

## The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY  
At No. 696, Craig Street, by  
J. GILLIES.  
G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:  
To all country subscribers Two Dollars. If the  
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pre-paid.

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he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Sub-  
scription from THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

## ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE—1867.

Friday, 21—St. Louis of Gonzague, C.  
Saturday, 22—Vig. of the Octave.  
Sunday, 23—Second after Pentecost.  
Monday, 24—St. John Baptist.  
Tuesday, 25—St. William, C.  
Wednesday, 26—St. John and Paul, M.M.  
Thursday, 27—Octave of Corpus Christi.

## A CARD.

The Fathers attached to the Church of the  
Gesu, return their sincere thanks to the Ladies  
who have labored with so much devotedness at  
their Bazaar for the space of two weeks, as well  
as to Mr. Bawtree for his excellent readings, and  
to all those who have assisted them in their oc-  
casion. They shall feel obliged, as priests to  
show by their zeal, their gratitude for this mark  
of kindness and sympathy.

D. A. MERRICK, S. J.

## TO OUR DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

We are compelled to address ourselves to this  
very numerous class of the subscribers to the  
TRUE WITNESS, with the object of inducing  
them to pay up a portion, at least, of the arrears  
in which they stand indebted to this office. That  
the "times are hard," and money unusually  
scarce, are the excuses with which our demands  
are constantly met; but we do think that a little,  
a very little exertion on the part of those to  
whom we address ourselves, would enable them  
to discharge our claims upon them, and spare us  
the disagreeable necessity of asking, but asking  
in vain, for the payment of a just debt.

We would respectfully invite all who are in-  
terested in the TRUE WITNESS to endeavor to  
extend its circulation. If each one would send  
in a new subscriber, and if the new and old would  
make it a rule to pay their subscriptions, that  
would be doing something substantial for the  
paper.

To our paying subscribers, our best thanks  
are tendered.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Though the Luxembourg business has been  
gatched up, we still hear some growls, as if the  
French and Prussians were still ready to fly at  
one another's throats, and it will require much  
good diplomacy yet to prevent a fight. Mean-  
while the French Exhibition goes on, and all the  
crowned heads of Europe are flocking to Paris.  
London, it is said, will be honored by some royal  
visitors, amongst others by the Sultan, during  
the course of the summer. There has been a  
rather serious riot at Waterford, arising out of  
an attempt to rescue some Fenian prisoners.—  
The police were roughly handled, and had to use  
their bayonets in self-defence. Several rioters  
were wounded, and two of them are reported to  
have died in consequence.

In spite of the late Spring, we are receiving  
from all parts of the country cheering accounts  
of harvest prospects. Flour has fallen again,  
and a diminution in the price of bread was looked  
for by the public, but as yet the bakers have  
been quite unable to see it.

His Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers, has  
published an important Pastoral on the subject of  
the Union of the B. N. American Colonies. His  
Lordship, without committing himself in any man-  
ner to any party, or to any particular line of  
politics, asserts the duty of all good Catholics—  
no matter what their previous opinions on the  
matter—to yield a frank and loyal allegiance to  
the new Constitution, that the Law of the Em-  
pire has given us. We copy some of the most  
striking passages, which are well worthy of the  
attention, both of the sincere Catholic, and of  
every good citizen and loyal subject of our  
Queen—

"The scheme was sufficiently discussed, and ex-  
amined with sufficient scruple by the most devoted  
and enlightened men of all the Provinces to do away  
with all distrust in that respect. Nevertheless, it is  
not the less a true that it is only with fear and  
trembling that we should apply the hand to the basis  
on which an entire edifice reposes in order to sub-  
stitute another, each civil consequences depending on

the smallest defect in the equilibrium. Therefore  
we understand the hesitation and the alarm even of  
a certain number of our fellow-citizens, and it was  
not without experiencing deep emotion ourselves that  
we saw the necessity of coming to the adoption of  
a measure so great in itself and its conse-  
quences. It is thus that we have accepted it, con-  
fiding in the Divine Providence which has always  
protected us in so visible a manner during the trials  
we have had to go through as a people.

Now that the project has received the sanction of  
the Imperial Government, and that it has become  
the fundamental law of the country, we should re-  
member that our duty as Catholics is to put an end  
to all discussion on this subject. If we have had  
perfect liberty of opinion within the limits of justice  
and honesty so long as Confederation was only pro-  
posed; if we could in all surety of conscience be for  
or against it, combat it warmly or defend it with  
conviction, according as we thought it useful or  
dangerous, this state of things no longer exists now  
that it is passed into a law. To-day it has been  
adjudged upon and become obligatory, and you must  
now remember the great principle of Catholicism—  
Omnis anima potestatis sublimioribus subdita sit;  
non est tamen potestas nisi a Deo: quae autem sunt a  
Deo ordinata sunt. Whatever may have been our  
anterior opinions, the good of our country and the  
teaching of our religion make it an equal duty to  
accept it and submit to it. You should in conscience,  
my very dear brethren, as Catholics as well as sincere  
friends of order, union and peace, favor to the mea-  
sure of your ability the good working of the consti-  
tution which is about to be inaugurated.

That duty you will be in a position to fulfil during  
the approaching elections, by assuring yourselves  
that the men whom you will choose to represent you  
in Parliament are animated with that spirit of con-  
ciliation, with that good will the co-operation of  
which is indispensable in order to derive from the  
new constitution all the good we desire.

It will lay with you then, my very dear brethren,  
to proceed with these elections with a sentiment of  
the great responsibility which rests upon your  
shoulders, in the accomplishment of a duty which  
may depend the happiness or the misfortune of our  
nation; it will lay with you to bring to bear all the  
maturity and honesty which will be prescribed to  
you by your faith and your conscience. It is only on  
those conditions that God will bless your choice, and  
give you representatives according to his heart, wise  
and upright legislators, capable of promoting with  
safety and defending with courage and ability our  
dearest interests.

We profit by the present circumstance to exhort  
you to avoid with particular care, the turmoils  
which unfortunately have too often discoloured several  
of your elections. We especially refer to electoral  
corruption and intemperance. Nothing is more  
likely to draw down the anger of God upon a people.  
And, my very dear brethren, does not Heaven now  
seem about to call us to account!

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO.—Our readers  
will be glad to learn that this worthy Prelate is  
recovering from the rather serious indisposition,  
under which he has been suffering for some time,  
the consequence, we suspect of overwork.

ORDINATIONS.—The annual Trinity Ordina-  
tion of the Grand Seminary of Montreal took  
place in the chapel of the above place on Satur-  
day, 14th June.

The aspirants were duly prepared by a retreat  
of seven days, in which many of them decided  
their vocations, and invoked the blessings of  
Heaven on the choice they were about to make,  
and to secure the grace of their vocations.

His Lordship Rt. Rev. Ignatius Bourget,  
D. D., &c., the officiating Prelate, arrived at the  
High Altar, addressing a short but pathetic  
discourse to those who presented themselves for  
ordination, recalling to their minds the dignity  
of the state to which they were aspiring; and  
that they, in imitation of the Apostles who had  
prepared themselves by a retreat for the descent  
of the Holy Ghost, were also prepared to receive  
the Holy Spirit in their souls. His Lordship  
spoke for upwards of twenty minutes, his whole  
discourse breathing forth unction, piety, and  
paternal charity.

Want of space prevents us from giving a  
minute account of the sermon.

We here subjoin a list of the names of those  
who participated in the ordination:—

PRIESTHOOD.—Rev. Messrs. Chas. Brouillet,  
Diocese of Montreal; L. Z. Chompoux, do; J.  
S. Racine, do; O. Gaffney, Hartford, Conn.

DIACONATE.—Rev. Messrs. John J. Salmon,  
Montreal; B. P. Barrett, do; J. M. A. Brien,  
do; S. F. B. Menard, do; P. J. Belanger, do;  
F. E. Gendreau, St. Hyacinthe, C.E.; Jas. T.  
Bresnan, Halifax, N.S.; C. E. Murphy, do; D.  
C. O'Connor, do; J. J. McCann, Toronto,  
C.W.; J. J. Kelly, do; Bernard O'R. Sheri-  
dan, Hartford, Conn.

SUBDIACONATE.—Rev. Messrs. J. B. Igna-  
tius Bourget, Montreal; L. A. Charbonneau, do;  
J. E. Dugas, do; J. R. Giroux, do; L. A.  
Lavoye, do; A. Seguin, do; L. Bonin, do; J. S.  
Ether, do; Chas. C. Cloke, Alton, Ill.,  
U.S.; M. Weis, do; Chas. J. B. Murray,  
Kingston, C.W.

MINOR ORDERS.—Messrs. J. P. Ledue,  
Montreal; G. E. Brochu, do; E. S. Demers,  
do; J. Lusselle, do; A. Lefrere, do; J. J.  
Beineke, Alton, Ill., U.S.; R. J. Sullivan,  
Hartford, Conn.; E. McKenna, New York; F.  
Ouellet, Sandwich, C.W.; A. Ouellet, St. John,  
N.B.; E. Hudon, S.J., Montreal; A. Pelletier,  
S.J., do; J. Busan, S.J., do.

TONSURE.—Messrs. E. A. Coalier, Mont-  
real; M. Auclair, do; T. I. Giroux, do; J.  
B. Morisseau, do; J. Brien, do; F. X. Chug-  
non, do; A. Harnois, do; U. Gaudet, do; Jas.  
A. Lamgan, Halifax, N.S.; Thos. Heslin,  
Hartford, Conn.; O. McKenna, New York; E.  
F. Cassidy, Toronto, C.W.

Rev. Messrs. Sheridan and Menard whose  
promotion to the Diaconate we record above,  
were promoted to the Priesthood on Sunday last,  
at St. James Cathedral, by Rt. Rev. Monseigneur  
Bourget.

I will not delay to make any comments on this  
grand and imposing ceremony, it suffices to re-  
mark that the Grand Seminary still continues to  
send forth yearly, from within its venerable walls,  
numbers of learned and virtuous young men, to  
aid in the salvation of their neighbor, and pro-  
mote the greater glory of God.

As an item of news interesting to Catholics,  
and as a sign of the good feeling that for the  
most part prevails in Montreal between Her Ma-  
jesty's Protestant and Catholic subjects—we  
copy from our contemporary the *Daily News*,  
the following account of the *Salle d'Asyle*  
*Nazareth*, in St. Catherine Street:—

We have recently visited the above institution, and  
as we believe its objects are not very generally  
known, and that publicity will extend its usefulness,  
we make no apology for laying before our readers a  
brief account of its origin and sphere of action, at the  
same time recommending all who have leisure, and  
take an interest in infantile education, to pay a visit  
to the establishment, and judge for themselves.

The Infant School in St. Catherine street has been  
in operation since February, 1863. It was designed  
for the double purpose of imparting instruction, and  
offering a day refuge for the children of poor parents  
who were compelled to be absent from their homes,  
working for their living. Similar institutions have,  
for many years been found to work admirably in  
various European cities, and in some cases have met  
with government support. In France, the Empress  
Eugenie has made these institutions her specialty,  
and, thanks to the warm interest she feels in their  
success, large sums are annually voted from the  
Imperial Treasury to aid in their extension and de-  
velopment.

In the institution of which we are treating, this im-  
struction imparted to the children is both of a  
religious and secular character. The principles and  
habits engendered are such as none can take excep-  
tion to. The young intelligence is sought to be  
quickened, the young mind developed, method and  
order inculcated, competition excited in a word all  
the budding instincts of a child's nature are called  
into active play. Habits of cleanliness are looked upon  
as among the primary considerations, and the physical  
health of the pupils is well attended to. Children  
are admitted to the building at 7 a. m. daily, and are  
received at the door by one of the Sisters. The  
washing of face, hands, and feet, is then attended to  
lavatories for the purpose having been erected at the  
end of a spacious dining hall; after which the chil-  
dren are conducted to a magnificent room divided  
into compartments, one for male and the other for  
female pupils. The two sexes cannot see each other,  
but Sister Gaudy who imparts instruction and who,  
en passant, has a *mode impuante* which cannot fail  
to exercise a potent influence, can see all that trans-  
pires on both sides. The seats are raised one above  
the other, and in the middle of the room fronting the  
pupils, the instructress, with the assistance of a board,  
tablets, *objets d'illustration* &c., communicates the  
lessons simultaneously to every child, occasionally  
singling out particular pupils and instituting a sort  
of competitive examination. Nothing can be more  
charming than to watch the intelligent commences  
of the children while this is going on. Dismissal  
rarely accompanies failure. Somehow Sister Gaudy,  
who has charge of the school, has a happy knack of  
conveying to her infant charges a hopefulness and  
an elasticity which survives disaster, and in the  
bright eye of a child who has been tried and found  
wanting the beholder can read as plain as words  
can speak: "Next time, say if I don't answer right!"  
The dining room is plainly but substantially fitted  
up. Every child has a book on which to hang his  
hat, bat, &c., and each book has a number attached  
to it. When the bell rings for the classes to com-  
mence, all place themselves in ranks, the little boys in  
one room the girls in another holding their hands  
above their heads. At a given signal each child  
drops the right hand on to the shoulder of the next  
neighbour, and starting with the right foot they all  
beat time like little soldiers and march off to the  
school room. A certain number distinguished by  
rosettes are told off as commanders, who in turn  
tell off the companies and dismiss them to their  
studies. And here we may remark that, thanks to  
the interest evinced in this institution by Lord  
William Paulet, when commanding the Guards at the  
time of the Trent imbroglio, some sixty or seventy  
suits of uniforms, with arms, accoutrements, &c., are  
in possession of the Sisters for use on special occa-  
sions; and we were informed that the favored boys are  
not a little proud of their military outfit and their  
proficiency in drill which latter, strange to say, is  
carried on without any extraneous aid. All the  
children are taught reading, spelling, arithmetic  
history and geography. After lessons the children  
march to the dining room, where they receive a hearty  
meal. Soup is provided for each child who does not  
bring food from home, at a nominal charge (we  
believe copper). During the day, certain hours are  
left off for recreation in a large yard in rear of the  
building, where the children appear thoroughly to  
enjoy themselves. The institution is open to visitors,  
Sundays and Thursdays excepted. The best time for  
a visit is at 9 o'clock in the morning and two in the  
afternoon, when instruction is going on. During  
the first year of its existence, the institution was the  
means of imparting education to 310 children; in the  
second year 566; third, 595; fourth, 702; fifth, 877.  
Applications continue to increase, but the expenses of  
the Sisters far exceed their means. The benevo-  
lent founder, the Rev. Mr. Rousseau, who is thor-  
oughly devoted to the institution, finds himself  
unable to proceed further in extending its usefulness:  
It is to be hoped that he will receive practical and  
permanent assistance from philanthropic citizens in  
his efforts for the education and moral training of  
children who, but for the aid of the charitable, will  
in all probability grow up as social Arabs in our  
midst, and perhaps be destined to become a burden  
to the State instead of supporting and sustaining it.

In connection with the Institution we must not  
omit to add that the Sisters have established a Blind  
Asylum, which is, we believe, unique in Canada. At  
present there are few patients, but we are convinced  
its existence has only to be known to bring numerous  
applicants for admission. The inmates seem happy,  
and the efforts made to instruct them in useful oc-  
cupations, such as bead work, cane-bottoming chairs,  
knitting, &c., have been very successful. The facility  
with which the patients read from books by touch,  
and convey their thoughts by punctuation, is mar-  
vellous.

On Thursdays, young females of the city wishing  
instruction in needlework, are accommodated, free of  
charge; of course furnishing their own materials.  
We saw some very beautiful specimens worked by  
girls over 7 years of age, who are formed in separate  
classes in the upper part of the building. These  
latter girls are permitted to remain in the institution  
on payment of fifty cents a month, but all boys after  
reaching that age are excluded. We may add that  
the children of well-to-do citizens are cared for in  
the institution on payment of trifling fees.

We regret we have not space to go into further  
details, but would conjure all who feel an interest in  
the welfare of the rising generation, and particularly  
of the children of the poor, to pay the institution a  
visit. They cannot fail to be gratified, as we have  
been; and hope they will be disposed to give some  
assistance to the ladies who are evidently engaged in  
a labor of love, and most anxious to extend their  
sphere of usefulness.

We understand that for some weeks past a *seance*  
has been given in this institution specially for the  
benefit of the blind poor. The persons who were  
present have been so delighted with the manner in  
which writing was read and with all the specimens  
of manual labour produced by those unfortunate  
children, that the Hon. Mr. Laframboise, M. Victor  
Hudon, M. Joseph Beaudry, and Madame Dumais,  
have each subscribed the sum of one hundred dollars  
in furtherance of the objects of the institution.

We are assured that, as soon as the Sisters of the  
*Nazareth Asylum* shall be able to procure the neces-  
sary funds, they will erect a special institution for  
the blind. The public are earnestly invited to assist

them in carrying out a work which, in assuaging one  
of the greatest misfortunes of humanity, will certainly  
be a credit to our city.—*Mont. Daily News* 14th inst.

Our readers are, we suppose aware that, on  
Saturday the 29th inst., will occur the Eighteenth  
Secular Anniversary of the Martyrdom of the  
Blessed Apostles, and Pillars of the Church, S.S.  
Peter and Paul. To celebrate worthily this  
great anniversary, Five Hundred Bishops of the  
Catholic Church, of all tongues, from all quar-  
ters of the earth, but one in faith and doctrine,  
one in hope, one in dutiful allegiance to the illus-  
trious Pius the Ninth, successor of the Prince of  
the Apostles, will be assembled on that day in  
Rome. The Holy Spirit will, we are sure,  
direct them in all things, to the greater honor  
and glory of God, and the good of His Church.

And that this Great Day may be worthily  
celebrated here, and that we also may partici-  
pate in the festivities of the Holy City, our own  
Bishop has published a Pastoral to the Clergy  
and Faithful of the Diocese, which was read on  
Sunday last; exhorting them all to a due obser-  
vance of the Festival, and assigning cogent mo-  
tives for a great increase of our devotion in these  
days of peril, and when all the storms of the dark  
pit seem to be let loose against the Church of  
God. His Lordship the Bishop, therefore,  
decrees, that a solemn Novena, preparatory to  
the Feast, shall commence on Thursday, 20th  
inst., the Feast of *Corpus Christi*, and shall be  
continued throughout the entire octave, in all  
churches and chapels of the Diocese. The  
Festival of the 29th will be celebrated with ex-  
traordinary solemnity; and, in virtue of a special  
*Indulgent Apostolique*, a Plenary Indulgence is  
accorded to all who, with hearts really contrite,  
and who, having confessed, shall, betwixt the  
first and second Vespers of the Feast itself, re-  
ceive Holy Communion; and visiting some church  
shall therein pray in the intentions of the Sover-  
ign Pontiff, for peace amongst all Christian  
Princes, for the extirpation of heresy, and for the  
triumph of Our Holy Mother the Church.

A small sheet containing prayers appropriate  
for the Novena has been published in the Eng-  
lish and French languages, and may be procured  
at any of our Catholic libraries.

A friend has pointed out to us that we were  
in error in our last, when we represented the  
Rev. M. Ramsay as having taken Deacon's  
Orders at Rome. He received the Sub-Deacon-  
ate in Europe indeed, but was ordained Deacon in  
Montreal on Saturday, 30th of March last, by  
Mgr. Bourget. It is now seven years since Mr.  
Ramsay was received into the Church, by the  
Rev. M. Fabre, one of the Canons of this  
Diocese.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.—If  
there be one thing upon which, more than upon  
any other, the people of Scotland pique them-  
selves, it is their popular educational system,  
their common schools: and if there be one  
kind of education for which, more than for any  
other they take credit to themselves, it is the  
religious education which their schools impart to  
all who attend them. Scotch education, and  
above all, Scotch Religious Education, have been  
so long paraded before the world as articles of  
unimpeachable, unapproachable excellence, that  
it seems to be a hopeless task to attempt even to  
dissipate the fogs of ignorance and prejudice  
which hang, and have long hung over these sub-  
jects.

Hopeless, however, as seems the task it has  
been attempted by Mr. Nicholson, Advocate,  
and Assistant Commissioner in the Inquiry into  
the state of Popular Education in Scotland.—  
This gentleman has published the results of his  
inquiries, and the London *Times* reproduces  
them in a condensed form, from which we pro-  
pose to make some extracts. With the *Times*  
too we would direct special attention to the sig-  
nificant fact, that the heathen ignorance pointed  
out by Mr. Assistant Commissioner Nicholson  
is the ignorance, not of the street Arabs, or of  
the neglected children of poor and vicious parents,  
but of children attending the parochial schools,  
under the especial control of the Scotch Pres-  
byterian ministers.

Mr. Nicholson found, and reports, that in these  
schools, a portion of the Scriptures, generally the  
Old Testament, is daily read, and a portion of  
the "Shorter Catechism repeated;" where-  
upon, in his own words he set to work "to as-  
certain whether ideas, as well as words, had been  
conveyed to the mind;" and with the following  
results, as reported in the *Times*:—

"He was disappointed. He found children would  
rattle off without a mistake 'The Decrees of God are  
His eternal purpose' &c.—but when he proceeded to  
ask such questions as 'What do you mean by a  
saving grace? What is it to be engrafted into  
Christ?' there was a total blank—a kind of shrink-  
ing back as if one were touching upon ground not  
to be ventured upon. He saw that many people are  
satisfied with this 'mechanical communication of  
great doctrines' being of opinion that the meaning  
will be recognized in after life."—*London Times*.

Mr. Nicholson was not only surprised at the  
utter ignorance of the children generally, as to  
the meaning of the words which they rattled off  
mechanically with great dexterity, but he was  
shocked at the less excusable—and thoroughly  
heathenish ignorance of these children on the

facts of Scripture, and the most important events  
connected with the origin of Christianity. Thus  
to the question which he addressed to them  
"Who was the Mother of our Lord?" he could  
obtain no answer: it bothered the children en-  
tirely, or, in the words of the *Times*:—

"The question, 'Who was the Mother of Our  
Lord?' was a puzzle to some schools and in one, the  
children seemed very much astonished, as at some-  
thing which they had never heard of."

In another school that the Assistant Commis-

sioner visited, only two of the pupils could tell  
the names of our first parents: and when he  
ventured upon the question:—

"What was the sin for which they were put out of  
the garden of Eden?"

there was, so we are told, a long silence. At  
length, so the official report goes on—"after much  
repetition and varying of the question, the most  
venturesome, and intelligent member of the class,  
a girl of about 14, timidly suggested" the an-  
swer:—

"Committing Adultery!"

And as the *Times*, is careful to insist:—

"It will be observed that he"—the Assistant  
Commissioner "is speaking of children in schools,  
and not of neglected children."

Upon the whole, Mr. Nicholson came to the  
conclusion, after a patient and thorough inquiry  
into the results of the existing system of Scotch  
popular education, that, "though the usual form  
of the Presbyterian Reports represents that reli-  
gious instruction is duly attended to" yet "be-  
cause encountered so much deficiency, and of so uniform  
a type, as to suggest serious doubts whether the  
existing theory and practice be not in need of  
radical amendment."

We hope these unpleasant, and to many, these  
startling revelations as to the deplorable, the  
heathenish ignorance of the school attending  
children of the best educated part of the "land  
of the open lib'ry," may inspire our Protestant  
friends with a little modesty for themselves, and  
a little charity for the alleged short-comings of  
the children of the poor in Catholic countries—  
in Ireland, Italy, Spain, and Canada. Not by  
the latter so much, as by the former, is biblical  
instruction needed: for we much doubt whether  
in any Catholic country, a child of 14 years of  
age could be found attending a Catholic school  
who should hold such a very original view as to  
the nature of original sin, as that held, and  
expressed by the young Scotch school miss: or  
that even in the most abandoned part of Calabria  
the simple question "Who was the Mother of  
Our Lord?" would baffle a whole school. A  
little more modesty *Messieurs Les Protestants*,  
and a little more charity we repeat would not be  
amiss on your parts: and if you were either  
modest, or sincere in your professions about en-  
lightening the young Romanists of Lower Canada,  
you would establish your first schools, not at  
*Pointe aux Trembles*, but in the rural districts  
of Presbyterian Scotland.

Some idea of the enormous wealth, of the re-  
sources, and value to the British Empire, of the  
Australasian colonies, may be found from the  
fact that the trade of the little colony of Vic-  
toria, settled a few years ago, is already upwards  
of \$125,000,000 and that the aggregate of  
her imports, and exports, exceed \$200 per head  
for every man, woman and child in the country.  
With a population of less than Two Millions,  
considerably below that of the two Canadas, the  
six Australasian colonies, imported in 1865 to  
the value of about \$169,000,700, and their ex-  
ports on five articles of production only, were up-  
wards of \$101,000,000.

The greater part of this great traffic, says the  
report in the *Times*, assists in maintaining the  
manufacturing power of the United Kingdom; and  
the shipping returns of the same Colonies show,  
on the same authority, "an aggregate of  
arrivals amounting to 1,369,091 tons, and  
2,017,724 tons as the aggregate of departures."

These statistics, we think, furnish an un-  
answerable reply to those who pretend that, if  
the material progress of the British North  
American Colonies be inferior to that of the  
United States, it is due to their Colonial position  
and to their form of Government. In all im-  
portant respects, in principle, and in detail, the  
political institutions of the Australasian Colonies  
are identical with those of these Provinces, whilst  
their wealth and their progress on the route of  
material prosperity are, to say the least, as great  
as anything of analogous kind in the United  
States. It cannot, therefore, be the tendency  
of the form of Government under which those  
Colonies live, and which we also in these Colonies  
live under, to repress the growth of wealth, or to  
throw obstacles in the way of material progress.  
No! it is not to anything in their political order,  
that the marvellous wealth of these newly acquired  
dependencies of Great Britain in the Southern  
Hemisphere is due, but wholly and solely to their  
material, or physical conditions; to their climate,  
and to the absence of those long cruel winters  
which, in other parts of the world, make such  
terrible havoc upon the means and the time of  
the working man; to their almost boundless  
pastures, and to their mineral resources, their  
gold, and inexhaustible coal-beds. These, not

\* It is only quite lately that the representative  
system was set up in Australia.