

THE TRUE WITNESS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1858.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We have dates from Liverpool to the 24th ult. but very little important intelligence. The acquittal of Dr. Bernard, or rather the manner of his acquittal upon the charge of being accessory to the murders of the 14th January, has become an event of the highest political and national importance; and will, we fear, tend much to augment the already serious misunderstanding betwixt the French and British governments. Of Dr. Bernard's guilt there can, we think, be no moral doubt; but whether it were legally established, is another question, and perhaps the jury did right in giving him the benefits of their doubts thereupon. It was proved that he had caused to be made hand-grenades, in their composition in all respects identical with those used by Orsini; but the identity of the former with those which Orsini used, was not so clearly established. A link in the chain of evidence was wanting; and of this flaw the jury gladly availed themselves.

Here, even, had the matter rested, there would have been apparent cause for dissatisfaction on the part of our sensitive allies; but here, unfortunately for the harmony betwixt two great countries, and for the credit of our free institutions, the matter did not end. The acquittal of Bernard was made the occasion for a most indecent display of public feeling; shewing clearly how warmly a large portion of the middle classes of England sympathize with the revolutionists and assassins of Continental Europe. It was not because an innocent man had been set free that they rejoiced; for of all who shouted in triumph, there was not one who did not know that Bernard, though, legally acquitted, was morally as guilty of murder as if he had thrown the grenades which caused such fearful loss of life on the 14th of January. But the mob shouted and yelled, because a criminal had escaped the punishment due to his crime—because his acquittal was in their eyes the humiliation of the French Emperor—and because, in spite of all the cant about an Englishman's horror of assassination, he has a very warm and lively sympathy with all the assassins and cut-throat scoundrels of the Continent, so long as his own precious carcass is not menaced by their exploits. No wonder that the French are irritated, and deeply irritated at the wanton insult offered to their Sovereign and their institutions; and that they find in the details of the Bernard trial and its accessories, only additional confirmation of what they have long believed—that England is the harbor of refuge for all the rascals of Europe, and that there the murderer and subverter to murder is held in the highest honor. Very angry, and reasonably angry then are the French; and as in the occupation of the Island of Perim, from which Great Britain has now hardly receded with honor, a casus belli is not wanting, it would not be strange if before the close of the present year, the two nations were at war with one another.

From India the last mail brings little of interest. The rebels were being pursued from one place to another, and since their expulsion from Lucknow do not seem to have been able to gather together in any very formidable body.—All was quiet at Canton up to the latest dates. Yeh's conduct had been condemned, and his successor appointed. Lord Elgin and his colleagues had left for the North.

CONSECRATION OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON.—In the St. Patrick's Church of Quebec were assembled on Saturday last, a vast multitude of all degrees—Bishops, Priests, and Laity—to assist at the august ceremonies wherewith the Catholic Church celebrates the consecration of her Chief Pastors, and confers upon them the graces necessary for enabling them faithfully to discharge the sublime but arduous functions of ruling over a portion of the Lord's vineyard. Imposing as are all the ceremonies of the Church, and full as they all are of deep meaning, there are none more imposing or significant than those of which the Faithful of Quebec had the happiness of being witnesses on the 1st inst., the Feast of the Apostles St. Philip and St. James, min., upon the occasion of the consecration of the Right Rev. Mgr. Horan as Bishop of Kingston.

The church was handsomely decorated, and from an early hour filled with a dense crowd of worshippers. His Lordship, Mgr. Baillargeon, Bishop of Tioia, and Coadjutor of Quebec, officiated as Consecrating Prelate, and was assisted by their Lordships the Bishops of St. Hyacinthe and London. The Bishops of Hamilton, of Cydonia, of Three Rivers, and Bytown, were also present. Amongst the clergy taking an active part in the proceedings, we may mention the Rev. Mr. McDonald, Grand Vicar of Kingston; the Rev. M. Casault, Grand Vicar of Quebec; the Superior of the Seminary of Ste. Therese, the Rev. M. Desaulniers of the Seminary of St. Hyacinthe, and the Rev. Mr. McGoran, pastor of St. Patrick's church at Quebec. The preacher of the day was the Rev. Mr. Kelly of Brockville, who took for his text the words of the Psalmist—"Thy youth shall be renewed like the Eagle's;" applying them most felicitously to the Diocese of Kingston, long weeping like a widowed bride, for the loss of her spouse; but today called upon to rejoice, and to give thanks to Him Who has been pleased to turn her mourning into joy.

Our Quebec correspondent furnishes the following details:— This august and imposing rite took place at St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on Saturday, 1st May, and was attended with more than usual interest, owing to the great number of Bishops and Priests who were present. The Clergy and Committee of Management of St. Patrick's Church spared no pains or expense in making arrangements befitting the occasion, as they were anxious to manifest their gratification at seeing raised to the dignity of a Bishop one who, as a gentleman and a scholar, enjoys the respect of all classes of the community, and whose late father labored long and effectively in aiding to place the congregation in its present respectable position. The streets in the vicinity of the church were in a bad state, in consequence of the trenches for the water works being but lately filled in; but through the kindness of the acting Mayor, George Hall, Esq., this inconvenience was soon remedied by laying down a plank way from the St. Patrick's Presbytery to the church. On the outside of this plank way evergreens were planted, and the houses in the neighborhood, as well as the front and steeple of the church, were decorated with flags, streamers, &c. The interior of the church, which was filled at an early hour by thousands, among whom were many of our separated brethren, presented a magnificent appearance. The banners of the St. Patrick's Society were hung from the galleries, and the fleur-de-lis of the Seminary students were placed over the sanctuary.

The grand Altar, as well as the one on the Gospel side of the sanctuary, were tastefully decorated with flowers. The Altar steps and sanctuary were covered with splendid carpets, of which I have made mention in a previous letter, as being the gift of the Ladies of the Congregation. On the Epistle side of the small Altar was a table, on which were the following articles: two candles, a basin for the ablution of hands, cruet of wine and water, holy water and a sprinkler, crumbs of bread for the purification of the hands after the union of holy Chrism, a chalice, &c., &c. On this Altar the Pontifical robes of the new Bishop were laid.

The procession started at eight o'clock a.m., precisely, down St. Stanislaus street, round St. Helen street, in the following order:— The Beadle, Holywater Bearer, Acolyte, Cross Bearer, Acolyte. The inferior Clergy, numbering about one hundred, Two and Two. Monseigneur Prince, of St. Hyacinthe. Monseigneur Pinsonnault, of London, C.W. Monseigneur Cooke, of Three Rivers. Monseigneur Farrell, of Hamilton. Monseigneur Guigues. Monseigneur Larocque. Monseigneur Horan. Monseigneur Baillargeon. Professors of Medicine, Laval University. Professors of Law, Students of Medicine, Students of Law.

As the procession entered the Church, a grand march was played on the organ by Mr. Dessare, organist of the French Cathedral, in his usual brilliant manner. The Bishop elect on reaching the sanctuary, took his seat in front of the side Altar I have before spoken of. Monseigneur Prince of St. Hyacinthe, and Monseigneur Pinsonnault, of London, were seated on his right and left. The Rev. Mr. Desaulniers, of the Seminary of St. Hyacinthe, was priest-assistant of Mgr. Prince, and the Rev. H. McGauran, of Mgr. Pinsonnault.

After robing in the Sacristy, Mgr. De Tioia, assisted by Mr. McDonald, Grand Vicar of Kingston, as Priest, and the Grand Vicars, the Rev. Messrs. Casault, and Tusso, of the Seminary of St. Therese, as deacon and sub-deacon, took their seats before the top of the Altar steps. The Right Rev. Dr. Horan then advanced with his two assistants, the oldest of whom addressed the following word to the Bishop of Tioia:—"Reverend Father—Our Holy Mother the Church asks of you to grant to this Priest the charge of the Episcopacy."

Bishop—"Have you the Apostolic Letter?" Rev. Mr. Langevin, the Bishop's Secretary, replied—"We have it." Bishop—"Read it then." When the reading of the letter was finished, the Bishop elect took the oath that contains the vow of obedience to the Church, and fidelity to the Rock of Peter.

After the solemn words of the oath were pronounced, the Consecrator held in his hands the Gospels, on which the Bishop elect placed his hands, saying, "So help me God and this Holy Gospel of God." The following questions were then asked him:—"Will you, most dear Brother, by sincere charity, submit to the ordinances of the Holy Writings, with all the wisdom your nature is capable?" "Yes I am willing to believe and obey in all things with all my heart." "Will you teach, by word and example, to the people confided to you, the divine writings?" "I will."

"Will you accept with veneration, teach and guard the traditions of the fathers of the faith, and the holy decretals, and the orders of the apostolic see?" "I will." "Will you show in all faith, submission and obedience, after the canonical authority to the blessed apostle Peter, to whom power was granted by God to bind and to unbind, and to the vicar of our Lord, Pope Pius IX and his successors the Roman Pontiffs?" "I will."

"Will you shun evil, with all your force, and with the help of God practise all good things?" "I will." "Will you teach and practise, with the aid of God, chastity and sobriety?" "I will."

"Will you attach yourself to divine things and be a stranger to things of earth and of gain, as far as possible for man to do?" "I will." "Will you practise humility and patience, and teach these virtues to others?" "I will."

"Will you be good, and compassionate to the poor, to travellers, and to the needy, for the love of God?" "I will." Then the consecrator said,—"That God may grant you these gifts and other good things—that He may guard and strengthen you in all virtues." All the clergy then present answered—"Amen." Several questions were then put to him about the doctrine of the Church, and the articles of faith, to which he replied, "Credo, I believe."

"Do you say anathema to all the heresies that rise against the Holy Catholic Church?" "I say anathema." The Bishop elect was then conducted by his assistants to the consecrator, before whom he bowed, and with respect kissed his hands. The mass then began, and continued till the Adhucula of the Gradual.—During this time the acolytes clothed the Bishop elect, and he commenced saying mass at the side altar, and stopped at the Gradual.

Then, the consecrator being seated, the Bishop elect and his assistants saluted him and took their seats. "It belongs," said the consecrator, "to the bishop to judge, interpret, consecrate, ordain, offer, baptize, and confirm." "Let us pray," said the consecrator to the faithful, "that God the Most Powerful will grant a plentifulness of His graces to the elect chosen for the usefulness of His Church."—Amen. The Bishop elect cast himself upon the ground while the Litanies were read.

Then the Consecrator placed the Gospels upon the head and shoulders of the Bishop elect, kneeling before—as a symbolical of the burden of the episcopacy. The consecrator and his assistant placed their hands upon his head saying, "Receive the Holy Ghost." The eyes and hands of the Bishop elect were then bandaged with fine linen. The hymn Veni Creator was then sung, and the consecrator taking off his gloves, made with the Holy Chrism a form of a cross on the tonsure of the Bishop elect, saying, "That by the blessing of heaven, your head be consecrated, and anointed in the order of Pontiffs, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. The 132nd psalm was then chanted. The hands of the Bishop elect were then anointed, and his cross and ring blessed. The Consecrator gave him the Gospels, saying, "Receive the Gospel and go teach it to the people who will be confided to you, for God is powerful to grant you His Grace, He who reigneth for ever and ever." Amen. The Consecrator and his assistants then gave the Consecrated the kiss of peace. The mass was continued until the Offertory.

The Consecrator then gave two lighted candles, two small loaves, and two little barrels of wine, offerings of the priests, according to the Order of Melchisedech, to the Bishop Elect. The Consecrator and the Consecrated then continued the Mass at the one Altar as far as the "Ite Missa est." The benediction of the mitre took place, as well as that of the gloves. The Bishop elect was then enthroned in front of the Altar, the other Bishops standing around him. The Te Deum was sung, while the consecrated walked round the church, giving his blessing to the faithful. After the prayer Deus omnia fidentia, &c., the new Bishop gave his benediction once more to the people—Benedictus vos omnipotens Deus—singing three times, ad nubes annos; wishing his Consecration length of days. He then read the Gospel of St. John—In principio erat verbum; and the ceremony ended with the canticle—Benedicite.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Kelly, P. of Brockville, C.W. His text was the words of the psalmist, "Thy youth shall be renewed like the Eagle's." The discourse was an excellent one and was listened to with great attention by the thousands present. Nothing could surpass the richness of the robes worn on that occasion. The suit in which Mgr. Baillargeon and his assistants were clothed, cost the sum of \$3,200.

Yours truly, URSULON. Quebec, 4th May, 1858.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. On the 28th ulto. M. Dorion moved in the Legislative Assembly, the second reading of a Bill to authorise the Sisters of Charity, of the General Hospital of Montreal, to dispose of certain portions of their real estate, which they found it inconvenient to manage. The motion was opposed by Mr. G. Brown, of course; but was carried by a majority of 56 against 12. In the course of the debate, Mr. Mackenzie remarked that he could not understand why the Ladies of Charity could not manage the property.

"Other ladies who had property did not find any difficulty in getting young and handsome men to act as stewards for them." A remark which elicited much "laughter" in the House; as no doubt it would had it been uttered in some of the "back-slums" of the good city of Toronto. We do not find fault with Mr. Mackenzie. Of course he cannot be expected to understand why ladies should devote themselves to the service of God, and or those for whose sake the Son of God became poor—a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief. Of course, Mr. Mackenzie cannot understand why, ladies should be indifferent to "young and handsome men," and consecrate themselves to a Heavenly Spouse. It requires a slight tincture of the feelings of the Christian, and the gentleman, to understand such things; and though Mr. Mackenzie's constituents may, by their most sweet voices, make him a member of Parliament, they cannot, though they do their best, make him either a Christian or a gentleman. At the remarks therefore of Mr. Mackenzie we feel no surprise—though we must confess that we were a little astonished at reading in the Colonist that those remarks were received with "laughter" in an assembly wherein we, in our simplicity, fancied that there were both Christians and gentlemen. It seems however that Mr. Mackenzie judged his audience more correctly than we did; and though several so-called Catholics were present, and heard the ribald sneer against vows of chastity, there was not—judging from the report of the debate published in the Toronto Colonist—one amongst them who had the courage to reprove the impertinence of the hoary old sinner who uttered it. No; they "laughed" at the good joke about getting "young and handsome men," to manage the property of the Sisters of Charity—perhaps because they were anxious to show that, although Catholics, they were as liberal as the members of "any other sect." The silence of Catholics under such a sneer, and upon such an occasion, is more

disgusting, more painful to us, than the sneer itself, or all that the utmost malice of our avowed enemies could possibly suggest. Another point connected with this debate, appears to call for a few remarks. It seems to have been the general impression in the House, both amongst those who supported, and those who opposed the Bill, that the property of the Sisters in question, was a gift from the Crown; whereas the truth is, that it consists in land acquired in virtue of an act of donation from the Sister Youville, or purchased by monies, the proceeds of the manual labors of the Community. To the Crown, the Sisters of Charity are indebted only for the Act of Incorporation of 1753; for the property which in virtue of that Act they hold as a Body Corporate, they are indebted solely to their own industry, and the voluntary contributions of private individuals. Over property so acquired, it is evident that the State can have no more right than it has over that of any other if its subjects. We hope that M. Dorion, to whom has been committed the honorable charge of pleading the cause of one of our most valuable religious institutions, will find opportunity, when next the subject comes before the Legislature, to put the origin of the property in question, in its true light.

The enquiry into the Lotbiniere election frauds is still pending; amongst the most valuable evidence elicited during the past week, was that of Dr. Reid, who testified that he had been applied to by Mr. O'Farrell for drugs in order to "doctor" the Returning Officer. Witness refused the drugs, whereupon Mr. O'Farrell remarked that he had a dose that he would use. The Returning Officer was taken sick next day, in the opinion of witness from a drug. Mr. O'Farrell had also attempted to induce him—witness—to carry off the Poll Books, offering him a bribe of \$50 for doing the job.

On the motion of Mr. Terrill that it is expedient to amend the Lower Canada School Law, by doing away with the system of levying fees from scholars, and raising the requisite school funds by direct assessment on property, it was resolved that the House go into Committee of the whole, to take the proposed amendment into consideration. The Lower Canada members seem generally opposed to Mr. Terrill's plan; but the Ministerialists made common cause with Mr. Brown, and carried the day.—It is no doubt the object of the people of the Upper Province to impose upon us of Lower Canada, their own vile system of education; and this motion of Mr. Terrill may be looked upon as a first step in that direction. Mr. Ferguson, it seems, has been only too glad to back out of his prominent position as the antagonist of Separate Schools; this will relieve the Ministry from much embarrassment. It has also leaked out that there is a Special Report from the Rev. Mr. Ryerson on Separate Schools, which Ministers have prudently repressed. The House however ordered this Special Report to be brought down; but it is to be feared that ere it sees the light, it will have been "doctored" by the skilful hands of the Methodist preacher, so as to suit the palates of his Ministerial patrons.

On Wednesday Mr. Benjamin moved the first reading of the Orange Incorporation Bill: to which Mr. Dorion replied by moving the six months' hoist. A warm debate ensued; and on a division, Mr. Benjamin's Bill was thrown out by a majority of 54 to 46. In our next, we will publish the division list, by way of showing who they are that have taken up a "most hostile attitude towards" all Catholics, by voting for the legal recognition of a secret society, whose object is to uphold "Protestant Ascendancy," and to oppress all Papists.

(From an occasional Correspondent.) Toronto, May 5th, 1858. I know the TRUE WITNESS is not very deeply enamored of the politics or politicians of Canada, at this moment. To one who has witnessed the great issues of Imperial parties tried and decided, there must be a belittling air about all that is said and done in our mimic Parliament. Now, I don't expect to convert you into a Colonial partisan; but I submit to you whether our own affairs must not always be to ourselves of the first importance; and, therefore, whether you ought not to give a greater share of your space—at least during the session—to the debates and the designs of Canadian parties.

At the moment I write, as indeed from the first, there is nothing especially interesting under consideration in either House. Yesterday, Mr. Ferguson allowed his motion on the Separate School question to lapse, on the plea of waiting for certain returns. He may, or may not be in good faith in doing so.—The general opinion is, that the zeal he brought from the South Simcoe hustings in February last, has gradually burned out; and that he is far too considerate and too obliging, to embarrass his friend, "Brother McDonald," by pressing to a debate and division, the proposed measure. Another, and a much more serious demonstration against Freedom of Education in Lower Canada, was last night initiated by Mr. Terrill, Member for Stanstead, and one of the half dozen Anglo-Protestant representatives of semi-Catholic constituencies. Mr. Terrill moved by resolution to go into Committee of the whole—and Mr. Cartier, on the part of the Government, at once assented—to abolish the present system of supporting schools in Lower Canada, by a capitation tax and scholar fees, and to substitute therefor a direct school tax upon property. The evident effect of this change would be to make the Lower Canada schools more directly dependent on the State—to give the political power more immediate control over them, and the parental power less. On the division, only 25 were found to vote against going into Committee, which vote is, to some extent, a verdict in favor of the proposed change. Voting to go into Committee, affirms of course the importance and the desirableness of the change; the Committee itself has only to de-

liberate on the method and manner of the change. It was on this view of the consequences of the vote, that the 25 members who voted against Mr. Terrill's motion—including Messrs. Dorion and M'Gee—acted. The Ministerial supporters generally, some 60 in all, with a dozen of Mr. Brown's friends, gave however a large majority for the reference. The following is the record taken from the Vote and Proceedings:— Hon. Mr. Cauchon moved in amendment, that the words "Wednesday next" in the said motion be left out, and the words "this day six months" be inserted in lieu thereof.

Yea—Messieurs Bourassa, Bureau, Campbell, Cauchon, Cimon, Connor, Dorion, Dorland, Foley, Fortier, Gaudet, Harwood, Hober, Laberge, Laframboise, Langevin, Lemieux, M'Gee, Notman, Papineau, Patrick, Piche, Ross, Rymal, and Teut.—25. Nay—Messieurs Aikins, Allan, Alley, Archambault, Beaubien, Benjamin, Brown, Buchanan, Burwell, John Cameron, Malcolm Cameron, Carling, Caron, Cayley, Attorney General Cartier, Chapais, Christie, Clark, Cook, Goutlee, Daly, Daoust, Dawson, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dubord, Dufresne, Dunkin, Ferguson, Ferres, Gauvreau, Gill, Gould, Hogan, Howland, Labelle, Lacoste, Loranger, Attorney General Macdonald, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, McCann, McKellar, McLicken, Meagher, Morin, Mowat, Munro, Panet, Playfair, Pope, William F. Powell, Prite, Robinson, Solicitor General Rose, William Scott, Sherwood, Scotte, Simeard, Simpson, Sincennes, Somerville, Sturton, Talbot, Tasse, Terrill, Thibadeau, Turcotte, Wallbridge, Webb, White, Whitney, and Wright.—73.

The main motion was then agreed to on a division. Two approaching Upper Canada elections occupy the time and thoughts of the party leaders, every moment they can steal from the business of the House. In North Oxford, the friends of Mr. Morrison (ex-Receiver General) and Mr. M'Dougal of the Globe, are equally active and equally anti-Catholic. As there is no considerable Catholic vote in the country, except in and about Woodstock, the bigots of both sides may be left to fight it out. But even with a few votes, independent and intelligent Catholics might, in a close contest, assert their due weight, and defeat the worse of the two candidates—the Ministerial nominee. In the other case, Mr. Ogilvie R. Gowan is the Ministerial favorite. It is hardly necessary to say anything to you of this gentleman, or his history; a more objectionable addition to the Legislative body could not be made, perhaps, if all Canada were searched from end to end.

Of Montreal interest, there is nothing special except that, yesterday the general Committee on elections, selected the Committees to try the petitions against Messrs. Dorion and M'Gee. Mr. Ross's case, it is said, will be brought by motion before the House. In Mr. Dorion's Committee, Dr. Connor is Chairman, and Messrs. Chapais, Dorland, Tobin, and Clark, members; a very fair Committee for a member of the opposition. Mr. M'Gee's Committee consist of Malcolm Cameron, Chairman; Messrs. Cook, Bourassa, John Cameron, and Major Campbell. Both gentlemen, feeling they have nothing to fear from a fair and full investigation, look on at the several steps with great apparent indifference.

I learn that a preliminary meeting of Catholic citizens was held on Saturday evening at the National Hotel, and a Committee of seven appointed to draw up rules for a legal and constitutional Association to defend the rights of Catholics throughout this Province—in such cases as that of Farrell, Sheedy, and Tierney. These gentlemen are resolved to take no step without the sanction of the ecclesiastical authorities; and so long as they are animated by that spirit, there is no danger that they will inflict injury on their cause or their adherents, by any rash or extreme courses. It is gratifying to find this increase of public spirit in the Catholics of the West; and though I do not desire to be invidious, I cannot help saying that much of it is due to the manifold example of the venerable Colonel Baldwin and Mr. O'Donohue. A few such men in every city would make our community everywhere respected and influential.

APPEAL ON THE COMMON SCHOOL LAW—ITS INCONGRUITY AND MALADMINISTRATION. By Angus Dallas, Esq. Toronto, '58.

Mr. Dallas has already made himself known by his scorching exposition of the evils of the actually existing school system of Upper Canada. He has studied the question carefully; he has gathered together a formidable array of facts; and the emphatic condemnation which in view of those facts, he, a Protestant gentleman, finds himself compelled to pronounce on Upper Canadian State-Schoolism, will we hope induce his brother Protestants to pause in that career of oppression and injustice which they are pursuing towards their Catholic fellow-citizens.

Mr. Dallas enumerates many evils to which the present system has given rise. It has been the fertile parent of those "feuds and heart-burnings by which the last seven years have been signalled"—p. 5. It has encouraged dishonesty amongst the officials engaged in its administration, and furnished us with falsified Teachers' records, falsified returns from Trustees, falsified Reports from Local Superintendents, and from the Chief Superintendent?—p. 5. "Now" adds the writer—"the responsibility for the defective, and, in many cases fictitious returns of these ignorant and careless Trustees, cannot be got rid of, as has been attempted, by fastening the blame on the parents and others by whom these Trustees are elected. So long as Trustees and Local Superintendents, whether detected or not, can act with impunity in the non-performance of their prescribed duties, the prospect of amendment must be very remote."—p. 10.

Again Mr. Dallas asserts at page 7, that "the internal evidence of the annual tabular returns of the Chief Superintendent, wherever there is a means of comparison and detection, bears out their fictitious character. The way however in which the Tables are made up, however, is calculated to evade and preclude an inspection of the real facts." In still stronger language he declares, and by means of a formidable array of figures proves, "the Normal School to be an extensive Fraud;" and by quotations from the Chief Superintendent's Annual Reports, convicts that Reverend Methodist official of "fraudulent and dishonest statement"—p. 10; whilst citing the criminal statistics of the Upper Province, and proving from those statistics the rapid increase in the number of juvenile criminals, he convicts the system itself, which our Methodist friend administers, of being, to say the least,