

Trustees of such Separate School will be entitled to receive out of such Legislative grant, and shall pay over the amount thereof to such Trustees, and every such statement shall be verified under oath before any Justice of the Peace for the County or Union of Counties, within which such Separate School is situated, by at least one of the Trustees making the same.

XV. But the election of any Trustee or Trustees made under this Act shall become void unless a separate school be established under his or their management within two months from the election of such Trustee or Trustees.

XVI. And no person subscribing towards the support of a separate school, or sending children thereto, shall be allowed to vote at the election of any Trustee for a common school in the City, Town, Village or Township in which such separate school is situated.

#### CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN GLENGARRY.

Writing in November last, upon these schools, we expressed our assurance that the Scotch Catholics of Glengarry would show to the world, by their zeal in supporting good Catholic schools, that the remonstrances of Mr. McDonald, the would-be great man of the district, had produced no effect upon them. Our expectations have been more than realised; and, in spite of the opposition of the said Mr. McDonald, in no part of Upper Canada are Catholic schools more flourishing, better supported, or more numerously attended, than amongst the Scotch Catholics of Glengarry. In proof of this we may cite the following facts:—

In the parish of Alexandria, there is now not a single Catholic child attending the Common School of the district; whilst, during the last winter, the average attendance upon the boys' Catholic school was about one hundred; and about thirty for the girls' school. The former are superintended by four of the "Brothers" from St. Laurent, whose admirable system of training is producing the happiest results. In a few months, it is hoped that the services of some of our Religious Sisterhoods will be obtained for the girls' school in the same district. It is also in contemplation to erect a school-house for the use of the Catholics; they being at present debarred from the use of the Common School house, although they have been taxed, and compelled to pay for its erection. These facts, we say, are a sufficient answer to the taunts of our opponents, who hesitate not to affirm that the Catholic laity are in favor of the Common School system, and opposed to what Mister George Brown and his fanatical clique, term "sectarian education."

The Scotch Catholics of Glengarry, aided and stimulated by the exertions of their indefatigable pastor, the Rev. Mr. McLachlan, have set an example which we trust that the Catholic laity of Upper Canada will every where be prompt to imitate. They have shown that Catholics can support, in spite of the oppressive legal restrictions to which they have long been subjected, schools approved of by the Church; and the satisfactory progress made by their children, both in secular and religious knowledge, is a convincing proof that such schools are, even in a mere worldly point of view, fully as advantageous as those from which all religious instruction is excluded. With these facts staring them in the face, there is no reason why, in every district in Upper Canada, we should not shortly see a good separate school for Catholics established upon a sound footing, and numerously attended.

We have been requested to mention that on Thursday of last week, being the Feast of *Corpus Christi*, and again on Sunday last, the Catholics of Alexandria kept up the old Catholic practise of a public procession in honor of the Blessed Sacrament. On the last named day, in spite of the threatening aspect of the weather, upwards of a thousand of Mr. McLachlan's Catholic parishioners had assembled to take part in this solemn Act of Faith in the Real Presence of Our Lord; and the devotion which they manifested on the occasion was most edifying, and encouraging. It is indeed gratifying to be able to record such things of a parish where, not much more than a year ago, one of the most wealthy residents, and one professing to be a member of the Church, stood up at the church door immediately after divine service, and publicly exhorted his hearers to set at naught the teachings of their spiritual advisers. All honor, again we say, to the brave Scotch Catholics of Glengarry.

**COMMON SCHOOLS.**—In an article on the School Trustees of Kingston, the *Kingston Herald*, in a late number, says:—

"The Orangemen are managing the educational affairs of the city in a fine way"—adding that "the Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Fenwick, has been compelled to leave the Chair in consequence of the insolence of the Orange cabal." Our cotemporary also advises the "citizens to keep a sharp look out; for we promise them an *exposé* of rascality connected with the cabal in the School Board that will amaze many."

We trust that our Kingston cotemporary will be as good as his word.

#### THE GRAY MURDER CASE.

The *Quebec Gazette* asks:—

"Is it intended to publish the Government Commissioners' Report, upon the fact of this infamous Papist conspiracy? Will the Governor-General permit his unprincipled advisers to hush up the matter, and to allow the perjured conspirators to escape?"

We cordially agree with our cotemporary in calling for the production of the document to which he alludes; but we greatly fear that, neither his, nor our clamors will have any effect—for the simple reason, that the Government are determined not to publish it; knowing well that its contents do not justify them in letting free a convicted murderer, whose crime—the brutal and unprovoked murder of his wife—had been established by the clearest evidence to the sa-

tisfaction of a Jury, for the most part composed, not of "Popish conspirators," but of Protestants.

That there was a conspiracy, however, we readily believe; but not a "Popish" one. There is strong presumption that there was a "conspiracy," to screen the guilty party from the punishment due to his crimes; and to invalidate the testimony of one of the principal witnesses, James O'Reilly. But so clumsily was this conspiracy managed, that the prime agents therein did not dare to adduce, upon Gray's trial, the documents by means of which they intended to defeat the ends of justice. Thus, from the simple fact, that the depositions said to have been made by O'Reilly, before the trial—in which he was represented as acquitting the prisoner of all share in the death of his wife—were not produced on the trial, we naturally come to the conclusion that the persons who concocted them were afraid to produce them before the Court; and were afraid to produce them, because, they well knew that the said depositions would there be exposed to a scrutiny which they would be unable to bear. Besides, if James O'Reilly had sworn on the trial the contrary of that to which he swore before the magistrates, he would have laid himself open to the penalties of perjury, and would, ere now, have been put upon his trial for that offence.

One thing only in this extraordinary case is clear. Either Gray was guilty of the brutal murder of his wife; or James O'Reilly was guilty of perjury. That Gray was "not guilty"—not only we have no evidence, nor the shadow of a reason for believing—but we have the best possible reasons for believing the very contrary—that he was "guilty." We have the verdict of a Jury; a verdict which has not been impugned, and against which all that can be urged, is this, that the sentence of death pronounced upon him, has been remitted by the Executive for reasons which they dare not publish to the world. On the other hand, not only have we no reason to suspect O'Reilly of perjury, but we have the best possible reasons for believing him to be innocent. On the trial, no attempt was made to impugn his evidence; and although the Executive has since pardoned Gray, it has not dared to indict O'Reilly for perjury. But, if O'Reilly be not guilty of the most abominable perjury, then certainly Gray was guilty of murder; and, if guilty of murder, assuredly not a fitting subject for the clemency of the Executive.

Out of this dilemma there is no possible escape;—and from its not publishing the "Report" upon which it pretends to justify its action towards the convict Gray—and from its not prosecuting O'Reilly for perjury—we conclude that the Executive is well aware that the said "Report" will not bear inspection; and that the trial of O'Reilly would only result in the exposure of the malpractices of the friends of Gray—of whose guilt, there can be no doubt whatever in the minds of any impartial judge. Even setting aside the whole evidence of O'Reilly, the fact is plain that Gray murdered his wife, from this simple circumstance, established on the trial:—

Immediately after the death of Gray's wife, Jas. O'Reilly, in the presence of several witnesses, openly taxed Gray with the murder—and of having at last executed the threats which he had often been heard to utter against the unfortunate victim of his brutality. To these accusations what reply did Gray make? Did he at once—as assuredly an innocent man would have done—indignantly protest his innocence and the falsehood of his accuser? Not in the least. On the contrary, his language, as sworn to on the trial, was that of a hardened scoundrel, who seeing no hopes of escape, was determined upon "brazening it out," or putting, what is called "a good face upon a bad business"—"You may hang me, or send me to the Penitentiary," was his reply—"but I am out of Purgatory." Was this, would we ask the *Quebec Gazette*, the language of an innocent man, the victim of a "Popish conspiracy," and falsely accused before numerous witnesses of having murdered his wife?

God forbid that any Catholic should be suspected of harboring any ill will against the old man Gray. That his days upon earth have been prolonged, that he has had time and opportunity afforded him to make his peace with his God, we do heartily rejoice; and trust that he may avail himself of them. But it is one thing to be thankful that a fellow-creature's—though a murderer's—life has been spared; and another to admit that his condemnation was the result, as the *Gazette* alleges, of a "Popish conspiracy."

We have now given our reasons—founded on the verdict of a Jury, and the conduct of the Government in not bringing O'Reilly to trial for perjury—for believing in the guilt of Gray. From the fact also that—though it has been said that depositions sworn to before the district magistrates, were in existence at the time of the trial of Gray, in which O'Reilly distinctly acquitted Gray of all guilt—the said depositions were not produced in Court, but were carefully kept back by those most interested in producing them, if they were not, either forgeries, or dishonestly obtained—we logically conclude that they were forgeries, or at all event "cooked" in such a manner as to justify the very prudent conduct of Gray's friends in not allowing them to be laid before the Court, where they would have been subjected to a strict examination. And from this again we conclude that, though it is very possible that there was a conspiracy, most certainly it was not a "Popish conspiracy" to convict Gray; unless indeed it can be shown that the persons by whose skill the depositions exculpating Gray, were carefully kept out of sight of the Court, were "Papists." Will the *Gazette* be equally candid with us, and assign his reasons for alleging and believing in the existence of a "Popish conspiracy" against Gray? We pause for a reply; assuring him that we are as anxious as he can possibly be; that the whole affair should be thoroughly sifted, and the facts of the case laid before

the public, who will then be in a better position to judge of its merits. Let us, for this purpose, have Mr. Monck's "Report" by all means.

#### NEIL DOW, AND THE "MAINE LIQUOR LAW."

Serious riots, attended with bloodshed and loss of life, have occurred at Portland, arising out of this arbitrary enactment. The particulars, as gathered from the American journals, seem to be as follows:

Mr. Neil Dow, though a saint, and a great stickler for the "Blue Laws," is just as fond of turning an honest penny as are his unconverted brethren. By his "Maine Law" it would also appear that he intended, not only to suppress drunkenness, but to ensure to himself a very profitable monopoly in the liquor traffic. Is not the earth, and the fulness thereof, the especial heritage of the Saints?

Of course it is; and so Mr. Neil Dow, being also Mayor of Portland, went deep into the liquor business himself, having, as he fondly hoped, put down all competition in this lucrative traffic. On his own account—so at least say the American journals—he purchased some sixteen hundred dollars worth of the "accursed stuff," of which he and his clique entertain, or profess to entertain, so holy an abhorrence; and stored it away, in the expectation of making, in his language, "a good speculation of it." Alas!—like the "accursed thing"—the goodly Babylonish garment, and the shekels of gold, and the shekels of silver, the spoil of Jericho, which Achan, the son of Charmi, saw and coveted, and took and hid in the earth within his tent—so did these sixteen hundred dollars worth of liquor, which Neil Dow, Mayor of Portland, bought as a "good speculation," bring trouble and death into the camp of the Israel of Portland.

For lo! certain men of the congregation, being sons of Belial, and having no respect for cant, nor for them who snuffle through the nose, rose up, and came to Neil Dow, saying, "Why hast thou done this thing? Bring forth now thy liquors: thy brandy, and thy rum, and the stuff whereof the ungodly do make sherry cobbles, that we may spill them upon the ground."—And with these words, they went their way; and lodging an information against Neil Dow, for illegally retaining in his possession spirituous liquors, obtained a warrant to seize upon, and carry away captive, the abominable stuff.

Upon this Mr. Neil Dow betook himself to the City Council; and endeavored to coax that body into purchasing from him his whole stock in trade. And then, in his capacity of Mayor, he called out the military to protect his goods from the fury of the mob, who had by this time assembled in considerable numbers—threatening to break into the store and destroy the liquor. Stones were thrown, and the mob presenting a very excited demeanor, the Mayor ordered the troops to fire; which they did with fatal effect, killing one man on the spot, and severely wounding several others.

On the 5th inst., the trial of Neil Dow, for illegally having possession of spirituous liquors, came off; and though the evidence, that the liquors in dispute had been purchased by Mr. Neil Dow on "his own hook," and as a private speculation, was conclusive, his influence was strong enough to procure his acquittal; the great father of modern "Blue-Law-ism," of course, was not to be treated like an ordinary offender. We copy the following portion of the evidence, as showing with what object Mr. Neil Dow purchased his \$1,600 worth of pure liquors:—

"Alderman J. Ring was called, and testified as follows:—

"At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, of which I am one, on Thursday evening last, we were deliberating about a city agency, and remarked—'Mr. Mayor, how came those liquors here?' Said he—'I ordered them here,' or something of that kind. Then I asked him, by what authority he got them. He stated—'not on any authority as he knew of.' He said there was an agent from New York recommended to him, who said he had pure liquors—and he told him to send them. I asked him what amount there was—he replied, \$1,600 worth. I remarked—'Then you got them on your own hook;' and his reply was—'I suppose so.' I asked him—'if he thought he had made a good speculation out of it.' I think he said—'I think I shall, or, I don't know but I shall.' I am not positive which."

We can understand now what manner of spirit it is which speaks by the mouths of the "Maineans." We thought hitherto that these men were fanatics, or enthusiasts; whose only fault was, that their zeal for temperance was a little intemperate; but we see now that we have been doing these worthy men injustice. The "Maine Liquor Law," with some of its promoters at least, after all turns out to be but a "business transaction," by means of which it is proposed to transfer the liquor traffic from the hands of the publicans and sinners, to those of the elect; on whom it will confer a monopoly of those profits which are now distributed amongst the ungodly. The dodge, it must be admitted, is a very clever one, if not very creditable to its advisers; but now that it has been exposed in the person of Mr. Neil Dow, we sincerely hope that that good sense, and love of fair play, which are not yet extinct amongst our fellow-citizens, will render impossible the introduction of such an arbitrary and unjust measure as the "Maine Law" into Canada. We know, and have long known, that to diminish drunkenness, and to promote sobriety, it is utterly worthless; we see too now, that one purpose to which it can be made subsidiary, is, to secure a monopoly of a very lucrative traffic to one or two favored individuals, whom it delivers from all the risks of competition, by declaring illegal in all others, the commerce in spirituous liquors. Thus, after all the cant, with which of late our ears have been dinned about "moral reform; temperance cause;" and the "great Yankee Father of the Maine Liquor Law," it would now appear that one great object of all this

bluster, fire and fury, was to enable Mr. Neil Dow, and one or two others, to make a "good speculation" by a traffic which they themselves have all along been foremost in denouncing as ruinous to soul and body. Alas! has it then come to this? Is Neil Dow himself amongst the "rum-sellers?" Even so.—"tis true, 'tis pity; pity 'tis, 'tis true."

#### FATHER MATHEW FUND.

Monies Received by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., for the Father Mathew Fund:—

Montreal—Rev. John Cordner, £1; Bernard McEwen, £1; D. & J. Sadlier & Co., £1; John Phelan, £1; Thomas Mallon, 5s; Mathew Walsh, 5s; M. Kiely, 5s; D. Hanigan, 2s 6d; John Myers, 2s 6d; Peter McGovern, 2s 6d. Granby—Patrick Hackett, £1; A. Friend, 5s. Cavan, C. W.—John Knowlson, 5s; R. Smith, 5s.

#### WELLINGTON SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Daniel Redmond, sen., 2s 6d; Timothy Dwyre, 5s; Joseph Vincent, 2s 6d; Thomas Gallagher, 5s; Park McGinn, 5s; James Hynes, 2s 6d; John Furlong, 5s; James O'Brien Scully and Sister, 5s; Patrick Murphy, junr., 2s 6d; James McCormick, 5s; Thomas Flanagan, 5s; Patrick Flanagan, 5s; Daniel Kennedy, 5s; Thomas Kenny, junr., 2s 6d; Moses Doyle, 5s; Hugh Felony, 2s 6d; Peter McDonald, 5s; Andrew O'Reilly, 2s 6d; Bryan Higgins, 5s; Thomas Worthington, Esq., 5s; John Tobin, 1s 3d; Widow Corcoran, 5s; Widow Delaney, 3s 9d; Archy and Tommy McFaul, 1s 3d; Patrick Downey, 2s 6d; John Sullivan, 2s 6d; John Jordain, 2s 6d; John Kelly, 2s 6d; Cornelius Lennihan, junr., 1s 3d; Billy Lamb, 5s.—Total £5 10s.

We have received the following letter, with its enclosure of two dollars:—

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir—In perusing the TRUE WITNESS of last week, I perceive that you intended to publish the list of subscriptions towards the "Father Mathew Fund" at Cobourg. I, although at present living at Guelph, would fain have my name enrolled in the Cobourg list, as having for many years been a resident of that place. I therefore enclose the sum of ten shillings as my humble contribution towards so noble a cause as that of contributing towards the support of the declining years of Father Mathew; the best and most active portion of whose life has been devoted to promoting the cause of Temperance amongst the friends and fellow-countrymen of the

SHAMROCK OF COBOURG.

**STRANGE ACCIDENT.**—Owing to the inclemency of the weather on Sunday last, the usual Procession in honor of the Blessed Sacrament was confined to the Parish Church. A large crowd had collected on the elevated space in front of the church; when a stone, weighing near 200 lbs., forming the very pinnacle of one of the towers, was detached, and fell from a height of about 250 feet into the midst of the crowd below. Strange to say, no one was killed; but one young lad had several of his toes cut off by the blow. He was immediately put into a cab, and carried away to the Hospital, where, we learn, he is doing well.

**TO POULTRY FANCIERS.**—Mr. John McDonald, of the St. Lawrence Toll-gate, has been so kind as to present us with some eggs obtained from his hens, which from their size justly merit the attention of the curious in the matter. These eggs weigh nearly a quarter of a pound a piece; and measure 8½ inches in circumference in the direction of the larger diameter, and 6½ in the direction of the smaller. The flesh of these birds is said to be remarkably fine and well flavored.

Our best thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, for the very prompt and liberal manner in which our subscribers in Quebec and the adjacent district, have responded to the appeal made to them a few weeks ago in the columns of the TRUE WITNESS.—The alacrity which they have manifested in discharging their arrears, is as creditable to them, as it is satisfactory to us, and merits our warmest acknowledgments. We have also to thank our friends in Kingston for the kind reception they have given to our travelling agent, Mr. Hillyard; who has on hands for sale a choice collection of books, including Missals, Catholic books of devotion, and works by the best authors of the present day, which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms. His stock will be found well worthy of attention, and his prices such as to invite purchasers.

R. C. Backus, lately employed as one of the Clerks in the Post Office of Toronto, has been convicted of opening, and abstracting the contents of, money letters passing through his hands; and has been sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

#### Birth.

In this city, on the 12th instant, Mrs. D. McInyre, of three sons.

#### Died.

On the 11th instant, at the Cottage Manoir, Mary Frances Rolland, beloved child of Charles O. Rolland, Esq., aged six months and eight days.

In this city, on the 13th instant, Mr. Patrick O'Brien, Chief of the Water Police.

#### TEACHER WANTED.

FROM the 1st of July next, for one of the ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS in the Municipality of Lacome, County of Terrebonne, C. E.; salary \$45.

Application to be made to the undersigned, at New Glasgow, C. E., WM. CAMPBELL, Sec. & Treas. to School Commissioners. New Glasgow, 11th June, 1855.

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

OF WILLIAM and JOHN DEVEREUX, who left Wexford, Ireland, about 36 years ago. They were reported to be either in Montreal or Quebec. Any information respecting them will be most gratefully received by their nephew, Michael O'Farly. A letter will reach him, care of J. B. Danforth, Junr., Esq., Rock Island, Illinois, U.S.; or, if addressed to D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal, they will forward it.