

State School System, as the Protestant minority in Lower Canada—recognising the right of both, if compelled to pay for the support of schools, to be furnished with schools to which, without prejudice to their religious convictions, Catholic and Protestant parents can send their children. This clause is the clause which Mr. G. Brown wishes to repeal; now, Mr. G. Brown is a Liberal Protestant.

Mr. G. Brown is a Liberal Protestant, we say, and is, of course, conspicuous for his hostility to State-Churchism, and his zealous advocacy of State-Schoolism. Being, therefore, what he is, Mr. G. Brown is inaccessible to the demands of justice or common sense; to appeal to his love of fair play, or to argue with him, is all in vain; such a man has but one principle of action. "Popery must be put down," and to accomplish this object, to carry out this darling principle, he is ready at a moment's notice, to swear that black is white, that two and two make five, and to cry out in the same breath, "Up with State-Schoolism, and down with State-Churchism!"—to reason with such a man is but labor thrown away. The best way to deal with such men is to be very frank and explicit with them at once; to tell them in plain words—"Gentlemen, you may legislate—legislate—legislate—as long as you like; but when your legislation trenches upon our rights as citizens, or rather, upon our duties as Catholics, we will not obey you." There go two to the making of a bargain. Our No-Popery senators may pass laws, if they like, to compel Catholics to pay for the support of Protestant schools; but, unless Catholics think fit to pay, these legislative enactments are in vain.

And will Catholics pay for the support of Protestant schools? Are Papists then fit for nothing but to be the pack horses, the heavers of wood, and drawers of water, of their Protestant task-masters? Have they fallen so low—are they so degraded, that, at the bidding of every petty, snobbish, Jack-in-office, they are prepared to violate their allegiance to their spiritual mother the Church, and to disobey her commands? God forbid—for then indeed they would be viler than their worst enemies represent them to be—then indeed they would deserve nothing better than to be trampled upon, spat upon, and scourged like hounds—for then indeed, as traitors to their God, and false to their Church, they would richly merit the treatment that is due to traitors and craven apostates. We say that there go two to the making of a bargain; and so, before Protestant enactments can be of any force against the Church, it is requisite that the consent of Catholics to them should be obtained; till then they are but so much waste paper.

How then will it be, in case the motion of Mr. G. Brown be adopted—the 19th clause of the School Act repealed—and the Catholics of Upper Canada, in violation of every principle of justice and common sense, be condemned by law to pay for the support of Protestant schools which the Church, by the mouths of her Prelates, and of the Sovereign Pontiff, has formally condemned? We think we know the men, and of what stuff they are made—we think we know what their answer will be: "Gentlemen, for conscience sake we are willing to obey, heartily and cheerfully, the laws of the civil power, in all things lawful. But there is a Law, Higher than your law, and to it we must submit; for it is better to obey God than man. That Higher Law is not the dictates of our undisciplined and stubborn wills, nor yet the wayward promptings of our individual consciences; it is the voice of the Church, speaking to us with authority, even as the voice of the Living God. That law forbids us to have any thing to do with your schools, or your meeting-houses—tells us not to touch, not to meddle with, the unclean thing, lest we be defiled with the filth of heresy. Educate your own children as you will; leave us at liberty to do the same; we ask not of you to pay for our schools; take not from us our money to pay for the support of yours. By brute force, indeed, you may rob us, and deprive us of the means we had set apart for the education of our children—for our holy religion forbids us to have resource to violence—but pay one cent, unless on compulsion, for the support of your meeting-houses, or your schools, we will not, and no two words about it."

This is the language that it behoves every honest and independent Catholic to use, who desires to live as a dutiful son of the Church, and die in her arms—who is conscious of his duties as a parent, and values his inalienable rights as a freeman; and this language Catholics should be prepared to make good by stout deeds if necessary. We counsel no violence—God forbid; but only a stern, dogged, but passive resistance to any School Law which would seek to compel Catholics to pay for the support of Protestant schools; we counsel only a wide-spread, and carefully-organised, system of resistance to the payment of school-rates for the support of such schools; to get up, in fact, an anti-school-rate agitation in Canada like the anti-tithe agitation in Ireland. The impossibility of lerying the school-rates, under such circumstances, will soon bring our Liberal Protestant legislators to their senses; and the dread of a permanent agitation will bring about what we should seek in rain from the love, of God, or of even-handed justice. In a word, as we have said before, our cry must be, "Separate schools for Catholics, or no State-Schoolism at all." If Mr. G. Brown takes from us the 19th clause of the Upper Canada School Act, let us insist upon the voluntary principle, in education, as well as in religion—and cry, "No State-Churchism" with Mr. G. Brown, and also, "No State-Schoolism" against him. We shall at least be able to claim credit for our logic, and love of consistency.

* The Catholic Institute furnishes us with an already existing machinery sufficient for such an organisation.

HE HAS "BACKSLID."

What will the conventicle say now?—for the great champion of Evangelicism has fallen. Leahy the Apostate Monk, whose smutty stories the daughters of the conventicle have hearkened unto with delight—Leahy the Apostate Monk—the brand snatched from the burning—the chosen vessel purified from the dross of Babylon—Leahy the bright particular star of Protestantism has fallen—he has "backslid," and will henceforth be numbered amongst the foolish ones. Oh, there will be wailing, wailing, wailing, before the anxious seats!—there will be mourning, mourning, mourning, before the face of the congregation in the Broadway Tabernacle! for Leahy is in the Penitentiary—he has "backslid" and is in jail, on a charge of murder. Alas! poor Leahy! where be now your ribald jests? your flashes of obscenity that were wont to keep the elderly ladies of the "meeting" in a state of unutterable delight and beastly extacy? not one now to applaud your filthiness? Alas! no—even his most ardent admirers have given him up, and abandoned poor Leahy—Leahy the evangelical one—to the tender mercies of the jail. To what base uses these reverend converts to Protestantism do return? Achilli and Leahy!—the adulterer and the murderer!—these be thy champions oh evangelical Protestantism!

Is not this a pretty item for some future Protestant Hagiography?—

"THE 'MONK' LEAHY A MURDERER.—The notorious Leahy the pretended monk of La Trappe, who has perambulated the country during the last half dozen years, and as a Reformed Monk delivered lectures against the Roman Catholic Church, has at last finished his career by murdering a man, named Edward J. Manley, at Pardeeville, Columbia County, Wisconsin, on Thursday, August 19th. At the same time he also shot at and wounded Esquire Morton, of the same place. The cause of the murder was jealousy of Manley and his (Leahy's) wife. The criminal was arrested and lodged in jail, to await his trial on a charge of murder."—*Western Tablet*.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

Hardly have we received the tidings of one steamboat calamity ere we are called upon to record another. This week we have to regret the death of thirty persons killed by the bursting of the boiler of the *Reindeer* steamer near Bristol; there were 300 passengers on board at the time. The *Albany Express Extra* gives the following harrowing details:—

"At the time of the disaster (half-past 1 o'clock) the second dinner was under way, and it is fortunate that it was. The boat had just made the landing, and the passengers for Bristol had just stepped ashore, when an explosion occurred, which shook the very ground, and caused great consternation. Instantaneous with the report, the smoke pipe fell over, and a volume of steam issued from the cabin. The utmost confusion and alarm prevailed, and it was some minutes before the real cause of the explosion could be ascertained. It was found, however, that the return flues of the boiler, which, by the way, were below deck, had blown out, and those who were in the cabin were either instantly killed, or very badly scalded.

"Immediate measures were taken to alleviate the sufferings of the injured, and to remove the dead ashore. On entering the cabin, seven were found dead, having been instantly killed by the explosion.

"The scene is indescribable. Scattered about were the dead and dying, scalded, lacerated and mangled; their shrieks and groans surpassing all conception.—From the evidence of those present, it must have been terribly appalling and heartrending.

"Those of the injured still living were removed without delay to Livingston's Malden House, and nearly every room in the building was occupied.—Mattresses and bedding was brought from the boat, and everything done to relieve the sufferers. An express was despatched to Saugerties for medical assistance and the Coroner. The residents of Bristol, male and female, acted the Good Samaritan's part, and were untiring in their exertions in behalf of the injured; they dressed the wounds of such as could be handled, while they made appliances to the others.

"To give even a faint description of the scene which was presented in the Malden House, is beyond our power. We have never before gazed upon such agony and suffering, and never beheld human beings in such a mutilated and disfigured state. Some were in a state of stupor, not able to move a limb; some were in such pain that it was difficult to restrain them, while their incoherent and wild expressions gave additional horror to the scene. The injuries received by the passengers were of the most repulsive character. The skin peeled from their limbs by the least touch, and in some instances the flesh hung but loosely to the bones. The hair was partially off the heads of many, while their hands were like skeletons.

"The 2nd engineer, when he had run upon deck, in a moment of frenzy, swung his hands to and fro in rapid motion, and the skin, portions of the flesh, and his finger nails separated from his hands. He died without being able to utter a syllable.

"This is the most disastrous calamity of a similar nature that has probably ever happened on the Hudson River. The explosion on board the *Advocate* and *Swiftsure*, both within the last fifteen years, were not, jointly, attended with such fatal results, as in this case."

We copy from the *Truth Teller*, an American paper, the following speculations as to the probable conduct of "John Bull" with respect to the Fishery Question:—

"Will England 'retreat straight backwards?' After taking up so bold a position, will she quietly weigh anchor, and sail away, leaving her rich waters to the Massachusetts fishermen? The letter of the treaties is admittedly with her—the fishing grounds are undoubtedly her's—she has 'law' for what she has done. Will the old British Lion, therefore—poor old mangy lion, in these latter days!—run away with his tail between his legs, and the mark of the Eagle's talons on his mane? Will the 'Flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze,' strike to a shoal of Fundy cod-bangers?

"Alas and alas! and so we apprehend. Poor Old England is afraid and unable to go to war any more. Sitting among his money bags, near the larder door,

Mr. John Bull, bloated, timorous, and conscience-smitten, listens nervously to the faintest sound of alarm, and implores of the world, Peace, Peace—anything for Peace. Why should he go to war because Yankee lines are cast within, or without, three miles of Nova Scotia? What does he care for all the cod banks on the American sea-board? And how dare that vagabond Derby Ministry affront his dear young friend, who keeps the cotton market.

"Unless a collision has already taken place, therefore, we assume that every means will be taken to avoid it, that every point demanded by Webster will be conceded, and conceded in the most mean and cowardly way possible. England would yield anything rather than quarrel with America again. Well she knows how much would slip from her grasp for ever in that contest. Yet, if one hostile shot be fired, fight she must."

No—not at all—John Bull won't fight; he will tamely submit to any violence or indignity that may be offered him rather than fight, and young "America" may safely bray at the old Lion, whose roar once made the nations of the earth to tremble. The lion is getting old, and stiff in his joints, and quite a tame lion:

"Lenit albescentis animos capillus."

He is somewhat given to doting too, about a "man of sin" and a "naughty woman of Babylon;" like old Sir Hugh Evans "he is full of cholers, and tremping of mind"—and has little stomach for fighting, so the American Eagle may peck away at the poor old creature as long as it likes. It was not so once however. John would have "riled up" and looked "mighty ugly" had he been served such a scurry trick a few years ago ere, "No-Popery"—and "Universal Peace" and all other kinds of humbugs had made such havoc with his brains—there was plenty of fight in him then, and he would have shown it.

"Non ego hoc ferrem calidus juvenia."

"Consule Planco."

Go thy way John, thou art getting very old.

We learn from the *Quebec Chronicle*, that on Saturday night there was an extensive fire at Point Levi, by which thirteen dwelling-houses and shops, besides several out-houses, were destroyed. The fire broke in a *hangard*, or store, belonging to Mr. Couture, a grocer.

The *Quebec Gazette* seems to suspect that this fire was the work of an incendiary, it says—

"We have heard from a person residing at Point Levi, that suspicions are entertained of foul play in reference to the fire. A letter was received on Sunday last by Mr. Couture, from St. Jervis, signed by four persons, advising him to get his furniture and goods out of his place, as there was soon to be a fire, which would probably destroy the building. This is a matter which deserves investigation, and we hope the authorities will look into the affair, in order that the scoundrels who have been guilty of so wanton an act may be brought to justice. It is also stated that several persons in canoes, from this side of the river, were engaged in purloining the effects of the sufferers. The Water Police, who we think should have been on the ground to look after such gentlemen, were not there."

At the annual meeting of the Young Men's St. Patrick's Association, held on Tuesday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

President—William C. Cogan.

1st Vice President—James Hayes.

2nd Vice President—Daniel Carey.

Treasurer—Thomas Redmond.

Secretary—Richard P. Redmond.

Assistant Secretary—Frederick Dalton.

Committee—William Cunningham, Jas. Prendergast, William Ryan, Daniel McCann, Michael O'Keefe, Patrick Scanlon.

We call attention to the beautiful sermon by the Rev. Dr. Newman, preached before the Catholic Bishops of England, upon the occasion of the opening of the Synod of Oscott. The Protestant press are real vexed at the holding of this Synod, and at the pastoral of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, and the Bishops of the Province: they talk about new Penal Laws, and playing "Old Tommy" with the Papists, for their insolently aggressive conduct, in presuming to regulate the affairs of the Church without asking permission from the First Lord of the Treasury, or even so much as recognising the existence of the mock Parliamentary bishops of the government establishment. The vexation of the *John Bull*—the *Times*, and other Ultra-Protestant journals, is very amusing—may their cholera never be less.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—On the 7th inst., the Hon. Mr. Cameron introduced a Bill to prohibit the manufacture, importation, or sale of intoxicating liquors in this Province.

CHARITY.—We have much pleasure in complying with the request that has been made to us, to announce the fact that the pupils of the Convent at Longueuil have contributed, through the hands of the Rev. M. Brossard, the sum of \$15 to the Relief Fund. The above mentioned fact is equally creditable to the pupils and their instructors.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Aylmer, J. Doyle, £10; Quebec, M. Enright, £5; Sandwich, C. Cole, 12s 6d; Windsor, F. Baby, 12s 6d; D. Langlois, 12s 6d; New Glasgow, E. Carry, 6s 3d; Longueuil, J. Murphy, 6s 3d; Pakenham, J. Mantell, 6s 3d; Ingersoll, Rev. Mr. Carayon, 15s; West Port, J. Clarke, 12s 6d; Petit Rocher, N. B., Rev. E. J. Dumphy, £1 5s; St. Andrews, Rev. Mr. Hay, £2 8s 9d; St. Johns, T. Caldwell, Esq., 12s 6d; Hawkesbury Mills, W. Lawlor, £1 5s; Williamstown, J. Hay, 12s 6d; Summertown, A. McDonald Esq., 12s 6d; St. Jerome, Rev. Mr. Thibault, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Brossard, 12s 6d; J. Carey, 6s 3d; St. Regis, Rev. Mr. Marcoux, 12s 6d; St. Denis, Rev. Mr. Demers, 12s 6d; St. Therese, Rev. Mr. Duquet, £1 5s; St. Columban, J. Martin, 6s 3d.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The *Anglo American Magazine*.—We have received the third number of this excellent periodical, which is an improvement upon its predecessors, excellent as they were. The selections are well made, and the original matter first-rate.

The September numbers of the *Snow Drop*, the *Maple Leaf*, and the *Cadet of Temperance*, have been received.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Cornwall, 31st August, 1862.

Mr. Editor,—I beg to communicate to you some interesting occurrences which took place here, and in the neighboring places, connected as they are with the best interests of our holy religion. I am told, you exchange with the *Freeholder* of this place, if so, you will find in the last, if it came to hand, something in reference to the Pastoral visit of his Lordship, Bishop Phelan, through this section of the diocese, that he terminated here last Sunday. In addition to what is mentioned in the *Freeholder*, I would state to you that, if the increasing number of churches built, and building—if the overflowing crowds of people that assemble in all our places of worship—if the want of Clergymen, which is much felt every where, though the number has been greatly increased since a few years, but not sufficiently so, for the surprising augmentation of the Catholic population through the Province—if the orderly, respectable, systematic way in which all things connected with the government of the Church are carried on here—if the universal good feeling for, devoted attachment to, and sincere respect for, their Pastors, on the part of the people—if the astonishment invariably expressed by strangers, who visit us occasionally, at the religious zeal, the faith and piety of our people—if, I say, all this be needed to prove that the Catholic religion is in a flourishing state of progress, you have all you require to maintain your position, when you wish to enlighten your readers on the subject of religious affairs in Upper Canada. Yes, Sir, the religious display, pomp and decorum observed likewise in our churches, on days of public solemn worship, would do credit even to cities like Quebec and Montreal, and indeed we are not now very far behind them in this respect, though much later in existence. Converts also keep being received in the Church all the time; but I must say that it is not to that circumstance alone that we must assign the rapid increase and progress of religion, but to emigration as well. Here now is a little circumstance to show how we have a right to glory in the present state of our religion here. It is now the third time within six years, that the Bishop has held Confirmation here and in the neighborhood; well, on this occasion again, he gave Confirmation in Cornwall to 126, in St. Andrew's to upwards of 100, and the same in St. Raphael's and Alexandria. Whilst thus engaged at our good work, our friends on the opposite side are not idle; they go at once to the old work of aping and mimicking. Here comes the government Bishop of Toronto, Dr. Strachan, for Confirmation too; well, after all the fuss, to how many do you think the said Confirmation was given? Why look at this, there were about 10 persons in church, and 6 were confirmed. I do not deny that Dr. Strachan is a very clever and amiable gentleman, but it is a pity that such good talents, the best gifts of the Almighty, should be prostituted to the cause of error.—Truly yours,

CATHOLICUS.

RESOLUTIONS

To be proposed by the Honorable Mr. Hincks, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, on Tuesday, 7th September, 1862.

1. Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty, to assure Her Majesty that this House deeply regrets to learn from the Despatch of the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, that Her Majesty's Imperial Ministers are not prepared to introduce a Bill to repeal the Imperial Act 3 and 4 Vic., cap. 78, intitled, "An Act to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves in the Province of Canada, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof."

2. Resolved.—That whatever difference of opinion may exist among the people of Canada as to the best mode of disposing of the revenues derived from the Lands known as Clergy Reserves, the great mass of the people will ever maintain the principle recognised by the Right Hon. the Earl Grey, then Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in his Despatch of 27th January, 1851, to the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, that the question whether the existing arrangement "is to be maintained or altered is one so exclusively affecting the people of Canada that its decision ought not to be withdrawn from the Provincial Legislature, to which it properly belongs to regulate all matters concerning the domestic interests of the Province."

3. Resolved.—That while the people of Canada are devotedly attached to Her Majesty's person and Government, and most anxious to maintain inviolate the connexion which binds them to the great Empire over which she rules, yet this House is bound by a high sense of duty to inform Her Majesty that the refusal on the part of the Imperial Parliament to comply with the just demands of the Canadian people on a matter exclusively affecting their own interests, will be viewed as a violation of their Constitutional rights, and will lead to deep and wide-spread dissatisfaction among Her Majesty's Canadian subjects.

4. Resolved.—That this House is well aware that attempts have been made to induce Her Majesty's Imperial Ministers to believe that the present Representatives of the people of Canada entertain opinions on the subject of the repeal of the Clergy Reserves Act, different from those expressed by the late Parliament.

5. Resolved.—That this House confidently hopes that when Her Majesty's Ministers shall be convinced that the opinions of the people of Canada and of their Representatives on this subject are unaltered and unchangeable, they will consent to give effect to the promise made by their predecessors; and this House is confirmed in this hope by the suggestion in the Despatch of the Right Honorable Sir John Pakington, that Her Majesty's Ministers are prepared to recommend amendments to the Imperial Clergy Reserves, with a view to satisfy the wishes of the Canadian people.

6. Resolved.—That this House can scarcely doubt, that, the principle of amending the present Act being admitted, Her Majesty's Ministers will yield to the strong feeling which pervades the Canadian people, that any new Legislative enactments regarding the Clergy Reserves, should be framed by their own Representatives, instead of by the Imperial Parliament, which being necessarily unacquainted with the state of public opinion in Canada, cannot be expected to concur in a measure that will give permanent satisfaction to its inhabitants.

7. Resolved.—That this House desires to assure Her Majesty, that in thus giving expression to the public opinion of the country, it is actuated by the strongest feelings of loyalty to Her Majesty, and by a sincere desire to prevent those lamentable consequences which must be the result of a collision between the Imperial and Provincial Parliaments, on a question on which very strong feelings are known to prevail among the people of this Province.

Married.

At Brockville, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. Oliver Kelly, Charles T. Palgrave, Esq., of Montreal, to Mary Magdalen McDonnell, widow of the late William Macqueen, Esq.

Died.

In this city, on the 8th instant, Mr. James Devoy, a native of the Queen's County, Ireland, aged 51 years.