

the Chief of Education to retire once more to his former occupation, viz.—to preaching and “Camp Meetings.”

Such is the earnest wish of all sensible men and particularly of the subscriber.

J. M. BRUYERE.

Toronto, March 8, 1857.

THE HIERARCHY OF CANADA AND DR. RYERSON.

FROM THE CATHOLIC CITIZEN, MARCH 19TH, 1857.

The following interesting correspondence has been handed to us by the Reverend Mr. Bruyere:—

LONDON, C. W., 14th March, 1857.

REVEREND DEAR SIR,—Since my letter of the 10th ult., on the subject of your late controversy with the Reverend Chief Superintendent, I have received letters of congratulation from all parts of the Province. I take great pleasure in sending you—amongst others—the enclosed extracts which sufficiently speak for themselves. Most willingly do I authorize you to insert them in the *brochure* near being printed.

Dr. Ryerson will, doubtless, take great pleasure likewise in acknowledging the error under which he was laboring, when he so fiercely denounced you as the contemptible organ of a small *foreign party*. The official support of the entire Hierarchy of the Province—so spontaneously and cordially given you—will show him that the cause of freedom of Education is more deeply rooted in the soil of Canada than he evidently was aware of.

As for his innocent boasting—when making his would-be dignified retreat—it has recalled to my memory a passage of the Latin poet, [*Georg.* IV.] thus translated by Dryden:—

“*When weary Proteus, from the briny waves,*

“*Retired for shelter to his wonted caves,*

“*His finny flocks about their shepherd play,*

“*And rolling round him, spirt the bitter sea.*”

Courage, therefore, Rev. dear Sir, you may now consider the godless system as fairly exploded. The bigotry of the conventicle cannot prevail much longer against the sober judgment of the great majority of the community. Common sense is stronger than bigotry; already a strong reaction is commenced; a little while more, it must needs become all powerful, and by its overwhelming influence assert the rights of justice and of conscience in breaking asunder the fetters in which they are now so outrageously bound up. Let us hope, therefore, that the good sense of the country will so far prevail, that, ere