

and it was never intended to be anything more." So long as Catholics will be content with fair words instead of solid deeds, and more intent upon their private ends, than the good of their community, more eager to get a trifling post in some Government office, than to obtain the recognition of the rights of their fellow-citizens, and co-religionists, so long will they be treated with contempt by the Ministry of the day; and their demands will still be met with the "sophistry and craft," which dictated the provisions of the present existing School Law.

There is but one way for Catholics to obtain justice; but one policy, which, as good Catholics, and honest high-minded men, they can adopt; and that is, the policy of Independent Opposition, to all and every Government which does not at once grant every one of their demands; no matter by what cant term the said Government be designated—Tory or Reform, Destructive or Conservative, Red, Orange, Blue, or Yellow. This is the policy advocated in Ireland, by all Ireland's best and ablest patriots: by men like Duffy, Lucas, and the most distinguished Catholic Statesmen in Parliament. If Catholics ever expect to obtain justice for their Church, either in Canada or in Ireland, they must at once, and forever, give up all hopes of obtaining anything for themselves.

When Gedeon mustered the thousands of Israel, ere going up to battle with the Midianites, he proclaimed throughout the camp—"whosoever is fearful and timorous, let him return." So must it be with us. If we really wish to get rid of the insulting and oppressive laws which the sophistry and craft of our present rulers, and—alas! that we should have to add it—the treachery, and base subserviency of too many amongst ourselves have entailed upon us, we must purge our ranks of the fearful, weak hearted and timorous. If there be any amongst us, looking after official salaries, or who hunger after government appointments—if there be any Ministerial hacks, any, in short, of the Jack-in-office tribe—let them at once withdraw, and cease to weaken by their treacherous advocacy, a cause to which their ardent and active hostility can do no harm. When once the Ministry of the day shall be convinced that we have in our ranks none whom they can buy—none whom they can intimidate by their frowns, or corrupt by their smiles—our demands will speedily be complied with. Till then, it is in vain to hope for justice from any Ministry. One is as hostile to us as another; and from the best we shall never obtain anything but what we can take by force.

The *Catholic Citizen* of Toronto gives a report of the address, lately delivered by His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, before the Catholic Institute of that city, on the subject of the "separate" School Law. We are sorry to say that we cannot felicitate our generally accurate cotemporary on the fidelity with which he has laid His Lordship's views before the public. The report, as printed in the *Catholic Citizen*, contains several gross typographical errors, upon which no doubt the enemies of Catholic schools will greedily fasten. It is for the sake of anticipating these carpings and cavillings at the Bishop's admirable address, and not in any captious spirit towards our esteemed *Catholic Citizen*, that we allude to the subject. The errors proceeded no doubt, from the difficulties which the present unhealthy season has thrown in the way of obtaining a sufficiency of hands in the printing office.

#### THE ELECTIONS.

The City election terminated on Tuesday. The result of the two days' polling, was, the return of Messrs. Dorion, Holton, and Young. Every thing passed off tranquilly, if we except a brutal attack made on last Friday night, by some of the Liberal party, on M. Beaudry's friends. It would, of course, be most unjust to hold M. Dorion responsible for the conduct of a handful of his supporters.

There never was, perhaps, an election in which so little interest was taken by a great portion of the people, as that which has just terminated for the City of Montreal. There is at the present moment but one question before the country, involving any great principle: we mean the question of the "Clergy Reserves;" and on this question, the successful candidates, and the Ministry, agree. The former do indeed profess themselves anti-ministerial; and it is possible that they may have some private grudges against, or personal antipathies to, the members of the administration; but in politics, and above all, on the one, the only, important question of the day, the members for Montreal will be found firm supporters of Mr. Hincks's Cabinet. It is then simply ridiculous, on the part of our city cotemporaries, to claim the result of the election as a triumph against the Ministry. Though there may be many cliques, with private ends to serve, and paltry interests to gratify, there are, in Canada, but two political parties, properly so-called—the Secularisers, and the Anti-Secularisers; the first being the Ministerial—the second, the anti-Ministerial, party. The members for Montreal belong to the former; and the Ministry may therefore congratulate themselves on the result of the Montreal elections, as a triumph.

At Quebec, the Ministry have also been successful; the Ministerial members having been returned by great majorities.

Mr. M. Cameron has been opposing Mr. George Brown, but without success. Mr. Hincks at Oxford is likely to carry the day; though not without opposition. We perceive by the report of the proceedings, as given in the *Montreal Herald*, that Mr. Hincks has had the impudence to drag the names of the Bishops of Canada before the public, in connection with the secularisation of the "Reserves." At this we do not wonder; for were it likely to secure his tenure of office, we have no doubt that Mr. Hincks would willingly ally himself with the most

violent anti-Catholic fanatics in Canada. Only so long as he thinks that he can get something out of Papists; or that the Irish Catholic constituencies are worth conciliating, will he conceal his real feelings towards us, as his indecent conduct on the hustings at Oxford clearly shows.

The *Kingston News* gives an account of a disturbance at Kingston, on Sunday, the 16th inst. It seems that, after leaving Montreal, the somewhat notorious Protestant minister, Mr. Orr, better known as the "Angel Gabriel," proceeded to Kingston, where the Mayor placed the City Hall at his disposal for the purpose of blackguarding Catholics. Naturally indignant at such treatment, some persons broke up the meeting; and it seems that the Rev. Mr. Orr, was obliged to seek elsewhere a spot in which to indulge in his foul insults against our religion.

We are no advocates of physical force, and condemn all resort to violence, no matter by whom, or against whom, exercised. But, if the story as published in our Kingston cotemporary be true—if it be the fact that the Mayor of that City was guilty of such disgraceful conduct as to give the use of a public building to an infamous fanatic like Orr—a fellow so vile, that even our Presbyterian and Methodist ministers of Montreal declined receiving him into their pulpits—knowing, too, that the sole object of the preacher was to insult the faith of a great portion of the owners of that public building—we can only say—that, whatever blame may attach to the rioters, no language is too strong to apply to the conduct of the Mayor of Kingston—and that, if in the row to which his gross dereliction of duty gave rise, he had come in for a sound thrashing, he would have got no more than he richly deserved. Catholics have no right to interfere with Protestant ministers so long as the latter keep within their own churches, or private buildings; but they have the right to insist that their public buildings shall not be employed for the purpose of blaspheming their religion and insulting their clergy.

The *British Canadian* (Protestant) thus speaks of his co-religionist, the Rev. Mr. Orr:—

"He is an individual of very limited education, deficient of even common decency in his address, and particularly vulgar as a public speaker, and would not be tolerated in any pulpit in America for a single moment."

Now, is it just that such a man—of whom even Protestants are ashamed—whom his brother Protestant ministers will not even admit into their pulpits—whose address is "deficient in common decency"—is it just or decent that such a man should be accommodated with the use of the public buildings of Canada? And if it be not just, can Catholics be blamed for resenting the injustice?

In noticing the disastrous fire in St. Roch's suburbs, Quebec, on the 19th instant, by which property to a great extent was destroyed, the *Montreal Herald* calls attention to the fact, that the fire originated through some boys throwing crackers. Of these, some happened to fall into a hay loft, whence the flames rapidly spread in every direction.

But a few weeks ago, a similar cause nearly led to a serious fire in this city. Careless boys, throwing their crackers, set fire to the roof of a house betwixt Little St. James, and Notre Dame Streets; and but for the prompt exertions of some of the neighbors, Montreal might have been visited with a far more ruinous calamity than that which brought desolation to so many a hearth in 1852. We called attention to the facts at the time; pointing out how dangerous is the custom of throwing fire-crackers about the streets. As yet we do not see that the Police have taken any steps to put a stop to this most reprehensible practice; but we trust that what has occurred at Quebec, and the animadversions of the *Herald*, may have a salutary effect upon our civic authorities; and that from henceforward no one will be permitted, on any pretence, to discharge fire-works within the limits of the City.

The *Herald* of Saturday last calls upon us for our authority for a certain paragraph, relative to a discussion in the House of Lords, on the subject of the secularisation of the "Clergy Reserves," betwixt Lord Derby and the Duke of Newcastle; in the course of which the latter was represented as saying:—

"That both Lord Elgin and Mr. Hincks had assured him"—the Duke of Newcastle—"that there was not the slightest chance of such a misappropriation of funds specially, as they considered, set apart for the maintenance of religion; and that both of them would use every means to prevent it, should it ever be by any party contemplated."

The above paragraph was copied verbatim by the TRUE WITNESS, from the *Commercial Advertiser* of Monday, the 17th inst.; although—owing to one of those oversights, which, in spite of every precaution, will sometimes occur in a printing-office—the paragraph was not, as it should have been, credited to its proper source. For this unintentional omission on our part, we tender our apologies to the *Commercial Advertiser*; to whom also we would refer the *Montreal Herald* for further information on the subject.

The *Iron Duke* still continues her pleasure-trips; offering to all our citizens, at a moderate charge, a pleasant deliverance from the heat, smoke, and dust of the City. We recommend our friends to profit by the occasion.

The Cholera has broken out at Toronto. Our cotemporaries make great complaints of the filthy state of the City, and the apathy of the civic authorities.

Her Majesty has intimated her design of conferring the well merited distinctions of the Baronetcy, on Chief Justices Lafontaine and Robertson. We feel convinced that these gracious intentions of our Sovereign will meet the general approval of the country. We are further informed that Her Majesty has been pleased to give orders for the appointment of—William H. Draper, Esq., one of the Puisne Judges of Canada West—of Robt. Baldwin, Esq., and Edmund Campbell, Esq., as "Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class; or Companions of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath."

The Cholera statistics continue to manifest a decided decline of the disease. For the week ending the 16th inst., the deaths from Cholera were 278; whilst for the week ending the 23rd, the total mortality from the same cause was 167, showing a diminution of 111. The number of deaths from the commencement of the epidemic, up to the 23rd inst., 1,001.

*Census of the Canadas—1851-2.*—Printed by John Lovell, Quebec.

We have received the first volume of this carefully compiled, and most useful statistical work. It is handsomely got up, and does great credit to the publishers.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Andrew's, D. McDonald, 12s 6d; J. M. Phaul, 7s 6d; Howick, J. Garry, 10s; Toronto, Hon. Mr. Elmsley, £1 5s; Lenoxville, E. Mahony, 12s 6d; P. Sheeran, 12s 6d; Laprairie, Rev. Mr. Gravel, 12s 6d; Edwardsburgh, P. Kirby, 6s 3d; Vankleekhill, T. Curran, 6s 3d.

Per Rev. M. Kerrigan, Frampton West—Self, 16s 3d; J. Duff, 6s 3d; M. Fitzgerald, 6s 3d; P. Fitzgerald, 6s 3d; J. Butler, Esq., 6s 3d; P. Brennan, 6s 3d; J. Coyle, 6s 3d; J. Codd, 6s 3d; P. Moran, 6s 3d; Frampton East—J. Kennedy, 6s 3d; P. Ryan, 6s 3d; J. Farrell, 6s 3d.

Per Rev. P. G. Clerk—Valcartier, J. Corrigan, 6s 3d; Stoneham, W. Corrigan, 6s 3d; J. Enright, 6s 3d; R. Coady, 6s 3d; H. Flanagan, 6s 3d; J. Cowan 6s 3d; P. Murphy, 6s 3d; P. Murphy, Jun., 6s 3d.

#### To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,—I trust that you will not consider me as intruding upon your time, if I call your attention to the following statement of facts—as strongly corroborative of your remarks on the "School Question" in your last issue—and as illustrative of the chicanery to which our Liberal Protestant neighbors resort, in order to deprive us poor Papists of the benefits of separate schools. In this Township of Augusta two applications for Catholic separate schools were rejected: the manner in which this was effected, I will explain.

In the Throopdown Catholic mission, our church is built at the junction of three separate school sections—No 15, 17, and 18, in the Township of Augusta. It may be as well to remark that up to 1846, these three sections formed but one section with but one school-house.

In section No. 15, the population is mainly Catholic; there being only seven Non-Catholic families—one Anglican, two Presbyterian, and four Methodist. The school teacher in this section is, and always has been, a Catholic.

In the other two sections—17 and 18—the great majority of residents are Non-Catholic, the population in both being composed of Anglicans, Presbyterians, and Methodists; the latter sect predominating. Now, in the month of November 1852, twelve Catholic heads of families, in each of these two sections, petitioned the Municipal Township Council—as required by law—for leave to establish the separate schools, to which they were by law entitled, and which their duty to their religion required them to establish. Unfortunately, they petitioned at the same time for leave to unite their two sections, in order to avail themselves of an old school house erected at the junction of the three school sections above alluded to; and which had, before the separation in 1846, been used as the section school house of the three sections, 15, 17, and 18; which then, together, formed but one section, with one school-house.

Well Sir, you will hardly believe it—but it is true—that the Municipal Council, composed of one Catholic, and four Non-Catholics viz., two Anglicans, and two Methodists—rejected the petition for Catholic separate schools, and for no other reason than that the petitioners had begged to have their school sections united according to another clause of the School Act which confers on the Municipal Councils the power of uniting two or more school sections.

Sir, I am from experience firmly convinced that throughout this Province, wherever twelve Catholic heads of families can be got together, there would separate schools be demanded and established—(so eager are our people for Catholic schools)—were it not for the difficulties which the Law, and the knavery of our Protestant Municipal Councils, throw in our way; were it not for the vexatious, petty fogging opposition offered to our petitions which are thrown on one side because of some trifling defect of formality, or because a word happens to be misplaced. We demand justice from the ministry: we demand fair and equitable laws from the Legislature about to assemble: laws which shall give us what has already been given to our Protestant fellow-citizens in the Lower section of the Province. I sincerely hope that the time approaches when justice shall at last be done us; and when we shall be able to demand our schools, without any of those embarrassing formalities which now so often render our applications useless. Then, the Rev. Mr. Ryeison shall no longer have it in his power to boast that Catholics have but 18 separate schools in all Upper Canada; then he will see, that it is owing, not to our apathy, but to his and his colleagues' injustice, that the separate school system has not extended itself into every school section in the Province.

Hoping that your patience, and that of your readers will not be too severely tested, I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. F.

Prescott, Canada West, July 22, 1854.

The above communication contains a fair sample of the amount of justice which Catholics may look

for from the County Municipalities! And it is to these same bodies that Mr. Hincks proposes to hand over the proceeds of the "Clergy Reserves," with power to appropriate them to educational purposes; and Catholics themselves are called upon to assist the Ministry in putting such powerful weapons against Catholic schools, into the hands of our bitterest enemies! We trust in God that there are few, if any amongst Catholics, silly enough, or unprincipled enough to comply with such a monstrous request.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE, LONDON, C.W. London, July 18th, 1854.

To the Editor of the Catholic Citizen.

Sir—In consideration of the importance which the Catholics of London attach to the obtaining of a proper School Bill in the next session of Parliament; and being of opinion that the present Ministry have not done their duty, to Catholics by giving them an intelligible and defined School Act, a meeting was held on yesterday at the Institute Rooms, when the following Resolutions were passed, which you will please give insertion to in your next issue.

Yours truly, P. G. NORRIS, Corresponding Sec., L. C. I. C. Colvin, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Moved by Mr. E. Hillan, seconded by Mr. J. Dun-

ny:—Resolved—"That we vote for no candidate at the ensuing elections who will not advocate for us the right of educating our children according to the dictates of our conscience. That in voting, we give the preference to a Reformer, but if the Reform candidate do not support our views on the education question, that we vote for the Conservative candidate who will."—Carried.

Moved by Mr. H. O'Brien, seconded by Mr. J. Nevin:—

"That the above Resolution be sent for publication to the *Catholic Citizen* and *Mirror*."—Carried.

STRANGE CONDUCT.—Some women, soldiers' wives, attached to the 26th Regiment, and who came down from Montreal with that corps, were left out on the street on Tuesday night. They would not be allowed into barracks, and the report having been spread that there was cholera among them, the poor people were denied admittance into houses in the neighborhood. Through the instrumentality of the Board of Health, some provision has been made for their lodging. *Quebec Chronicle*.

CHOLERA AT CORNWALL.—We are sorry to learn that cholera has been raging at Cornwall. It is said that the greater number of the lock tenders have been carried off, with many members of their families, and the others have deserted their places through fear, so that vessels have to lock themselves through the canal. Among the deaths, too, we notice that of Dr. Phelan, a graduate of McGill College. In two or three days, thirty-one persons were carried off. The disease was said, however, at last accounts, to have abated, and nearly disappeared altogether. *Gazette*.

CHOLERA IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.—We understand that there had been eleven cases of Cholera at Richmond, Shipton, up to Wednesday last, nine of which had proved fatal. It broke out in a boarding-house in which a large number of railroad laborers were crowded together. The victims are reported to have been addicted to the free use of liquor.

Within a fortnight past there have been a good many cases of cholera morbus in Sherbrooke, but all of them have readily yielded to medical treatment. *Sherbrooke Gazette, Saturday*.

WHEAT CROP OF CANADA.—We learn from a gentleman who has traversed Canada from London to Montreal, and visited much of the interior, that the wheat crop of Upper Canada will far exceed that of any other year in its amount. It is estimated that a third more was sown last year than the year before, and it all looks flourishing. The surplus last year is estimated at 7,000,000 bushels. This year it is calculated the surplus will reach 12,000,000 bushels. Estimating the price at only \$1.50 per bushel, it gives the farmers \$18,000,000 for wheat alone, for a foreign market. *Rochester American*.

#### Died.

It is our painful duty to record the death of the very Rev. Thomas Maguire, Vicar General, and for many years Chaplain to the Ursuline Convent of Quebec. This much beloved and amiable ecclesiastic and citizen, was universally esteemed and honored by all classes and creeds. Protestant and Catholic, rich and poor, Canadian or European, all admired and loved the fine old man, who, at the age of 76 years, was so distinguishable for his Christian virtues, politeness of manners, amiability of disposition, and powerfully vigorous intellect. His loss will be deeply deplored, and will create a void in our community difficult to replace. May he rest in peace. The Reverend gentleman did not die of the prevailing epidemic. *Quebec Canadian Colonist*.

In this city, on the 21st instant, Elizabeth Ross, youngest child of Dr. Howard, aged eighteen months. In this city, on the 19th inst., Miss Bridget Clarke, a native of Ireland, much regretted as a generous kind-hearted and good Christian. May her soul rest in peace.

In this city, on the 22nd instant, of a decline, Mr. Thomas Kelly, aged 47 years.

In this city, after a few hours' illness, at one o'clock on the morning of the 25th instant, Miss Mary Anne Hurley, a native of the city of Limerick, Ireland, at the early age of 24 years.

At his residence, Township of Bedford, on the 17th instant, Mr. John Wade, aged 59 years.—B. I. P.

At Westmeath, Ottawan, on the 20th instant, Sarah Ann, daughter of Mr. Alexander McDonald, aged one year and four months.

In this city, on Sunday morning, the 23rd instant, after a few hours' illness, John A. Stevenson, aged 28 years, a native of Scotland, Ayrshire, Scotland. Deceased was a brother of one of the proprietors of the Sun.

At North Georgetown, Chateauguay (whither he had gone on the previous day for the purpose of recruiting his health) on Sunday morning, the 23rd inst., Mr. Andrew Stevenson, Printer, brother of one of the proprietors of the Sun, deceased, and a first class ad-