

Schoolism," may yet have to submit. However, the fate of the Catholics of Upper Canada is in their own hands. If, determined never to submit to the curse of Protestant State-Schoolism, they will but use the means at their disposal, they are numerous enough, and strong enough, to enforce their own conditions upon the enemies, and to establish "Freedom of Education," for themselves and children upon a firm and impregnable basis. They know also what they have to expect if they relax their exertions for one moment. And if unfortunately, they or their descendants should ever be ground between the stones of the Protestant mill, it will be because the Catholics of Upper Canada have been wanting to their Church and to themselves—and not because they were unable to oppose a successful resistance to the assaults of their enemies. They have been warned in time—and "Forewarned, Forearmed."

"THE PROMISED LAND."—In an article with the above heading, the *Irish-American* complains, that "We"—the Catholic Irish—"are socially persecuted; we are grossly insulted and abused by an insane and unscrupulous faction; but yet we must bear it, patiently and proudly."

There is no accounting for tastes certainly. Some dogs, it is said, like eating dirty puddings; and the *Irish-American* may possibly be of the number. He perhaps may like being kicked, and persecuted; he may perhaps feel a pleasure in being "abused" and "grossly insulted"—treatment against which men of a more delicate organisation would certainly feel inclined to revolt. But if he likes it, there is no more to be said about the matter. The *Irish-American* "must bear it" meekly and thankfully; and will, no doubt, be cuffed, kicked, abused and insulted to his heart's content. Little did we think, however, that an *Irish-American* was such a tame swaggoner, or so fond of eating humble pie. The Irish Catholic in Canada, at all events, is of a very different disposition; and would rather stare, if he were told that he "must bear patiently" the social persecution and gross insults to which his miserable, down-trodden countrymen and coreligionists are daily subjected in the land of civil and religious freedom.

We feel great pleasure in being able to announce that the Montgomery Guard will arrive in this City, on Tuesday morning the 4th September next, upon the invitation of the Young Men's St. Patrick's Association, whose guests they will be during their stay. Among the entertainments to be given them, a grand ball will take place at the City Concert Hall on the same evening, which, we have no doubt, will be a most brilliant affair.

A Gold Medal has been awarded to Mr. Logan, the Provincial Geologist of Canada, for his splendid mineralogical collection, and his geological chart of Canada.

#### NOTICE.

We are requested to announce that on Sunday next, the 25th instant, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, His Lordship the Administrator of the Diocese of Montreal, will solemnly bless a set of bells destined for the use of the new Chapel attached to the Bishopric.

The Benediction will take place in the said Chapel, in the St. Antoine Suburbs.

A letter from "A Friend of Education" to the *La Patrie*, mentions the laying and benediction of the corner stone of a new Catholic College at Sandwich.

Pursuant to notice given by our worthy pastor, that His Lordship Dr. Phelan was to pay a visit to this parish, a meeting was convened at St. Andrews, after divine service, on Sunday the 5th August, 1855. The purpose of the meeting was, to express to His Lordship the confidence the people of St. Andrews entertain in his administration of the affairs of this diocese; and to appeal to him to procure Nuns for the parish of St. Andrews, to supply the place of those who left it five years ago.

Allan Mc'Donnell, Esq., was called to the chair; and Mr. Hugh McGillis was requested to act as Secretary. After a brief explanation given by the Chairman of the object of the meeting, the following Resolutions were adopted:—

Moved by Donald Mc'Millan, Esq.; seconded by Alexander Mc'Donald, (Angus), Esq.:—

"Resolved—That this meeting considers it expedient to express to His Lordship, on the occasion of his visit to this parish, the confidence the parishioners entertain in His Lordship's administration of the affairs of this his Episcopal Diocese; and to express their esteem and veneration for his person and dignity, as their spiritual ruler in Christ."

Moved by Mr. Allan Grant; seconded by Mr. Alexander McIntosh:—

"Resolved—That this meeting wishes to convey to His Lordship their feelings of profound regret for the loss they have sustained by the Nuns leaving this parish, as there are many of their female children 'marching out of the time' that they would get the most benefit from them."

Moved by Mr. Allan Mc'Donnell; seconded by Mr. James McIntosh:—

"That this meeting considers it unnecessary to enumerate, or set forth, as they are already well known to His Lordship, the many claims this parish has on the patronage of the Church of Upper Canada, as being the first parish formed in Upper Canada, and the first to build a Catholic Church in which was offered the pure Oblation to the Throne of Grace, at a time when the people were few in numbers, and under trying circumstances; hence, it may be called the mother church of Upper Canada; also being the first parish in Upper Canada that has given a clergyman to the Church—the present Vicar-General, the Rev. John Mc'Donald, of St. Raphael; as well as many other distinguished members to society in the secular calling."

Moved by Mr. Angus Mc'Donald; seconded by Mr. Archibald Scott:—

"That the Chairman and Secretary be requested to draw up an address to be presented to His Lordship, expressive of the foregoing Resolutions."

ALLAN Mc'DONNELL, Chairman.  
HUGH Mc'GILLIS, Secretary.

St. Andrews, C.W., 5th August, 1855.

To His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Phelan, Administrator of the Diocese of Kingston.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP—

We, the undersigned, gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to hail your Lordship on this occasion of your visit to this parish, to express our confidence in your administration of the affairs of this your Episcopal Diocese; and also to express our esteem and veneration for your person and dignity, as our spiritual ruler in Christ.

We congratulate your Lordship upon the progress our holy religion is making under your fostering auspices in this Diocese, and more especially round ourselves, and in the County of Glengarry, where your Lordship has selected for us eminent clergymen to rule our respective parishes.

We cannot refrain from tendering your Lordship our sincere thanks, for leaving among us a pastor, who has enjoyed our fullest confidence, for a period now over nineteen years; and whose indefatigable zeal has attained our warmest attachment, by his efforts in endeavoring to establish among us an institution calculated to give our female children that Christian education, which your Lordship has so often and so zealously recommended to us. But to his great mortification and our incalculable loss, his views have been frustrated, and our sanguine hopes disappointed, by the Nuns leaving our parish.

We have now been in this disagreeable state of suspense, with regard to the Nuns leaving our parish, these past four years, indulging in the fond hope, that the Nuns would be restored to us; but that hope has always been disappointed as yet.

We now earnestly and solicitously appeal to your Lordship, requesting of you to aid us to procure Nuns for this parish, or to give to ourselves permission to seek for them. And if your Lordship will be pleased to give us such permission, we are determined to look for them at whatever cost it may be to the parish, provided we get them to be under your episcopal jurisdiction, and permanently established among us.

We beg leave, Right Rev. Lord, to express our sentiments of gratitude to Heaven for the health Providence chooses to bestow on you; and we sincerely pray the Giver of all good gifts, to continue the same blessing of health to enable your Lordship to prosecute the arduous duties entrusted to you from the Powers above.

Signed on behalf of the meeting this 7th day of August, 1855, at St. Andrews,

ALLAN Mc'DONNELL, Chairman.  
HUGH Mc'GILLIS, Secretary.

The above was presented to His Lordship in the Parish House, where a good number of the parishioners attended. His Lordship replied in his usual eloquent and impressive manner; remarking, that he would use every exertion to get Nuns for the Parish of St. Andrews, as soon as possible—also that he would procure for the parish the Christian Brothers as soon as they could be got; and recommending his hearers, as they were about building a School-house, to make a suitable one for the "Brothers," when they would come among them.

The *Montreal Herald* compares the Mortality and Temperature of the present year, with that of last. It will be seen that the balance is strongly in favor of 1855:—

On making up the account of deaths for the summer months last year, say from the 24th of June to the 20th of August, we find the numbers as follows:—

June 24th to July 10th.	471
July 10th to July 16th.	300
July 16th to July 23rd.	281
July 23rd to July 30th.	250
July 30th to Aug. 6th.	230
Aug. 6th to Aug. 13th.	133
Aug. 13th to Aug. 20th.	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>1714</b>

This year the numbers, given perhaps with a little more exactness, are:—

June 23rd to June 30th.	56
June 30th to July 7th.	68
July 7th to July 14th.	62
July 14th to July 21st.	51
July 21st to July 28th.	65
July 28th to Aug. 4th.	78
Aug. 4th to Aug. 11th.	72
Aug. 11th to Aug. 18th.	61
<b>Total</b>	<b>513</b>

Showing a decrease in the mortality this year of 1201 Comparing the temperature we have the following table of averages, viz:—

1854.	WEEKS ENDING	1855.
July 1 . . . . .	75	June 30 . . . . . 81
" 8 . . . . .	75	July 7 . . . . . 83
" 15 . . . . .	89	" 14 . . . . . 76
" 22 . . . . .	96	" 21 . . . . . 83
" 29 . . . . .	91	" 28 . . . . . 84
Aug. 5 . . . . .	85	Aug. 4 . . . . . 88
" 12 . . . . .	77	" 11 . . . . . 74
" 19 . . . . .	75	" 18 . . . . . 69

These observations are taken at three, P.M., and show an average throughout the whole term of 83° last year, against 78° in the present—a difference of about five degrees. The difference between the hottest week last year and the corresponding week this year, is not less than 13°. It occurred between the 15th and 22nd of July, 1854, and the thermometer averaged for the week, at three, P.M., 96°, against 83° this year. The hottest week this year was that ending the 4th of August, the average being 88°; and there was an average difference of 8° between that week and the hottest week last year, whose average we have shown to be 96°. This year the thermometer seems to have touched 90° only five times. Last year it touched 100° twice, and was twenty times over 90°. The coolest day last year within the term the thermometer marked 61° at three, P.M. This year 65° is the lowest point reached. The greater number of deaths last year occurred in the week third on the rank for height of temperature, viz., the week ending July 15th. This year the greatest heat and the greatest number of deaths have been coincident in the week ending August 4th.

#### REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION.

That the portion of the opposition which acts with the Member for Lambton is determined to make this question a rallying cry for the next Parliamentary campaign there is no doubt, nor is there any that it will meet with some sympathy in the British constituencies here.

We deny however that the principle has ever been admitted in Canada, where up to the present time there has been no basis but territorial division. By the compact of the Union an equal representation was guaranteed to both sections, although the population of the Western was then and for years after less than that of this. A superiority was then accorded to Upper Canada without grudging, and in view of the probability of her natural increase from emigration being greater than that of Lower Canada. Had the population of this section obtained the majority any attempt to obtain a quantitative representation would have been met by those who now clamour so loudly for justice, with an appeal to the solemn covenant of the Union, that there should be in all time an equality upon this head.

Representation by population as a principle is a just one, but it carries with it as an inseparable companion the representation of the whole population, and the donation of the franchise to every male come to the years of discretion. It means this, or it means nothing. It must be attended also by such electoral division as shall give to a voter in one place the same amount of power as a voter in another, so that a given number of electors shall in all localities elect the same amount of representatives. It cannot be pretended that the franchise is to be given to so many males in every thousand, with a fixed qualification and denied to others possessing the same, and yet this would be a pure representation by population, giving to every thousand a fixed number of votes, and to each quota of electors a certain number of representatives.

In the representation of cities and boroughs a greater number of members is allowed than country places with equal population are entitled to, because they are supposed to possess a weightier stake than agricultural communities. A reference to the population of the different constituencies will show clearly enough that it has not yet been received as the basis of representation. But as we have said before, as a principle we have no objection to it, although it was not contemplated in the Act of Union, and is in direct contradiction to its terms.

We see no danger to the prosperity of the country in the so-called dominancy of the French Canadians in Lower Canada, and we have no more fear of the great bug bear of the *Globe*, priestly influence, than we have of the "Old Bogey" that was the terror of our childhood. With the exception of such politicians as the Member for Lambton, who would gladly break down our whole social and political fabric, if he saw in its destruction the means of elevating himself to power, we believe the general interest of the country are the aim of its legislators; and the soundness of our condition after having passed through a year of severe trial, is a proof that we are suffering from no intolerable burden. The evils that have disquieted the country before, and which for years retarded its prosperity, were the result of agitation such as is now attempted; and the end sought for was not the redress of grievances, but the advancement of the grievance-mongers. Mr. Brown is as well aware as a man can be, that, in the present constitution of the Assembly, a measure such as he proposes cannot be carried. Its agitation, therefore, can have but the one effect of exasperating one portion of the population against the other, and of producing a feeling between the two sections akin to that between hostile nations, rather than the amity which should bind the people of one Province. The people of Upper Canada are told that they contribute three-fourths of the Revenue, and yet it is spent to endow the ecclesiastical establishments of Lower Canada; the *Globe* knows these assertions to be falsehoods, but reiterated again and again they serve the intended purpose. They are told that the Administration of Justice in Upper Canada is paid by the people, and in Lower Canada out of the Consolidated Fund; but they are not told that the reason is because, at the Union, Upper Canada had a load of debt, from which Lower Canada was free. It is not necessary for us to go over all the assertions of the *Globe* and papers of the same class, it suffices to know they neglect no means to waken a spirit of hostility among the people, to force upon the belief of Upper Canada that it is labouring under a heavy load of wrongs, all of which are traceable to Lower Canada and the Pope. While another section of the reformed Reformers uses the same assertions, to the same end, under McKeenzie's leadership and the cry for disunion.

That this course, long persevered in, will have its effect, we do not doubt; and the best way to overcome a difficulty is to meet it half way, to counterbalance a mine. As Lower Canadians we have no desire to dominate over Upper Canada; and the only experience we have had of intolerable French ascendancy was when it was wielded by the hands of Upper Canada Reformers, with the assistance and applause of the *Globe*, and other well paid organs. Estimating the integrity of the Province at its full value, we would rather separate in peace, than derive all the benefits of it, at the price of a continual war, the result of which would be disunion. We say then, that as the granting of representation by population would only open the doors to new demands, to increased re-creation, and renewed agitation, the best way for Lower Canada to meet this question is with an offer of a dissolution of the Legislative Union, which has been hitherto but a clumsy fiction.

With half our present population we were a prosperous people, lightly taxed, and free from debt; the constitutional evils which produced the troubles of 1837 and '38 have been removed, and with a good feeling among the various races such as never existed before, we see no reason to cling to an alliance which has been a nuisance since it was contracted. The Union was a blunder from the first; as a federation we might work together; under the present system we see no hope of concord. There is an empty arrogance, a beggar on horseback spirit among these Upper Canadians mixed, with such an amount of jobbery, extravagance, and pomposity, that nothing will satisfy them short of the entire legislation, the plunder of the public chest, and the worship of their genius by the inferior race which Providence, for our sins has located in this barren Siberian region.

If we are one half as bad as represented by the *Brownites*, an escape from the dead weight of such an incubus, would be a relief joyfully accepted. Let

the question come before Parliament, and it will be found, that the opposition to a repeal of the Union, will not come from Lower Canada. Our connection with Upper Canada has occasioned us many sacrifices, and we have not received from it a single benefit. —*Commercial Advertiser*.

**WATER POLICE.**—We mentioned the other day that the Water Policemen of this city had not received any payment for the last three months. We are glad to state that they were paid yesterday —*Herald of 22nd*.

**ACCIDENT.**—About half-past seven o'clock last night, when Mr. Wilson, confectioner Notre Dame Street, was passing in his carriage along Craig Street, his horse took fright and ran off at a fearful rate. Some pin about the carriage got loose, and it with the hind wheels were left behind, the horse dashing on with the fore wheels and shafts. In this state the frightened animal dashed across the Haymarket and down McGill Street. Here it came in contact with a cab and upset it, violently throwing down two men who were sitting on the top of it. One of the men was unhurt, but the other lay insensible for some time. Dr. Hingston came promptly to his relief and brought him round; there were no external wounds, but it is supposed the man is severely injured internally. The horse itself, a very valuable one, at last fell down, and lay on the street all night, not able to be removed. —*Pilot*.

**TORONTO GOING AHEAD.**—Some few days ago we had accounts from the rival capital of a man being killed by an over dose of morphia. Another case of the same kind has just taken place. A coronor and jury sat upon the case for a number of days, and during the proceedings scenes took place in court which could not be surpassed in the most Yankeeified city of Yankeeedom. One was calling the other "liar"; and the Coroner himself said he could thrash one gentleman, named Eccles, "like a wool sack!"—Mr. Brown's head quarters is fast ripening; it will be soon be fit for annexation. —*Id.*

M. DeBelveze's tour through Canada having now closed, it is said he will sail with *La Copricieuse* from Quebec for Halifax some time next week. —*Id.*

**ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH FRIGATE IPHIGENIE AT HALIFAX.**—Shortly before sunset on Saturday evening, 4th inst., His Imperial Majesty's Ship "Iphigenie," Capitaine Rozier, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Harnoux, anchored in Halifax from Martinique harbour. She almost immediately saluted the flag of Rear Admiral Fanshawe with the number of guns due to his rank, a compliment immediately returned by the "Hoscaven" 70. The *Iphigenie* is a splendid double banked frigate of probably 2000 tons, with an armament of 60 guns of heavy calibre, and having a complement of upwards of 500 officers and men.—Her ship's company have certainly exhibited great activity in refitting, &c., since they came into harbour. She is Flag Ship of the French West India Station, where our allies have lately kept up a much larger naval force than England, notwithstanding the immeasurable disparity of territory possessed by the former. This is the first French ship-of-war of any note that has visited Halifax since the short visit of the *Prince de Joinville*, in the "Belle Poule," 60, about fifteen years ago. It is said that the whole French squadron out West will henceforth rendezvous at Halifax. —*Halifax Chronicle*, Aug. 8.

The Ottawa *Monarchist* says, that at his late visit to that city, M. de Belveze informed us that "it is the intention of the French Government to encourage the immigration to Canada of large parties of the inhabitants of the Basque valleys. The Basques, who inhabit the valleys of the Southern and Northern Slopes of the Pyrenees, thus being under the Spanish and French Governments, are a brave and hardy race, almost entirely employed in agriculture, and being of very frugal and simple habits, would make excellent settlers in Canada. Perhaps the only disadvantage would be their language, which is peculiar to themselves, and very difficult to learn. We fancy that the ethnologists have decided that the Basques are of Ouralian-Finnish origin, and that their language is a dialect of the Finnish; however this be, it is a queer sounding language, not unlike Welsh, and very difficult." —*Quebec Morning Chronicle*.

#### Births.

On the 13th inst., at Cap Rouge, (Quebec,) the wife of Charles Allyn, M. P. of a daughter.

At Quebec, on the 21st inst., the wife of Mr. James Lynch, Culler, of a son.

#### Died.

In this city, on Sunday, 12th inst., Mr. John Redmond, Senior, a native of Taghmon, County Wexford, Ireland, aged 75 years.

At Quebec, on the 17th, aged 17 months, James Sharkey, son of Mr. C. Corcoran.

At Quebec, at the residence of her father, Kilmarnock Road, Ste. Foye, Margaret, infant daughter of J. O'Farrell, Esq., M. P. P.

#### YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.

##### A COMPLIMENTARY BALL

Will take place, under the Patronage of this body,

ON THE

EVENING OF TUESDAY, 4th SEPT. NEXT,

AT THE

CITY CONCERT HALL,

AT WHICH THE

MONTGOMERY GUARD

WILL BE PRESENT.

Also several other distinguished guests of the Association.

A splendid QUADRILLE BAND will be in attendance. Refreshments, of the best description, will be provided for the occasion.

TICKETS:—Gentlemen's, 6s 3d; Ladies' 3s 9d; Refreshments included. To be had at Messrs. Sadtlers' Book Store, and at the doors on the Evening of the Ball. Montreal, August 24, 1855.

#### YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Association will be held THIS EVENING (FRIDAY, the 24th instant) at EIGHT o'clock, in the Room adjoining the Recollet Church. A full and punctual attendance is requested.

By Order,

P. J. FOGARTY,

August 24.

Secretary.