

...and with as much show of truth and reason, might the Church be accused of mutilating the second, the third, and fourth, Commandments, because she gives only a brief summary of their contents. The omission of one portion of a precept is as important, and as much a mutilation, as the omission of another; and yet, strange to say, "W. B. Clark" does not accuse the Church of expunging any part of the precept with regard to Sabbath observances, although in the Catechism, as approved of by Dr. Reilly, as much, and as important, matter is omitted from the third Commandment, against Sabbath breaking, as there is from the first Commandment, against idolatry; fully one-half of the second Commandment, against taking the name of God in vain, is, in like manner, omitted. Why does not "W. B. Clark" accuse the Church of mutilating the Commandments of God in these instances also? Because he knows that the Catechism which he quotes does not even pretend to do more than to give, in the fewest possible words, the substance of each separate precept: 1st, against idolatry; 2nd, against taking God's name in vain; 3rd, against Sabbath breaking, &c. In the larger Catechisms the Commandments are given at full length, and in most Catechisms that we have seen, the whole xx. chapter of Exodus to the 17th verse is subjoined. We have lying before us the Catechism of the Most Rev. James Butler, approved of, and recommended by, the four Archbishops of Ireland, and which has been "adopted and published by Order of the First Council of Quebec as the authorised Catechism of the Province." In this Catechism, the "Ten Commandments" are given as in Dr. Reilly's Catechism, but subjoined, is the whole of Exodus xx. c., from the 1st to the end of the 17th verse. This does not seem to us compatible with "W. B. Clark's" charitable hypothesis, that the Prelates of the Catholic Church in Ireland, and in this country, are desirous of keeping their flocks in ignorance of the words of the Decalogue; if they are, certainly they employ very clumsy means to attain their ends; they furnish their dupes with the means of detecting the imposture practised on them. If "W. B. Clark" will take the trouble to examine the Catholic Catechism authorised in this Province, he will find the facts to be as we have stated—that the Catholic Church adopts a different division of the Decalogue from that approved of by "W. B. Clark;" is true; but that she expunges any one of them, is false. If "W. B. Clark" will search attentively, he may perhaps find some such words as these:—

"Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

Our controversy with the *Montreal Witness* may be summed up in a very few words. Assuming the fact that Christ's mission was divine—a fact which we are entitled to assume, because it is admitted by our opponent—we argued that Christ Himself must have appointed some means, for the preservation of the religion that He came on earth to found, and for the perpetuation, and promulgation of His doctrines, "amongst all nations," and "until the consummation of all things." Then, appealing to history, we showed that He did do so; and that the *only* means therein recorded, as having been appointed by Christ Himself, for this purpose, was a commission by Him given unto eleven of His disciples, to whom He promised His perpetual assisting presence, to aid them, and to preserve them from error, in the fulfilment of their divine commission of teaching "all nations," and "until the consummation of all things." Thus did we, from historical documents, whose credibility in the natural order is admitted by our opponent, establish the first part of our thesis, that Christ did establish a set, or body, of teachers, through whose instrumentality the knowledge of His doctrines was to be perpetuated and promulgated, "amongst all nations," and "until the consummation of all things."

The second part of our thesis was—that this same set, or body, of teachers, must be in existence now, unless Christ Himself had subsequently appointed some other means for the perpetuation and promulgation of His doctrines. But, as no one can be called upon to prove a negative, we cannot be held bound to prove that Christ has *not* done so; it is for our opponent to prove that He *has* done so; and that, in consequence, the original divine commission having been repealed, a divinely commissioned set, or body, of teachers no longer exists upon earth. Until the *Montreal Witness* shall have done this, we are entitled to conclude that the original commission to teach "all nations," and "until the consummation of all things," is in full force at the present day; and that, as there can be no commission, where there is no subject of that commission, there is in existence at the present day a divinely commissioned body of teachers, infallible, because divinely commissioned. "Is there such a body at present in existence? Where, and under what circumstances, does it exist?" are the questions which we are ready to discuss with our cotemporary; but only one at a time, and each in its proper logical order. For instance, the question—"Is there such a body?"—must logically precede the question—"Where, and under what circumstances, does it exist?"—for the fact of existence must be settled ere we can logically proceed to the discussion of *mode* of existence.

Our cotemporary cannot complain that we have not dealt candidly with him. We have stated our thesis, as briefly and as plainly as possible; and, if he is disposed to carry on the controversy, we call upon him to act towards us, as we have acted towards him: we call upon him, if he has a thesis—that is, if he has any clear comprehension of his own meaning—to state it in plain and intelligible language. If he hesitates to comply with such a reasonable request, we must conclude that he has no definite thesis to produce, and, as it is awfully wrenching to kick against nothing, in that case, we shall decline continuing such

an interminable controversy. He who is unwilling, or afraid, or unable, to embody his opinions upon any question, in a concise, and definite thesis, can have no opinions worth either defending, or attacking.

We therefore call upon our cotemporary, for the last time, for his "counter and positive thesis;" reminding him, that the *sole* questions at issue betwixt us, the *only* questions that we will discuss with him, are:—

1. "What means did Christ Himself appoint for the perpetuation and promulgation of His doctrines 'amongst all nations'—and 'until the consummation of all things'?"

2. "Is there in existence, at the present day, any means, by Christ Himself appointed, for the perpetuation and promulgation of His doctrines?"

To the first question our answer is—"Christ Himself," by giving to a select number of His disciples, a special, and peculiar commission, to "teach all nations until the consummation of all things," founded an institution, to endure until time shall be no more, for the express purpose of perpetuating and promulgating His doctrines "amongst all nations," and "until the consummation of all things." To this institution—though we do not at present insist upon its propriety—we give, by way of distinguishing it from all other institutions, the name of "*Ecclesia Docens*."

To the second question we reply—"Unless the promises of Christ have failed, there is;" and that, "unless Christ Himself has, subsequently to His first commission, substituted, or added, other means for, or to, the means originally appointed by Him, the only at present existing means must be—the teaching of that same *Ecclesia Docens*."

Here, then, is our thesis, which we undertake to defend; but we warn our opponent, that we will not return to the subject again, until he shall have produced, or done his best to produce, his "counter, and positive thesis."

The collections on St. Patrick's Day and Easter Sunday, in behalf of the suffering poor of our city, amount to the handsome sum of £119 2s; £71 on St. Patrick's Day, and £48 2s on Easter Sunday. This is alike creditable to the generous donors, and gratifying to the pious Pastors of St. Patrick's Church, whose hearts cleave so affectionately to the afflicted and friendless.

The petition of the Catholic citizens of Montreal, praying for "Freedom of Education" for their fellow-subjects in Upper Canada, has been forwarded to Quebec—nearly 3,000 signatures are attached to it.

We learn from the *Mirror* that his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, arrived in that city, from Montreal, on Wednesday the 23rd ult.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

**THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART.**  
We have to return thanks to Mr. John Armour of Great St. James Street, for the April number of this beautifully executed periodical. As a work of art, and for the elegance of its decorations, the "*Illustrated Magazine*" has no superior on this continent. The engravings in the present number, some of them affording rich specimens of Catholic architecture, are exceedingly beautiful, and would form a handsome addition to the ornaments of a drawing room table.

**THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MAGAZINE.**  
The April number has been received, and is in many respects an improvement upon its predecessors. The selected matter is well chosen; the original—particularly "*The Editor's Shanty*"—first rate; and the engraving of the "*Thousand Isles*" is alone worth a year's subscription.

We have received a prospectus of a periodical to be published in New York—*La Revue Contemporaine*—a journal devoted to Philosophy, History, Science, Literature, Poetry, Novels, Criticism, Archeology, and the Arts. The terms are \$12 per annum, and the Review will be issued on the 15th and 30th of each month—each number containing about 160 pages of printed matter. Agent.—H. Belliere, No. 290, Broadway, New York. From the list of the contributors to this new work, there can be no doubt that the subscriber will receive full value for his money. We find the names of M. M. Barryer, of the French Academy, Jules de Premaray, Albert de Circourt, A. de Beauchesne, H. de Riancey, Eugene Guinet, Edmond Texier, A. de Calonne, Francis Wey, Raoul-Rochette (de l'Institut), A. de Montmairin, Comte de Marcellus, Keraty (de l'Academie francaise), Jean Reboul, Jules Sandeau; all celebrated amongst the *litterati* of the day.

We have received the copy of an "Act Supplementary to the Common School Act for Upper Canada." We must postpone our remarks until next week.

Acknowledgments in our next.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN QUEBEC.

Yesterday, the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint, the weather was all that could have been desired by our Irish fellow citizens for the celebration of their national festival. About ten o'clock in the forenoon, the line of procession was formed in front of the Parliament buildings from whence it proceeded, with the beautiful banners of the St. Patrick's Society unrolled, and with marshals in superb array, to St. Patrick's Church, where High Mass was celebrated and a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Moran, after which a collection in aid of the poor of the congregation was taken up, amounting to the liberal sum of £75 2s 6d. The procession, on its return from church, passed, as usual, through the principal streets of the city, many of the houses being decorated with flags. When opposite Government House, a halt was made for the purpose of saluting His Excellency the Governor General. The appearance of Lord Elgin with his suite on the balcony having been welcomed with deafening cheers by the assembled multitude, the President, C. Allyn, Esq., addressed the Governor General in brief but appropriate terms, assuring His Excellency of the sincere respect entertained for him by the Irishmen of Canada; to which his lordship replied in his usual felicitous style. This was followed by enthusiastic cheers by the assemblage, and the procession again took up its line of march; the proceedings of the day terminating in the most gratifying and harmonious manner.—*Quebec Gazette*, March 18.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN ST. HYACINTHE.

"*Erin go bragh!*"—"Ireland for ever." This rallying cry of the descendants of green Erin has been raised here with an enthusiasm which has resulted in an imposing solemnity, highly creditable to our Irish fellow citizens, and proving—if proof were necessary,

—the fond attachment of the Irish race to the Apostolic faith, and the land of their sires. Like all festivals connected with Catholicity, that of St. Patrick commenced with High Mass, accompanied with *Pain Béné*, and an eloquent sermon. His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto officiated; and the Rev. Mr. Hally, Coadjutor of the Curé of St. Hyacinthe, delivered an affecting discourse, highly eloquent and appropriate to the occasion. The music was splendid, and the vocal part of it conducted by Mrs. Unsworth, contributed much to the solemn service, which, in all its parts, was a truly admirable manifestation. How sublime must be that national pride which thus inspires all the descendants of the same land to unite with one accord, in honoring so solemnly their native country and their country's God.—*St. Hyacinthe Courier*.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN RAWDON.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,—As usual the festival of our patron Saint was celebrated here with becoming dignity, the day was fair and cloudless, the weather propitious. Consequently, an unusually large assembly of Erin's sons and their descendants, were in attendance at the church, which was beautifully decorated with evergreens, &c., thanks to the indefatigable exertions of our worthy and respected Parish Priest, the Rev. L. L. Pominville. High Mass was sung by the Rev. Mr. Perrault, P. P. of St. Leger, after which the Rev. L. L. Pominville ascended the pulpit, and delivered a beautiful and edifying address on the life and labors of St. Patrick, strongly and impassionately urging his hearers to live in peace with their fellow men, and to follow in the footsteps of our Saint, by imitating his virtues, forcibly reminding us that we were far from the dear and beloved land of our birth, where on this day they could pluck the shamrock from the earth, and hoping that the sons of Erin who, for fifteen centuries, had exhibited an unparalleled attachment to the faith of Patrick—an attachment tried in its hottest furnace of persecution—would in this, their adopted country, manifest an equal attachment to the favorite virtue of their Holy Patron—temperance and sobriety—and that the emblem of Irish Christianity and nationality—the green the immortal Shamrock—that was on this day exhibited to the world, amid the religious triumphs of our nation, should not be tarnished, or its verdure stained by the degenerating vice of intemperance. To give even an outline of the Rev. gentleman's discourse would be impossible, suffice it to say that his happy allusion to our Shamrock brought tears to many an eye. Hoping that the impression made by the Rev. gentleman's discourse may long remain in our hearts, I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant, J. R.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN BEFFORD, C. E.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,—The members of the St. Patrick's and St. John Baptiste Temperance Societies, formed in procession and then marched to the Parish Church with their respective banners, where the Holy Sacrifice was offered up by the Rev. Mr. St. Aubin, and an eloquent and most appropriate sermon delivered by the Rev. William Fitzgerald of Dunham the music, during the Mass, was performed by our worthy President, the Rev. Mr. Leclair, assisted by Mr. F. J. Des Rivieres of Montreal, and which was executed in a most masterly style, worthy of the highest eulogy.

After Divine service, the Irishmen of the counties of Missisquoi and Rouville met, for the purpose of forming a branch Society, in connection with the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal. After a few remarks had been made, the motion was put by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. J. Healy—"That J. Gough of Bedford, do act as Chairman of this meeting." After taking the chair, the same gentleman alluded to the object of the meeting, and the advantages that would accrue from having the two counties united, and also from being connected with St. Patrick's Society of Montreal; he hoped the day was not far distant when there would be a general union of all Irishmen of every creed. It was then resolved without any dissent—that a Society be formed by the Irishmen, and descendants of Irishmen, of the Counties of Missisquoi and Rouville, to be called the St. Patrick's Society, in conformity with the constitution of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal.

The resolution having passed without a dissenting voice, the necessary officers were then elected. The President, Mr. J. Healy, being called to the chair, returned thanks for the honor done him, and hoped that the Society then formed, would be a benefit to every one present, or who hereafter may join the Society.

Mr. Gough having been called upon from the chair to address the meeting on the present position of Irishmen, entered largely into the grievances of Ireland, and endeavored to show that her greatest curse was intemperance amongst her public men, and alluded to the conduct of Thomas F. Meagher, Esq., as being an enemy to his country's welfare; he drew a contrast between his conduct and that of Thomas D. McGe, Esq., and after some further remarks on the subject from others present, it was resolved—"That the thanks of this meeting be tendered, and are hereby tendered to Thomas D. McGe, Esq., for his advocacy in the cause of Ireland, and Irishmen, and for exposing the treacherous conduct of Thos. F. Meagher, Esq., to Ireland and her sons."

Resolved—"That this meeting denounce the conduct of Thos. F. Meagher, Esq., for the course he has pursued in politics, before and since his arrival on this side of the Atlantic." Resolved—"That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Rev. Mr. Leclair, for his courtesy and kindness shown to the Irish population on all occasions."

The meeting was then adjourned.—Yours, &c., A. N. DUBMAN.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN BYTOWN.

The Young Men's St. Patrick's Society of Bytown celebrated the anniversary of their patron Saint by a *soiree* on the evening of Thursday in the Town Hall. There were about two hundred persons present, principally young Irishmen and Irishwomen. The chair was taken about nine o'clock by Mr. Friel, Mr. J. D. Bourgeois acting as Secretary. The Chairman's address, which occupied nearly an hour in its delivery, was eloquent, patriotic, and enthusiastic.

Addresses were delivered by two of the members of the Society, Messrs. T. O'Brien and Robert Riley. Several songs were sung, and the Brass Band of the Society contributed much to the entertainment. Refreshments were served shortly after twelve o'clock, after which dancing commenced, and continued till an early hour in the morning. The proceedings were particularly characterized by harmony and fine feeling, agreeable to participate in and pleasing to behold.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN KINGSTON.

The 17th ult., was a Gala Day for the Sons of St. Patrick. In the morning early the St. Patrick's Society mustered before the City Hall, and being joined by hundreds of non-members, all extremely well dressed, and without a solitary exception, all handsomely decorated with green sashes, badges and ribbons, proceeded to the Catholic Cathedral, to attend High Mass, where the Reverend Mr. Foley preached a sermon. Interpolated with the members and non-members of the St. Patrick's Society, were 250 (at the very least) school boys, each lad carrying a small flag, and every one decorated in good taste and style. The procession to Church was very large, so large as to be the largest ever witnessed in Kingston; and it was accompanied by two Bands of Music, and by numerous Flags, Banners and Standards, including of course, a large painting of the jolly old Saint himself. And we must not forget to make mention, that the Grand Marshal, Mr. Murdoch, and the Deputy Grand Marshal, Mr. Farrell, made very handsome appearances, being well mounted on beautiful animals, with suitable caparisons and appurtenances. It certainly was a great turn out, of which Irishmen have a just right to be proud; for every man was well and respectably clad in good broad cloth, which shows clearly what a happy country Canada can be to the well disposed and

industrious. The streets were crowded to excess to view the procession as it went and as it returned from the Church to the City Hall, where the huge concourse of people were dismissed by the President, James O'Reilly, Esq., with neat and appropriate addresses by himself and the Grand Marshal, and after the performance of the customary loyal and national cheers. In the evening, the St. Patrick's Society and their guests dined together at the British American Hotel. The dinner fully maintained the honor and credit which the procession justly conferred both upon it and upon the Irishmen of Kingston. The President of the Society, James O'Reilly, Esq., occupied the chair, and the vice-chairs were filled by the Vice-President and Grand Marshal, Messrs. John Patterson and P. C. Murdoch. After the dessert was cleared away and the cloth removed, the President introduced the regular toasts with a few appropriate remarks in his usual happy manner. These were of course all responded to in true Irish style.—*British Whig*.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN TORONTO.

Thursday being the anniversary of Ireland's patron Saint, was celebrated in Toronto, in a manner becoming a Christian people, and worthy of the public spirit and the patriotism of Irishmen.

At 9 o'clock, a. m., the procession was arranged in the following order:—

1. The adult members of the Total Abstinence Society, with their beautiful banner in front.
2. The pupils attending the schools of the Christian Brothers with banners and decorations.
3. The members of the Youths' Debating Society, with banner.
4. Irishmen, in general, who joined the procession.

In this order they marched in a slow and regular manner by King and Church Streets, to St. Michael's Cathedral. The Brass Band which accompanied the procession exhibited the scene by their exquisite performance of the spirit-stirring strains of their national music. The spacious Cathedral, which is calculated to accommodate three thousand persons was crowded to overflowing, while many could not find accommodation. A solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Venerable Archbishop Abbot, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Lynch as Deacon, and the Rev. Mr. Flannery as Sub-Deacon. The Cathedral presented a most animating spectacle, from the respectable and animated appearance, the dignified demeanor, and the pious deportment of the vast assemblage who were thus enthusiastically congregated to honor the memory of Ireland's apostle in a foreign land; but in a splendid temple dedicated to the services of that Holy religion which St. Patrick planted in their native Isle.

A sermon was delivered, suited to the occasion, by the Rev. Mr. Keleher, and those who had the happiness to witness that sublime display of fervid oratory, will not soon forget the solemn and deep impression made on every heart by the eloquent divine, while portraying in language of sacred sublimity the historical events connected with the celebration of the day. The only thing wanting to the complete sublimity and splendor of the scene, was the presence of his Lordship, the venerated Prelate and faithful Pastor of his devoted flock. His Lordship's absence was caused by business of deep importance connected with the interests of his Diocese.

After the conclusion of Divine Service, the Procession was re-arranged, and moved in regular and becoming order to Queen Street, along which they proceeded to the new and beautiful Church of St. Mary, at the west end of Adelaide-st., whence they returned by King Street to St. Paul's Church. On their arrival at this place, the band performed the national melody of "Patrick's Day." Three cheers were given for the day and those who honored it. The band having played the national anthem, three cheers were given for our gracious Queen. We wish her Majesty could have witnessed the honest enthusiasm with which her royal name was hailed by her Irish Catholic subjects in Toronto.

The Rev. Father Lynch delivered a short address to the vast assemblage before their separation. He complimented them, justly, on their numbers and respectability, but particularly on the pious deportment and orderly and sober conduct of every person engaged in the solemnities of the day. It was a proud and consoling sight to witness so many thousands congregated in celebrating the national festival without one solitary instance of intemperance.

THE BAZAAR.

The Bazaar in aid of the Orphan Asylum, under the care of the Sisters of St. Joseph, was opened in the morning in St. Lawrence Hall. The spirited and benevolent ladies who originated and nurtured this noble exhibition, have reason to congratulate themselves on their complete success.—*Mirror*.

**DEATH OF MISS DOUGET.**—It is with sincere regret we publish the following obituary notice.—This amiable young lady has thus prematurely lost her life, in consequence of the injuries she received from the falling upon her of an ice-laden gutter, from the eaves of a house in Notre Dame Street, a few days ago. It is to be hoped that this sad calamity will act as a warning, as well to private individuals as to the city authorities, to take the necessary precautions of clearing the snow and ice from the roofs of houses, especially such as are situated on our thoroughfares.—*Herald*, 26th.

STAMMERS FROM LIVERPOOL TO THE ST. LAWRENCE.

We are glad to learn, from Mr. Bellhouse, that his principals, Messrs. McKean and McLarty, of Liverpool are fully prepared to fulfil their contract with the government, and that, in accordance with it, a steamer will be despatched by them, from Liverpool for the St. Lawrence, on or about the 15th April.—*Gazette*.

About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the shed attached to the auction-room of Mr. Tobin, St. Francois Xavier Street, which is in close proximity to the office of this paper. In consequence of the timely notice we received of its appearance, the flames, which had only partially broke out, were speedily extinguished. We entertain no doubt that this was another abortive attempt to set fire to a building; and we are led to this conclusion from many suspicious circumstances attending the attempt, and also from the fact that the building alluded to was empty, and divested of the means by which fire could, under ordinary circumstances, be communicated.—*Transcript*, 26th ult.

**REPORTED MURDER.**—Patrick Burke, a trader, of St. Jean Port Jolie, was conveyed to jail on Saturday evening, charged with murdering his wife on the 17th inst. The Coroner proceeded immediately to St. Jean, to hold an inquest on the deceased, and has not yet returned to town. This dreadful occurrence is said to be one of the many awful consequences of intemperance.—*Quebec Mercury*, March 22.

Married.

On Sunday last, in the private Chapel of the Episcopal Villa, Sault au Rocher, by the Rev. Mr. Vinet, Basile Piche, Esq., to Miss Josephine Persillier Lachapelle, eldest daughter of the late Paschal Persillier Lachapelle, Esq.

Died.

In this city on the 27th ult., Marie Joseph Armand, child of Alfred LaRoque, Esq., aged two years and six months.  
In this city, on the 22nd ult., Mary Anne Pickering, aged 18 years and 7 months.  
At his sister's residence, No. 10, St. Urban Street, of consumption, on the 21st ult., Mr. Edward McQuillan, aged 22 years and six months.  
In St. Martin, on the 26th ult., Mr. Samuel Connor, Farmer, aged 50 years.