THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JULY 16. 1858.

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The True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1858.

NEWS OF THE WREK.

The Steamer Canada is telegraphed, but her news, whether from Europe, or the Seat of War in India, is devoid of interest. Up to the time of going to press no tidings had been received of the Atlantic Telegraph Squadron ; from whence it is to be feared that some accident has occurred to delay the project of uniting the two Continents for another year at least. A slight advance in breadstuffs is reported.

EVANGELICAL FALSEHOODS.

Our readers will, we hope, appreciate the mo tives that prevent as from noticing at much length the assertions of the Christian Guar dian, to the effect that according to the teachings of the Romish Church :---

"Nec Catholica uxor debitum reddere viro hærctico obligebitur."

We content ourselves with saying that the very opposite is the doctrine of the Church; as is apparent from the fact that she asserts the Sacramental character, and, therefore, the indissolubility of "mixed marriages;" though she certainly does not approve of them, because illfitted to promote either the happiness of the par ties contracting them, or the chief end of mar riage-which is to rear up children in the fear and love of the Lord. Now this can hardly he done by parents who cannot communicate in spiritual things.

That cases may arise in which the Church would tolerate separation, or divorce a mensa et thoro, because of the danger to which one of the parties would be exposed from co-habitation, we will not deny. But we think that the wife of an Anglican Protestant would be held justified in refusing to cohabit with her husband, were the latter to adopt the doctrines, and practises of the Mormon heresy. But as a general rule, and, except in extreme cases, the Church insists upon the duty of wives living with their husbands, even when the latter fall into grievous doctrinal error. The subject is not, however, fitted for a newspaper discussion, and we will not pursue it any further.

Having shown that since Catholics do keep faith with heretics, it cannot be a doctrine of th Catholic Church-" that no faith is to be kept with heretics," and contenting ourselves with citing the word of St. Liguori upon this very point, we will address ourselves to the examination of the particular instances adduced by the Christian Guardian in support of his thesis-"that one of the dogmas of Romanism is that no faith is to kept with heretics"--- to which we oppose the following passage from St. Lignori's " History of Heresics, and Their Refutation" :---"Our Church, on the contrary, teaches that faith must be observed with even infidels or Jews, and the Council of Basil faithfully observed the guarantee given to the Hussites, though they remained obsti-nately attached to their errors."-x. 43.

translation of the entire sixteenth Canon :----" Cum in Cunctis Ecclesits."

Whereas, in all churches, that which is approved by the majority, and senior brethren, should be observed promptly-incunctanter-it is very sad, and worthy of blame, that a few persons in a church, frequently-not so much from reasonable cause, as from their self-will-impede an ordinance, and will not permit the ecclesiastical ordinance to proceed-We therefore by the present decree that, unless some reasonable cause be shown by the minority and juniors, that which has been enjoined by the majority and senior members of the Chapter shall be carried out, all appeal being removed. Nor let it militate against-impediat-our regulation that some should say that he is bound by oath to preserve the custom of his Church; for "(and here occurs the passage re-ferred to by the Christian Guardian)—they are not to be called oaths, but rather perjuries, which are op-posed to the welfare of the Church and the enactments of the Holy Fathers. And if any one shall presume to set at naught customs of this kind, of which reason approves and which are in harmony with the sacred regulations, let him be excluded from participation in the Body of the Lord till he shall have done becoming penance."-III Conc. Lat. c.

XVI. From this it is clear that the above Canon was provoked by the abuses which had grown up in some Chapters, in which the juniors assumed the right to disobey the seniors and the majority -that it was addressed in particular to those refractory ecclesiastics—that it was designed to check the monstrous abuse of persons in Holy Orders arrogating to themselves the power to absolve themselves from their allegiance to their ecclesiastical superiors-and that the sense in which the words are to be understood is this, that an oath not to obey these whom in virtue of our situation, we are bound to obey, is of no binding force, and partakes rather of the nature of a perjury, than of an oath.

We will meet the Christian Guardian with case precisely in point. Suppose one of the Ministers of his body were habitually and systematically to violate the rules drawn up by the "Methodist Conference" for the guidance of their brethren : and that, still retaining his Ministerial office, and enjoying the benefits of the connection, he should plead that he was obliged to disobey the regulations of the "Conference." because he had bound himself by an oath so to do; how, we ask, would the "Conference" deal with him? Would they not tell him that by casting in his lot with them, and taking his place in their ranks, he was bound, so long as he continued to hold the office of a Methodist Minister, to perform the duties he had pledged himself to perform at his ordination 1, and that he could not release himself from his first obligation, by contracting a second, without the assent of those to whom he had first plighted his faith, and by whom he had, upon the condition of keeping that faith, been admitted to a place in the Ministry? upon himself! But from the man himself, and Or take another case. If A owes B a sum of money, can be release himself from the obligation of paying, by an oath not to discharge his debts? "Certainly not," every man of common sense and common honesty will reply : "Such an oath would more properly be called a perjury than gislation since 1843: showing that the principle, an oath." Precisely in the same spirit did the Third education of their own children, has always been Council of Lateran reply to these refractory members of certain Ecclesiastical Chapters, who claimed the right to set at naught the ancient discipline of the Church, upon the plea that they had bound themselves by oath to do so. "No." in substance, said the Fathers of the Council: " this you cannot do, for you are bound, as ecclesiastics, to contorm your conduct to the injunctions of the Church. Your oaths therefore not to do so, are rather to be considered perjuries than oaths." Here we must pause for this week. We have, we think, shown to the satisfaction of every reasonable and impartial person, that the Third Council of Lateran did not teach the doctrine that "no faith is to be kept with heretics." In our next, we shall endeavour to show that neither the Fourth Council of Lateran, nor the Council of Constance, ever taught any such doctrine-or gave any good grounds for the slanders of our enemies.

Chapters because such oaths were by their his moral sense so thoroughly corrupted, that he and we have never met with one, who would not very nature illegal. The following is a faithful lis unable to perceive the infamy of the position have expressed precisely the same opinion as to which he now occupies before the public-should the moral consequences of that promiscuous herdbe permitted and encouraged to insult and vilify his fellow-citizens who have presumed to remonstrate against his evil doings-and that these insults and libels should be printed and circulated at the public expense-is an outrage upon decency and common sense, for which we can find no terms of condemnation too strong. Yet is there one consolation-one lump of sugar in the bitter cup presented to our lips. If to be reproved by bonest men is painful, to be made the subject of abuse by such a one as the Rev. Mr. Ryerson, must be deemed an honor. In this sense, we thank the Rev. Methodist Superintendent for his severe strictures upon the conduct of our Catholic Hierarchy; for such strictures are, we are sure, the only compliments that they would ever condescend to accept at his hands.

The Report before us is divided into two Rev. Mr. Ryerson, of the Rev. Mr. Ryerson's conduct on the Separate School question ; toge-Church for inculcating amongst their flocks the pernicious doctrine, that parents are morally reson-for the education of their children. The second part consists of an elaborate vindication of the profits made by the Rev. Mr. Ryerson out of the Book business; and of an indignant rebuke to those evil minded persons---editors, toy makers and others-who have presumed to insinuate their suspicions as to the propriety of Government officials speculating with the public funds. Lastly we have a very amusing, if not very convincing defence of "State-Schoolism" in general : the whole highly seasoned, as is usual with all dishes cooked by the Rev. Mr. Ryer son, with self-praises, and eulogies upon the Mr. Ryerson. Indeed, the impression with of our readers :-which an unsophisticated and easily impressible person would rise from the perusal of one of the "Reports" from the Education Office of Toronto, would be, that the Rev. Mr. Ryerson was the last and crowning work of the Creative Power; and that, with the exception of the "Great Twalmley," inventor of the patent smoothing-iron, the human race has produced no such bright and consummate flower, no such benefactor of his species, as the Rev. Mr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education for Canada West. What a speculation, what a stroke of business it would be, to be sure, if one could only buy the reverend man at his real value, and sell him again at the price he sets

his rare excellencies, let us turn it the "Report" itself, and its valuable contents. The first part, occupying about nine pages, gives us the history of the Separate School Leor right of Catholics, to have control over the recognised, in theory, by the State ; though unfortunately it has never been reduced to practise. For, as the Chief Superintendent conclusively shows, except in one or two of the large cities of Upper Canada, the Separate School Law is practically inoperative ; and thence he concludes to the policy of still allowing it to remain on the Statute Book, as thereby Protestants will have the credit of their liberality towards their Catholic fellow-citizens, without being obliged to practise that very inconvenient virtue. In proof of the practical worthlessness of the Separate School Law, as at present existing, the "Report" cites the the following journed to the Globe office, and the remainder to facts :----

ing together of the sexes of the age of puberty, and under male control, which obtains in the Upper Canada "common" schools; and this we know, that amongst the thousands of Protestant parents with whom we have had the happiness of holding familiar intercourse, there was not one father or mother, who would not ten thousand times rather have followed his or her daughter to the grave, than have allowed her to set foot in a school where she would have had to associate with boys of from fourteen to fifteen years of age, and under the control of a male teacher. Yes! we say it advisedly --- and we are sure that in his inmost heart there is not a Protestant parent who will venture to question the truth of our assertion-that the promiscuous herding together of the youth of both sexes, after a certain age, in one common school, and under the charge

parts. The first containing a justification by the of male teachers, cannot but be fatal to the modesty and purity of the pupils; of whom, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred-the males will ther with a smart attack upon the Prelates of the | grow up profligates, and the females prostitutes. This may seem a hard saying; but we insist that no language can be too strong, or indeed strong sponsible to God -- and not to the Rev. Mr. Ryer- | enough, wherein to denounce the beastly intermingling of the sexes that has been proved to obtain in the "common" schools of Upper Cana-

We find also in this portion of the "Report" a very neatly turned compliment from the Methodist Superintendent, to the Catholic supporters of the present Ministry which has positively refused to do justice to the Catholics of Upper Canada. This compliment, it must be admitted, our Cartiers, Alleyns, and Lorangers have richly deserved; and as it is well that Catholics should know how, and for what services, these men are complimented by the bitterest enemies of their zeal, and valuable services of the aforesaid Rev. Church, we transcribe the passage for the benefit

> "The ecclesiastical mandates and efforts to enlist a Lower Canada crusade against the educational institutions of Upper Canada have been practically repudiated by the enlightened Legislators of Lower Canada-p. 17.

We ask for, because we could find, no better vindication of our hostile attitude towards certain " enlightened legislators of Lower Canada," than is contained in the above sentence. We have opposed those "enlightened legislators" because they have invariably, for the last two or three years, arrayed themselves in opposition to the Church of which they hypocritically call themselves the children ; and because they have practically repudiated her teachings, and defied her Pastors. The very fact, we say, that these men have been found worthy of receiving the compliments of the Rev. Mr. Ryerson for their conduct on the School Question, is a conclusive proof that they have no right to the confidence, respect, or support of the honest Catholic. Some other words that we had to say upon the contents of this Report, we must defer until next

weck.

MR. FERGUSON'S CONCERT.-We had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Ferguson's admirable, performance on Tuesday evening, and were much pleased to see the Mechanics' Hall crowded on the occasion. Mr. Ferguson and his pipes were both in good tone, and we have never heard them discourse more excellent music-Mr. Ferguson. certainly, renders the world-famous music of Ireland with taste and feeling, and we do not wonder that . he every where, and always, attracts numerous audiences. The Irish Union Harmonic Pipes is an improvement on the ancient bagpipes, and pibroch. It is an instrument of great power and sweetness, and in the hands of Mr. Ferguson, is almost equal in its effects, to the fabled lyre of Orpheus. In the course of the evening, Mr. Ferguson sang several songs, chiefly comic, which were received with unbounded applause. He has certainly a rich fund of comic humor.

At the request of many persons, Mr. Ferguson will give another entertainment on Monday evening next, at the Mechanics' Hall, which will positively be his last appearance here this season.

The Toronto Mirror asserts that a copy of a document containing the protest of twenty-three members of the Toronto Young Men's St. Patrick's Association, and "signed by Mr. John Wright, one of the Secretaries of the Society," was sent to the office of the TRUE WITNESS .----If such a document were ever sent, which we very much doubt, all we can say is-1st-that it never reached us.

CARD OF THANKS.

The Committee of the St. Patrick's Society have much pleasure in announcing that the nett proceeds of their late Pic-Nic, at Gilbault's gardens - which had for its object the creating of a fund towards the erection of a St. Patrick's Hallreach the unprecedented amount of Five Hundred and Twenty-Three Dollars, and thirty cents.

In taking this opportunity of returning their most sincere thanks to the members, and all others present on the occasion, for the generous manner in which they seconded their exertions, the Committee cannot but congratulate the Society on this unequivocal proof of its popularity, as evinced by the above gratifying results.

We would invite attention to Mr. Troy's exhibition at Bonaventure Hall, of Paintings of the Holy Land, as well worth a visit, both on account of the historical associations, and of their artistic merit.

ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH .- On Sunday evening, the 4th inst., a most respectable, and numerously attended meeting, was held in the St. Patrick's Hall of this City, to take into considera-tion the reply of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal to a deputation appointed at a previous meeting to wait upon him, with a request for permission to build a church for the special use of the Irish Catholic residents in the Quebec suburbs, and for taking such other steps as to the meeting might seem expedient. Mr. H. Kavanagh was called to the Chair; and having delivered a few remarks in explanation of the objects of the meeting, the following letter from His Lordship of Montreal, in reply to the proceedings of the preceding meeting was read by Mr. Fogarty :-

"Montreal, 19th June, 1858. "MR. PRESIDENT,-In reply to the Recolutions adopted at your meeting of the 3rd of June, and sub-mitted to the Bishop of Montreal on the 13th inst. by a deputation of forty-five of its members, I am directed by His Lordship to inform you that by roason of certain engagements entered into before there was any idea of building the church in contemplation, in the Quebec suburbs—engagements, which it is im-possible for him not to fulfil—he cannot now allow the erection of any other church in that Ward ; His Lordship in other respects deeming such a church altogether unnecessary, as St. Bridget's Chapel is quite sufficient for the service of the Irish population of that part of the city. "His Lordship requests you to have the kindness to give communication of this letter to the gentlemen forming your Committee, and the Deputation that came to wait on him.

And now for the particular instances adduced by the Christian Guardian. He says :---

1. "The Third Lateran Council, which was held at Rome under the Pontificate of Alexander III., and which was convened in the year 1179, and which all Papists admit to be infallible, decreed in its sizteenth canon that ' Oaths made against the interest and beneft of the Church, are not so much to be considered as on the as perjurice."

Now even divorced as the above words are from their context, they do not sustain our adversary's proposition that one of the " dogmas" of the Church is " that no faith is to be kept with heretics." The utmost that can be concluded from them is, that the Church teaches that engagements made to the prejudice of the Catholic Church are not binding; because no one has the right to bind himself to do that which is wrong ; and it is wrong to do anything prejudicial to the interests of the Church by Christ established.

But the Christian Guardian does not quote correctly, for a garbled or mutilated extract is not a fair quotation. We will, therefore, at the risk of being tedious, show under what circumstances the Canon from which he quotes was passed-to whom it was addressed-what particular abuse it was intended to rectify-and in what sense the words cited by the Christian Guardian are to be understood.

A practise, or rather abuse, had grown up amongst certain ecclesiastics, of disobeying the positive injunctions of the Church, upon the plea that they had bound themselves to do so by an | rality. oath. The Council, therefore, decreed that, notwithstanding such oaths, the laws and customs

SPECIAL REPORT ON THE SEPARATE SCHOOL PROVISIONS OF THE SCHOOL LAW OF UP-PER CANADA; and the Measures which have been adopted to Supply the School Sections and Municipalities, with School Text Books. Apparatus, and Libraries." By the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada. Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly-1858.

That a man who stands before the country in the odions light of a peculator, whose frauds upon the public purse have been established by a lengthened examination before a Committee of the Legislative Assembly, and whose falshoods and prevarications have been the subject of the indignant comments of the entire press of Canada, without distinction of creed or party-should be allowed to retain the influential situation held by flogging their female pupils of fourteen or fifteen the Rev. Mr. Ryerson, and permitted to control the education of the rising generation of Upper Canada, is in all conscience bad enough: it is a disgrace to our age and country, and a standing protest against our vaunted civilisation and mo-

hands polluted with ill-gotten wealth-with a expressed, we see nothing to retract, nothing to of the Church were to be obeyed by the several heart so lost to all feeling of shame, and with modify. We have lived much with Protestants, nada, the person of Queen Victoria.

"Separate Schools, of which there are 108 out of 3,742 Common Schools, exist in only 64 out of 400 municipalities in Upper Canada, and exist mostly in city, town, and village municipalities."-p. 18.

Seeing then that the Separate School Law is inoperative, and, in so far as the overwhelming majortiy of the Catholic population are concerned, is not worth the parchment it is written upon, the Rev. Mr. Ryerson thinks-

"That the reasons for allowing the Separate School provisions of the law to remain on the Statute Book are stronger now than in past years."-Ib. Besides the justification of his own conduct, the Rev. Mr. Ryerson favors us in this part of his " Report," with a fierce onslaught on those Popish ecclesiastics who have pointed out to their flocks the dangers of mixed schools, and insisted upon the duty of Catholic parents to " use their electoral power in bchalf of Separate Schools ;" and on those Popish editors who have dared to assert that schools in which-as in the "common" schools of Upper Canada-pupils of both sexes of the age of puberty herd promiscuously together, and under the exclusive control of male teachers, who claim and exercise the privilege of years of age-are, and must be, little better than

State maintained brothels, and as such, inevitably ruinous to the morals of all connected with them; to the morals of the male teacher who of the boys, the witnesses of the beastly opera-But that this man of seared conscience-with tion. In this opinion, which we have repeatedly

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Still the session continues to drag its slow length along, and with a perseverance, worthy of a better cause, honorable members continue to pocket their wages of \$6 per diem at the expense of the public. Evidently the first step towards facilitating the progress of business, and putting a stop to the almost interminable twaddle of members, would be to cut off their allowance; or at all events to give them a fixed sum for the Session, whether long or short.

The proceedings in the Legislative Council during the past week have, as usual, been decorous, but void of interest. In the other House a disgraceful scene occurred upon the breaking up of a rowdy meeting-a portion of which adthe steps of the Legislative Assembly; where

they were harangued by an honorable member. and from whence they treated the house to a choice selection of airs, including "See the Conquering Hero" and the " Rogue's March." As the dulcet strains of the latter highly appropriate air burst upon their ears, the Attorney Generals for both sections of the Province are said to have betrayed deep emotion.

On Monday the Bill to incorporate Knox's College was read a third time, and passed, Mr. G. Brown being amongst its warmest supporters ; though when it is a question to incorporate a Catholic institution that consistent personage never misses the occasion of inveighing bitterly against all acts of incorporation. The Bill for Representation by Population was then discussed ; and or restriction." Carried unanimously. after an animated debate, M. Cauchon's amendment that it be read a second time that day six months was carried by a majority of 64 to 42.

the rain which fell in torrents throughout the quested to confirm to our countrymen in the East day, and we trust to the prudent counsels of end of the City, the sole use of the chapel in the Broday, and we trust to the prudent counsels of their leaders, the Orangemen of Montreal abstained this year from all offensive demonstrations. The day passed off peaceably ; nor have we heard of a single case of outrage committed either upon Popish Priest, or Romish Sister of Charity by the gallant "Scarlet Brethren." Unfortunately in Upper Canada things have not gone off so quietly : and at Toronto, where the Hon. J. Macdonald's "Dear Brothers" turned to ours, still he could have but the best intentions .-out in great force, shots were fired, two men The speaker also took occasion to compliment Mr. were wounded, and the military had to be called Kavanagh for the manner in which he had expressed flogs-of the white girls therein flogged,-and out. It seems too that the rowdies had the insolence to parade before the Government House ; though this time, they did not make any attempt to obtain an official sanction from its inmate, who disgraces and misrepresents amongst us in Ca-

"I have the honor to be, Sir, "Your most obedient servant, "J. O. PARE, Cor. Sec.

"Henry Kavanagh, Esq., Montreal." The following Resolutions were then proposed and carried .--

Proposed by Captain M'Grath, and seconded by Mr. E. Coyle :--"Resolved-That this meeting, composed of sub-

scribers from the different quarters of the city, and others interested in the erection of a church in the St. Mary's Ward, to be dedicated to St. Bridget, has learned with the greatest regret that His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal has decided that he cannot allow any other church to be built at present in that locality." Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Healy, and seconded by Mr. Butler :---

" That we cannot lose sight of the necessity which exists of having a church in the Quebec suburbs of this city, where Catholics, speaking the English language, can hear Mass and instructions undisturbed —have Vespers—their children properly catechised -and where private and associated dovotions may be attended to in the afternoon, without interruption

Proposed by Mr. J. Patton, and seconded by Mr. T. Smith :---

"Resolved-That a deputation, consisting of the same gentlemen who lately waited on the Bishop on the same subject, do call again upon His Lordship to express the sense of this meeting; and if his recent THE TWELFTH IN MONTREAL .-- Owing to decision cannot be altered, that His Lordship be rethers' School ; and that it be respectfully, but firmly, represented that less cannot be expected to give satisfaction." Carried unanimously.

B. Devlin, Esq., being called for, came forward, and, in his usual eloquent style, expressed his concurrence in the proceedings generally; paid a just tribute of praise to the exalted piety and excellence of our Bishop; and urged the propriety of acting with the greatest respect in our intercourse with him, as though His Lordship's views in this matter ran in opposition -on the part of the Deputation at the Palace-the sentiments of the previous meeting.

Mr. Kavanagh being requested to vacate the Chair, and Mr. M'Cormick being called thereto, a vote of thanks-proposed by Mr. Derlin, and seconded by Captain M'Grath-to Mr. Kavanagh for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair, was carried, and the meeting adjourned.