

proach, almost synonymous with that of cheat or blackleg; and this shows that men are generally agreed in admitting that there is a sin in which the name of "usury" is applicable. We may differ as to whether this sin can be repressed by civil legislation; but the common consent of mankind recognises the sin, and condemns it.—In vain do the political economists argue; their logic can never convince the heart, can never persuade the man of plain honest sense, that he is clear from moral turpitude who takes advantage of his neighbor's poverty or urgent wants, to extort from him an amount of interest not justified by the loss, or risk of loss, incurred by the loan, and by the withdrawal from profitable employment of the sum loaned. In such a case the logic of the honest heart, whether Catholic or Protestant, is more powerful than that of the clear head of the modern political economist, and more in harmony with the teachings of the Gospel, and the precepts of Christian Charity.

For the hatred of "usury" is not confined to Papists; and it would be a libel to deny that in their commercial dealings Protestants often set men calling themselves Catholics an example which the latter might imitate with spiritual benefit to themselves, and pecuniary profit to their customers. Protestants have by no means a monopoly of usury, and with many of them there will be found little, if any substantial difference in opinion from the views set forth by the Bishop's Pastoral. The Quebec *Morning Chronicle* commenting upon it recognises that "the doctrines of the Roman See are liberal, and quite in accordance with the science of political economy;" and our cotemporary at the same time speaks eulogistically of the Bishop's strictures upon the conduct of "those sharks, of whom we have too many, who take perfect security, and yet exact more interest than money is worth in the market." In the same spirit the Montreal *Commercial Advertiser* deals with the Pastoral; and though at first, and before he had read it in its entirety, he commented upon it in a somewhat captious spirit, yet in a subsequent notice he honorably acknowledged his error, and retracted his too hasty condemnation; promising that "the next time Bishop Bourget publishes a Pastoral Letter in two parts," he will wait until he has the second part, before expressing an opinion upon it. This is a good rule; and if Protestants would universally act up to it, if before expressing an opinion upon Catholic dogmas, Catholic moral theology, and Catholic observances, they would but take the pains to learn from Catholic sources wherein those dogmas, that theology, and those observances consist, religious controversy would be greatly reduced in quantity, and at the same time much improved in quality, by being purged of all its acrimony.—We should no longer hear or read that the Jesuits taught that it is lawful to do evil that good may follow—that it was a general rule of the Roman Church that it was lawful to break faith with heretics—and that the Catholic Church approved of, and systematically encouraged persecution. These are the forgeries of ignorance, as often as of malice. Knaves fabricate and issue them; fools accept and circulate them; and in consequence an unhealthy social circulation rapidly obtains, rendering friendly intercourse between Catholics and their calumniators almost impossible. Indeed if Protestants generally believed one hundredth part of the slanders against Catholicity which are bandied from mouth to mouth amongst Protestants, and gravely asserted from thousands of evangelical pulpits, they would look upon Papists as men with whom it would be neither prudent nor honorable to hold any social or friendly intercourse whatsoever.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—The most interesting portion of the proceedings of that august body during the past week, has been the debate on Mr. Ferguson's Bill for Representation by Population. This has been continued by adjournment from day to day, and many powerful speeches have been made on both sides. Mr. Dunkin distinguished himself by an admirable address on the subject, in the course of which he thoroughly analysed all the arguments of the advocates of the proposed change, and exhibited their frivolity. It is however, a question of might against right, and one therefore, in which the Upper Canadians care little whether they have justice on their side, so as they have the power or might. "We—this is their argument—are now strong enough to force upon the Lower Canadians the alteration which we seek for, as the means of assuring our political ascendancy. What matters it, that at the time when the question of the Union was first mooted, we, through our representatives insisted upon Equality of Representation, as the condition *sine qua non* of our legislative union with our more populous and wealthy neighbor? This was but the measure wherewith we mete out to others; we have another measure wherewith we mete out to ourselves—and this measure we now are determined to employ in our dealings with the Papists of Lower Canada." The Quebec correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette* has some remarks upon

this subject, which as more reasonable and just than those which we are accustomed to find in the columns of our Protestant cotemporaries, we lay before our readers:—

"No people are more ready than Lower Canadians to listen to demands for justice and reform of abuses; but when the demand is made in the tone and temper exhibited by the Grits, it is absurd to hope that the appeal will be successful. When men are told that concessions are demanded of them in order that the hands of their enemies may be strengthened to work them injury, they are something more than human if they did not resist the threatened change to the uttermost. The French Canadians are warned that the leaders of the Upper Canada majority design to rob them of their institutions, to destroy, in fact, the whole social fabric out of which, and in common with which, alone any safe and healthy progress can be made; the British inhabitants are told they can have no more separate schools but must, wherever the population is mixed, submit to such schools as the majority choose to establish. They are told that their manufactures must be crushed by free trade, to suit the views of Western agriculturists; and that the trade of the St. Lawrence shall not be fostered, but New York made the seaport for Western Canada, to suit Toronto and Hamilton importers. What wonder if all Lower Canada is alarmed at a prospect such as this, and should en masse resist a proposal to strengthen the hands of the men who propose these things. The warlike of sectional hostility has been sounded in the West against every interest and every section of Lower and Central Canada. If a war of assault is met by a war of defence, the assailants have no cause to complain."

A vote of censure on, or want of confidence in, the Ministry, was negatived by a majority of 61 to 50.

FREEDOM OF EDUCATION IN LOWER CANADA.—The annexed paragraph is from the Montreal *Witness* of the 15th inst., and contains a well-merited tribute to the justice and love of fair play which have always characterised the decisions of the legal tribunals of the Lower or Catholic section of the Province, when the interests of Protestants were concerned:—

SCHOOL TAXES.—We published on Saturday a notice of a judgment rendered by Mr. Couriel against the Hon. John Young, for school taxes, which, without explanation conveyed a very erroneous impression, as will be seen from the following extract of a letter with which that gentleman has favored us. We gladly publish this explanation, not only in justice to Mr. Young, but as involving the decision of a point of great interest to the public of Lower Canada. It will be seen that this decision in favor of Dissident Schools, which appears to us a righteous one, is rendered by a Roman Catholic Magistrate, being an additional proof of the spirit of fairness which prevails, we trust, among our judges and other public men in the administration of the laws. The following is the extract from Mr. Young's letter:—

"I own a property at the Tanneries. The school taxes are £12 10s. per annum. There are Trustees for the Protestant School, and Trustees for the Catholic School. I paid my taxes for three years to the Protestant Trustees, when I was informed by the Catholic Trustees that I had no right to do so, that I was not a 'resident,' and that in consequence I should refund the sum which I had paid to the Protestant Trustees. This I refused to do. The Catholic Trustees sued me for the amount thus paid, and the case was argued by counsel before a Bench of Magistrates, who were equally divided in opinion, and that case still remains undecided. I was again called upon by the Protestant Trustees to pay the amount due. This I was ready and willing to do, but I did not wish to be compelled to pay twice, and a friendly suit was suggested, which I agreed to, in order that the law might be interpreted by the Court. Such is a simple narrative of facts; but your article would lead to the inference that I had refused to pay school taxes, and was condemned and compelled to do so. The principle involved is an important one, as the Catholic Trustees deny my right to give my taxes to a Dissident School because I am not a resident, which was never the intention of the law."

We need scarcely add that, as a consistent advocate of "Freedom of Education," the TRUE WITNESS rejoices in the decision of the Court, recorded above. The principle which we evoke in our own behalf, and in behalf of our ill-used brethren the Catholic minority of Western or Protestant Canada, we would desire to see applied to the Protestant minority of the Eastern or Catholic section of the Province; and if there be anything in the School laws of the latter which enables the majority to tax the minority for school purposes, to which as Protestants they are opposed, every honest and liberal Catholic should at once insist upon its repeal, and urge an immediate amendment of the School system itself. No man should be taxed for the support either of a school or of a Church to which he entertains conscientious objections; and this law, which we desire to see applied in behalf of the Catholic minority of the West, we should insist upon applying in all its integrity in behalf of the Protestant minority of the East. This is the law of truth as distinguished from spurious liberality, and is thus stated by Christ Himself:—

"All things whatsoever you would that men should do unto you, do you also to them—for this is the law and the prophets."—St. Matt. vii, 12.

MORALITY OF DIVORCE LAWS.—The Protestant *Times* tells us that it is at length the opinion of "shrewd observers of the proceedings of the Divorce Court, that an application for the dissolution of one marriage is seldom made until another has been resolved on, and that Sir Cresswell Cresswell is not more the follower, than the precursor of Hymen."—Divorce is in short, but another name for polygamy; and it is the inevitable tendency of Protestant principles to set aside the Christian law of marriage, and to introduce in lieu thereof the beastly system of divorce which now obtains in almost every Protestant country upon earth.

A French cotemporary says, that at Laprairie, on Sunday, a flag of distress was raised, and cannons fired, to give notice of the alarming state of affairs in the village. The foundation extends up all the way to Beauharnois. To the rear of Laprairie the waters have their way to the River Richelieu, and a large portion of the country resembles a lake.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.—We are glad to see that the Irish Catholics of Montreal have deemed it their duty to testify their admiration of the brave Irish defenders of the rights of the Holy See. This duty has been appropriately discharged by the St. Patrick's Society, and the subjoined Address has been sent to us for publication. Honor to the brave!—honor to the true-hearted sons of St. Patrick, who know how to appreciate courage, and chivalrous devotion!.

At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held on Monday evening, January 18th, 1861, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That the members of this Society, sympathizing with the cause of the Holy Father, Pius IX., rejoice in his success, and feel proud of the brave and gallant conduct of their fellow-countrymen; and desiring to unite with all Christendom, in testifying their high sense and appreciation of their disinterestedness and valor whilst in the Papal service—do resolve that an Address be presented by the St. Patrick's Society of the City of Montreal to Major O'Reilly, and the Soldiers of the Irish Papal Brigade."

TO MAJOR O'REILLY, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Fellow-Countrymen—Permit us to offer you our joyous and fraternal congratulations on your safe arrival in your native land, after the hardships and dangers of the recent struggle in which you were engaged, and through which you carried yourselves with so much gallantry and heroism.

All Christendom resounds with the praises of those gallant soldiers, who volunteered so nobly in the service of the Sovereign Pontiff. But of none does it speak more highly than of the chosen few whom Ireland sent forth to do battle in that holy and righteous cause. The whole Catholic world admires you—Ireland feels proud of you—and we, your fellow-countrymen, desire to join in the universal thanksgiving, and echo back across the waves those generous sentiments of esteem for your meritorious actions which greeted your return to the sacred soil of Ireland.

We were not, fellow-countrymen, unmoved spectators of that grand drama in which you acted so great a part. We could not remain unmoved and passive while the immemorial and long-cherished rights of the Holy Father were assailed by the enemies of social order and religion. For the temporal rights of the successor of Peter are an universal Catholic question, as much Irish as Italian; and his cause is that of the whole Catholic world—the cause of right and justice against might and ambition—the cause of the Church—and one well worthy of the self-denying heroism of the children of the Island of Saints.

We felt proud to see the magnanimity—truly emulous of that of the valiant Crusaders of old—with which you flew to arms at the first alarm that the Papacy was in danger. We watched your career with anxious solicitude from the beginning; our eyes were upon you from the moment that you left your native homes, until you returned to them;—and our sympathies were always with you, for the honor of Ireland was at stake. And we feel proud, to-day, of your chivalrous conduct throughout that unequal contest; for although not successful, your defence of the Papal rights was none the less meritorious.

We expected great things from you—for we knew that you would nobly acquit yourselves of your glorious undertaking; and we were not deceived.—Perugia, Castelldardo, and Spoleto are the noble records of your valor. These are new gems in the Crown of old Ireland—new laurels around her brow, and the triumphant refutation of the slanderous censures with which the ungenerous press of England teemed, and sought to stigmatise your stainless characters. But these are now become matters of history; and the incorruptible Judge will not fail to do justice, and award the meed which your disinterestedness and devotion to the cause of Rome deserve.

And now, fellow-countrymen, that you have returned with glory to the bosom of your native land, we feel that you will comport yourselves with the dignity becoming members of your illustrious Brigade—with the same chivalrous independence as when your gallant commander, speaking in your name, told the proud Sardinian that "Irishmen know how to die, but do not surrender." There remains a noble mission for you in that dear old land. Ireland will never forget you;—she will look to you as the first defenders of her honor and her dignity. It is for you—who have had arms in your hands—to give new life to the spirit of patriotism; to reanimate the energies of your countrymen, and direct their aspirations towards the redemption of their interests, the vindication of their rights, and the resurrection of their nationality.

Accept, fellow-countrymen, our congratulations on the assurance of our esteem, and heartfelt desires for your success; and our lasting prayer shall be, that Ireland may never, never want those heroic virtues so nobly displayed by the citizen soldiers of the Irish Papal Brigade.

On behalf of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, Canada,

Signed,
EDWARD MURPHY, President
WM. BOOTH, Recording Secretary.
St. Patrick's Hall, Montreal,
March 1861.

"LE COURRIER D'OTTAWA."—This is the title of a new paper published in the French language, and in the interests of Catholicity, at the City of Ottawa. Heartily do we congratulate our new cotemporary upon his appearance, sincerely do we wish him a long and prosperous career and full success in his labors to unite Catholics of all origins against their common enemy. This, in our humble sphere, has been the constant object of the TRUE WITNESS. Much as we respect the sentiment of nationality when restricted to its legitimate domain, we as thoroughly detest it, under whatsoever form it may display itself, when it thrusts itself into the sanctuary, and creates strife betwixt the children of one mother, the Church. To her we all, no matter what the place of our birth, belong; to

her our first and best affections are due; and he who for her sake is not ready to abandon land and home, and to trample every party tie and every human consideration, every prejudice, and every affection under foot, is unworthy of the name of Catholic. He is but what the Yankees term a "doughface."

We hail therefore in *Le Courrier D'Ottawa* a fellow-laborer in the same holy cause as that in which the TRUE WITNESS is engaged. Untrammelled by party ties of any kind, indifferent to the clamors of partisan political strife, and to the sordid contests of the 'Ins' and the 'Outs,' let it be our common object to devote our every faculty to the service of our common mother, and to the cementing of union betwixt all her children. If these were all united, they might laugh to scorn the hostility of their foes.

PROTESTANT PROGRESS.—We hope that we may not again be taxed with blasphemy for copying from the Montreal *Witness* the following testimony as to the moral condition of the Protestants of the large cities in England. Our evangelical cotemporary copies from the London *Watchman*, a high Protestant authority, who tells us that—

"A cancer is eating away the family life of myriads of the operative classes of England, is contaminating their homes by incestuous vices, and is so far assimilating the character of our great cities to that of the Cities of the Plain."—From the Montreal *Witness*, April 13th, 1861.

Never has the TRUE WITNESS said anything so severe of the morality of Protestant England as is contained in the above extract from our evangelical cotemporary.

DISCOVERY OF A BODY IN THE CANAL.—On Sunday night the body of a man was found in one of the upper locks of the Canal. Attention being attracted to the circumstances, a number of persons viewed the body, and it was identified yesterday morning as that of one Ledue, who had been missing since January last. It is said that he had been previously deranged, and while in this state had wandered away from home, and had, doubtless, thrown himself into the Canal. These facts having come out at the investigation on Monday, the mystery of the unfortunate man's disappearance was fully cleared up.—*Pilot*.

BENEFITS OF STATE-SCHOOLISM.—We clip the following suggestive notice from the *Carlton Herald* an Upper Canadian Protestant paper:—

"Lonerism is an evil which has attained in our young country an enormous growth among our juvenile population of late years, and denotes an unhealthy tone in our domestic system, occurring as it does too, in a country, where there are so many avenues for obtaining a respectable livelihood, and advancement in life."—*Carlton Herald*.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—THREE PERSONS DROWNED.—On Tuesday evening last, between 8 and 9 o'clock, five persons, who were embarked in a flat-bottomed boat, were returning from town with provisions and other necessities. They were crossing from the road leading along the bank of the canal, near the Sugar Factory, to St. Patrick Street, when, in consequence of the boat being overcharged, it upset, precipitating the whole party into the water. Three of them, unfortunately, were drowned, named William Carmody, a milkman, aged 43; his daughter Elizabeth, aged 19; and a young man named Thomas Ryan, aged 17. The two young men who escaped were named Brophy; one of them was yesterday suffering from the effects of the immersion.—Carmody leaves a wife and large family to deplore his untimely end. Considerable sympathy is being evinced by his friends and neighbors, by whom he appears to have been generally respected. All the bodies have been found.—*Transcript*.

The Chatham *Planet* says notwithstanding all that has been said and written respecting the early departure of Sir Edmund Head from this Province, and the arrival of his successor to the Governor-Generalship of Canada, we believe we will be found to be correct in saying that it is His Excellency's present intention to remain here until the completion of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, and the removal of the Government to that city.

The Kingston *Whig* says of course we go for Representation by Population; where is the Upper Canada man who does not? But we don't go it blindly. That Upper Canada should have a greater number of representatives than Lower Canada, if it has a greater population, is quite right. But how is that excess of representation to be divided? Is it all to go west of Toronto, and none to east? Is Central Canada to be placed in a worse position than at present? If that is to be the case things had better remain as they are. There is really nothing for Central Canada to fight about.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, April 17, 1861.
Flour.—Double Extra, \$5.50 to \$7.00; Extra, \$5.00 to \$6.10; Fancy, \$5.50 to \$6.00; No. 1, \$5.15 to \$5.25; No. 2, \$4.80 to \$5.00; Fine, \$4.00 to \$4.25.
Bag Flour.—Spring Wheat \$2.65 to 2.70; Scotch, \$2.70 to 2.75.
Wheat.—Upper Canada Spring, \$1.13 to \$1.15; Pease.—73 to 76, per 60 lbs.
Pork.—Barrels Mess, \$17.50 to \$18.25; Prime Mess, \$13.00 to \$14.00; Prime \$9.00 to \$10.00.
Butter.—Unsalted 11c to 15c.
Our quotations to-day are nominal, in the absence of transactions to base quotations upon, every person being engaged in ascertaining the damage caused by the flood. Ashes.—We cannot quote prices since the fire, there being no stock to make sales.
Oatmeal, \$4.15 to \$4.25 per 200 lbs.
DAVID E. MACLEAN & Co.,
Commission Merchants, Shippers & Brokers.

Birth.

In this city, on the 12th instant, Mrs. John Dougan, of a daughter.

Died.

In this city, on the 15th instant, Henry Edward, infant son of Mr. Henry Ryan, aged 7 months and 15 days.

In this city, on the 6th instant, of consumption, James Duff, Esq., Clerk War Department, aged 43 years.

At his residence, in Ottawa City, on the 11th inst., John Ahearn, blacksmith, aged 54 years. The deceased was a native of the County of Waterford, Ireland, and was for a long time a respected resident of Montreal. He removed to Ottawa City some eighteen years ago, where he amassed considerable property, leaving a numerous family in comfortable circumstances, besides a large circle of friends to lament his death.

FOUGITIVES TO CANADA.—A new question has arisen, viz.—whether the Southern Confederacy can have the benefit of the Extradition law for the arrest of fugitives from justice to Canada. The United States have a treaty with Great Britain for this purpose, but if the seceded States have really separated from the Union, they lose the benefit of that provision; in which case Canada will become as safe and popular a refuge for absconding debtors as for slaves.—*Montreal Pilot*.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF PETER HAGEN, who left Cobourg about two years ago for Lower Canada, by his sister MARGARET HAGEN, Cobourg, C. W.

MR. JEAN BRUNEAU, having resigned as a Director of La Banque du Peuple, ceases to be a Member of the Corporation of said Bank.
Montreal, 1st April, 1861.

By Order,
R. H. LAMOINE, Cashier.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Plans of a NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH, to be ERECTED in BURLINGTON, Vt., may be seen at Mr. P. McWILLIAMS' house, St. Paul Street, near the present Cathedral, Burlington, Vt.; and sealed Proposals for the execution of the work will be received, by addressing Box No. 293 BURLINGTON Post Office, up to the FIRST of MAY next; also Copies of the Specification of the work can be obtained by addressing as above or by applications to the BISHOP'S PALACE or to the Office of the TRUE WITNESS Montreal.
March 14, 1861.

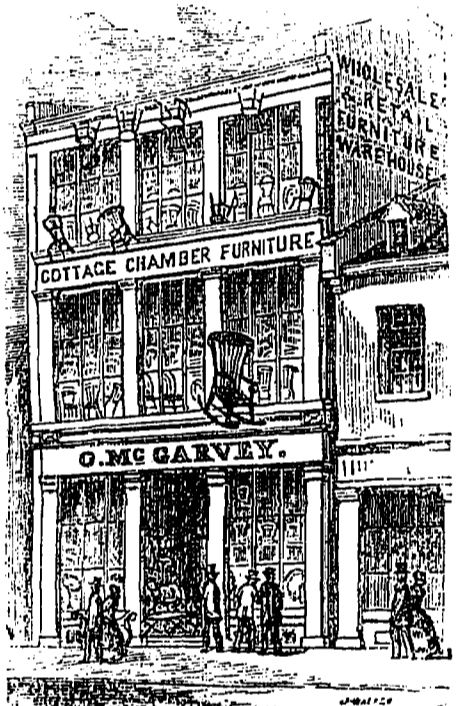
CARD OF THANKS.

H. BRENNAN would respectfully return thanks to his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage during the past three years and hopes to merit a continuance of the same. He has also to inform them that he intends to REMOVE to the East wing of the shop at present occupied by D. & J. Sadlier, corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier streets, where he will manufacture Boots and Shoes of the best material and to order as heretofore.

SITUATION WANTED.

A Middle aged Man, having a Diploma, both for a Model School and Academy, would willingly engage as RESIDENT TUTOR, or TEACHER, to a Public School.

Apply to this Office, or to Mr. William Fitzgerald, 125 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, C.E.
April 4.



SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal support extended to him during the past twelve years, would announce to them that he has just completed a most extensive and varied Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNITURE,—the largest ever on view in this city. It comprises every article in the Furniture line. He would call special attention to his stock of first class Furniture, such as Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Oak, Chessnut, and enameled Chamber Sets, varying in price from \$20 to \$225. Also to his Mahogany, Walnut and Oak Parlor, Dining, Library and Hall Furniture, of various styles and prices, together with 2000 Cane and 3000 Wood Seat Chairs, of thirty-five different patterns, and varying from 40c. to \$18 each. The whole have been manufactured for cash during the winter, and in such large quantities as to insure a saving of 10 per cent. to purchasers. Goods packed for shipping and delivered on board the Boats or Car, or at the residences of buyers residing within the city limits, free of charge.

Also, on hand a large assortment of the following Goods:—Solid Mahogany and Veneers, Varnish, Turpentine, Glue, Sand Paper, Mahogany and other Nobs, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Moss, Excelsior and all other Goods in the Upholstery line, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged.

All Goods warranted to be as represented, or will be taken back and the money returned within one month.

All sales under \$100 strictly cash; from \$100 to \$1000, three or six months, with satisfactory endorsed notes if required. A discount of 12 1/2 per cent. to trade, but no deduction from the marked price of retail goods, the motto of the house being large sales and small profits.

The above list is but an outline of the Stock on hand, and the proprietor respectfully solicits a visit which is all that is necessary to establish the fact that this is the largest, best assorted and cheapest Stock of Goods in this city.

OWEN MCGARVEY,

Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse,
244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

April 19, 1861.

DIPHTHERIA.

We are informed that a sure specific for that DREADED DISEASE, DIPHTHERIA and sore throat, now prevailing to such an alarming extent, is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is used as a gargle to the throat, mixed with water—two parts water and one Pain Killer. It will quickly cure the disease, and never fail, if applied in time. As soon as the throat shows any signs of soreness, gargle with Pain Killer as above prescribed, and in bad cases, use it freely to bathe the neck. This should be made known to the world, and we advise every one afflicted to give it one trial. It is sold by medicine dealers generally. Read what Dr. WALTER writes us from Coshocton, Ohio: "I am happy to inform you that the PAIN KILLER cures this new disease, Diphtheria or Sore Throat, that is prevailing to so alarming an extent in this section of the country. On Walnut Creek, Holmes County, they use scarcely any other remedy, and it has never been known to fail in a single instance when used in time. This fact should be made known to the world."