

The Catholic Weekly Review.

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA

Reddite quæ sunt Cæsaris, Cæsari; et quæ sunt Dei, Deo.—Matt 22: 21.

Vol. III

Toronto, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1890.

No. 52

CONTENTS.

NOTES.....	817
THE DISAPPEARANCE OF JOHN LONGWORTHY.....M. F. Egan	818
ANECDOTES OF FATHER TOM BURKE.....	820
A TYPICAL IRISHMAN.....Anna T. Sadlier	820
DEATH OF VERY REV. FATHER FUNOKEN.....	823
ADDRESS TO BISHOP DOWLING.....	827
EDITORIALS—	
Mr. Gladstone on the Confessional.....	821
Mr. Stead as Confessor-General.....	821
Mr. McCarthy.....	821
La Verite and THE REVIEW.....	825
The Westminster Confession.....	825
Lord Elgin on the Race Question.....	825
The Cronaca Nera.....	825
"A Refutation of Agnosticism".....	826
Orange Incorporation.....	826
Mr. Talmage Abroad.....	826
Mr. Tasse's Letter.....	826
Men and Things.....	821
Current Catholic Thought.....	823
General Catholic News.....	822

Notes.

The English Solicitor General, Sir Edward Clarke, declined the leading brief for the *Times* in the libel action brought against that paper by Mr. Parnell for the publication of the Pigott letters, in consequence of his position as a law officer of the Crown. The circumstance comes as a severe censure upon the conduct of Attorney General Webster who conducted the *Times* case in the Forgeries inquiry.

A correspondent of the *Liverpool Catholic Times* gives this estimate of the late Dr. Doellinger: I was in Germany, at college in 1857, and I distinctly remember that Dr. Doellinger was even then not very highly prized. It was said of him that he was a diligent compiler, or gatherer of facts, but that he was not much for the philosophy of history. His chief work was the "History of the Reformation." I see many of the English papers talk of him as a great theologian. He was not thought of as such in our Catholic college in 1847, and the only theological work he wrote, as far as I can discover, was "The Doctrine of the Eucharist during the first three Centuries," and that is principally historical.

The debate on Mr. Mulock's loyalty resolutions in the House last week though a brief was a notable one, having regard to the circumstances of the hour. It received the unanimous assent of the House, and was seconded—a significant incident in view of Mr. D'Alton McCarthy's crusade against the French Canadians—by Mr. Amyot, a Quebec member, in an able and patriotic speech.

Mr. Amyot, speaking as a French-Canadian, reminded those who, perhaps, may not have studied our history fully, of the services rendered in past times to the country and to

the Crown by Her Majesty's French-speaking subjects; and quoted from histories and from the utterances of Imperial authorities to show that it was due to the efforts, to the chivalry, and to the valour of the French Canadian people, that Canada was retained as a possession of the Crown of England. "I need not adduce," said Mr. Amyot, "more proofs of our loyalty. But it is not without reason that we are loyal. It is sentiment, but it is based upon principle; it is based upon our faith and upon our interest. At all times our clergy have taught the people of the Province of Quebec, or of any part of this continent, to be loyal." The speaker quoted the words spoken by Mgr. Plessis, as far back as 1791 in the Cathedral of Quebec, and from the pastoral letter published by Mgr. Baillargeon of Quebec, in 1867, after the accomplishment of Confederation, in each of which, with equal eloquence, the same principle is laid down of the moral obligation attaching to all true citizens to be loyal and submissive to established authority. These documents are of great historical interest to all Canadians, and we propose at some future day publishing them. They may be found in the recently published volume of *Mandements* of the Bishops of Quebec.

We can commend the whole of Mr. Amyot's speech to the careful reading of Mr. McCarthy and his Ontario allies. The key in which it was pitched will be made clear by the following passage: "Now, Mr. Speaker, you may go amongst our parish priests in Lower Canada, and you will find that every one of them—men of talent and science—teach to those who surround them that they must from the bottom of their hearts pay obedience to the laws and be faithful and loyal to the Crown. That is one of the reasons why we are loyal. It is also our interest to be loyal. In this country we enjoy the fullest freedom that citizens of any country may expect. We practice freely our religion, we talk our language, we enjoy our own customs, and we live in peace and harmony with all the different races and creeds of the Dominion. We enjoy a constitution which we admire, and we are proud of being British subjects, because we belong to a country that has mastered nearly the whole world, and because the constitution of that country is based on an experience of centuries and assures the liberty to the people. "I think" said Mr. Amyot in concluding his excellent and convincing speech "that on this continent, by mutual agreement, by mutual forbearance, we may live in harmony under the protection of the British flag and approach the consummation dreamed by many of our people,—that there may be a great Canadian nation composed of different races, but all animated with the desire of fostering the general welfare of all." One or two other important points brought out by the debate, which we must regard as a most opportune one, we are forced to leave over until next week.