$5.45; Inferiors, \$5.50; Pearls, \$5.80 to 5.85.
Tallow—Market well supplied; No 1 Beef, 10c.
Oatmeal—Very quiet; \$3.75 to \$4.
Provisions—In absence of transactions, we quote nominally, Mess Pork \$17 to 19; Prime Mess \$12; Prime, \$10. Nothing doing in Beef.

Birth.

At Allumette Island, on the 30th ult., the wife of John Lynch, Esq., of a son.

Died.

In this city, on the 7th inst., Thomas Flanagan, aged 32 years.
In this city, on the 8th inst., Lucy Anne Howard, daughter of the late Nicholas Howard, of London, England, and sister of Mrs. S. Compain, of Montreal, aged 30.
At North Lancaster, on the 4th instant, Emelia McLaughlin, wife of Mr. Donald Grant, aged 42 years.
At Mountain Terrace, on the 6th instant, Cyrella Ann Day, wife of the Rev. Henry Wilkes, D. D.
At Vankleek Hill, on the 21 ultimo, Samuel Stevenson, Jr., aged 25 years.



ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.
Incorporated 1856.

Third Annual Course of Lectures.

THE SECOND LECTURE of this COURSE will be delivered by the
REV. MR. BENTLEY,
On THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, 17th January, IN THE
NEW SEMINARY HALL,
NOTRE DAME STREET,
Subject:
"GRATTAN AND HIS TIMES."
SEASON TICKETS..... \$1.00
Single Tickets..... 0.25 each.
To be had at Messrs. Salliers' Book Store and of the Committee.
Lecture to commence at EIGHT o'clock, P. M.
By Order. P. E. RYAN, Sec. Sec.
January 10.