

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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TERMS:

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEP. 7, 1860.

We are AUTHORIZED to declare that the statement that the Catholic Bishops of Canada were studiously insulted, either by the Prince of Wales or his advisers, is utterly destitute of truth; and that their Lordships have every reason to felicitate themselves upon the courtesy with which they have been treated by His Royal Highness and the official personages in his Suite. We hope that our esteemed cotemporary the N. Y. Metropolitan Record will publish this formal and authoritative denial of a calumny against the Prince of Wales, which has appeared in its columns.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our latest European dates are by the Prince Albert from Galway, 28th ult. The news of Garibaldi's descent with a body of filibusters upon Calabria is confirmed; but it is added that the Chief is disgusted with the apathy of the Neapolitans, and will not advance upon Naples until that City has been in a state of insurrection for a month. A Note from Austria on the subject is about to be laid before the Great Powers, and a storm may be expected. The harvest accounts from all parts of the Continent are very gloomy; weather wet, cold, and most unfavorable.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—His Royal Highness left Montreal for Ottawa at about half-past eight o'clock of the morning of Friday the 31st ult. The morning was wet, but a large body of citizens turned out to pay their illustrious visitor their parting homage, and the usual guard of honor was of course in attendance.

As the Prince passed St. Anne's en route for Ottawa, as well as at Two Mountains, Carillon and Grenville, he was received with every demonstration of respectful loyalty. A little distance below the City of Ottawa he was greeted with a beautiful and unexpected pageant, in the form of a canoe flotilla with about twelve hundred Lumberers on board. At Ottawa the Prince was received with the customary loyal addresses, but unfortunately the rain, which at the moment of his landing commenced to fall with increased violence, greatly impaired the effect of the reception which the loyal citizens of our future political capital had in store for their royal guest. His Royal Highness at once proceeded to the hotel, the Victoria House, prepared for his reception. At night there was a brilliant illumination.

On Saturday the Prince proceeded in State to lay the foundation stone of the new Parliament Buildings. Fortunately the day was fine and the proceedings were consequently very imposing. After the usual ceremonies the stone was lowered into its place, the Prince giving it the final rap with the trowel. After this there was a lunch, and an excursion to the Chaudiere Falls. The following details of this excursion are from the Montreal Herald:—

In a couple of hours after the Royal party rode to Chaudiere Falls and admired the bridge and the lumberers' arch, containing 19,000 feet of deal boards. A novel and exciting incident occurred: dismounting, all except the Earl of St. Germain, walked along a boom to a crib which was moored at the entrance of a timber slide.

On each side of the slide, on this occasion, were thousands of people, and the numerous bridges which crossed it were alive with human beings. When the royal crib got under way and shot down past or below them, these people cheered and waved their handkerchiefs, and the most intense excitement prevailed; for although there is really little danger, yet accidents sometimes happen, and in every case the passengers who try this mode of locomotion, for the first time, have to brace themselves up to keep their footing. Luckily the Prince's crib went well, followed by that containing the members of the Press. All felt delighted. After the rapid descent, the cribs floated into the centre of the bay, and there found themselves surrounded by a hundred birch canoes manned by lumberers. The Prince got into one alone, the rest of his suite and newspaper reporters with others followed, and all were paddled to a beautiful island in the centre of the lake. There they variously employed themselves, the Prince's Physician and Duke's Secretary sketching the scenery. After a short interval a large white canopy, approached manned by half a dozen gentlemen of the city, in blue silk blouses and white trousers, and the Prince, stepping into this, was rowed to a large boat, whence the canoes, which intended racing, were to start. The view from this was good. Six started for the 1st, 19 for the 2d, and 9 for the 3d. The course was probably a mile each way. The lumberers paddled magnificently. There must have been 2000 people in small boats, 2000 more on the half dozen steamboats which were plying on the river, 20,000 on the heights on both sides of the shore, when the winners in each race came in, and the Prince clapped his hands applauding, they all participated in his evident delight, and took up the applause in one tremendous cheer.

Neither the Prince nor any other person who was privileged to see the sight can ever forget it. Not before half-past seven did the Prince return to his Palace.

In the evening there were huge bonfires.

Having passed the Sunday in quiet and retirement as usual, His Royal Highness started on Monday morning for Brockville. At Aylmer, and other places en route, he was received with lively demonstrations of loyal respect, arriving in Brockville about 8 p.m., where he was received by the Mayor, Corporation and citizens, who presented him with an Address to which

the Prince graciously replied. Indeed the tour of His Royal Highness through the Province had hitherto been one ovation, and we trusted that nothing might occur to destroy the harmony that had hitherto prevailed.

THE STORM.—A fortnight ago we indicated the existence of a "cloud on the horizon," and foretold a storm. That storm burst upon us at Kingston, and has raged for some time with great fury. The facts are these:

The attention of the Duke of Newcastle having been called to the Orange demonstrations in preparation for the Prince on his arrival at Kingston and Toronto, His Grace wrote to Sir Edmund Head to state that, unless those partisan demonstrations were abandoned, he should feel it his duty to advise the Prince of Wales not to land. The substance of this communication was, by the Governor-General, communicated to the Civil authorities of Kingston and Toronto, and through them transmitted to the citizens in general, and the Orangemen in particular.

The latter however were not to be balked of, or frustrated in their original design of insulting their Papist fellow-citizens. To make the old Orange slogan—"A bloody end to the Pope"—ring in the ears of the inferior race, with the heir apparent himself following in their wake, was a prospect too dear to Orange hearts to be easily abandoned. They would not yield; they would not abandon their Orange Processions; they would not pull down their Orange Arches. If the Prince and his suite did not relish these demonstrations, they might go elsewhere, for the loyal Orangemen did not care to see them.—Such was the spirit, such the language in which the wish of our Royal guest was conveyed by the loyal Orangemen of Upper Canada; and so, when on Tuesday afternoon, about 4 P.M., the Prince's steamer appeared off Kingston, and he was informed by the Mayor of the dispositions of the Orangemen, and the preparations made by the latter to receive him, His Royal Highness refused to land, giving the refractory Orangemen however until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning to reconsider their decision.

Hereupon ensued a stormy and most disgraceful scene in the City Council—in which a "loyal Orangeman," known as Alderman Allan, cut a prominent figure. "He did not care for the Duke, or any other; he would more that the Council present no Address unless the Prince landed. The Prince should put up with our prejudices, and not we with his. He would take up a musket in the Queen's service as soon as any man, but under the circumstances, rather than give way he would say—'Prince, pass us by'—and, under the same circumstances, he would say the same even to Her Majesty." This will suffice, and is a fair specimen of Orange loyalty; and the general sentiments of the Orangemen of Upper Canada. After an angry debate, a Committee was named to confer with the Council; though the proper course for the Council to have adopted would have been to order the immediate destruction of all the Orange Arches, and other partisan demonstrations, upon the streets, or public thoroughfares of the city.—With the tomfoolery of the Orangemen in their private domiciles, the Council could have no right to interfere; but over the public thoroughfares, and on City property, its authority was absolute, unquestionable, and should have been vigorously exercised. Unfortunately the majority of its members are a set of nincompoops, and were guilty of a gross violation of duty by condescending to enter into conference with any body or society which, like the Orange Society, has no legal status, or recognised existence as before the law of the land.

On account of the loyal and courteous spirit of the Kingston Orangemen, the Prince and suite were compelled to pass the night of Tuesday on board of their steambot.

Wednesday morning dawned, but the Orangemen were still determined not to abandon their project of insulting Papists, and of proclaiming their triumph over their Prince; so after some renewal of the stormy debates in the City Council, His Royal Highness about 4 P.M., turned his back upon Kingston, and proceeded towards Belleville, whither, it was said, the Orangemen were determined to pursue him. At Toronto the excitement is intense, and declared to equal that of '37. It is thus the Loyal Orangemen welcome their Prince, and receive their invited guest with studied insult. We hope that the Weekly Register and London Tablet will take care to put the matter in its proper light before the British public.

By the latest accounts the Toronto Orangemen are resolved to attend the Procession in full regalia—that is to say, with an open partisan demonstration. The Catholics, on the contrary, have offered to abandon everything which, in the eyes of the most extreme Protestant, might seem to bear a party or denominational complexion. From this we may judge of the spirit by which Orangemen and Catholics are respectively animated. The Toronto Colonist adds that already the Orangemen are beginning to cry out for "Annexation."

THE BISHOP OF ST. HYACINTHE.—This estimable Prelate, long and well known to the Catholics of Montreal by his labors of charity amongst them in the capacity of Coadjutor to Mgr. Bourget, took his departure from Montreal for his new Diocese on Monday morning last.—The best wishes, and prayers for his future welfare from the Catholics of this City and Diocese accompany him wheresoever the hand of God may lead him.

On the Sunday afternoon preceding his departure, a large body of the laity of Montreal waited at the Bishop's Palace and presented Mgr. Larocque with the subjoined Address:—

To His Lordship the Right Reverend Joseph Larocque Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, &c., &c.

MR. LOAN.—Your approaching departure to take possession of the See of St. Hyacinthe awakens in the bosoms of the Catholics of Montreal, feelings of sorrow and pain which we come before you to express.

The interest, which as devoted children we take in

the welfare of the Catholic Church, in Canada, the affection which binds us heart and soul to our holy religion which is the source of our happiness, and the hope of our salvation, constitute the sole motives which prompt us to congratulate Your Lordship on your promotion. For, were we to hearken to our own feelings of regret, we could not too deeply deplore your departure, which will deprive us of your instruction and holy example.

If anything can soothe the sorrow we experience, it is the reflection that Your Lordship is again about to visit spots long endeared to you—where you passed your earliest years, and quaffed deeply from those sources of information and science which have made you at this day one of the most distinguished Prelates of our Church.

Our regret at losing you makes us understand the joy and happiness of your new flock in again beholding you, clothed with the sacred character of the Episcopate, after having long experienced the sorrow to which we in our turn are doomed.

But before your departure inflicts this pain on our hearts, we hasten to express to you at least, our gratitude for the good which you have at all times worked amongst us; but especially as administrator of the Diocese during the prolonged absence of our venerable and beloved Bishop; all the affection that we feel towards your person, and the deep and respectful admiration, with which your eminent virtue and great endowments have inspired us.

Be assured, Monseigneur, that in leaving us to take possession of the See committed to you by the Chief of the Church, you will be followed by the blessings of those whom you leave in sadness, whilst greeted by the joyous acclamations of those who await your coming.

To this Address His Lordship replied in the following terms:—

GENTLEMEN.—During the thirteen years, in the course of which by Divine Providence I have been placed amongst you, I have already received so many tokens of your good will, that in leaving you to administer the Diocese which has been confided to me, I esteem myself already overpaid for the slight services that I may have been enabled to render to the Church and to the Diocese of Montreal. I was therefore far from expecting this mark of attention in addition to the many other flattering evidences of your feelings towards me.

I will therefore assure you, with all the sincerity of words which proceed from the heart, that your Address gives me a pleasure which I could scarce contain, were it not qualified by the confusion which I experience in being made the object of a too flattering demonstration, and in hearing the words of eulogy which you are pleased to address to me.

Your delicate and affectionate regard towards me make you tell me that your regret at my departure will be softened by the reflection that I return towards spots dear to me. This ingenious mode of consoling me flows naturally, I know, from your hearts, but it subjects mine to a fresh trial, since I find myself obliged to leave you at the moment when I feel the bonds of affection, which linked me to you rendered dearer to me by the fresh and cordial expression of your sentiments towards me.

These, my words, gentlemen, I assure you, serve but feebly to express my thanks, and but faintly represent the emotions of my heart. But at least I may flatter myself that in their simplicity, you recognise their sincerity. I thank you, gentlemen; I thank you a thousand times for the precious token of esteem and attachment that you have given me.—Your Address is to me as a sweet bouquet of flowers which I carry with me, inhaling its perfumes. May I be so happy as to address myself to your hearts rather than to your ears. Would that with my lips I could speak to you as my soul speaks.

In obedience to the Supreme and Venerable Chief of the Church, I tear myself from you. Yet, believe that I still remain united to you by that affection—as lively, as well-deserved—with which your brilliant virtues as Christians, and your estimable qualities as citizens, have inspired me.

I leave you; but I carry with me the lively recollection of the continual happiness which, in my intercourse with the citizens of Montreal, I have enjoyed during the space of thirteen years.

To-morrow, two sentiments will possess my heart; and the friendly reception which you anticipate for me at St. Hyacinthe, will not speak in louder tones, than will the grief which I experience in leaving you.

Once more I beg of you to accept my thanks, and the tribute of my gratitude. These sentiments will remain with me imperishable, as a memorial of you.

J. JOSEPH, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe.

His Lordship addressed a few words in English to the Catholics of Irish and British origin who were present, and who would have been far more numerous, had they been informed beforehand of the fact that an Address was to be presented to the Bishop whom they all love and respect; unfortunately they were kept in profound ignorance of the design, and were therefore unable to join in the demonstration. His Lordship, however, as his parting words—words which we hope may take root in many a heart and bring forth fruit abundantly—exhorted his hearers to unity and brotherly love; as one of the Pastors of the Church, he enforced this unity upon them as a commandment. At the request of his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, Mgr. Larocque gave the assembly his pastoral benediction, nor was there one present who did not participate in the feeling of regret which the Catholics of Montreal feel at the loss of the learned, amiable, and eminently Christian Prelate who has now left us. In him the Irish Catholics of this City have lost a warm and zealous friend, who mastered the difficulties of a foreign language in order to be the better able to address them, and who on many an occasion has approved his ardent sympathies for the feelings and interests of their fellow-countrymen. To the present Bishop of St. Hyacinthe all the Catholics of this City—and none more than the Irish Catholics—owe a heavy debt of gratitude, a portion of which they will we hope endeavor to discharge by their constant and fervent supplications to the Throne of Grace for his health and happiness, in time and in eternity.

The following is the only correct report of the Reply of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to the Addresses presented to him by the Bishops of Canada, and the Laval University, respectively:—

"I accept with the greatest satisfaction the welcome which you offer me in your own name as the Roman Catholic Bishops of the Province of Canada, and on behalf of your Clergy; and I assure you that I feel deeply the expression of your loyalty and affection for the Queen.

"I rejoice to think that obedience to the laws and submission to authority, which form the bond of all society and the condition of all civilisation, are supported and enforced by your teaching and example.

"The assurance that you enjoy the free exercise of your religion, and that you partake in the benefits and protection of the British Constitution is a pledge that your hearts, and those of your fellow-subjects of whatever origin they be, will ever be united in the feelings you have now expressed of attachment to the Crown of Great Britain.

"I acknowledge with gratitude the earnest prayers which you offer to Almighty God in my behalf; and I trust that my future course may be such as shall but promote the welfare of this great Province and of its inhabitants.

"To you, Gentlemen, who are engaged within the walls of this building in the education of the youth of the country, I also render my thanks. I trust that your University may continue to prosper, and that in future years its sons may look back upon the days they have spent under your instruction with the same gratitude and sense of the benefits they have enjoyed, as I and others feel towards the more ancient institutions of my own land."

LETTER FROM THE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF.

His Lordship the Bishop of Tloa has sent to all the Parochial Clergy of the Diocese of Quebec a copy of the following letter just received from the Pope, in acknowledgment of the sums taken up in the Archdiocese of Quebec for the aid of the Sovereign Pontiff:—

To Our Venerable Brother, Francis Bishop of Tloa, Coadjutor—cum futura successione—of the Archbishop of Quebec, and Administrator of that Metropolitan Church:—

PIUS IX. POPE.

Venerable Brother, Health and Apostolic Benediction.—By the letter dated sixth of July last, addressed by your Vicar General to our well beloved son the Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Church, we have been assured, Venerable Brother, of the zeal with which you have stimulated the faithful of your Diocese to come to Our aid, and of the good will with which those same faithful have seconded your desires, since the poor also have wished to present Us with their offering.

It is for this reason that, whilst thanking you, We earnestly desire that in Our name you would convey to the faithful of your Diocese the thanks which they have so well deserved, and that you would make known to them the affection that We bear towards them. Together with your Clergy, and faithful people, cease not to pray and to beseech the God of all Mercy to dissipate this long and fearful tempest; that He remove from His Holy Church the evils that at present exist, and that His day by day, and throughout the world He may be pleased to adorn and augment her by new and more splendid triumphs, and that He will help and comfort Us in Our tribulations.

And as you well know how in these sad days our Holy Religion is troubled by a lamentable war, We are confident that, urged by your piety and episcopal zeal, you will continue to defend with vigor the cause of that religion, to watch with prudence and wisdom over the safety of all the faithful, to expose the falsehoods of the enemies of the faith, to refute their errors, and to repel their assaults.

Finally as the pledge of Our good will with respect to you, and to draw down upon you all celestial graces, We give to you with all Our heart the Apostolic Benediction, as well as to the Archbishop, and to all the faithful, whether ecclesiastic or lay, of the Diocese of Quebec.

Given at St. Peter's of Rome the Second of August, 1860, the Fifteenth year of Our Pontificate.

PIUS P.P. IX.

MASS MEETING OF THE CATHOLICS.

PROTEST AGAINST THE ORANGE ARCH.

DEPUTATION APPOINTED TO WAIT ON THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

(From the Globe.)

Last evening a "Mass Meeting" of the Catholics of Toronto, called by advertising and placards through the streets, was held in a field in rear of the Richmond-street School House, "to take into consideration most important matters connected with the visit of the Prince of Wales." The meeting was called for half-past six, but it was nearly an hour after that time before the proceedings commenced. There must have been nearly a thousand persons present.

On motion of Mr. T. J. O'Neill, seconded by Mr. Charles Robertson, The Rev. Father Walsh, Rector of the Cathedral, took the chair.

Mr. Charles Robertson was appointed Secretary. The Chairman addressed the meeting at some length. He said they had assembled to deliberate on the part of the Catholics of Toronto should take in the reception of the Prince of Wales in this City. The peculiar circumstances in which they were placed by the action of a portion of their fellow citizens, who were intending to make this reception the occasion of insulting the feelings of Catholics, compelled them to adopt this procedure, in order to give expression to their feelings and to concert together as to the line of action they ought to pursue.

Fain would they wish to be permitted to join in the intended demonstration in honour of the Prince of Wales with all their fellow citizens, without distinction of sect or country. Fain would they wish to be permitted to join the mighty throng that would assemble on that occasion to greet their Royal visitor, and like the waters of the St. Lawrence which gathered strength and body from the tributaries that flowed into it, until they poured, a mighty flood, into the ocean, so would they wish to pour their feelings of attachment and loyalty to the Queen, through her son, in the same broad stream with those of all their fellow-citizens. (Cheers.) Catholics were loyal by principle, and not by caprice; they were loyal because their Church taught loyalty to lawfully constituted authorities. They were no believers in the divine right of kings, as the doctrine was understood now-a-days; nor were they believers in the creed of the revolutionists, but they were loyal by principle, loyal according to the dictates of their Church, which taught them to be subject to the powers that be. To the taunts of disloyalty flung against them from time to time, it would be beneath them to reply. The soil of their native country had been repeatedly reddened by the blood of their martyred fathers in the struggle with traitors who had imbrued their hands in the blood of

their lawful King. (Applause.) To those taunts of disloyalty their Catholic fellow-countrymen of Lower Canada had given a good answer by their brilliant illuminations, by the roar of their artillery, and by their loud shouts of applause and welcome which greeted the Royal Visitor to our shores. Fain would they wish to take up those cheers and shouts of welcome, and cause them to echo along the borders of our blue Ontario, but they must be permitted to do so without having their feelings insulted and their self-respect trampled on, and without forfeiting those rights which they held dearer than life. (Cheers.) Catholics stood on a platform of equality with other denominations in this country, and should they now abate their rights in order to pander to the feelings and malicious designs of a particular class? (Cries of No! No!) They were aware that he alluded to the fact that the Orangemen of this city had expressed their determination to walk in full regalia on the occasion referred to, and that not content with carrying their offensive party emblems and playing their offensive party tunes, they were now actually employed in the erection of an Orange arch, to be decorated by their Orange flags and insulting insignia, and intended that the Catholics of this city should walk beneath their yoke, in token of their bondage and slavery. (Cries of Never! "Pull it down!") Every citizen possessed of good sense would admit that this was not an occasion to be seized upon to insult the feelings of any portion of the community. Why should the Orangemen take this opportunity of raking up from the tomb of the past the ashes of our defeated fathers and flinging those ashes in our face? Orangemen which was born in the defeat of our fathers, which sprung into existence in order to commemorate that defeat, and which raised its throne on the wreck of our common liberties, that institution should not be planted on our virgin soil to perpetuate the hatred and discord that cursed our native land. It had been planted here by one whom they all knew to be of a very reputable character, and he must say the offspring was worthy of its immaculate sire. He was proud to inform the meeting, that the most influential citizens of Toronto, men not professing the same creed as themselves, had set their face against this proposition of the Orangemen and denounced it in no measured terms. He believed the vast majority of the impartial Protestants of Toronto denounced the proceeding as an insult to themselves as well as to Catholics, because they considered this was an occasion on which all the citizens ought to act together. It would be proposed that this meeting should memorialize the Duke of Newcastle, the Prince's adviser, telling him how they would feel if any formal recognition of the Orange body was given by the Prince or by his advisers. (Applause.) At this very time the Home Government was engaged passing laws against Orangemen, and party emblems, and party tunes, and it would be very inconsistent in the Duke of Newcastle and the Prince, if they gave formal recognition here to a body that was being denounced by the authorities of the Empire at home. If the memorial was not responded to in the way they desired, it was their intention to remain at home and take no part in a demonstration, which would require them to march under the banner and arch of Orangemen. (Cheers.) Father Walsh concluded by urging upon his hearers quiet and peaceable behaviour, whatever might be the issue of their remonstrance, so that they might not, he said, place themselves on a level with those who flaunted yellow colours in the face of the mid-day sun. (Cheers.)

Non. Mr. Elmsley then stepped forward to move the first resolution. He said that on Monday last the Catholics had appointed a Committee to take such steps as might be necessary with reference to the contemplated proceedings of the Orangemen.—This Committee waited upon the Citizens' Programme Committee, and represented that if an Orange arch were erected, there would be danger of violence being committed on both sides—for the Catholics could not help feeling irritated if they saw an Orange arch, and were in consequence of it deprived of the pleasure of walking in the procession, because for his own part, sooner than walk under such an arch, he would rather be scalped any day.—(Cheers.) The question was, how was it to be got rid of? (Cries of "Pull it down.") No! No! If they attempted to pull it down, those who were putting it up would resist, there would be a struggle, heads would be broken, and who knew but lives might be lost, making a number of widows and orphans amongst them. No! They should not think of trying to pull it down. After consultation with the Programme Committee, it was agreed nine gentlemen should be appointed to consider what was best to be done, namely, three Orangemen, three Catholics, and three gentlemen, not Orangemen, but belonging to the different Protestant denominations. These three independent Protestants unanimously agreed with the Catholics that it was not advisable to go on with that arch. But the three Orangemen said they could not undertake to accept the decision of the other six gentlemen, until they consulted their own body. He was sorry to say it was found, on consultation, that the Orange body were determined to go on with it. The Committee appointed on Monday then waited on the Mayor, to see whether in his capacity of Chief Magistrate he could not put a stop to what might cause a disturbance of the peace, and perhaps bloodshed. They asked—"Will your Worship prevent this being put up?" He replied that he would, as far as his magisterial powers would go. They should not forget their friends, and he (Mr. Elmsley) hoped that if the Mayor again presented himself for their suffrages, they would remember that circumstance. (Applause.) Yesterday morning the Mayor being informed that ground had been broken for the erection of the arch, went to the spot and ordered the men away. The Board of works were then applied to, and they gave their sanction to the Orangemen going on with the erection of their arch, in spite of the Mayor, and unfortunately our municipal regulations are such, that the Mayor was obliged to knuckle under, not being able to do anything more in the matter. Mr. Elmsley then read a letter from the Mayor, in reply to one addressed to him by Mr. J. G. Moylan, in which his Worship stated the proceedings taken by himself and the Board of Works in reference to the arch, and expressed his opinion that it was an unfortunate and injudicious proceeding. Mr. Elmsley went on to say that a meeting of 40 or 50 influential Catholics had assembled on Wednesday evening at the Bishop's Palace, and having decided that a mass meeting of Catholics should be called, had prepared a series of resolutions, the first of which he submitted as follows:—

"Whereas it appears from the report of a committee of the Catholics of Toronto, appointed to wait upon his Worship the Mayor on Monday last, to solicit the interposition of the authority of his worship to prevent the erection of an arch in this city by the Orange institution, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; that the powers of our Chief Magistrate, although energetically put forth to attain the end in view, have been found unequal to the task, and were over-ruled by the higher authority of the Board of Works, as will fully appear by the letter of his Worship, now laid before the meeting;—

"And Whereas, subsequently, with similar intentions, a Committee of conciliation, consisting of three Orangemen, three disinterested persons of different denominations of Protestants, and three Catholics, was appointed, but unhappily without effecting any beneficial results; and several other strenuous efforts to the same purport have proved fruitless;—

"And Whereas the erection of the said arch is considered by the entire Catholic body as a galling insult to them, and, as such, eminently calculated to lead to a flagrant breach of the peace, and perhaps to bloodshed, on the part of violent men on both sides—a result at all times most deeply to be deplored by all peaceably disposed persons, but most especially upon the auspicious occasion of the visit of the illustrious Prince whom we all feel delighted to honor, and to receive with a cordial and united welcome;—