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What is still wanting, I ask, to more clearly elucidate the thoughts of the bishop concerning the introduction, the existence and the rights of the French language in the College of Bytown?

Let us add still greater light to the day by piling proofs upon proofs and let us forever put an end to the debate on this point by quoting a very luminous passage from the "Courrier" of Ottawa:—

"The first thought which occupied the mind of this worthy successor of Laval and Plessis, from the moment he set foot in this town, was the creation of an institution where the Catholic youth could receive a liberal and christian education, prepare themselves to fulfil the most honorable positions, and thus assure to the Catholics of Central Canada a legitimate part of influence in the social world.

"Another not less worthy thought and which is intimately connected with this one, also engrossed the attention of the venerable bishop, seeing his diocese occupied by two distinct races whose ideas are widely different, but whose principal interests are identical, he said to himself:—It is of the highest importance to unite these two peoples, who are called upon to inhabit the same soil and to fight for the same interests. There is then nothing more to be desired than to bring about the disappearance of the antipathies and the prejudices that generally exist between different races, and which, for the most part, are due to ignorance of one another. What is to be done

to accomplish this end? *Establish an institution of learning which, offering absolutely the same advantages to these two races, will necessarily attract the children whom Providence calls upon to play in the future the most important parts in the destiny of this part of the country. These young children, living and growing up together, will learn to know and esteem one another and thus, they will, while guarding all that is ennobling in national sentiment, prepare themselves to fight intelligently together the noble battles for religion and country.*" (April 17th, 1861.)

*B—Realization of Mgr. Guigues' Idea.*

Mgr. Guigues and the Oblate Fathers whom, in 1856, he legally instituted perpetual heirs of the College, were sufficiently intelligent to realize their broad conception of an education at the same time classical and local. We shall see this by means of a series of irrefutable witnesses.

The most celebrated witness of the first years of the College, Mgr. Duhamel, thus expressed himself in his famous memorial of 1902:—

"I was one of the first to enter this college as a student. I did not leave it till after my ordination as a priest, on the 19th December 1863. I was permitted to see that Mgr. Guigues' idea never ceased to be the directing thought of the superiors, directors, and professors of the College, during all that time. The priests who had been the longest in the diocese have remarked the same spirit."

Long before this archiepiscopal