

lands to the Protestant clergy, was a grant made without any equivalent, either in money, or in services worth money, being given in return; for, most assuredly, when a grant has been made by the Legislature, upon certain conditions, and when the conditions had been fulfilled by the grantee, the Legislature can have no right to revoke its grant, without at least refunding the full money value of those conditions. But in this case no such difficulties arise to embarrass the discussion of the question; the grant in question was simple and unconditional: the Legislature made over to a particular religious denomination, revenues which belonged of right to the whole community without distinction of creed or origin. Has the Legislature the right to revoke such a grant?—is a question that has been answered in the affirmative scores of times, and by none more decidedly than by the Anglican Protestants; we will not attempt to refute their logic.

There is at this moment, only on the other side of the Atlantic, a violent agitation, which bears a most striking analogy to the agitation in Canada against the "Clergy Reserves;" we mean the anti-Maynooth agitation. Like the Protestants in Upper Canada, the Catholics in Ireland have been endowed out of the public funds, by an Act of the Legislature—with this important difference, however, in favor of the inviolability of the Catholic endowment—that in Ireland, Catholics are compelled by law to pay for the support of a detested ecclesiastical establishment, to which has been handed over the revenues of the Catholic Church; and that, therefore, the Maynooth grant may fairly be looked upon as an act—a very small one indeed—but still as an act of reparation for the gross injustice inflicted upon the Catholics, once the possessors of all the churches, church lands, and ecclesiastical revenues, of Ireland. Of this endowment it is proposed to deprive Catholics; this tardy, and incomplete atonement for the sins of Protestantism, it is proposed to annul; and none are louder in their outcry for the repeal of this pitiful Maynooth grant than the Protestants, members of the Anglican law-establishment; they therefore, in demanding the repeal of this grant, most fully admit the right of the Legislature to revoke a grant which the Legislature has made, and which was made as a set off to the grants previously made to the other Protestant denominations in Ireland. We do not for one moment dream of contesting the abstract right of the Imperial Parliament to repeal the Maynooth grant.

Now let us transfer our principles from Europe to America, from Ireland to Canada, and see if the rule which Anglican Protestants have established in the former, may not be made to work just as well in the latter, country—for it is a poor rule that can't be made to work both ways. Well, if we do this we cannot avoid coming to the conclusion—that, as the Legislature made the grant of the public revenues derived from the sale of lands called the "Clergy Reserves," so also the Legislature has the right to revoke that grant; whether it would be prudent or expedient to do so is another, and a very different question, to which a person not intimately acquainted with the political, social, and religious condition of the Upper Province is not qualified to give an answer. But the question of the abstract right of the Legislature to revoke a grant of the public revenues, which the Legislature has made to any particular religious denomination, and for which no consideration, either in money, or in services worth money, has been given by the grantee, is a question to which the Protestants of England generally, and the Anglican Protestants especially, have given a very practical answer by their demand for the repeal of the Maynooth grant. If it be no violation of the rights of property for the Imperial Legislature to rescind that grant, then neither can it be a violation of the same rights for the Provincial Legislature to deal in a similar manner with the public revenues accruing from the sale of lands known as the "Clergy Reserves."

TWO NEW BISHOPS.

We read as follows in *L'Ami de la Religion* of Paris under the date of the 25th ult:—

"Within a day or two His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, and the co-adjutor Bishop elect of Montreal, solicited of, and obtained, a private interview with the Prince President of the Republic. The Prince manifested his lively sympathy for the misfortunes which have befallen the city of Montreal through the disastrous conflagration of the 8th and 9th July last, which turned out of house and home nearly one-fourth of the population. But the Prince did not limit his sympathy to bare expressions of good will; he entreated the prelates to receive his share of contribution to the relief of the destitute whose fate he deplored, and forwarded to them the sum of 2,000 francs. This generous act took place in secret; but a sense of gratitude has caused to be given to it the publicity which the act deserves."

The *Journal de Quebec* adds that this notice, whilst making known the sympathy of Louis Napoleon for the misfortunes of Montreal, confirms a report, previously circulated, to the effect that Mgr. Prince, Bishop of Martyropolis, and Co-adjutor of the Diocese of Montreal had been translated to the newly erected See of St. Hyacinthe, and had been replaced, as Co-adjutor of Montreal, by the Rev. M. J. Larocque, formerly Superior of St. Hyacinthe, subsequently editor in chief of the *Melanges Religieux*, and finally, one of the Canons and Dignitaries of the Cathedral at Montreal.

His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, arrived in Montreal on Friday last, accompanied by Bishop Phelan from Kingston. On Monday the Bishop of Toronto started for Quebec, where we believe it is his Lordship's intention to remain some time. The Rev. Mons. Pinsonneault of the Evêché de Montreal, accompanies Mgr. Charbonnell.

Our readers will be happy to learn that we are to be favored with another visit from Dr. Brownson. The learned gentleman will be in town about the end of the month, and has kindly consented to lecture in aid of the funds of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. —See advertisement.

We have received a communication over the signature "P. Ed. McKeon," which the writer requests us to publish, sending the proof, for his inspection, to 76 St. Lawrence Main Street. In case of our refusal to publish, we are further informed that the letter "will appear elsewhere, together with the fact"—that the *True Witness* had refused it. We are not accustomed to allow ourselves to be dictated to, nor have we ever allowed ourselves to be influenced by threats; we will therefore anticipate our correspondent, by stating publicly, that we do reject his communication, and that we do not feel called upon to give him any reason for so doing.

The following testimony to the sincerity, and permanence of the conversions effected by the Apostolic labors of the great St. Francis Xavier, is the more valuable as coming from a Protestant; it was given by the Hon. Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, in the Senate House of the United States, when arguing for the duty of the Christian to set at naught the law of the land, when it is in opposition to the law of God. We copy from the *Montreal Witness*:—

"There is, sir, an incident of history, which suggests a parallel, and affords a lesson of fidelity. Under the triumphant exertions of that Apostolic Jesuit, St. Francis Xavier, large numbers of the Japanese, amounting to as many as two hundred thousand—among whom were princes, generals, and the flower of the nobility—were converted to Christianity. Afterwards, amidst the frenzy of civil war, religious persecution arose, and the penalty of death was denounced against all who refused to trample upon the effigy of the Redeemer. This was the Pagan law of a Pagan land. But the delighted historian records that scarcely one from the multitudes of converts was guilty of this apostasy. The law of man was set at naught. Imprisonment, torture, death, were preferred. Thus did this people refuse to trample on the painted image."

The Quebec correspondent of the *International Journal* gravely informs us that "Some six or seven years ago we had a large accession to the Catholic religious communities, by the advent of the Pares Abbeis—the Ladies of the Sacred Heart—the Jesuits—and some other orders," and that about the same time, "a very great number of Acts of Incorporation were passed enabling such bodies to hold lands."

From this one would imagine that the Jesuits were incorporated by Act of the Provincial Parliament, and allowed to hold lands. We should like to know where the correspondent of the *International* acquired his information, and whereabouts, in the Statute book, the Jesuit Incorporation Act is to be found.

CITY COUNCIL.—On Monday evening Mr. Bertram was appointed Chief Engineer of the Fire Department in place of Mr. Perrigo resigned. On the same evening Mr. Richer dit Lafleche was appointed Inspector of Buildings.

Acknowledgments in our next.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR,—Suffer me through the columns of your journal, to call the attention of our Irish Catholics to the very useful institution already formed in our city—the "Catholic Institute." The events of every passing year—nay, of every passing day—force the conviction more strongly on our minds, that we cannot command that respect which is due to our numbers, except we endeavor to "stand together"—to concentrate our strength, and thereby present a solid body, fit to resist aggression, and to maintain our position in the community. For this purpose are the "Catholic Institutes" every where formed, and we know of no place where our people are more imperatively called on to consolidate themselves, their energies, their intelligence, than in this good city of Montreal—Catholic, and essentially Catholic though it be. We have formed various societies from time to time—some of which have long since fallen to pieces—others there are, embracing detached portions of our people, and, therefore, not so efficient as if representing the entire body—why should not all join together in the "Catholic Institute?" and this may be done without at all interfering with any existing societies. The amount of the annual subscription is very trifling—from one to four dollars—according to the respective position of the members, the whole being divided into three classes—Merchants, Clerks, and Mechanics. By paying this small sum each is entitled to all the privileges of membership, admissible to the reading room at all times, and having free access to all the papers, periodicals, &c., containing news from all parts of the world—Catholic intelligence of every kind—and the best of the floating literature of the day. Here, then, is an opportunity of concentrating our strength, so as to render ourselves a compact body in the eyes of others; of meeting together from day to day to discuss the various questions demanding public attention, and, at the same time, of improving our minds by good, sound information. To those who have not yet joined, we would say to go at once and have your names enrolled, and as for those who do already belong to the "Institute" we would earnestly request that they visit the reading-room more regularly, and pay in their subscriptions, if they are not paid. Hoping that this, at least, will be no failure (which depends entirely on ourselves.)

I am, Mr. Editor, &c., &c.,

AN IRISH CATHOLIC.

Montreal, Sept. 16, 1852.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

On the 10th, Mr. G. Brown moved the appointment of a committee on the petition in favor of closing the Post Office on Sundays. Mons. Secretary Morin, opposed the appointment of a committee; Mr. Attorney General Drummond would not oppose a committee appointed by the House, but Mr. Brown had carefully excluded from his committee the names of all Lower Canadian Catholic members. Mr. Brown said, in explanation, that he would have been very glad to have had some French Canadian gentlemen on the committee, but on applying to one or two, they had so laughed at him, so ridiculed, and poked fun at him and his motion, that he was quite discouraged. After a long discussion the House named a committee, composed of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Brown, Malloch, Poulette, Chabot, Cartier, Sanborne, and Turcotte.

On the evening of the 14th inst. Mr. Hinck moved the adoption of his Resolutions on the Clergy Reserves, of which he had previously given notice. Mr. Boulton, in amendment, moved a series of Resolutions, the substance of which we give below. After reciting the previous legislation and negotiations upon this long disputed question, he asked the House to resolve:

1. "That this House deprecates in the strongest manner any attempt to bring back to this Province for future Legislation, a subject which in the language of the late Lord Sydenham is declared to be the perpetual spring of discord, strife, and hatred, and which, if transferred to the United Legislature, would introduce into Lower Canada, 'an entirely new element of strife.'"

2. "That if the present unprincipled agitation should succeed in secularizing the Clergy Reserves, thus depriving Religion in Upper Canada of its existing support, the same agitation, ere long, may be renewed and disturb those endowments of the Roman Catholic Church, which hitherto have been so instrumental in conferring a moral and religious education upon the members of that communion, and hence may arise in Canada a spirit of antagonism between the Protestants and Roman Catholics which happily has not hitherto existed."

3. "That the Hon. Inspector General in defiance of the action of the Legislature of Upper Canada, in defiance of the declared final action of the Imperial Legislature on that subject, in defiance of the assent which was tacitly given in Canada to that settlement, in defiance of the expressed opinion of Lord Sydenham, 'that the subject of the Clergy Reserves had been for many years the source of all the troubles in the Province, the never-fading watchword at the hustings and the perpetual spring of discord, strife and hatred, and that if thrown back for decision in Canada, he could not foresee the consequences; though at least he knew that peace and tranquillity must in that event long remain strangers to the Province;' and in defiance of the declared sentiments of several of his late colleagues, and of the Honorable Malcolm Cameron, one of his present colleagues, that the question was finally settled by the Imperial Parliament, has by the resolutions, which he has laid before this House respecting the Clergy Reserves, again revived that subject which His Excellency the Governor General, Lord Elgin, in the above Despatch declared he deeply regretted had been revived; which had been declared by such high authority to be the source of all the troubles in the Province, the perpetual spring of discord, strife and hatred, and yet up to this period of the session, he and his colleagues, as an Administration, have studiously avoided announcing to the Legislature, or to the Country, their opinion as to the final disposition which should be made of these Reserves, and this House has reason to believe there exists within the Cabinet, a wide difference of opinion on the subject."

4. "That after the Imperial Government has finally legislated on this most important subject, in accordance with the earnest entreaties of the late Lord Sydenham, Governor General of this Province, and after the Legislature of Upper Canada had passed an Act for such purpose, it is untenable, and, in any and unbecoming for the Administration to use threatening or intimidating language towards the Imperial Government, whilst, as a Provincial Cabinet, they have neither the courage, nor integrity openly to avow to the People of Canada what in their opinion should be the final disposition of these Reserves."

5. "That an Humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that the settlement of the Clergy Reserves by the Imperial Parliament 1840, may not be disturbed."

After a long debate Mr. Boulton's amendments were negatived by large majorities. On the 18th the debate was again resumed. Mr. G. Brown proceeded to move certain resolutions to the following effect:—

"Firstly,—That this House deeply regrets that Government has refrained from the expression of an opinion as to a Government upon their future appropriation, the real issue of the question. Secondly,—That the final settlement of this exciting question, the most consonant with the feelings of the people, would be the diversion of the Clergy Reserves from ecclesiastical purposes, and their application to the support of secular education. Thirdly,—That a Select Committee be appointed to report a bill, framed in consistency with the powers of the Parliament of Canada, providing for the sale of the Reserve lands, and the appropriation of the funds to the maintenance of Common Schools; also to report the draft of a humble address to her Majesty, expressing the deep regret of this House at the contents of the dispatch of Sir John Pakington, and reminding her Majesty that the settlement of the question is one so exclusively affecting the people of Canada, that its decision ought not to be withdrawn from the Provincial Legislature. That the settlement provided for in the Bill aforesaid, is the only one which will ever be held final. That consequences lamentably affecting the prosperity of this colony may be apprehended, if the people are overruled by Imperial power; and urging that the said Bill may receive the Imperial sanction. Fourthly,—That the constitutional act directed that in all grants of land one-seventh of the land so granted should be reserved for the support of the Protestant Clergy. That instead of this proportion, there was actually set aside by error or fraud one-seventh of all the land, or a quantity equal to one-sixteenth of the land granted. That the same violation of the act occurred in Lower Canada, but to a greater extent. A quantity equal to one-fifth of the land alienated having been reserved, and therefore that the said Select Committee be further instructed to report a measure providing for the recovery from the reserve fund of the money reserved in payment of lands so wrongfully set apart, and for the appropriation of such monies to Common Schools."

CANADA NEWS.

The *Commercial Advertiser* informs its readers that it has received intimation of the recall of Lord Elgin, and of the offer of the Governorship General to Lord Harris. According to the same authority the Hon. D. Daly is to be decorated with the Cross of the Bath, and to go out to New Zealand as Governor.

We regret to inform our readers, that Mr. Skene, a clerk in the employment of Messrs. Cumming and Galbraith, of this city, was drowned last Saturday evening. It appears that he had gone with some other young men to the Floating Bath, and whilst engaged in diving outside of the Bath, he was carried by the current underneath the bath and drowned. The deceased was a young man of very exemplary habits—very much respected by his employers, and by all with whom he was acquainted.—*Transcript*. The body of Mr. Skene was found on Tuesday.

Some 30 or 40 Irish girls, from 14 to 20 years of age, healthy and tidy looking, arrived in Sherbrooke, a few days since. We understand that nearly all of them have already found employment.—*Sherbrooke Gazette*.

In St. Michael's Cathedral, on the 5th instant, His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto conferred the sacred order of Priesthood on the Rev. Michael Moncoq, from the diocese of Bayeux in France. The Ven. Archdeacon Molony preached an eloquent and appropriate sermon on the occasion.—*Toronto Mirror*.

Next Sunday evening, immediately after Vespers, the foundation stone of the new Church, which is to be called St. Mary's, will be laid by the Rev. Monsieur Souleris, Superior of the Seminary. It is to be hoped that there will be a full attendance of our Catholic citizens on this interesting occasion.—*Id.*

Upper Canada seems at present to be infested with horse stealers. Our Upper Canada exchanges are filled with accounts of the loss of valuable horses.—*Pilot*.

FATAL AFFRAY AT SMITH'S FALLS.—On Monday last, two boys were playing at the door of the workshop of Mr. Lake, carriage maker, Smith's Falls; another boy, a son of Mr. Edward Hunt, being with them, wanted them to fight; when a lad of the name of McCauley, an apprentice of Mr. Lake's, went out and tried to disperse them, threatening to whip them if they would not go away. Hunt's boy, breathing defiance against McCauley, went in search of his father, whom he met in a buggy; when the boy having preferred his complaint, his father drove with him to Mr. Lake's shop-door, the son shouting to McCauley, "Are you able to whip me now?" Hunt then went into the shop and asked McCauley why he had abused his boy; McCauley denied having abused him. Hunt threatened, McCauley defied. Hunt, going toward the door threatened to tear his guts out; McCauley said he was not able. Hunt then turned and seizing McCauley by the throat, struck him once or twice with his hand, upon which McCauley plunged a gong, with which he had been working, into the heart of his opponent. Hunt immediately wrenched the weapon out of McCauley's hand, and striking him with it, knocked him down; when, looking at the wound in his breast, he dropped down and expired in a few seconds. It is said that McCauley, in passing the body, kicked it once or twice. He afterwards gave himself up to the authorities and has been lodged in jail.—*Carleton Place Herald, Sept. 9*.

MURDER.—A man named Tipple lately murdered another named Cook, living in the Johnstown settlement, about seven or eight miles from Brantford.—Tipple is an old man of about 70 or 74, who was, for many years, a sailor on board a man of war and more lately employed on Lake craft. Cook was much respected by his neighbors, and has left a family to deplore his loss. He was formerly in the 73rd Regt.—*Montreal Gazette*.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Monday evening, 6th instant, as the Hon. Henry John Boulton and lady were returning in their carriage from the residence of Col. Fairlong, a soldier of the 23rd regiment, now stationed in this city, made a sudden attack upon Mr. Boulton, but was knocked down by the motion of the carriage. Mr. Boulton at once discovered that he had lost a valuable gold chain; he immediately drove towards the barracks and met Corporal Walker, one of the Regimental Police, who rendered him assistance. The soldier was found lying a few yards from the place where he made the attack, and the chain was found lying in the dust near the place. On Wednesday morning the prisoner was brought up before his Worship the Police Magistrate, who committed him to take his trial at the next Recorder's Court.—*Toronto Leader*.

ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred last Tuesday to a laborer named Patrick Barry whilst engaged in drilling a bed of hard gravel on the Heights. A considerable portion of the gravel suddenly gave way and struck the unfortunate man on the side, but, happily for him his head and shoulders were left free by the fallen mass. He was speedily released from his imprisonment, but has been in a most precarious state ever since from the severity of the injuries received.—*Hamilton Gazette, Sept. 6*.

FIRE AT SHANNONVILLE.—On Tuesday morning last, about 3 o'clock, a destructive fire occurred at Shannonville, which resulted in the destruction of E. H. Lewis' Hotel, sheds, and stables, and the store of H. Holden, Esq., in which the Post Office was kept. Mr. Lewis lost a fine horse, and nearly all his furniture.—*Hastings Chronicle, Sept. 9th*.

FIRE IN WOODSTOCK.—We much regret to have to state a fire broke out in H. P. Brown & Co's. Foundry yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, and consumed all the old part of the premises. The new wing recently built was saved solely from the shingles having been laid in mortar. So rapid was the spread of the flames, that nothing could be done but to remove such part of the stock from the front shop as could be reached, and prevent the fire from communicating to the adjacent buildings. By the most strenuous exertions on the part of the people present, Mr. Thos. Henry's house was saved from the devouring element. The books and other contents of the counting-house in the foundry, were very narrowly rescued, but the steam-engine, turning-lathe, and a large quantity of very valuable machinery, together with a large collection of patterns, and the tools of the workmen, were entirely destroyed. The property was not insured. The amount of the property destroyed will be upwards of \$9,000. The origin of the fire cannot be ascertained, but it is supposed to have commenced near the furnace.—*Western Progress*.

Births.

In this city, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. Thomas Kelly, corner of Notre Dame and McGill Streets, of a son.
In this city, on the 11th inst., the wife of Mr. Charles Louis Printer, of a daughter.

BROWNSON'S LECTURE

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Dr. BROWNSON has kindly consented to deliver a LECTURE FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, in the CITY CONCERT-HALL, Bonsecours Market, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant.

Subject—CHARITY and PHILANTHROPY.
Sept. 16, 1852.