## Che Trut Olititicss:

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,





YONTREAL, FRIDAT, NOV. 29,1861 TO OUR READERS.
Mr. Gillies of the True Wriviss ofice, is now on a collecting and canvassing tour througl
Canada West. He has full authority to receire all monies due to this oifee, to gire receip:s, and 10 make sucl orrangenents as he shall treem
nost conrenient. We would respect fully bespeak for lima a good receptien frota our uumerous, delmquyent suberibers.

NEWS OF TEE WEBK.
The enormous armawents of France hare long excited not only the anxiety, but the wonder of
Europe. Whits they were a standing menace 10 other and paciically disposed counrries, they
seemed to the stat tesman to offer a financial pheenonenon; and men asked one another "hoow does Louis Napioleon contrive to :ary for all
tiuse Llings? ?" This question has now been waswered, and in a manner which will tend to allay both the alarm and the surprise of the
world. The costly armanments of France hare not been paid for ; and hare been bitherto maitin-
lained by the oldd-asklioned expedient of contracting debt, to an amount which the fininnees

 Serling, equivalent to an entire year's revenue; b'me is so greatls stakrn, that it is nollikely that ipiplalsts sill deein $n$ a safe speculation to vest
hieir mouny in the new loans which have been ponken of as one of the means to be aclopted ar rennring order in the Erench linansete.-
Inder these crrcumstances the Emperor will find himetf compipelled to reduce his military and arits, and pecuniary capabilties of hus sabjects, uad this systen of retrenchment a ppears to be hat which the Erencia ruler has determined to
dopt. He has calleù in M. Fould to the Cabinet, a, Mini-ltr of linancts; and as the latser
is well known to bave been a arerse to the tate may be presumed that a pacific policy bas been also determinet upon, and that the of the Rline has been indefinitely posiponed. There is besides, so it is hiated, much discontent Gorernment ; and under tbese circumstances, these financial, polutical and dynastic embarrassments, Louis Napoleon will be cautious how be prorokes hostilties with Austria, or encourages
in Italy a policy which must, if pursued, ineritbif involfe France in war with the Germanic Powers.
From Italy the tidings are most encouraging. Ererywhere, in the North as in the Soult, twere
is springing up a general and intense disgust aganst the rule of Piedmont. In the Kingdom Naples it is not only amongst the partisans of Francis II. Luat this feeling displays atself; for thousands who were by no means friendly to te Bourbon dynasty are actively bostile as wards the intrusive Governinent of Victor Emmaouet. Their national pride is hurt by the
reatment that they lare received from the Piedinontese inraders; they feel that their country bas been dealt will, and is still ruied, like a conquered Protince; and even the entreme the transfer of the Seat of Govermment from Naples to Turin. In the North, the same deeans to take up arms agnunst the Convention
are at wrork, and with similar results. The peoe fud the conscription, to which Piedmoit is oblized to have resouree in order to keep on and have no udea of tamely submulting to being dragyed from home to furaish food for powder, and orereinn woim the majority of laaliays look upon as an "aluen" in blood. To this chase co ritallou against the intrusive Government of og in the embariassed stute of the finances, the greally increased presure of taxalion audit:
 alichanges a remedy for their brokei fortunes

From one end of the Peninsula oto the other,
and atross the stiaits foom the siand of Sicily, and atross tle staits fom the siand ot Sicily, the outcry against the rule of victor Emmanuel
rises up, to heapen ; and now that Cavour has

 interm
ters an
The
The

 and is said to have brougit news of the recep-
tion in England of the Eidings of the capture of
Stidell and Masn by he Noritherners, in conseguine of of which a British filiate lad limme-
dateny teen despatched to the United States.
This is very doubtfil, however, and up to the This is very doubtfil, bowever, and up to the
time of our going to press, the report had not
been confirmed.

## ToR

 very instructire and carefully compiled doc ument published by order of the Prorincial Gorern-ment. II contains valuable and ample details espectug our gaols, penitentaries, reforma tories and lunatic asylums, and reflects much
credit upon the Inspectors and other offciazs by credit upon the Inspectors
whom it has been prepared.

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The question of secondary punisiments is one of the most difficult, and at the sane tune the most important, with which the Statesman of the
XIX. century has to deal. That it has, bithero, been thoroughly exhausted, is more than any one who is moderately conversant with gaol
statisters, or who has made soctal pathology his study, will pretend ; but the publication of carefully prepared statistecs will furnish us with facts, from which oy means of a cautious generalisa loy answer to the great question, daily toremg itself more inportunately upon the attention of ociety -" What shall we do with our crimnals,
whom we cannot hang, and whon we cannot let nose upon the worid?" In the meantime we we have not solved the probleun satisfactority as yet, we have adopted the reyy worst systen whecondary punishments concervable ; one minimum of good gualities; which without at the same tinue physically and morally injuri ous to the criminal, and burdensome to society. If the great, indeed onc, abject of the clvil by example, then must it be admuted that the system of long protracted imprisoniment, here in vogue, has been most cunningly contrived, and that it is most admirably admanistered, so as to diefeat the sole legi
Our prisons are threefold. They may classed as simply places. of detention-as re formatories-and as peniteatiaries or places ropose to deal ; and the staristics furnished by the Report before ns with reference to those Penitentaries are interestiag and instructive.-
Cluey furaish us above all with an infallible test for trying the comparative uorality of Upper and Lower Canada, and of the Catholic, and Pro-
testant elements of our mixed community; and it is to the facts-facts which cannot be gan-sayed-relative to the comparative merts of Catholicity and Protestantism in promoting the that we would esperially direct the attention

Nothung can be more unjust and more illogt cal than, from a comparison of the criminal sta ferent social, material, aud political condtions, to attempt to deduce conclusions as to the comparatire morality of the communties themselves, respective religious systems. In a badiy gorerned community, in one esprecially where the people are divided into classes, of which one
stands to the otber in the relation of conqueror stands to the nther in the relation of conqueror
to conque red-where, in consequence, class is arrayed against class-and where in addition such fruitul causes of disserision there exist be-
sides, unlupathies of race and antipathies of creed, we may naturally expect that deeds of violence shall be rife; that blood shall be repreatelly and
on sligit provocation shed; that outrages, called "agrarian," in Ireland, or "brigandage" "s in the Kung Jom of Naples-and which in reality are but the revolt of the oppressed against the appressor-shall swell the crimual statistics.--
Tlese are crimes, in short, whech are the direct
. These are crimps, in short, whech are the direct
alinost iaevitable consequences of certain soctal and pollical antecedents, and whicli will rary as
athe political andecedents themselies. Giren, for the polical antecedents themsetres. Giren, for
instance, a state of society such as that which
abtund and sial 10 a coniderable degree obobtained, and stil to a considerable degree ob-
taiis, in 1 Ireland; ; under whicl the legal owners; tains, in lreland; under which the legal owners;
and the actual, culitiators of the soil, are to one nother aliens tu language, in blood, and in religion, and you shall find agrarian crine, or rioevitable cousequence. Given a political regime which conpels'a a :ulajority of one religous persuasion to suypori the" elirgi, and to buld the
temples of a uiu orty of another and coniradti-
 tences aganst the property and the persons of Pable of the number of "Convicts Received in the
the infusive mionity. Scotch Protestants or Provinctal Penitentiary, from " 1856 to 1860, the intursive mibority, Scotch Protestants or
Western Whigs, in the days of the last Stuarts sloped ins hitile nercy towards the minister forced upon thein by Clarerlouse and lis dra goons, as did the Irish Catholic peassant of a
quarter of a century back, to the Protestant quarter of a century back, to the Protesta
tuthe collectors, and otber in name of the law, and the Gospel according t signed him, his wife, and little ones to thie long protracted agones of famine. Irisla crine, in so concerned, has been, and still is in a great mea sure, the resulf of these abnormal social and political conditions, imposed : upon the Irish by an alten Protestant Legislature. As chese coa
ditions have beea modified, Irish crime has diminished both in quantity and in intensity. statistics of [relind, the rictim of the above mentioned monstrous or abnorinal social and political condtuons, with the crumnal statistics of Great Brutan, where no such conditoons exist or exist only under a modified, and very mitigat fluences of the respective religious systems o he above-named conntries, let us, as is both just ard logieal, direct our attention the criminality of Catholic Lo:ser Canada, with that of Protestant Upper Canata ; let us
question the Records of our Jals and peaiten question the Records of our Juls and Penitenbrguous and infalible tones, an answer to
 lestantism the nore favorable on the growth of this mode of procedure, 10 this test, to thest for it is liis boast that his section of the Pronuce is more health, and better educated than long. If there be any material advantages on Anglo-Sason and Protestant portion of our mixet population; and if statistics show any of the other or Catholic section, and to the ad rantage of the latter, that dilfereace inust be owing exclusisely to the moral and religiou superiority of Popers; - since in all otler re-
spects we must yield the patm to Protestau Upper Canada, whose citizens, if there be an irtue in material progress, would also be re narkable for their greater integrity, sobriety chastity, and their regard for law. ng over the leates of the Report of the Prison Inspectors, is the enormous, but constant dis parity betwist the criminal records of Upper
and Lower Canada-of the Catiolic and Protestunt sections of our mixed community, re-
spectively. The following figures are more eloquent than words; and arithmetic furnslies us with argument which no amount of declamation r sophistry can destroy. We will begin witb
the Report upon the "Penal Instiutions" of the ibe Report upon the "Penal Instifutions" of the Of these Penal Institutions lie ebiel is the Kingston Penitentiary, which is the common
semer, or receptacle of the moral guilt of both ections of the Province. Now with respect to this instutution, we find that on the 31st of $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{t}}$ cenber last, the Protestant convicis therein confined were to the Catholic convicts in the
ratio of more than two to one-the numbers be-

## Protestant.

Cathole.
254
During the course of the year 1860
bundred and fifty-five consicts in all, had been srack of he roll of the inmates of the Penitenransferred to Reformatories or to Lupatic Asy luns, but the majority had been discharged, in rirtue either of a parvon, or of the expiration of bus got rud of during the year, there were Protestant.
161
Catbolic.
Ohe
These figures are conclusive as to the morality Canada, are pory nearly equal. We will now ramine in
riminality
There were, on the 31 st December last, 78 Upin the Penitentiary ; of whom, -
Opper or Protostant Canads furnighed
Lower or Popista Cunnda
Have we not then abundant reasou to say that
Haterer may be the case in the Legislative Asstmbly, Upper Canadu has fully ity fair shar We should add hat according to the Ofria Report, " lue districts of Gaspe, Katoouraska, reaty 00000 ould ba aislued a singtio convict to the Penter $13 .{ }^{-1}$ single convict to the Pententiary! this disparity belwixt the erimiaality (h)

Th other words, during a series of years, ProLestant Upper Canada has upon thie average firnished annually upwards of Two Hundred con-
icts to the Provincial Penitentiary-Col ower Cane acts, furnished by oficial statistics, require

Another very important or significant fact mplied in the returas of the number of prisoners rom Upper and Lower Canada, respectirely un群oing a irst imprisonment. Of these tier

Here then we have a series Total $\frac{1,861}{6,045}$ tabl mon rime; and that the preponderance of serious er Canad er section of the Province. For this phenomention there must be a cause. That cause cannol b round in the different poltitical conditons of the difierence betwixt them. Neither can it tho lound on auy unfortumate material or plissical condition to which Upper Canada is exclusivel subject-for in this respect the advautage is on or sectop of the Provise whit enjoys a milder climate, and can boast of flosess a more ferthe soil han have falien to the Lower Canada. But if neilher in the mate no in the politeal conditions of Upper Ca minality $f$ f boked for elsewhere; and amonost its cansen' a rigious condtions must we expect to find the ans Canada, which oficial statistios fope of Lower Canada, which tater are for the most part Catholes-the fo mer Protestants; aod to the supernatural influance of Catbolicily or Popery upon its, profes re French Canad naver the Anglo-Saxo must we altribate the comparative imanuity Hoin crime which distinguishes the former, and characterises the other. That hiis hypotiesis well-founded we may feel certaiia from wo cont dian as to tone-blat whell the Frencla Cana Lines to the United States, tirnoss of hims Poper he becomes one of the most disyusting and the praved specimens of humanity wiib which histor aud modern researches hare, as yet, made us ac corst features and rices of thagge lism he has adopted. He spits more than an
 oarse and repulsire in his person, manners, and anguage, than are those whom it is his ambilion tritate, and for whom it is his pride to be mi aren. This shows that it is not to any natural Popish French Canadian owes that general banity, that politeness, suarity of manner, purity of morals, and decorvon of language and demeatamongst all the races on the Continent of Ane $\stackrel{+}{\text { rica. }}$
A second consideration is this-That the same difference which statistics reveat as obtaning
betwixt Upper Canadian add Lower Candadan crimiaality, obtaius also betwist the criminatity Catholics and that of Protetants ; the tilter er of convicts sentensed to the I'enilentiary scondmg, therefore, to every rule of sound in-
 wixt the respective amounts of their eontribu-
Loos to the great receptacle of Canatian crime mons to the great

A Cherring Prospect - Overihow of the Christian Superstition.-We cops froin The European correspondent of the Monireal
Herald of the 16 th ult:-
A mong the i" pigns of the tines nobl interse-


We do not contest the trull of the Herilld's
premises, nor witl pe atiempt o 1 inyung 'the
palidity of his, cone iss ons. There is laking

