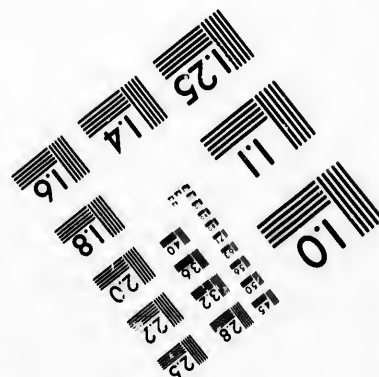
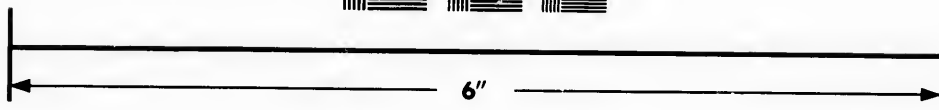
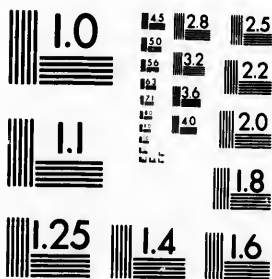


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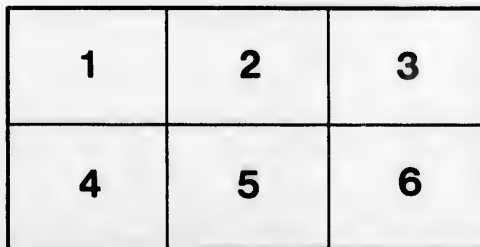
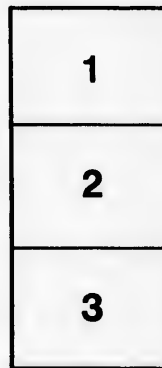
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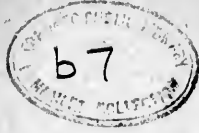
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THE
LIBERAL PARTY
—AND THE—
IRISH ROMAN CATHOLICS.

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A Few Historical Extracts.

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Irish Roman Catholics.

These extracts have been made with a view to shewing an historico-political fact, viz: that the friends of justice and fair-dealing to the Roman Catholics of Ontario have been Sir John Macdonald and the party which he has led, with almost unvarying success, for ever a quarter of a century. The extracts speak for themselves, and require no further comment.

Globe. [Article on "Roman Catholic Immigration," 12th January, 1856.]

"We have no wish either that Irish Catholics should leave the United States, or that they should settle here; and we cannot see how any Protestant should have such a desire."

"Surely we have enough of Romanists in Canada already, without their being imported in droves and settled in localities where the light of education can never reach them so long as the Separate School System exists."

"The principles of Protestant Britain must become fixed and stable in the community. They are in accordance with the spirit of the age, and with the free institutions which prevail on this continent; and no migratory movements of the *minions of mother Church* can stay their progress."

Globe. [Article on "Peterboro Election," January 26th, 1856.]

"Acted upon by their clergy, the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada are indeed to be feared more than they have ever been before."

"Force the full scheme of Bishop Charbonnel for the destruction of the School System on the Ministry; break up the nurseries of knowledge throughout the country; bring in the hordes of Roman Catholics who are being driven out of the States because of their opposition to *Liberal* Institutions; put down every Protestant who, in the legislature or lecture-room, asserts the right of speech. Such are the measures which Rome has in view to convert Upper Canada into a dependent province."

Globe. [Article on "Peterboro Election," January 10th, 1856.]

"There is not a man in the whole province who values Protestant liberty and *who hates Romish* despotism, that will not mourn if the telegraph tells the Conger is returned."

Globe. [Article "Money Wanted," February 1st, 1856.]

"How strange that Rome does not try a more straightforward plan of raising revenue. But it finds that this answers its purpose well; that the fears and affections of mankind are most easily touched; that through them the pocket is most easily reached; and so long as its votaries are credulous enough, so long will the scheme be adhered to, and so long will vast sums be forthcoming to rivet the bonds of spiritual and temporal despotism which through so many ages, Rome has wound round the neck of its disciples."

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Globe. [Article on "The Government Organs on the Popish Colonization Scheme," February 13th, 1856.]

"Let them (Conservatives) close their eyes and go on insulting the Protestants of Upper Canada a little longer; let them pass more Nunnery and Monkery Bills—squander the public money on every Popish scheme the priests present—destroy the *National School System* at the bidding of Count Charbonnel; let them do such things, we say, a little longer, and our word for it, they will be aroused roughly from their dreams one of these mornings."

Globe. Article "The City Members and the Popish votes," Feb. 14th, 1856.

"We are not astonished that Dr. Lett should be perfectly satisfied with any flimsy pretext that may be put forward by Messrs. Bowes and Cameron (Hon. John Hillyard)—both Conservatives—for having proposed in Parliament and carried the first legislative sanction for the establishment of a Popish Nunnery and a Popish Monkery that ever disgraced the soil or the Statute Books of Upper Canada."

Globe. [Article "Sectarian Schools," February 16th, 1856.]

"'No Separate Schools' must be the cry of everyone who values his own liberties and the well-being of his children."

Globe. [Article "Rome in Ireland," February 18th, 1856.]

"An Irish priest is not and cannot be loyal to our Queen, our empire, or our people. He has no part or lot with us; he has no interest in us; he is an alien, though born within the bounds; and his oath of fealty is the kiss of Judas."

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Globe. [Article "More Pickings from the Pastoral," February 18th, 1856.]

"We turn from the struggles in the mother country, believing that truth and freedom are advancing; we look at the battle-field here, and while we do not, cannot, will not, need not despond, we nevertheless see principles abandoned in high places, the interests of the country sacrificed, education tampered with, and a body of men whose policy is despotism, whose faith is darkness, whom all freemen dread and all tyrants caress, giving the law to rulers whose lips lick the dust, and whose necks rest beneath their feet. How long? How long? How long will Canada endure it?"

Globe. ["The St. Sylvester Murder," February 19th, 1856.]

"The prisoners were the servants of the Roman Catholic Church; they did her work, and they are now aided and abetted by her servants and tools in the Executive. The violent Papist feeling in Quebec has no doubt rendered the task of government an easy one. But who is responsible for that spirit? Who fostered and encouraged it? Who rewarded a Champlain street leader with a lucrative office? Who made one who was little better a Police Magistrate? Was it not the men who are now in office? Did they not shield these ruffians from justice in the case of Gavazzi?"

Let the constituents of Sir Allan Macnab, Sir John A. Macdonald, Mr. Cayley and Mr. Spence, tell them plainly that they must have justice done."

[Hon. George Brown, Reform Leader, quoted in "Mr. Dorion on Belgium," *Globe* 28th February, 1856.]

"Show me a country in which education is in the hands of the Priests and I will show you a people steeped in ignorance."

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[*Globe*, 5th November, 1856.]

The ignorance and degradation of the Priests form the gloomiest aspect of the picture. Springing from the lowest class of poverty, they are notoriously illiterate and immoral. So deeply rooted has this notion become in the popular mind, that when a boy is unruly and his parents have failed in persuading him to learn some honest trade, they frequently consider the Church the last and only recourse. Their idea is embodied in a current proverb, which may be rendered in English by the couplet:—

Vicious and ignorant gluttonous beast,
Nothing remains but to make him a priest.

[*Globe*. [Speech of George Brown, House of Assembly, February 8th, 1858.]

“It is true that at the elections we generally have the Catholics against us. We do not expect to have their votes.”

[*Globe*. [Speech of Hon. O. Mowat, Legislative Assembly, 11th March, 1858.]

“All experience proved that sectarian schools were impossible, and that they could not be supported upon the voluntary system. He was afraid, however, there was too little ground for believing that he was mistaken, because in a recent pastoral letter of Bishop Chorbannel's, it was stated: ‘That those electors who did not use their votes for the purpose of securing Separate Schools were ‘guilty of mortal sin; that those parents who sent their children to mixed schools were guilty of mortal sin; and that those confessors who gave absolution to parents who acted thus were ‘guilty of mortal sin.’ Was it surprising, in view of these things, the Protestant spirit of Upper Canada was aroused?’”

Hobbs. [Speech of Attorney-General (Sir John) Macdonald, Legislative Assembly, 12th March, 1858.]

"He said that the defeat of his colleagues had been caused by the Popish cry. The real question upon which the members of the Government were defeated in Western Canada was on the Popish cry."

Globe. [Globe, July 2nd, 1857.]

"THE ORANGE ASSOCIATION

"Purified from the mean and contaminating influences of hungry time-servers, and the hangers-on of worthless place-holders, who would barter the rights of the people for a mess of stipendiary pottage, the body could hardly fail to act as a breakwater against the *mare magnum* which, issuing from the Poutine Marshes, rushes against all that is dear to the patriot and the Christian."

Globe. ["The Twelfth of July," 11th July, 1857.]

"Rome openly threatens inroads upon our liberties, which ten short years ago she dared not even to hint at. From the past let us learn wisdom, and oppose a stern front to the machinations of the Vatican and its supple tools. Forbid it that the blessings purchased by our ancestors with the sword on the banks of the Boyne, and amidst the wild fastnesses of Aughrim, should be wrested from their children in British North America."

Globe. ["Aggressions of Priestcraft," August 7th, 1857.]

"The Canadian Protestant has but to look back on the history of the province for the last ten or twelve years, and

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McHales, Conways and Ryans meet him at every avenue, playing a part in every election, affecting every great measure, and even attending nightly in the lobbies to coerce the votes of the Assembly. They have attempted to ruin our schools; they have attempted to fill our waste lands with their votaries; they have annually drawn thousands from our coffers, and employed them to enhance their power; they have filled the Lower Canada Jury-box with perjured Jurors; they have defiled the judgment seat; they have made the law a farce and murder a virtue."

Globe. [Address of Mr. Hope Mackenzie, brother of Hon. A. Mackenzie, to the Electors of Lambton, December 8th, 1857.]

"Finally I believe that the corruption and bribery of our public men, and the encroachments of Popery on our most valued institutions, are fundamental evils which demand prompt suppression. I hold that the former should be checked by stringent laws, the violation of which should be severely punished; and in regard to the latter I believe that the time has fully come when all sound Protestants who value the blood-bought privileges handed down to us by our forefathers, should be banded together to defend them."

[Speech of Hon. George Brown to the Electors of Toronto. *Globe*, 12th December, 1857.]

"He commented severely upon Mr. J. A. Macdonald's (Sir John's) attempt to destroy the whole school system at the dictation of Bishop Charbonnel."

[Referring to candidature of Mr. Macdonald for Glengarry. *Globe*, December 12th, 1857.]

"He will carry the country with the exception of a few—a very few—Priest-ridden Papists, who will oppose him on the

Separate School question. Mr. Fraser is a convert from Popery to Presbyterianism, but is one of that class of 'dough-faced' Protestants with which our Legislature has been cursed for years past. He is said to have offered the Papists to go for anything they may demand in the way of Separate Schools, and of course any other demands which might be made by the Papacy."

[*Globe, December 16th, 1857.*]

"We have called for a Protestant oppositionist to come out for Ottawa."

[*Address of Hon. Oliver Mowat to the Electors of South Ontario. Globe, December 26th, 1857.*]

"I rejoice to learn that the inhabitants of this riding are strongly in favor of non-sectarian schools. I am of the opinion that no religious denomination in Canada should have power to tax its people for the support of Separate Schools."

Mr. Mowat ran for Parliament, for the first time, at the General Elections of 1857-8 for the constituency of South Ontario, his opponent being the Hon. Joseph C. Morrison, then a member of the Cartier-Macdonald Government. On that occasion the following placard was issued and circulated throughout the constituency in the interest of Mr. Mowat, resulting in the defeat of the government candidate by a majority of 779 :

"ELECTORS OF SOUTH ONTARIO!

Pray that every man and woman look to heaven for help!

VOTE FOR

THE QUEEN AND MOWAT!!

—OR—

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[Article "Putting on the Screws," *Globe*, February 2nd, 1858.]

"What an insight into John A. Macdonald's policy does this give! No principles—no idea of such a thing; a mere arrangement of the spoils so as to buy a majority in Upper Canada to submit to the domination of the Priest party. The defeat of the three Ministers shows that the Ministerial policy is unpopular in Upper Canada.

[Article "Mr. Sidney Smith," *Globe*, February 3rd, 1858.]

"Mr. Smith has always professed to be a member of the Liberal party, and therefore while we have regarded him as a very weak brother, we do not hesitate to pronounce his desertion to the ranks of John A. Macdonald and his Lower Canadian 'clericals' as an act of even baser treachery than that of Spence."

"Will the electors of Northumberland allow Mr. Smith the same facilities to reach the goal? Will they, by sending him back to Parliament, aid Macdonald and his 'clericals' to fasten themselves and their jobbing schemes upon the people of Upper Canada for the next four years?"

[Article "Mr. Sidney Smith's position," *Globe*, February 9th, 1858.]

"He has joined John A. Macdonald and the men who introduced the infamous School Bill of 1854."

[Article on "Separate Schools," *Globe*, March 6th, 1863.]

"Only two of the old set of Macdonald-Cartier men—Jones and Ferguson—voted against the Bill; the rest of the Daly's,

Morrison, Clarks, &c., &c. were found on the side of Sectarian Education. We can claim 19 of the 21 who voted NAY to the Bill. The Grand Master of all the Orangemen, as usual, voted for the Bill. When will this absurd farce of a professing Protestant Association giving its aid to the machinations of the Romish hierarchy come to an end?

The following is the Upper Canada vote on Mr. Burwell's amendment:—

YEAS.

Bell, Biggar, Burwell, Comeron, M. C., Cockburn, Dickson, Dunstord, Ferguson, Hamilton, Hooper, Mackenzie, McKellar, Morris, Mowat, Munro, Notman, Scatcherd, Scoble, Smith and Stirton.

NAYS.

Anderson, Ault, Bell (Russell), Benjamin, Brown, Buchanan, J. H. Cameron, Carling, Clark, Cowan, Crawford, Daly, Foley, Harcourt, J. A. Macdonald, J. S. Macdonald, D. A. Macdonald, McCann, McDougall, McLachlin, Morrison, Patrick, Powell, Rankin, Robinson, Ross, Rykert, Scott, Sherwood, Simpson, Street, Wallbridge, Walsh, Wilson.

[*Globe, March 14th, 1863*]

"The Sectarian School Bill of the member for Ottawa has been passed through a third reading, but we are happy to say that an Upper Canada majority of nine was recorded against it. Happy are we to say, also, that only four members of the late Opposition voted for the Bill; the rest are all Conservatives. Mr. John A. Macdonald said he was avenged for the obloquy cast upon him for his Separate School Bill of 1854, but his appetite for vengeance must be very easily appeased if he is satisfied with a poor triumph over Foley, McDougall, Wilson and Patrick. We can tell him that the Reform party still remains intact on this question, in spite of the recreancy of a few individuals."

[*Speech of Hon. Geo. Brown, Confederation Debates, page 95.*]

"I need hardly remind the House that I have always opposed, and continue to oppose the system of Sectarian Education. I



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admit that from my point of view, *this is a blot on the scheme* before the House; *it is, confessedly, one of the concessions from outside* that had to be made in order to secure this great measure of reform. But assuredly I, for one, have not the slightest hesitation in accepting it as a necessary condition of the scheme of union, and doubly acceptable must it be in the eyes of honorable gentlemen opposite (the Conservative party), *who were the authors of the Bill of 1863.*

At the Dominion General Election of 1872, the Conservatives placed in the field three Irish Roman Catholic gentlemen as candidates for the Dominion Parliament, viz: James O'Rielly, Q.C., for South Renfrew; George Dormer, for South Victoria; and John Kidd, for South Perth. The two former were elected, but Mr. Kidd suffered defeat, mainly through a feeling aroused in the constituency antagonistic to his religious opinions. This was the first attempt made by any party in Ontario to render justice to the Roman Catholics in the matter of parliamentary representation. The example furnished by the act of the Conservative party in 1872 has since met with imitation, but to that party is certainly due the credit of having first inaugurated, through a spirit of justice, the policy of giving representation in Parliament to that large and intelligent body of Canadian citizens. In 1874 no less than four Roman Catholic gentlemen were returned to the Ontario Legislature by the votes of Conservatives; and during that Parliament the Hon. M. C. Cameron (now Chief Justice), then in opposition, had amongst his followers the majority of the Roman Catholics returned to the Legislature. Again, in the matter of appointments to the exalted and dignified position of the Bench, Sir John Macdonald has set the example, which will of course meet hereafter with imitation, of elevating to the judiciary

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an Irish Catholic gentleman in the person of Mr. Justice O'Connor. And had it not been for the early death of Mr. James O'Rielly, Q.C., of Kingston, an Irish Catholic would have occupied that distinguished position many years ago. To Sir John Macdonald and the Conservative party is also due the fact that, since 1872, no Cabinet has been formed without due consideration being given to the representation of the Irish Catholics of Ontario therein. Throughout, the Conservative party has given the example of dealing with the Roman Catholics of Ontario in a spirit of justice, while, as is clearly shewn by the evidence furnished in this pamphlet, their opponents first sought to deprive them of privileges which they held most dear—sought to prevent their coming into the country in the first place, and finally to ostracise them when they did come. The Reform party, in this matter, can claim the one merit of having followed a good example when they found it to party interests so to do.

