

not establish a "dissenting" school—as every step they take towards the establishment of such schools, must be subsequent to the making of school regulations by the Commissioners, must be effected by corresponding with such Commissioners, and not with the Chief Superintendent, and must contain a protest against, or avowed dissent from, the Regulations made by such Commissioners.—Besides this, each semi-annual return to the Chief Superintendent of the actual attendance of children at the "dissenting" school must be made on the oath of at least two of the trustees—a requirement which is not imposed upon the Catholic Commissioners in making their semi-annual returns. Now, were the Trustees of Separate Schools in Toronto placed in such a relation to the Trustees of the Public Schools, and compelled to make every return on oath, without such oath being required of the other trustees, we should then have much more serious and better founded complaints from your Lordship. Nor is it unworthy of remark, that no religious denomination in Lower Canada can have Separate Schools such as are granted to Roman Catholics in Upper Canada. In Lower Canada the schools of the majority are denominational, while the schools of the minority are non-denominational—it having been officially and judicially decided there that the schools of the "dissenting" are for Protestants generally in contradistinction to Roman Catholics, but not for any one denomination of Protestants in distinction from others. Therefore the schools of the minority in Lower Canada cannot be used for denominational purposes; while the schools of the majority are so used universally.

13. *Bishop Charbonnel*.—"It is again enacted that no corporation shall alienate any portion of the property held by it without the sanction of the Chief Superintendent, and no such corporation shall cease by reason of the want of School Commissioners in any municipality at any time.

Answer.—Nor can a corporation cease to exist in Upper Canada for want of a School, or even for want of members; nor can School property be alienated or applied to other than School purposes, even with the sanction of the Chief Superintendent; and Separate School Corporations in Upper Canada are responsible to their supporters alone, in regard to all School property, and not to the Chief Superintendent.

14. Such are the points on which your Lordship has undertaken to compare the School laws of Upper and Lower Canada in regard to Separate Schools, in order to prove that I have asserted "falshoods," and that I have got laws passed which are unjust and oppressive towards the Roman Catholics; and by means of such statements and representations, your Lordship has endeavored to impress public men in Lower Canada with the idea that you are cruelly oppressed and persecuted by the School law and its administration in Upper Canada, and thus to sow the seeds of distrust and dissension between the two sections of United Canada, and invoke the interference of Lower Canada in matters appertaining exclusively to Upper Canada. The intelligent statesmen of Lower Canada will, no doubt, be surprised to find how utterly apocryphal are your Lordship's representations on this subject, and how grossly you have wronged the people and public men of Upper Canada by your statements and appeals.

15. Your Lordship has represented me as having "been compelled to change my decision" on a matter respecting which I gave but one decision, and that willingly and promptly; and you have assailed me with opprobrious epithets and allusions, when, if the correspondence which has taken place between this Department and persons acting under your Lordship's direction, were published, it would be seen who has endeavored to give the most liberal construction and application of the law, and who has sought to evade its provisions, to embarrass its operations, and to create and multiply causes of dispute; that if money has not been paid when the law provided for its payment, to whom the delay is justly attributable; that if (according to the reported proceedings of the Board of School Trustees for the City of Toronto this very week) the Legislative School Grant is promptly and fairly apportioned between the Public and Separate Schools in 1854, it is not because the law is different from what it was in 1853, but because the provisions of the law have been complied with by parties who did not observe those provisions last year. Nor can the fact fail to be noticed, or its legitimate inference overlooked, that these disputes between Separate and other School Trustees are, as far as I know, confined to the City of Toronto, and as the noise about the School law has been commenced and perpetuated by an ecclesiastico-political Institute, of which your Lordship is the animating spirit, there must be some other cause than anything unjust and oppressive in the provisions of the law in regard to any party.

A key to explain much of the zeal evinced by your Lordship, is furnished in a remark of Mr. Cauchon, whose address to your Lordship seems to have afforded you so much gratification. Mr. Cauchon says, "Who is ignorant of the fact, that Protestantism is intolerant in its very nature. It will cry out to you, Be freemen if you think as we do; if not, be slave. Liberty is for Protestants." This, it appears, is the feeling your Lordship seeks to inculcate in Lower Canada, in regard to the religion and spirit of the great majority of the people of Upper Canada, and is sufficient to account for your efforts to seek the destruction of our public schools and school system. In reply, might I not assert as fact, apart from Theology, that the essential principle and life of Protestantism is Liberty, and that no true Protestant can be a religious persecutor, and that the liberty and rights enjoyed by Roman Catholics in the Protestant countries of Great Britain and the United States as compared with the liberty and

rights enjoyed by Protestants in the Italian States of the Pope, affords a happy commentary on the liberality, the modesty, the intelligence, and the truth of the assertion, that "Protestantism is intolerant in its very nature," and that among Protestants all are slaves except Protestants."

I have only to remark in conclusion, that it has not been my object in this communication to express an opinion as to whether or not the School Law is susceptible of amendment or improvement: on the subject referred to. In regard to allegations against the School Law and its administration, I intimated in my last Annual Report, that an investigation of them by a Government Commission or Parliamentary Committee, would be just to the School System and equally just to all parties. Your Lordship seems to prefer the mode of making addresses at Institutes in Toronto and Quebec on the subject, to the method of public inquiry, where both sides can be heard, and where assertions are weighed in the impartial balance of intelligence and justice. There is no accounting for tastes; but as your Lordship has chosen to charge me before popular audiences, and thro' the newspapers, with injustice in my official acts and falsehoods in my official statements, rather than meet me at the tribunal of a Governmental or Parliamentary inquiry, I have been compelled to write and publish this letter. Whether I have acted unjustly towards the Roman Catholics—whether I have not treated them with the same consideration that I have any other religious persuasion in Upper Canada, I am prepared to answer before any tribunal of inquiry which may be appointed; and whether your Lordship or I have made incorrect statements, any one can judge after reading your Lordship's assertions above quoted and my answers to them.

I have the honor to be,

Your Lordship's faithful servant,

E. RYERSON.

The Right Reverend Dr. Charbonnel,
Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—The preliminary arrangements are now nearly completed, and this Institution will be opened in the first week of November. Large sums in aid of the funds of the University have of late, been remitted from America, by the indefatigable Dr. Donnelly.

The *American Celt*, has some appropriate remarks upon the subject, which we subjoin:—

"While the Rev. Dr. Donnelly is pursuing his mission in Massachusetts, with the zeal of an apostle, the corridors of the University House in Dublin are echoing to the sounds of preparations almost complete. The day draws near for the opening of its schools. It is a day well chosen. It comes next after All Souls, and is the Feast of St. Malachi, Archbishop of Armagh, the beloved of St. Bernard, and of Rome. No other name but Malachi's could so fitly express the character and the age of this great national and religious undertaking. It was his fortune to set the seal of triumph on the close of the fiercest struggle of the Irish Church, beyond "the Reformation." He was born amid the evidences of its desolation and widow-hood, alars defiled, canons obsolete, schools dismantled, learning lost. He lived to see Lisnure, Bangor, and Armagh restored, to bring exiled learning back to its old haunts, and to draw the admiring eyes of all Christendom on the Island of his labors. Well, therefore, has the Irish Church chosen his anniversary—the 706th since he expired in St. Bernard's arms,—to inaugurate an institution, the first of its kind added to Ireland since the era of our last warfare for the Faith. On that day when the Irish Church accompanied by its illustrious guests from the European and American continents, assembles in St. Stephen's Green, to solemnize the event, it will not be forgotten by any one that, but for the Irish beyond seas, they could hardly be gathered there. The ample halls, the rich promises for the future, are greatly due to the battling, obscure emigrant who, not less than Dr. Cullen or Dr. Newman, has felt the grandeur of the undertaking, and consecrated to it a portion of his means. His unspoiled Catholic heart enabled him at once to seize the meaning of the Holy Father in suggesting such a work; his generous instincts needed no spurring; the Rev. Delegates can tell anecdotes of their success among his class which ought to shame the rich, who call themselves Catholics, but have had as yet no hand in erecting the University. Not only the time chosen, but the place itself, has a peculiar fitness in it. In that fine square dedicated to the universal Proto-martyr, a holy martyr of the Irish Church, suffered a cruel death, under Queen Elizabeth, two centuries and a half ago. In a few words, this is the story of his martyrdom:—

"Dermid O'Hurley, Archbishop of Cashel, being taken by the victors, was brought to Dublin in 1582. Here the Protestant Primate Loftus, besieged him in vain, for nearly a year, to deny the Pope's supremacy, and acknowledge the Queen's. Finding him of unshaken faith, he was brought out for martyrdom, on St. Stephen's Green, adjoining the city: there he was tied to a tree, his boots filled with combustibles, and his limbs stripped and smeared with oil and alcohol. Alternately they lighted and quenched the flame which enveloped him, prolonging his tortures through four successive days. Still remaining firm, before dawn of the fifth day, they finally consumed his last remains of life, and left his calcined bones among the ashes at the foot of his stake. The relics, gathered in secret by some pious friends, were hidden away in the half-ruined church of St. Kevin, near the outlet of Dublin called Kevin's-port."—*Reformation in Ireland*, p. 62."

"What a contrast will be presented between St. Stephen's Green, 1554, and 1582! The half-charred stake, the jibing, cruel crowd, the agonized face of the venerable martyr, turned towards Heaven, are in the foreground. Beyond, you catch a glimpse of a slow procession bearing banners, the glitter of fifty mitres, the united voices of a thousand priests, and in their midst the eloquent accents of the foremost English intellect of our time, now dedicated to the service of Catholic Ireland. Cold must be the heart of the Christian, whether Irish or not, who does not rejoice ever the glory of both spectacles."

THE COADJUTOR BISHOP OF DROMORE.—In a short time the Catholics of this city will no longer claim as their own that gifted Dominican whose earnest eloquence has so often stirred the very depths of the human soul, and led many a wanderer back to the paths of virtue and holiness. In a few weeks hence Father John Leahy will be a consecrated Prelate of the Irish Church, one of the brightest ornaments and purest lights of that illustrious hierarchy. The Bulls for his consecration have already arrived from Rome. To this city that elevation, however honoring, will be a great deprivation; for though Cork can boast of many of the best and ablest men of the Church, still the loss of one whose life preached as impressively as his lips, and whose zeal was only equalled by his charity, is scarcely to be appreciated, especially in a large and populous community, where there is so much poverty and so much misery. The new Bishop will carry with him the blessings and prayers of rich and poor; and he will also bear with him a material testimony of the love and reverence in which he is held, and ever will be held, by his fellow citizens, one worthy of them and in some degree worthy of him.—*Cork Examiner*.

THE NEW IRISH NATIONAL GALLERY.—It is stated that the site chosen upon which to carry out this magnificent undertaking is the lawn in front of the Royal Dublin Society-house, Merrion-square. The building is to consist of two extensive wings, running in parallel lines at the extreme verge of the lawn on either side, and terminating at the Dublin Society-house, one of which will be set apart for a National Gallery, and the other as a National Museum. With this object, Mr. Sidney Herbert, M.P., has granted a new lease to the Dublin Society for 999 years, and the Dublin Society will grant a similar lease to the Trustees and directors of the National Gallery.

MINING IN THE COUNTY GALWAY.—The Mining Company of Ireland are working a copper mine at Derrour, the property of Anthony O'Flaherty, Esq., M.P.

Another Militia regiment (Northampton), 900 strong, landed in Dublin last Saturday from Liverpool, and is garrisoned at Richmond Barracks, Lieut. Col. Lord Burghley, son of the Marquis of Exeter; Majors Vivian and Lord Cecil. The Cambridge Militia is also told off for Dublin next month.

ENGLISH PROPRIETORS IN CONNAUGHT.—We understand that the extensive property situate in the county of Galway, belonging to James Lambert, Esq., of Cregg Clare, has been sold by him to Mr. Hope Scott, the English Barrister, for the sum of £92,000. Mr. Scott is married to Miss Lockhart, grand-daughter of the late Sir Walter Scott. Some two years since Mr. Scott and family, who were members of the Protestant Church, withdrew from that religion, and embraced the doctrines of the Catholic faith. We understand it is the intention of the new proprietor to reside at least for a considerable portion of each year on his newly-acquired Irish property, and we trust that he will have every reason to be satisfied with the good conduct and industrious habits of the tenantry.—*Galway Packet*.

On the 10th of August, 1854, Queen Victoria's assent was given to the Act 17th and 18th Vic. cap. 103, sec. 100, making Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Londonderry, cities; Belfast a town; and all others to continue as boroughs.

The official report of the Inspecting Commissioners of Fisheries in Ireland for the year 1853, states this astounding fact. One of the Scotch curers purchased at a moderate price, and cured herrings caught by Irish boats at Balbriggan, Howth, and Carlingford; total, 1396 barrels. The above gutted herrings were brought to Glasgow, found of fine size and quality, and afterwards chiefly sold in Belfast!

THE HARVEST.—The harvest has now commenced in the earlier districts of Derry, Donegal, and Tyrone. The appearance of the oats and barley indicates an abundant crop, more especially of the former. Should we have weather to secure the late oats, without material loss, it would now appear pretty evident that the produce will considerably exceed an average.—wheat will be deficient in produce, in weight, and in quality. The rains of the early part of July destroyed all that was sown last autumn. Of the Potatoes, in the whole North of Ireland, nothing favorable can be said. The tubers of the earlier varieties have been already diseased, to the extent of from one-third to one half of the entire crop, and the growth of the later kinds was stopped by the blight, before they had attained to even half maturity. As yet, there are not many diseased tubers in the later and coarser varieties, but the growth is not long enough over on them to be able to say how far the crops may ultimately become infected. One thing, however, is certain, though the breadth of land under potatoes, considerably exceeds that of last year, the quantity available for food will not be half what it was in '53. Turnips promise better than they did a month ago, more especially on dry light soils, where under good management, early sowing was effected; but, taking the whole country into account, this crop will fall far short, both in the quantity of land under it, and in the produce per acre of any year since 1849. Flax, in the extreme northern counties, has come off the land in very small bulk. The most promising is the early sown. We never saw a farmer, who tried early sowing for his flax crop, who again reverted to the usual period—namely the last week in April or the first week in May. We would advise those who may doubt this to try a small quantity three or four weeks earlier, by way of experiment.—*Londonderry Journal*.

The crops are all doing well in Waterford and Kilkenny counties. The potatoes are holding on well, though they suffered much from the blight at first.—About one sixth of them are lost, but the rest are good still.—*Correspondent of Nation*.

THE MODEL FARM.—We (*Munster News*) have in our office a sample of flax grown on the model farm, and saved on the Courtrais system. It was sown on the 6th of May, and pulled on the 14th August ult.—It was the finest we have ever seen, and confirms the fact that our soil and climate, under good management must be peculiarly adapted to its growth. The fibre is very fine and even, which is the result of good seed, as well as of even and thick growing, all of which would be useless if the ground was not thoroughly drained and properly prepared for the reception of the seed.

DECREASE OF THE POPULATION.—It is stated in one of the Northern papers that the population of the parish of Agherton in the neighborhood of the prosperous town of Coleraine has decreased 1,500 within the last few years, chiefly on account of emigration.

Mr. Gregory O'Neil sent out 226 female paupers from Cork to Quebec, at £5 per head, on the 1st September, providing all necessaries.

SALMON FISHERY.—The fishery at Ballyshannon has been more productive this year than for the last thirty-five years.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—A porter, at the terminus of the Waterford and Limerick railway, a man of respectable character, was a few days ago accosted by a stranger who inquired his name, the name of his father, particulars regarding his relatives and family, &c. On being told the name, the name of his father and other circumstances, with reference to his relatives and family, the stranger expressed his belief that he, at length, discovered the person for whom he had been making a long and hitherto a fruitless search; but upon being asked why it was he was so particular in inquiring after these particulars, the reply was, that he came to get information, not to give it. It appears that the father of the porter in question went off several years ago to America, where he is said to have realised a fortune of £14,000—that he had no relative near him, and that the corporation of the City in which he died, commissioned the gentleman above referred to, to make search for any children that might be living, and that the porter, to whom he was speaking, is believed to be the son of the man who left this money. His name is Lyddy, a native of Abbeyfeale.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—We learn by a private letter from the East, the circumstances of a gallant officer, much esteemed in Kilkenny, having been recently placed in a position of some slight embarrassment in Constantinople, owing to the difficulty of making himself understood by the natives. It would appear that Captain Alexander McDonald 92nd Regiment (recently connected with this district, whilst acting as aide-de-camp to his father, General McDonald), on his arrival at the Turkish Capital, and whilst engaged in seeing the lions of that great city, wished to take a moonlight view of the Palace of the Sultan, for which purpose he proceeded in plain clothes, in a boat manned by natives. The boatmen were unable to comprehend the directions of the gallant officer to row him round the palace, so as to see the building to the best advantage, the word "Sultan," often repeated, being the only one which they could understand, and accordingly they arrived at the wise conclusion that their unknown employer probably meditated some treasonable design against the Sultan's life or property; whereupon they immediately put in for the palace, and delivered him over to the custody of the Royal guards as a suspicious character. Of course an explanation immediately took place, and Captain McDonald received the consideration and respect to his rank in the army of a succoring ally.—*Kilkenny Moderator*.

SHOCKING ACT OF BARBARITY.—We have just heard of an act of the greatest barbarity, committed by seamen in the Frith of Clyde, which we should have hesitated to believe had it come to us from any but the best authority. It is stated, that two or three weeks ago, a vessel left Ardrossan for a port in one of the North American Colonies, and shortly after she had got to sea, an Irishman was discovered by the crew secreted on board. He had been anxious to emigrate, and had hid himself on board, not having means to pay for a passage. The ship passed the south end of Arran, at a distance of at least a quarter of a mile from Pladda, and when opposite that place they got quit of the slow-away, not by landing him in the ship's boat, or by signalling for a boat from the shore, but by forcing him overboard in his clothes, making him walk the plank literally! The act was most inhuman. It was observed from the shore, for which the poor fellow swam, and was picked up by a boat when considerably exhausted, though nearing the shore. He was kindly treated on the Island, and assisted to a passage to Glasgow.—*Kilmarnock Journal*.

THE "POOR MAN'S CHURCH."—Here is a squib against the Protestant Church Rate Bill, passed upon Catholics by a Protestant Parliament, to aid, to assist, abet, and so forth, the impoverished law church in erecting more receptacles for their daily diminishing congregations.—*Weekly Telegraph*.

"Haste thee, haste thee, architect—
Quick, the lordly church erect;
Build it strong and build it high,
Greek or Gothic, nought care I,
So it be that order pure
Called by churchmen, Sincere—
That is, merely church and steeple,
Wholly leaving out the people.
Once a builder's name we know
Was, most aptly, In-i-go;
But a church where people show not
Should be built by In-i-go-not.

Let the pile no luxury want
Church can ask or Vestry grant;
Heed not where the expenses fall,
Popish Paddy pays for all;
Proud that, though he can't himself
Get to heaven, benighted elf,
Protestants who can, will say,
Honest Paddy paid their way,
Franked them up to heaven by dint
Of many a church—with no one in't;
Leaving puzzled Pat to guess
Which heaven meant most to bless—
Purse, or church, or emptiness.

Build away, then, never fear—
Deck the pile with costly gear;
Velvet cushions all so smart,
Cheering to a rector's heart;
Emblems of that man of pelf,
Stuffed and useless, like himself.
Let's, too, have an organist,
Paid for playing nought but—*whist!*
Nor forget 'mong things divine,
Port for sacramental wine:
Just a pipe, 'tis all that needs,
Rough, of course, at Orange Sneyd's.
There, enough—the work's complete.
Hail, religion's chosen seat!
Long and proudly may'st thou stand,
Bugbear of a Popish land;
Long may everybody pay
Shrines where nobody will pray!"

* Inigo Jones.

† A much more moderate imposition than that brought before the House of Commons by Sir John Newport some years ago, when it appeared that two pipes of port had been the quantity levied, in a particular instance, chiefly upon Catholics, for this purpose.

‡ A celebrated wine merchant.