But it is contended that this is a Provincial matter entirely within the

jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature, which has a right to incorporate, and

if it pleases, to endow from its own resources, any society that it chooses, and

that being so no one outside that Province has a right to interfere. Whether it

would be right for the Dominion Government to interfere, or whether or not

such interference, as a matter of policy, is desirable (matters into which we do not

propose to enter), the subject is one which the public of the Dominion have

clearly the right to discuss. They have the right to protest against the endow-

ment, in any portion of the Dominion, of a purely religious body, contrary to

the general policy of the Dominion. They have the right to protest against this

official recognition of the secret religio-political society of the Jesuits as a body

corporate, civil or ecclesiastical. They have the right to say that in no part of the

Dominion should special privileges and powers be given to a society which, under

the guise of religion, has pursued its own ends in defiance alike of morality and

Christianity, has violated its own rules, and disregarded the laws of every country

in which it has existed; which has been the instigator, if not the perpetrator, of

private assassination and public massacre; which has stirred up war and rebellion

among nations, and destroyed the domestic peace of families; which sub-

verts every idea of reintal and moral independence, and makes a blind and

unreasoning obedience to human authority take the place of the dictates of

conscience and the teaching of Scripture. They have the right to protest, also,

against the Pope of Rome or any other foreign ecclesiastic, of any denomination,

or any alien power whatever, civil or ecclesiastical, interfering in any way,

directly or indirectly, in the affairs of this Dominion, or of any Province within

it, to the subversion and undermining of the just rights and pre-eminence of our Sovereign in her own dominions, and more especially when such interference is

exercised or behalf of a society which professes no allegiance to any temporal

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iey tus sovereign, and whose avowed aim, at the present moment, is to use every means to subvert religions which conflict with its own, and to secure that absolute supremacy in temporal and spiritual affairs for the head of the Church of Rome which the British nation has for centuries been resisting. They have the right to protest against a disloyal society, the existence of which is a menace to the integrity of the British Empire, and whose members are said to be bound by an oath to aid in extirpating the "damnable doctrines" of the Church of England, and other Protestants, solemnly renouncing all allegiance to all heretical kings and governments, and binding themselves when called on to "depose" them, and if necessary, "destroy" them. And it need not be stated here that the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is by its constitution a Protestant power. The Dominion of Canada is a part of that great empire, and owes allegiance to a sovereign who by the law of the land must be a Protestant. Happily there is in this matter no issue between Protestant and Roman Catholic. By none has the mischievous and meddlesome policy of the Jesuits been so resented as by other Roman Catholic bodies whose rights it has interfered with, whose operations it has hindered, and whose independence it has subverted.