

that is, a member of a great political confederation—with new rights, and, of course, new obligations; but he cannot divest himself of his Irish nationality, or of his Catholicity without moral deterioration.

With our friend's definition of Yankeeism, and its results, we entirely agree. Yankeeism is the extreme of Protestantism—mean, selfish, sensual—the lowest stage of Non-Catholic degradation. It is not confined to the United States; but is to be found in abundance in Canada, especially in the Upper Province. Being Protestant, that is, purely negative in its character, it is best described by its opposite; and for this purpose we avail ourselves of a description of the Catholic Lower Canadian *habitant* from the masterly pen of J. Sheridan Hogan, Esq., the author of the "Prize Essay" on Canada. He remarks that:—

"No persons can contrast more strongly than the *habitant* of Lower Canada, and the farmer of Upper Canada."

In every respect the one is the opposite of the other; and as the former is Catholic, we may also easily judge what the other, whom we may accept as approximating to the Yankee type, is:—

"As might naturally be expected, avarice has little to do with such—The Catholic Canadian—character. If he knows not the rewards of grasping ambition he knows not its feverish disappointments, or its mortified pride. There is not, in consequence, a more cheerful, happy, and contented being in existence than the Lower Canadian *habitant*. His little farm—for, as a general rule, on account of frequent subdivisions, the farms in Lower Canada are small—supplies him with enough to live upon; and he never by any chance invokes the cares of to-morrow. He has five or six cows, and he knows they should give milk enough for himself and his family, and he never gives himself anxiety about the economy of increasing their number or improving their quality. He has six or eight pigs, and instead of fattening two or three for market,—as an old countryman would be sure to do,—he takes the blessings of Heaven as they are sent to him, and eats the whole of them. He copies no man's improvements, and imitates no person's mode of living. His life, his food, his enjoyments are regulated by the opportunities of the day.—If he fares sumptuously, he thanks Providence, and is happy. If he occasionally fares otherwise, he thinks it is all right, and is equally contented. Simple therefore is his life, but happy in its simplicity. For generations his character has not undergone a perceptible change; but happily, his gentleness, his innocence and his cheerfulness have been equally enduring.

"I cannot take leave of the *habitant* of Lower Canada without alluding to his amiable disposition and native politeness. You pass through a country parish in any part of the Province, no matter how remote, and you are saluted on all hands, by both old and young, and so gracefully, yet with so much ease and frankness, that you forget for the moment where you are. You go into a *habitant's* house—always clean, with flowers in the windows, and the walls well whitewashed—and though the man may be the poorest in his parish, his hospitality is dispensed with so much cordiality and refinement, so wholly unembarrassed and unobtrusive, that you can with difficulty believe such people could have always lived in such a place. You speak execrable French—many English people unfortunately do—and make mistakes which would provoke the risibility of a very saint, yet you never see a smile on the face of your entertainer, nor even on the faces of his children. Of course, after you go away, they enjoy the fun amazingly. Your religion, your politics, or your country, may, from accidental circumstances, be distasteful to him, yet as long as you are under his roof,—if it were for months,—you would never hear a word that could hurt your feelings, or wound your pride. In enterprise, in that boldness of thought and action which make a people great and a country prosperous, they are unquestionably far behind the rest of America. In not seeking to understand, and sometimes opposing the introduction of, palpable improvements and inventions, their conduct is below their own intelligence. But in refinement and good breeding, in all that fascinates the stranger, and makes the resident happy among them, they are immeasurably above any similar class on this continent.—And all that America can teach them in enterprise, would not exceed what they could teach America in the finest features of civilization—namely, gentleness and good manners."

Here the writer describes a highly civilised, because a thoroughly Catholic, community; one which we delight to contemplate, as reminding us of what Europe was before the Protestant Reformation—"Cheerful, innocent, refined, courteous, hospitable, and gentlemanly," therefore in every respect the opposite of the Yankee character, with which Mr. Hogan so graphically contrasts it. Such too is the genuine Irish national character, before it is polluted by coming in contact with Protestantised races; and as it is impossible that anything can become its opposite, without first ceasing to be what it was—so it is certain that the Irish Catholic can never become Yankee, until he shall have thoroughly divested himself of his nationality and his religion.

H. I. M. Corvette *Capricieuse* arrived at Quebec on Friday evening last; and excited considerable enthusiasm amongst the citizens. The Commander, M. De Belveze, received the honors of a public reception, and the Officers of the *Capricieuse* are to be entertained at a public ball. We regret to learn that a serious accident occurred on board the Saguenay steamer whilst saluting the French flag. Whilst loading one of the guns a second time, the man, whose duty it was, neglected to stop the vent properly, the charge in consequence took fire, and the mate and another man who were ramming down, were so severely burnt that their lives are despaired of.

Dr. Ives, the late Protestant Bishop of Carolina, whose conversion to Catholicity created such a sensation a short time back, has, together with Mrs. Ives, been on a visit to Montreal. D. McGee, Esq., is also expected in a few days, and will, no doubt, meet with a hearty welcome from his Irish fellow-countrymen.

THE HARVEST.—We have cheering accounts of the crops from all parts of Canada. "Never within the memory of the oldest inhabitant," says the *Sherbrooke Gazette*, "have the crops, especially all kinds of grain in this section of the Province, promised a more abundant harvest than at present. The hay is generally light; but the deficiency will be made up by the extra quantity of straw and coarse fodder."

The Rev. Mr. Ryerson, as Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, has addressed a circular to the Trustees of Catholic Separate Schools; assuring them of his gracious intentions towards them, and of his innocence of all complicity in the nefarious juggle practised upon the School Law of last Session. "I never saw it," says our candid Methodist minister, "until it appeared in print, after its introduction to the Legislature." Very likely Dr. Ryerson—but would you have us believe that it was not at your suggestion, that, "the amendments"—which exclude Catholic schools from all participation in the funds accruing from the secularised Clergy Reserves, and granted by the Municipal Councils in aid of the Protestant Schools—which restrict the enjoyment of the right of Separate Schools to Catholics—and which, in fact, reduce the Law as originally introduced to a nullity—were proposed by others, and smuggled into the Bill at the very last moment of the Session? This we know—that the cause of "Freedom of Education" has no more dangerous, no more determined and unscrupulous opponent than the Methodist preacher, to whom for our sins, is entrusted the supreme control over the educational system of the Upper Province. He tells us indeed, that he will "do all in his power to secure to separate schools every right and advantage which the Separate School Act confers."—Still we cannot but think that the condition of the flock is very precarious when, instead of their legitimate guardian, the Wolf is set to keep watch and ward over the fold.

The 12th of July passed off pretty quietly in Upper Canada. In some of the large cities a few black-guard boys, and rowdies of the lowest class of society, got up some silly display with flags and ribbons, by way of commemorating the conquest of Ireland by the Dutch; and there was the usual amount of debauchery in the evening. But nothing occurred worthy of particular notice.

There has been another serious riot at Toronto, resulting in the destruction of much property. "For murders, riots, robberies, and like amusements," says the *Commercial Advertiser* "Toronto is a great place."

We beg to direct the attention of our readers along the St. Lawrence between this City and Cornwall to the advertisement of the steamer "Blue Bonnet"—a new Boat built expressly for this route. This steamer makes three trips a-week; and has superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

The Annual examination, and distribution of prizes, at St. Mary's College of Montreal, under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers, took place on Thursday the 12th instant, before a numerous concourse of spectators; all of whom must have felt highly gratified at the proficiency displayed by the pupils. Where all distinguished themselves, it would be invidious to mention names. We content ourselves therefore with publishing the names of the young gentlemen to whom the different prizes were awarded:—

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION—1ST COURSE.

1st prize—Joseph Sorg; 2nd, Arthur Jones.

1st p.—Hughes Felton; 2nd, Hyacinthe Hudon.

Prize—Leandre Lefebvre.

1st pr.—Auguste Larue; 2nd, Olivier Archambault.

Prize—John Leavitt.

1st pr.—Georges Grenier; 2nd, Charles Crevier.

SCIENCE.

Dissertation in French—Prize, Achille Belle.

Physic—Pr., Ambroise Pariseau.

Mathematics—Pr., Achille Belle.

Argumentation—Pr., Alfred Beaubien.

CLASSICAL COURSE—RHETORIC.

Excellence—Pr., Edmond Hudon.

Application—Pr., Auguste De Nouvion.

Latin Discourse—Pr., Auguste De Nouvion.

French Discourse—Pr., Edmond Hudon.

Latin Poetry—Pr., Edmond Hudon.

Greek—Pr., Edmond Hudon.

History—Pr., Thomas Walsh.

BELLES-LETTRES.

Excellence—Pr., Joseph Royal.

Application—Pr., Joseph Royal.

Latin Amplification—Pr., Joseph Sorg.

French Amplification—Pr., Joseph Royal.

Latin Verse—Pr., Joseph Sorg.

Latin Version—Pr., Joseph Royal.

Greek—Pr., Joseph Sorg.

History—Pr., Joseph Sorg.

VERIFICATION.

Excellence—Pr., Georges Rivet.

Application—Pr., Georges Rivet.

Latin Theme—Pr., Louis Brouillet.

Latin Verse—Pr., Louis Brouillet.

Latin Version—Pr., Alphonse Perrault.

Greek—Pr., William Kelly.

Epistolary Style—Pr., Louis Boyer.

History—Pr., Hyacinthe Hudon.

METHOD.

Excellence—Pr., Charles Lacoste.

Application—Pr., Alphonse Barbeau.

Latin Theme—Pr., Edouard Gauthier.

Latin Version—Pr., William Desbarats.

Greek—Pr., Edouard Gauthier.

Orthography—Pr., Charles Lacoste.

History—Pr., Auguste Genand.

Callegraphie—Pr., André Leamy.

SYNTAX.

Excellence—Pr., Georges Gray.

Application—Pr., Oscar Archambault.

Latin Theme—Pr., Georges Gray.

Latin Version—Pr., Alexandre Pinet.

Orthography—Pr., Alexandre Pinet.

History—Pr., Georges Gray.

Callegraphie—Pr., Georges Gray.

ELEMENTS OF LATIN.

Excellence—1st pr., Olivier Archambault; 2nd, Edouard Lionais.

Application—1st pr., Edouard Lionais; 2nd, Joseph Mayer.

Latin Theme 1st pr., Ubald Baudry; 2nd, Olivier Archambault.

Latin Version—1st pr., Prime de Martigny; 2nd, Ubald Baudry.

Orthography—1st pr., Prime de Martigny; 2nd, Joseph Mayer.

History—1st pr., Prime de Martigny; 2nd, Ubald Baudry.

Callegraphie—1st pr., Alphonse Lapierre; 2nd, Charles Lefavre.

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION—COMMERCIAL COURSE.

Excellence—Pr., John Leavitt.

Application—Pr., John Leavitt.

French Orthography—Pr., Napoléon Baudry.

Callegraphie—Pr., John Leavitt.

Geography—Pr., John Leavitt.

Arithmetic—Pr., John Leavitt.

English—Pr., John Leavitt.

Book-Keeping—Pr., John Leavitt.

ELEMENTS OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

Excellence—Edouard Morley.

Diligence—Pr., Edouard Morley.

French Orthography—Pr., Edouard Morley.

English—Pr., Charles Bouthillier.

Calligraphie—Pr., Edouard Morley.

Geography—Pr., Charles Bouthillier.

Arithmetic—Pr., Alphonse Leclaire.

PREPARATORY COURSE.

Excellence—Pr., Olivier Fauchier.

Application—Pr., Charles Crevier.

French Orthography—Pr., Olivier Fauchier.

English—Pr., Charles Frémont.

Calligraphie—Pr., Olivier Fauchier.

Arithmetic—Pr., Damas Masson.

History—Pr., Joseph Levitre.

SPECIAL ENGLISH COURSE—I.

English—Pr., Thomas Walsh.

Geometry—1st pr., Charles Hoyt; 2nd, Arthur Jones.

II.

English—Pr., John McTavish.

Arithmetic—Pr., John McTavish.

III.

English—Pr., William Desbarats.

Arithmetic—Pr., Hugh Felton.

Geography—Pr., André Leamy.

IV.

English—Pr., Georges Gray.

Arithmetic—Pr., Georges Gray.

Geographie—Pr., Georges Gray.

V.

English—1st pr., Matthew Lyons; 2nd, Auguste Larue.

Arithmetic—1st pr., Honore Mercier; 2nd Matthew Lyons.

Geography—1st pr., Matthew Lyons; 2nd, Olivier Archambault.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

1st Division—Pr., Alfred Pinsonneault.

2nd Do. —Pr., Alfred Beaubien.

DRAWING.

Prize—Arthur Jones.

PREMIUM EXAMINATION.

N.B.—The examinations by writing and by viva voce took place on Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last, in all the branches of learning.—One prize which, in the estimation of the professors, is considered the most honorable, was awarded to the pupil who merited the greatest number of notes.

RHETORIC.

Prize—Edmond Hudon.

BELLES-LETTRES.

Prize—Joseph Sorg.

Verification—Pr., Louis Brouillet.

Method—Pr., Alphonse Barbeau.

Syntax—Pr., Georges Gray.

Latin Elements—1st pr., Edouard Lionais; 2nd, Olivier Archambault.

Commercial Course—Pr., Daniel O'Connor.

Elements of French and English—Pr., André Ouimet.

THE TORONTO CATHOLIC CITIZEN.

The Toronto *Catholic Citizen* has the following pertinent remarks upon the conduct of Mr. Patrick, M.P.P. for the County of Grenville, which we trust that the Catholic electors will lay to heart, and bear in mind at the next election. It will be an eternal disgrace to them, if, by their votes, they again put it in Mr. Patrick's power to insult and calumniate their Church and Clergy:—

"We have marked the course pursued by this Hon. gentleman during the past session with no slight degree of astonishment. Returned by a constituency in which the Catholic body is so large and so influential, it would certainly have been no matter of surprise if Mr. Patrick had, at least, abstained from actual hostility to the attainment of their undoubted rights. If his intolerance would not suffer him to act a friendly part, his prudence might have counselled a neutral position. It would appear, however, that the Hon. gentleman is neither gifted with a liberal mind or a cautious judgement. The one has led him to the commission of the vilest acts of bigotry, and the other has arrayed against him the determined opposition of one-third of his constituents. Disappointed in his overtures of service to the present Ministry, we find him from a very early period of the session to its final close, following in the wake of Mr. George Brown, and occupying a prominent place in that despicable junta of bigoted tyrants who would feign light the torch of religious strife in our midst. But these gentlemen will be sorely defeated in their nefarious designs. Their very violence betrays the dark and unholy spirit that is working within them, and the patriotism and enlightenment of the people will crush

them to the earth. The catalogue of Mr. Patrick's misdeeds we shall not at present enumerate. They will keep for another day, when, before the bar of his constituency, he will be called on to render an account of his stewardship. It will suffice at present to refer to three or four of his votes. When that renegade to the cause of religious and classical education (Mr. Darche) brought in his Inquisitorial Bill, he found a firm friend and a blustering advocate in the member for Grenville. In vain the Hon. Mr. Cauchon proved to the House that personal animosity and not the public good, had instigated the measure. George Brown, Hartman & Co. had given it their most vehement support. Mr. Patrick as a member of the *junta* must do likewise, and he did so. Next comes the incorporation of St. Michael's College. Mr. Patrick professes to be a friend to the cause of education, and, if we mistake not, he pledged himself at the last election to do justice without fear, favor or prejudice, to Catholic as well as to Protestant. Here was an opportunity to fulfil that pledge; but the terms of his copartnership with Messrs. Brown and Hartman compelled him to disregard his pledged faith, and to sacrifice the well-known desires of his Catholic constituents at the altar of the pharisaical brawlers. But notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. Patrick and his liberal and reform friends, Mr. Darche's bill was kicked out as a piece of vindictive, personal impertinence, and the Incorporation of St. Michael's College was secured, because that which, on three separate occasions, had been granted to the Protestants of Western Canada, could not be refused to her Catholic inhabitants.

"We now come to the course pursued by the Hon. gentleman on the Separate School Bill. Here again we find him united heart and soul with the Brown faction, and following with the utmost obsequiousness in the lead of our Canadian Knox. In the energy of his zeal, he not only adopts with slavish exactitude the insulting language and baseless arguments of his leader, but he drags into the arena of political and party strife the name and character of a Catholic clergyman. Hence the letter, which, with much pleasure, we publish to-day. It will, on the one hand, induce the member for the South Riding of Grenville to be more circumspect in his language for the future, and on the other, it proves very clearly (if proof were wanting) that the opponents of Separate Schools and religious instruction are ever willing to stoop to all means, no matter how false or dishonorable, to force on the Catholics of Western Canada their godless system of education."

The Canadian Railway and Steamboat Guide.

This valuable periodical is now published on the first and fifteenth of each month, and will be found an indispensable companion to the man of business, or the tourist and pleasure-seeker; to both of whom it furnishes the fullest particulars respecting the mode of conveyance, rate of fares, and times of starting of steamers and cars, to all parts of the Province, and the Northern States.

Essai Couronné, sur le Canada, ses Institutions, Ressources, Produits, Manufactures, &c., &c., par H. L. Langevin, Avocat.

—We have scarce had time to do more than take a glance at the *Table of Contents* of this interesting pamphlet; but from what we have seen we have no hesitation in recommending it to every one who wishes to become acquainted with the history and resources of our *belle Canada*.

THE "HANGO MASSACRE."

—Sir C. Wood stated in his place in the House of Commons that he had received despatches from the officer in command of the gunboat in the bay of Kertch, assuring him that the story which has gone the rounds of the press, of an English boat's crew having obtained soundings under the protection of a flag of truce was utterly void of foundation. Thus is at once refuted the flimsy excuse which has been put forward for the massacre of the boat's crew of the *Cossack* at Hango.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We beg to inform our subscribers on the Ottawa route, that Mr. John Meelan has kindly consented to act as our travelling agent, and will be amongst them shortly. He is fully authorised to receive monies and the names of new subscribers for the *True Witness*.

Mr. David C. Hillyard, our travelling agent, is at present on a collecting and canvassing tour in Canada West, and we hope our friends will be prepared to receive him well. Mr. H. has a choice collection of Catholic books with him, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—A large and very elegant stone church is now in course of erection for the Catholic congregation of this town under the pastoral care of the Rev. O. Kelly. The church will be a handsome edifice when completed, for which, the thanks of the congregation will be mainly due to their esteemed pastor, who has worked most assiduously in forwarding the erection of the church. We understand the foundation stone will be laid on Monday, the 16th instant. The ceremony will take place at 10 o'clock forenoon.—*Brockville Recorder*.

RECRUITS FOR HALIFAX.—Yesterday, ninety seven recruits sailed for Halifax in the schooner *Margaret Mortimer*. They were Germans, English, Irish, Scotch, and a few French Canadians. We understand they came from the *depots* at Laprairie and Montreal, and some of them seemed to have been a good while knocking about the city. The French Canadians were said to be generally, men who had been in the States and who came over to Upper Canada to enlist. The body seemed to be composed of strong, healthy fellows, but of the class generally known as "hard cases," at least as to fortune. It is said some five thousand recruits are expected to pass by this route in the course of the season. Forty more left later in the day by the schooner *Halifax*, chartered by Mr. Noad.—*Herald of Monday*.

Died.

In this city, on Tuesday the 17th instant, Jas. Finigan, of apoplexy, caused by a sun stroke, aged 36 years.