## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE—SEPTEMBER 12, 1862.

## The True Mitness.

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## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 12, 1862.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK,

THE chief items of Europeans news, brought by the last steamer, may be briefly summed up .--Pursuing his mad career, Garibaldi, with a band of brigands, effected a landing on the Calabrian coast. Here the fillibuster was encountered by the Sardinian troops; and after a short, but sharp encounter was wounded, and made prisoner. He has since been packed off to Spezzia.

What will Victor Emmanuel do with him? is now the question. The receiver of stolen goods can hardly presume to proceed to extremities against the thief to whom he is under obligations for the goods of his neighbors. All the world would cry out against the ingratitude of Victor Emmanuel were he to enforce the law against Garibaldi, and to treat him as he treats the adherents of the King of Naples, whom the fortune of war consigns to the ruthless hands of his generals. And yet if he pardon Garibaldi, it is not easy to see how Sardinian severities towards Neapolitan royalists can be logically justified. If the latter, when taken in arms against the Sardinian government, are properly put to death, why should a different fate be reserved for Garibaldi, who also has been captured in arms against the same government? Victor Emmanuel finds himself in a most difficult posttion, and some very pleasant complications may be expected to grow out of the recent extraordinary events.

In the neantime we are happy to learn that the health of the Sovereign Pontiff is excellent, that he still displays an unwavering determination to uphold, his rights as an independent Prince, and the rights of the Church; and that the ruler of France,-in so far as the words and acts of Louis Napoleon may be accepted as an index of rate Schools must be refused, or an application his future intentions - is still resolved to protect Plus IX. against the revolutionists. Perhaps the capture of the great leader of the Italian brig- nilists favorable to State Schoolism. ands may present to Louis Napoleon means for It must be admitted that their fears are well a solution of the Italian question in a manner grounded, and that the movement in favor of talked of scheme for establishing either a Murat first, Methodists and Presbyterians next, will naor a Plon-Plon dynasty in the South of the turally insist upon being placed on a footing of Peninsula may perhaps be advanced a step by the equality, in the matter of schools, with Catholics, late failure of the Mazzinian party, of which it and no valid reason can be urged why their deis well understood that Garibaldi was only the mands should be refused. What we claim for tool.

pursue their victorious career. A large force sections of the Province will lend their aid to exhas invaded Maryland where they have been tort from the Legislature a full and prompt comenthusiastically received by the population, by pliance with the demands of their fellow-subjects whom they are looked upon as their deliverers from the bated Yankee yoke. Nor is this all; for it seems that a detachment of the Confederate army has entered Pennsylvania, apparently with the object of destroying the Northern Central railroad. The Federal army is represented as much disorganised by its late defeats; Pope has been superseded and replaced by General McClellan, who in spite of all his failures, is still schools to which he, in the exercise of his absoa general favorite; McDowell is under arrest, it lute parental authority, does not see fit to send is said on a charge of treason, and confusion and his children. As we have always insisted, it is not discord seems to prevail in the Northern camp. The long threatened conscription has been abandoned, on the pretence that the quota of troops has been furnished by the several Stateswhich everybody knows to be false; but really because it was apprehended, with good reason, that in the present state of public sentiment in the North, such an extreme measure as conscription could not be resorted to, without provoking real question at issue, and carefully conceal from resistance from the people. In the meantime, the most respectable and influential members of the Northern press are protesting loudly and emphatically against the arbitrary arrests and imprisonments of American citizens, on the mere warrant of a government official, and without legal process of any kind. This would seem to indicate that the "reign of terror" is drawing to a close; and that in consequence the more intelligent section of the people are becoming wearied and disgusted with the bloody war which the folly, and worse than folly, of their rulers has imposed upon them.

HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF TORONTO .-The Right Rev. Dr. Lynch Bishop of Toronto has returned from Rome, and received an en-

of the Cathedral. Here an Address, of which we subjoin a copy, was presented to His Lordship in the name of the Hibernian Benevolent Society, by its President, Michael Murphy,

May it please your Lordship,—We, the members of the Toronto Hibernian Benevolent Society, respectfully congratulate your Lordship on your safe return to your diocese, renewed in health and strength. We humbly trust and heg to tender to your Lordship a cordial and most heartfelt welcome to the bosom of your faithful and devoted flock.

It was with much sorrow, previous to your Lord ship's departure for the eternal city, that we noticed your Lordship's failing health, which needed quiet and repose, rather than the fatigue and excitement of a long and perilous journey; yet, at the call of our most Holy Father, Pope Pius the Ninth, that he might be surrounded and assisted, in the canonization of the Japanese martyrs, by the princes and dignaturies of the Church throughout the world, your Lordship besitated not, but proceeded at once to lay the homage of yourself and flock at the feet of the Sovereign Pontiff.

It was with feelings of the liveliest interest that we watched the progress of events at Rome. There participating and officiating in the great and glori-ous ceremonies of canonization, was the Holy Father surrounded by the lights and pillars of the Church; and as we read the long and brilliant array of names (some of them from the remotest parts of the earth) we felt truly grateful to Almighty God, that we too were represented in the person of our venerated and

Your Lordship's visit to our native land has, we humbly hope, been both beneficial and agreeable. Next to the Church, the love of country holds a place in the breast of the expatriated Celt; and it was with unfergned pleasure that we learned of your Lordship's short sojourn in beautiful but unfortunate Ire-

In conclusion, we beg to assure your Lordship of our unalterable attachment and devotion to the Church, and of the love and veneration which we entertain towards its Episcopal Head in this diocese and that your Lordship may long be spared to administer the arduous and important duties pertaining to your exalted station, is the earnest prayer of your Lordship's dutiful children, the members of the Hibernian Benevolent Society.

(Signed,) MICHAEL MURPHY,

An Address was then presented by C. Robertson, Esq., in the name of the congregation of the Cathedral, to both of which His Lordship replied in suitable terms. He then entered the Cathedral, and gave to the assembled multitude the Papal Benediction, after which the procession dispersed. His Lordship is in excellent health

THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM .- From all parts of the Upper Province arises a cry of distress, a wail, a shriek as it were of despair, over the impending doom of State-Schoolism;for it seems that, by their Synod lately held in Toronto, our Anglican fellow-citizens have demanded as a right, that to them as well as to Catholics be accorded a Separate School System. If this demand be persisted in, it cannot be refused; and of two things one-either Sepaaccorded, to all denominations. Great therefore is the outery upon the occasion, amongst the jour-

favorable to Imperial policy: and the long Freedom of Education is spreading. Anglicans ourselves, we should ever be prepared to accord In the United States the Southerners still to others; and we hope that Catholics in both of all denominations.

We would go beyond this even, and would carry the principle of Separate Schools still further Not only do we admit the right of Anglicans, as well as Catholics, to such schools; but we assert the right of every individual parent, no matter what his church or creed, to immunity from al taxation, direct or indirect, for the support of in our religious capacity that we demand Separate Schools, but in our character of parents, responsible to God, and to Him alone, for the education of our children. We cannot tell whether our opponents are too stupid to perceive the difference, or whether they are only too dishonest to allude to it; but certain it is that the Globe. and its fellows studiously keep out of sight the their readers the grounds upon which the advocates of Freedom of Education base their claims. The School Question is not a question, as the Globe impertmently pretends, betwixt the Church and the State, but betwixt the Family and the State. The agitation against State-Schoolism is but the form in which the eternal contest between " Individualism "Land " Communism " manifests itself on this Continent; and the point at issue is-To whom does the education of the child belong? to the individual or to the community? to the State or to the Family? In discussing this question it is not necessary that there should be any allusion, even, to religion, or to Church of any denomination.

We contend that the child belongs to the Family before it Ebelongs to the State; that the thussastic greeting from the Catholics of his claims of the former are anterior and infinitely episcopal city. A large procession met him at superior, to any which the latter can pretend to trative of the moral condition of Upper and the railroad station, and escorted him to the door show; that to the parent, and to him alone, be- Lower Canada, respectively; and of the compa-

longs the right to determine how, by whom, and rative effects of Protestantism and Popery upon with whom his child shall be educated : and that until in due process of law, and by the proved abandonment or dereliction of his duties as a parent, he shall have forfeited also all a parent's rights, no earthly power can claim directly or indirectly to interfere with him in the discharge of his parental obligations. Every man-this is our position-should be father to, clothe, feed, educate, and house, his own children, and see that their bowels are kept in order; and no man should be compelled to be father to, to clothe, feed, educate, and shelter, or bother his brains about the state of the bowels of, any other man's Education."

If however the Catholic parent sees fit to enrust the education of his child to the Catholic Church, or the Anglican parent to send his child to an Anglican diocesan school, these are matters with which no one has the right to interfere; but in opposing State-Schoolism our ostensible object should simply be to rescue the child from the grasp of the State; and as against "Jackin-office" we should content ourselves with asserting; not the claims of the priest-legitunate though these be; but the absolute authority of the parent, which admits of no control, or interference on the part of any human authority.

To the individual parent, and not to the parents of the community in their collective capacity, does it appertain of right to determine everything connected with the education, with the moral, intellectual and physical training of the child. No man with a spark of diguity in his bosom, or the slightest consciousness of the awful responsibilities of a father, would condescend to allow himself to be dictated to in such matters by majorities. Their decision should no doubt be submitted to as a convenient, though purely arbitrary, arrangement in matters affecting merely the political status of the citizen. But the rights of the parent over the child do not accrue from, are not dependent upon that status; they are not the consequences of any political or municipal arrangement, but are held direct from God Himself. They are sacred and inviolable, even as are the rights of Creator over His creatures, and must not therefore be treated as the subjects of political or municipal enactments. No law of man conferred them; no law of man should be permitted in any manner to interfere with, modify or abrogate

ours, and professing that betweet it and the Church there is and should be "no semblance even of connection," is bound, or has the right even, to support schools with the object of therein inculcating the peculiar tenets of any religious denomination; and were the arguments which the Globe and its compeers falsely attribute to us, those on which we rested our case, judgment, according to all the laws of logic, would have to be registered against us. But our opponents know well that it is not upon those grounds that we argue; that it is not our denominational status as Catholics-of which the State can take no cognizance-but our natural and inalienable rights as parents, which the State is bound to respect, that we plead as a conclusive reason why we should not be compelled to pay for the support of schools to which we do not see fit to send our children. The issue thus presented to them our opponents shrink from meeting; they cannot answer, so they therefore content themselves with misre-

Yet should Catholics not lose courage. They form the vanguard, here, as everywhere, of the noble army of soldiers enlisted in the cause of civil and religious freedom, and fighting the battle of personal liberty against a tyrant democracy; and they should ever make it their ambition to approve themselves worthy of their high calling. Many are the foes whom they are called upon to combat; but at the present day, democracy, with its degrading and soul-destroying disregard of individual rights, when opposed to the will of brute majorities-is the enemy against whom, above all others, the soldier of the cross should be most on his guard, and should ever show himself most vigilant, valiant and un-

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c. For the Year

The entire question of Secondary Punishments -their objects, and the methods for attaining those objects-is raised in this Report; and we may be pardoned it we decline at the present from criticising the various views of its authors upon so difficult and so important a question .-Many of the suggestions of the Inspectors, as to details, are highly valuable, and will no doubt receive that attention from the Executive to which they are entitled.

Discarding therefore for the present its theories as to the proper method of dealing with convicted criminals, we gladly avail ourselves of the facts presented by the Report, as strikingly illus-

the lives and conduct of their several votaries. We are often invited by our separated brethren to compare the moral condition of the Popish countries of Southern Europe with that of those which have embraced the principles of the great religious revolution of the XVI. century; and in particular, the moral aspect of Protestant England is contrasted with that of Catholic Ireland. altogether to the disadvantage of the latter, by our Protestant contemporaries. To the principle involved in this mode of controversy, we certainly do not object; for there is no surer test of the merits of any religious system, than that which children. This is what we mean by " Freedom of may be deduced from a careful examination of its effects upon the conduct of those who profess it. But the principle is often misapplied by | the same, and as the physical and political conour contemporaries, because they attribute to religion, that which is the result of political and other disturbing causes, from whose operation Great Britain is at present free. In a country distracted with political revolution, as Italy for instance, crimes of violence such as outrages upon person and property, will-cateris paribus-be more abundant than in a country in the enjoyment of perfect domestic peace. It is not just therefore to compare the moral condition of the latter, with that of a country passing through the fiery ordeal of social or political revolution as a test of the comparative merits of their respective religious systems; and irrrespective of the Catholicity of the one, and of the Protestantism of the other, we can find in the social condition of Ireland, in the peculiar and unhealthy relations existing betwixt the cultivators and the legal owners of its soil, conditions highly favorable to the perpetuation of a system of agrarian outrage, which are entirely absent from England and Scotland, whose soil is owned and cultivated by a homogeneous race; and where landlord and tenant do not stand to one another, as for the most part they do in Ireland, in the relations of conquerors and conquered, of aliens in blood, language, and religion. God forbid that we should appear. even, as if we sought in any degree to extenuate the hideous crime of murder, no matter by whom or under what pretext perpetrated; but we do think that every honest and intelligent person will admit that the comparative merits of Protestantism and Catholicity cannot be fairly tested by a reference to the respective moral conditions of two countries whose political and social conditions are so unlike as are those of Great Britain and Ireland. But most fairly may the moral condition of

ence there be betweet the two-if official statistics show a great and constant preponderance of cruninality in one section of the community, as social and political conditions are alike, it is the necessary inevitable logical deduction from the premises, that the causes of this moral difference, would not urge any objection against this process of reasoning; and no disciple of the Baconian system can deny that any moral difference which criminal statistics may disclose as existing some cause, or moral factor which is in active operation in one section of the Province, but which is not in operation, or in operation with feebler intensity, in the other section.

and of Lower Canada are identical. They differ, however ethnologically and religiously, in that the one is mainly Anglo-Saxon and Protestant -the other French, and Catholic. We will discard the ethnological difference; for we suppose that our contemporary:no one will contend that one race is not naturally as moral as the other-and the only difference which remains is that of religion; and therefore, if moral difference there be betwist the two, as revealed by criminal statistics, difference Homer's Odyssey, and asked Dr. Pennington if be of religion must be its cause, as the sole factor had seen it; he replied that he had not, and imme-

in the duly attested phenomenon. Now there is a very striking and very constant difference between the criminality of the Upper Province, and that of the Lower, as reof serious crime in the Protestant section of the Province, as evidenced by the numbers of convicts in the Provincial Pententiary, is more than as two to one that of the Lower Province; lice. When he was searched at the Station another or in other words, Upper Canada turnishes more than two thirds of the convicts to the common receptacle of crime. The following are the actual numbers of convicts:-

Upper Canada.... 542 Lower Canada..... 232 Total..... 704

This difference, in view of the trifling difference of population betwixt the two sections of the Province may well be called great; it is also constant, for the criminal statistics of all preceding years reveal the same highly signifi- magistrate. He was then asked if he would like a cant phenomenon. Thus for the year ending 31st December 1860, we find the following figures:

CONVICTS IN THE PENITENTIARY. Upper Canada,..... 586 

And again we find by official statistics, that during the five years preceding, or from 1856 to 1860, Upper Canada furnished 1,004 convicts, against 289 from the Lower Province. The moral difference betwixt the two sections, is therefore both "great" and " constant;" and for this great

and constant difference there must be a great and constant cause or factor.

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Nor is this all. During the past year Lower Canada furnished to the Penitentiary 87 convicts, against 134 from the Protestant section of the Province; but of these 87, no less than 69 were furnished by Montreal alone—a district where the Protestant element is greatest. From all other parts of Lower Canada, with its hundreds of thousands, and where the Catholic population is in almost undisputed ascendency, there were sent only 18 convicts. This speaks volumes in favor of what the French Canadian Missionary Society complain most bitterly of as the "baneful influences of Romanism."

These facts or figures show, that in proportion to its population the criminality of Lower Canada is far less than that of the Sister Province; and that therefore, as human nature is everywhere ditions of the latter are as favorable as are those of the former, there must be in constant operation in Lower Canada some great moral influence tending to keep down or repress crime. which is wanting in Upper Canada, or which there operates with much feebler intensity .-Such a great moral influence we find in the Catholicity of the former.

And again, our thesis is confirmed by the religious as well as by the national or sectional statistics before us; for if Protestant Upper Canada furnishes upwards of two thirds of our convicts, we find also that the great majority of these convicts are Protestants. Thus of the 764 inmates of the Penitentiary -there are returned :-Protestants..... 464

Total.. ..... 764

And this difference, great as it is, is also constant, for the same phenomenon repeats itself in all preceding reports. In the year 1860-the reports gave as the numbers of convicts from the entire Province 784; of these there were set down as Protestants 529, against 254 Catholics.

These facts speak for themselves, and we might well leave them to tell their own tale, without a word of comment, were it not that we feel ourselves bound in justice to our French Canadian fellow-subjects, to call attention to their exemplary morality, and immunity from serious crime. With the exception of the district of Montreal - which is overrun by Yankee abortionists, and in which the Protestant element if not actually predominant, yet figures largely, and which is at all events the most Protestant and the least Catholic district in Lower Canada-this section of the Province enlovs an almost total immunity from serious crime. Montreal sends 69 convicts to the Penitentiare : and next in criminality stands Quebec, a seaport with a large annual influx of strangers, and a large Protestant population, which sends 16 convicts: in all, from these two, 85 out of the 87 convicts furnished by the Romish section of the Province in Catholic Lower Canada, be compared with that 1861. In the exclusively Catholic districts crime is of Protestant Upper Canada, with the view of almost entirely unknown; and not even the neigh-We repudiate as thoroughly as does the Globe, thence deducing a test of the comparative merits borhood of the Yankees, with all their contaminatthe assumption that a State constituted as is of their respective religious systems in promoting and corrupting influences, nor yet the artifices ing virtue, and restraining from vice. Neither and proffered bribes of the agents of the French in the physical nor political conditions of the one Canadian Missionary Society, have as yet succan any reason be traced for any excess of ceeded in degrading the Catholics of Lower Cacriminality over the other; and if moral differ- nada to the moral level of the Protestant races by whom they are surrounded.

> THE "COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER" AND THE compared with the other section-then, as their CITY Missionaries .- Our contemporary deserves the thanks of the community-of Catholics as well as of Protestants-for his timely and of this preponderance of criminality, are to be spirited exposure of the agencies employed by found in their respective religious conditions, the City Missionaries, which he truly denounces wherein they are unlike. Mr. Buckle hunself as an insult and an outrage. The facts, as brought to light, and indignantly commented upon by the Commercial Advertiser, are these:

> The City Mission of Montreal, whose operabetwixt Upper and Lower Canada must be ow- tions are conducted by a Mr. John Willet, has ing to some thing wherein also they disagree; to lately employed the services of a Dr. Pennington as lecturer and evangeliser. This Dr. Pennington was a short time ago arraigned before the Police Court at Liverpool on a charge of Now the social and political conditions of Upper | theft; and after a long and patient investigation, the case was clearly established, and the reverend delinquent was sentenced to a month's imprisonment. The following details are furnished by

The facts are these :- Dr. Pennington was examining books in the store of Mr. Stephens at the corner of Preston and Dale streets; while he was doing so Samuel Patterson the salesman, described as a very sharp and intelligent lad, missed a copy of Pope'sdiately after left the shop. The lad suspecting, followed him, and in Peter street saw him put a book in his bosom; he immediately seized him, and charged him with the larceny. The Reverend Doctor offered, if the boy would let him go, he would bring back vealed by the Report before us. The amount the book; and upon his refusing said he was only trying to see if the boy was sharp enough to find him out. The boy insisting on the book and the company of his prisoner, the latter broke from him, and attempted to escape, but was captured by the pobook was found on him, of which he could give no account, and a bookseller in Church street stated his belief that it had been stolen from him that morning, during a visit the Doctor paid him, but there was no mark on it by which he could positively identify it.

The only descuce offered by Dr. Pennington was a general denial, and a lot of travelling certificates. Some friends pleaded for him that he must have taken the book in a fit of abstraction

The magistrate distinctly asked the accused whether he would have the case sent to the Quarter Sessions, or would have it settled before him. Dr. Pennington said he would prefer it settled before the remand in order that he might send for friends to speak as to his character; this too he declined, repeating that he would prefer that the charge should be disposed of there. The magistrate however did remand him for a week, and at the end of that time, found him guilty, and sentenced him to a month's imprisonment.

The case was as clear a one as ever came before a Court of Justice; and the falsehoods and slanders volunteered by Mr. City Missionary Willett have thrown no doubt upon it. We would strongly advise the latter before he again rushes into print to falsify facts, and to allege perjury against witnesses, to take care that a record does not exist which will place himself upon the pillory. This is the second time that he has thrust himself before the public in