

of the Responsible Ministers of the Crown, should it appear to me, have removed from Your Lordship's mind the misapprehension under which you have labored, that it could properly be considered in the light of a confidential communication to the Governor General. While I have felt it necessary in consequence of the very serious charge made by Your Lordship of a violation of delicacy and honor, to offer the foregoing remarks, I must assure your Lordship that the publication of the views of the Catholic Bishops was neither made by me, nor by any of my colleagues. The result of the late elections in Upper Canada, will I have no doubt, convince Your Lordship that the tranquility of the Province can only be preserved by adopting a very different course of policy from that recommended in the address of the Catholic Bishops on the subject of the Clergy Reserves. Being fully aware of the state of public opinion, the members of the Government regretted that the Catholic Bishops should have felt it their duty to place themselves in opposition to it, but they had no desire whatever to make their conduct the subject of public discussion. To the best of my knowledge, it was the "Journal de Québec," a newspaper professing to act in concert with the Catholic Bishops which first made an announcement of their views on this question, for the purpose of damaging the Government, and subsequently the opponents of the Ministry in Upper Canada made use of the address to prevent my election, representing with apparent plausibility that it was an indication that the people of Lower Canada were hostile to the ministerial measure for settling the Clergy Reserves question. The subject was then forced on me by parties who must have obtained their information not through the Government, but directly or indirectly from the Bishops themselves. In discussing it, I used no language which could fairly be construed into an insult to the Catholic Clergy or Laity. Not a disrespectful expression escaped my lips, and as Your Lordship seems to imagine that I obtained a different kind of support in Oxford from that which I sought in Renfrew, I beg to assure you that I received the support of the Roman Catholics in the former county at the last election as cordially as at any preceding one, a tolerably conclusive proof that they did not consider my remarks insulting to their Clergy. What I did state in substance was, that notwithstanding the address of the Bishops, my colleagues in the Government of the Roman Catholic persuasion, were sincerely determined to act with their Upper Canada colleagues on the Clergy Reserves question and that it was a remarkable fact that those who were denouncing me for supporting measures sought for by my Roman Catholic fellow subjects, were caballing with the very party in Lower Canada which professed to speak the sentiments of the clergy; and which party I described as that opposed to progress. That the Roman Catholic Bishops should have felt it their duty to lend any countenance to such a party, was to me, as well as to my colleagues, a subject of deep regret; but it was out of my power to avoid a discussion forced on me in the manner which I have described, through the instrumentality of the Bishops themselves. In conclusion, I beg to assure your Lordship, that during the course of my public life, I have not to reproach myself with having acted in a spirit of hostility or injustice towards my Roman Catholic fellow subjects. I have, on the contrary, always used my influence to procure them equal rights with the members of other persuasions, and I shall continue to pursue the same course notwithstanding any unmerited reproaches to which I may be subjected.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your most obedient servant,
F. HINCKES.

[No. 3.]

The Bishop of Bytown to the Hon. Francis Hincks, in reply.

Bytown, Aug. 22, 1854.

HONORABLE SIR,—Allow me to offer you a few remarks suggested by the perusal of the letter you did me the honor to address to me on the 15th instant. These remarks will I hope serve to place in a proper point of view the facts connected with the letter I wrote to His Excellency.

1°. When the Bishops assembled in Quebec, communicated to the Governor General their views on the question of the Clergy Reserves and that of separate schools, they had no intention of concealing them from the members of the government, but they wished solely from motives of delicacy, which you have undoubtedly appreciated, to write a confidential letter to avoid the agitation which a declaration of that kind laid before the public would naturally produce.

2°. The Bishops clearly made known their views in that document, but they did so with the greatest moderation; the concluding lines clearly shew that it was not written with any hostile feeling to the Government, nor for the purpose of embarrassing them.

3°. Mr. Cauchon writes his newspaper in accordance with his own conviction and the dictates of his conscience; but I am convinced that he does not act at the suggestion of any Bishop, and that the knowledge he may have had of that document was not communicated to him either directly or indirectly by any one of the Bishops of the Province.

4°. Men placed in the high position occupied by the members of the Administration, and gifted with their talents have a right, and I may add, are bound to have a fixed opinion on the great questions which, like that of the Clergy Reserves, interest society in a very high degree; but Bishops also who are in daily intercourse with that society are allowed to form their opinion on these great questions and to convey the free expression of that opinion to the Government, not with a view to embarrass them, but solely for the purpose of conveying information. Your double election for Oxford and for Renfrew, where you acknowledge having had the almost unanimous support of the Catholics, clearly indicates to you that the Bishops of Toronto and Bytown were more desirous to signify their views to you, than openly to declare them to the Catholics whom it is their duty to advise; for it is with reluctance and only when Catholic principles are jeopardized that Bishops determine upon manifestations which may agitate society and embarrass the Government.

5°. You remark in your letter, honorable Sir, that the late elections have clearly proved that opinion in Upper Canada was strongly pronounced in favor of secularization, and you thereby give me to understand that the Bishops had been mistaken as to the state of public opinion in that part of the Province. Allow me to tell you that the Bishops did not say that the Ministry used their ordinary influence in the elections,

and that if the Clergy kept silent (the Catholics interpreting such silence in favor of the Ministry) an election favorable to secularization would not have been obtained; they, on the contrary, intimated in their letter that they considered it probable, but they took a higher view of the question, independent of the course of events.

The future alone will determine if it was wise and politic to wound, perhaps deeply, a large number of honorable persons interested in the preservation of peace and good order, who from their position contribute to the public welfare, in order to satisfy persons, a large number of whom are assuredly respectable, but the greater part of whom consists of men who dream but of changes—respect not acquired rights and will be the first to conspire against those who have yielded to their demands.

Permit me then, Honourable Sir, without doing violence to the convictions of an eminent man like yourself, and those of your honorable colleagues, to express to you, with simplicity, that you will have labored for the benefit of society and for its tranquility by adopting the wise and reasonable proposition which the Church of England has announced to the public: many honorable persons would have been satisfied with it.

I now come to the main point which gave rise to my letter to His Excellency the Governor General.

The words which you were reported by the newspapers to have uttered at Oxford caused me considerable pain; for I could not conceal that they might produce the most unhappy effect upon the Clergy and upon Catholics. It was under this impression that I wrote to His Excellency. I am very much inclined to believe that in that letter I did not make sufficient allowance for the occupations and troubles of a political life, for the irritations occasioned by an opposition, some times unjust and which at times does not allow even the man of mind and talent to measure his words, and to employ only those which are the exact expression of his ideas. I am disposed to admit this the more readily, inasmuch as the letter you did me the honor to address me, expresses in a very clear and very sincere manner, your desire at all times to render justice to Catholics and to place them on a footing of perfect equality with the other religious denominations which constitute the Canadian community. Such thoughts and such acts are those which form the true statesman, and cannot fail to obtain for you a title to the gratitude of the Clergy and of the Catholic population, on every occasion that they shall be put in a position to know and appreciate them.

I have the honor to be,
Honorable Sir,
Your very humble and very obt. Servt.,
JOS. EUGENE,
Bishop of Bytown.
Hon. Mr. Hincks.

Quebec, Sept. 1st, 1854.

MR LORD—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 22nd inst. in reply to mine of the 11th. Your Lordship will be good enough to bear in mind that this correspondence originated in a very grave charge preferred by you, that I had violated all laws of delicacy, honor, and justice. I stated in reply, 1st, That the address of the Catholic Bishops was not a confidential document, and 2ndly that it had not been communicated to the public either by myself or by any one of my colleagues; and I pointed out the journal in which to the best of my knowledge, the first public reference to the address was made.

Your Lordship now admits, with reference to the first point, that the document was not intended to be concealed from the members of the administration, and that the only object of the Bishops in wishing it to be considered confidential was "to avoid the agitation which this declaration would naturally produce." This I assure you is precisely the view which every member of the Government took of the address; and although that document could not in any way be considered as private and confidential, and although the publication could not involve any violation of the laws of delicacy and honor, yet I can assure Your Lordship that fully appreciating the motives of the Bishops, there was no desire on the part of the Government to bring their views before the public for discussion. I entirely subscribe to the sentiment in your Lordship's letter, in which you affirm the propriety of the Bishops communicating their views frankly to the Government. I not only do so, but I can say with the utmost sincerity, that I would at all times be prepared to consider such views with the respect to which they are so justly entitled. It is unnecessary for me to say more on the point on which I regret to find myself at issue with your Lordship. I shall simply enter a respectful protest against its being supposed that I subscribed to the opinion that the late elections were carried under the influence of the Government.

It is perhaps of little importance now, that I should endeavor to prove my assertion, that the publication of the views of the Bishops, was made directly or indirectly by themselves. I indicated the journal which first referred to the fact that such an address had been delivered, and which was one in avowed opposition to the Government. Your Lordship informs me that Mr. Cauchon "écrit son journal sous les inspirations de ses convictions et de sa conscience," and you add that the address was not communicated to him, directly or indirectly by the Bishops. While I am quite willing to believe that Mr. Cauchon's writings are not inspired by any of the Catholic Bishops, I find a difficulty in understanding how he became acquainted with a fact known only to the Bishops and those in their confidence, and to the Government, who certainly had no desire to make it public, and who have no communication with Mr. Cauchon on such matters. From what I knew of Mr. Cauchon's relations with parties likely to be aware of the fact of such an address having been sent, I thought that I was justified in asserting that the information was obtained either directly or indirectly from the Bishops themselves. If I am in error, Mr. Cauchon is the only person who can give a satisfactory explanation on the subject—I must, however, repeat that the discussion as to the address of the Bishops was forced on me.

In conclusion, allow me to say that I observe with much satisfaction, from the tone of your Lordship's late letter, that I have succeeded in removing from your mind the impressions under which that of the 6th ult., addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, was written.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your most obedient servant,
F. HINCKES.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY FOR CANADA.

His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, and Bishop Phelan from Kingston, passed through Montreal, in the early part of the week, on their way to Quebec, to assist at the laying the corner stone of the "Laval" University. The proceedings will commence with a Pontifical High Mass; to be followed by the first special session of the University.

On the 14th ult., the corner stone of the Cathedral about to be erected at Three Rivers, was laid with the usual ceremonies, by His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, assisted by several other Prelates of the Catholic Church in Canada.

The London Gazette announces the gratifying fact that Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the dignity of Baronet of the United Kingdom upon His Honor Chief Justice Lafontaine.

The Address of the "Young Men's St. Patrick's Association," which we published in our last, has attracted a good deal of attention; and the proposal therein contained has, we happen to know, met with the approval of many competent judges. In some quarters it has been received with a little jealousy, or disfavor. It is feared by some, that a general organization of Irish Catholics throughout Canada would have the effect of increasing the social and political influence of Catholic Irishmen; that strong, and conscious of their strength, Irishmen would become daily more independent and less subservient to any Ministry or political party—less amenable to "soft sawder"—less docile to Government influences. These fears are, no doubt, well founded; and hence we do not wonder that a Union and Organisation of Irish Catholics—with the avowed object of elevating the social and political status of the Irish Catholics of Canada—should meet with the disapprobation of the "Jack-in-Office" tribe.

An Irish Catholic's remarks shall appear in our next.

"KNOW-NOTHINGISM" IN CANADA.

We learn from a Bytown correspondent that great excitement prevails in that quarter, on account of the wanton destruction of two Catholic churches. His Lordship the Bishop is employing all his authority, and all his influence to keep his people quiet under these cruel provocations. But alas! men, the best of them, are flesh and blood; in Catholics, the old Adam still survives, and it is to be feared that a further continuance of these Protestant outrages will at last provoke some fearful acts of retaliation, condemned of God and His Church. Let us pray that the efforts of the exemplary Bishop to prevent such deplorable results may be crowned with success.—We clip the following paragraph from the *Ottawa Tribune* of the 15th instant:—

"CHURCH BURNED.—We regret to hear that the Catholic Church at Fitzroy Harbor, was destroyed by fire on Monday night last, and, most deplorable to relate, that its destruction is attributed to the hand of an incendiary. There is one all seeing eye from which the darkness of night has not concealed the unhallowed perpetrator of this act, an Omnipotent Being, and He has said vengeance is mine and I will repay."

FRENCH OUTRAGE.—The *Quebec Gazette* has a dreadful account of an attempt to assassinate a certain Rev. M. Pepin (of whom more anon) by a French Canadian. The particular facts upon which our contemporary erects this extraordinary superstructure are as follows:—

1. M. Pepin was walking home on the night of Friday the 8th inst., in company with a M. Vernon.
2. Some person, unknown, knocked his hat off, and also that of his companion. Neither received the slightest personal injury.

The conclusion is irresistible, that the perpetrator was a French Canadian, a Catholic, and, in intent at least, an assassin.

M. P. Arpin, whose lectures we announced some two weeks ago, arrived in town last week, and has delivered his first discourse on the "French Literature of the XIX. century," in the Hall of L'Institut Canadien. A second lecture on the same subject, and in the same place, will be delivered this evening, commencing at 8 p.m. The subject will be—"The French Novelists;" and, by one so well known in the literary world as M. Arpin, we may be certain that it will be treated in an able and interesting manner.

We beg leave to return our sincere thanks to our Kingston subscribers, for the favorable reception by them given to our Agent and Collector, Mr. McCawley, and for the alacrity which they have manifested in squaring their accounts with this office.

EGERTON RYERSON'S LETTER TO HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF TORONTO.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Canada West, September 13, 1854.

SIR—The most interesting subject attracting attention in this locality is Mr. Egerton Ryerson's long letter to His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, which appeared in the columns of the *Catholic Citizen* of the 7th instant. It has proved to be an utter failure; even Protestants assert that they "cannot understand his logic"—"do not feel that the explanations are sufficiently clear to claim public confidence." The *Colonist* will "not copy it," because he does not find in it any correct expositions, &c. What a position for the wily Superintendent to have got himself placed in, endeavoring to controvert the truth! Several respectable Protestants have borrowed my paper containing the letter, and each one expresses his amazement at the replies to the numerous arguments; they are half-disposed to suspect it to be a hoax, and yet it has all the appearance of a genuine document.

In his very first "Answer" to what he quotes the Bishop to have said, Mr. Ryerson says—"This is not correct. There can be no dissentient school district in Lower Canada, which shall contain less than twenty children, between the ages of 5 and 16 years; nor can any dissentient school be continued, which is not attended by at least 15 children. See Sections No. 4, 19, 26, 27—Act 9th Vic., chap. 27. These conditions are not so easy as those required of the same parties in Upper Canada."

Now, Sir, Mr. Ryerson cannot be ignorant of the fact, that section 19, chapter 50, of 12 Vic., says differently—non obstante the Chief Superintendent's assertion to the contrary.

You may reply upon it, Sir, that the "Superintendent of Education" is not sitting at ease in his arm chair, particularly now that a change of ministry has taken place; his influence at head-quarters is (like Othello's occupation) gone. It is to be hoped that our just claims will now meet with favorable consideration immediately, in order that the Catholics of Upper Canada may be placed on an equal footing with their Protestant fellow-subjects of Lower Canada, and not be subject to the impertinent interference of Mr. Ryerson or his staff. If the new ministry will take immediate steps to remove the grievances of which we complain, they will have no cause to regret it.

Our only advocates are those who represent the Catholics of Lower Canada; and to them do we look anxiously for the enforcement of our rights. And although there are men from Upper Canada in the Legislature, who are professed Liberals (?) and pretend to sympathise with us, still they either lack moral courage to do that which they acknowledge to be just, or they are most consummate hypocrites. Therefore, Lower Canadians, we trust you will stand by us, and secure to us the privileges of freemen in the proper sense of the term.

Yours for the present,
X. Y. Z.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Athanasius D. Tassé, 12s 6d; Bunnit's Rapids, T. O. Toole, 5s; Baie du Febvre, Rev. Mr. Carrier, 12s 6d; Toronto, M. Malone, 12s 6d; St. Louis de Gonzague, Rev. J. Séguin, 15s; Lochiel, D. McDonald, 10s; St. John's, T. Caldwell, Esq., 12s 6d; Kingston, P. H. McCawley, £24 10s; Bytown, J. O'Meara, Esq., 12s 6d; Cornwall, C. Callahan, 12s 6d; Carleton, A. E. Montmarquet, Esq., 12s 6d; Lachute, J. O'Brien, Esq., 3d; Richmond, C.E., Rev. J. Trahan, 12s 6d; St. Hyacinthe, Rt. Rev. Dr. Prince, 12s 6d; Rev. J. J. Prince, 12s 6d; St. Lin, Rev. Mr. Hurteau, £1 5s; St. Raphaels, Rev. J. McDonald, 15s; Coaticook, P. Travers, 6s 3d; Farham West, P. Doherty, 6s 3d; Mud Lake, A. McDonald, 6s 3d. Per J. McDonnell, Williamstown, C. W.—W. Hays, 12s 6d; J. Hays, 12s 6d. Per Rev. J. Moloney, L'Orignal—Hawkesbury Mills, E. Ryan, 12s 6s, P. Doyle, 6s 3d. Per Rev. J. Farrelly, Hastings—T. Coghlan, 12s 6d; T. Collins, 12s 6d; S. Gibson, 12s 6d; M. Miles, 12s 6d.

Per Captain Nugent, Sandusky, Ohio, U.S.—Self, 12s 6d; Rev. G. V. Conlon, 12s 6d. Per M. Heaphy, Kemptville—D. Deighan, 5s; North Gower, M. Donohoe, 5s.

Per Rev. J. B. Proulx, Oshawa—E. Dunn, 12s 6d; P. Wall, 12s 6d; D. Dalloc, 12s 6d; J. McMahon, 12s 6d; Whitby, E. Hayden, 12s 6d; Duffin's Creek, M. Hodgson, 12s 6d; Uxbridge, M. O'Neill, 12s 6d; Brock, J. McGrath, 12s 6d.

Per J. Phelan, Esq., St. Columban—Self, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Fahy, 12s 6d.

Per R. D. Dunn, St. Catharines, C.W.—Self, 12s 6d; J. Kelly, 12s 6d; H. McSloy, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Grattan, 12s 6d.

Per A. McDonnell, Esq., Morrisburg, £1. Per Rev. J. R. Rossiter, Gananoque—E. Johnson, 2s 6d; Douro, Rev. M. Mackay, 12s 6d. Per E. Burke, Bytown, £1 5s.

Milbury Port, Mass., U.S., Rev. Mr. Lennon, 12s 6d; Quebec, G. A. Blair, Esq., 12s 6d; Memramcook, N.B., Rev. Mr. La France, 12s 6d; Cobourg, P. Lynch, 12s 6d; Vankleek Hill, W. Mac, 15s; Percé, J. F. DeBlois, 6s 3d; Port Hope, J. Guerin, 6s 3d; Milton, F. Hackett, 12s 6d; St. Schastique, M. Fitzgerald, 6s 3d.

ASK ANY ONE WHO HAS EVER USED DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

What they think of them? Ninety-nine in a hundred will tell you they are the best Pills for liver complaint, sick headache and dyspepsia that they have ever used. Read the following from one of our most respectable citizens:

New York, August 3, 1852.

I do hereby certify that I have been suffering from a pain in my side and breast for a long time, and after trying many remedies came to the conclusion that my liver was affected. I immediately commenced using Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and the few that I have taken have already given me more relief than all the other medicines I have taken put together. I went to a clairvoyant to consult him; after examining me carefully, he advised me to continue the use of Dr. McLane's Pills, that they would effectually cure me.

W. W. PHILLIPS.

No. 2 Columbia place.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. McLane's celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

WM. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JOHN CLAREY, from Coleman, County Clare, Ireland. He landed in New York four years ago, and resided about 6 months in Jefferson, N.Y. He then came West, and was in Chicago in May last. He has one brother, MICHAEL CLAREY, somewhere in the West. Any information concerning either John or Michael Clarey will be gratefully received by Mrs. JOHN CLAREY, who has been for three weeks in Chicago on a fruitless search for her husband. Apply to the Office of the *Western Tablet*, Chicago.

WANTED,

THREE TEACHERS, for ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, in the Municipality of LaCorne, County of Terrobonne, C.E. Application to be made to the undersigned, at New Glasgow, C.E.

WM. CAMPBELL,
Sen. & Treas. to Commissioners.
New Glasgow, 27th July, 1854.