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Wm. P. MACDONALD, V. G.

THE CATHOLIC

Hamilton, G. D.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1844.

RESOLUTIONS OF 1841.

1. That the most important as well as the most undoubted of the political rights of the people of this Province is, that of having a Provincial Parliament for the protection of their liberties; for the exercise of a Constitutional influence over the Executive Departments of their Government, and for Legislation upon all matters of internal Government.

2. That the Head of the Executive Government of the Province, being, within the limits of his Government, the Representative of the Sovereign, is responsible to the Imperial authority alone; but that, nevertheless, the management of our local affairs can only be conducted by him, by and with the assistance, council, and information of subordinate officers in the Province.

3. That in order to preserve, between the different branches of the Provincial Parliament, that harmony which is essential to the peace, welfare, and good government of the Province, the chief advisers of the Representative of the Sovereign, constituting a Provincial Administration under him, ought to be men possessed of the confidence of the Representatives of the people, thus affording a guarantee that the well understood wishes and interests of the people, which our Gracious Sovereign has declared shall be the rule of the Provincial Government, will on all occasions, be faithfully represented and advocated.

4. That the people of this Province have, moreover, a right to expect from such Provincial Administration the exertion of their best endeavours, that the Imperial authority shall be exercised in the manner most consistent with their well understood wishes and interests.

We think we cannot oblige our readers better than by giving the proceedings entire of the Montreal election. The battle has been triumphantly gained in that city; and Responsible Government, as it should and must be, and not as Sir Charles Metcalfe interprets it, has met with a success that is truly encouraging.

From the Montreal Pilot Extra.

GLORIOUS VICTORY.

OVERWHELMING MAJORITY FOR MR. DRUMMOND.

It is with feelings of the most intense satisfaction that we have to record the glorious triumph of the Liberal party in Montreal in the election contest. Notwithstanding the assertions of our Tory cotemporaries, we have been assured by many old inhabitants of the city, who have been actively engaged in former electoral struggles, that the present has been the most peaceable contested election ever held in Montreal. The Tories attempt to conceal their defeat by charging the Reformers with bringing in labourers from the Lachine Canal to take forcible possession of the hustings. We do not deny the fact that persons from Lachine came in to see the election, but we can state most positively that Mr. Drummond used his utmost exertions to prevent their coming, and that he would probably have been successful, but for the violent and outrageous conduct of the Molson party, who openly made preparations for carrying the election by force. As it was, Mr. Drummond's friends had not a stick or any other offensive weapon. They acted throughout in the most peaceable manner, and strictly in self-defence. Mr. Molson's friends carried fire-arms openly, and we understand that several pistols were taken from them and deposited in the Police-office. It is true there was some jostling at the polls, as there is on all such occasions, particularly when there is an insufficient time to record the votes. In consequence of this jostling, some of the Deputy Returning Officers closed the polls under pro-

test from Mr. Drummond's friends. It has been said that the Deputy Returning Officers were partial to Mr. Drummond. So far from this being the case, every decision of importance was against his interest;—in St. Mary's Ward the most important breach of the peace occurred—Mr. Drummond's friends were polling as well as Mr. Molson's when Mr. Edmund Henry Parsons, of Gibbon-Wakefield notoriety, came to Mr. Drummond and threatened to bring down a force of 500 men to make way for his party. This threat he put into execution, that is to say he brought a body of men, not so numerous (perhaps about 200) which he and a person named Turner, and who is connected with the Courier office, appeared to have the command of. These men were armed with bludgeons and pistols. Mr. Drummond's supporters were obliged in self-defence to resist them, and a young French Canadian gentleman, who was quite unarmed, knocked down one of the leaders (Turner) in a most gallant manner. The Drummondites had to defend themselves with stones, and they drove off their assailants. Mr. John Molson, we are sorry to say, was hurt in this affray. In consequence of this fracas the poll was temporarily closed, and re-opened again under the protection of the military. Mr. Molson's party insisted on having the votes taken alternately, which Mr. Drummond's friends, who were at least 5 to 1, objected to it. However, the Returning Officer decided on taking them in this manner, and the consequence was that Mr. Drummond could not go ahead as he would have done. In the St. Lawrence Ward the Returning Officer closed the poll for no other reason than because Mr. Molson was not polling votes. There was no disturbance, and certainly the constituted authorities, backed by a large military force, had the power at all times to secure the maintenance of peace.

In the East Ward there was no disturbance whatever, and all the votes offered were polled. In the centre Ward there was a slight disturbance, which the Deputy Returning Officer attempted to quell, but having, as we are informed, struck one or two persons, he was himself carried off by the crowd, but almost immediately rescued by Mr. Drummond. Here also the poll was most improperly closed by the Deputy Returning officer, Mr. Molson, it will be observed, polled in this ward his full proportion of votes, and it is further to be noticed that there was plenty of time to poll three times the number of votes left unpolled on the second day. In the West Ward no serious difficulty occurred, and the poll was adjourned until Wednesday morning, by consent of the agents of both parties. In the Queen's Ward the Returning Officer closed the poll at about half past 11 o'clock, very unnecessarily, and under protest from Mr. Drummond's representatives. The Tories complained that Mr. Drummond's friends had possession of the poll. Each party of course tried to get in their votes as fast as possible, as is done at every contested election, and if the returning Officer was satisfied that the civil authorities were not properly supported, he could have had the troops, just as he had on the second day. The Tories charge Mr. Drummond with being indisposed to keep the peace, because he would not sanction the calling out of the troops when there was no palpable necessity for employing them. The events of the 21st May, 1832, have not been forgotten, and Mr. Drummond had good reason to apprehend that the presence of the military would deter his supporters from coming to the poll. The Mayor of the city, the returning officer, and Col. Ermatinger, were active in their endeavors to preserve peace, and were ably supported by Capt. Comeau, of the Police, and the men under his command. Mr. Drummond was also indefatigable in his exertions, going from poll to poll, and frequently exposing himself to danger in his efforts to prevent disturbance.

	Drummond.	Molson.
St. Mary's,	76	81
St. Lawrence,	92	22
West,	27	33
Centre,	37	72
East,	58	55
Queen's,	151	29
Total	441	272

Majority for Drummond 169

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY.—We publish a hand-bill, issued by the Molsonites last evening, which shows clearly what their intentions were, and also a notice of a meeting for this morning.

"A report having gone abroad that Mr. Win. Molson had resigned, his friends and supporters most emphatically contradict that statement, and now declare their determination to support him at the different polling booths to-morrow, which he is triumphantly returned member for Montreal. All friends of good order and constitutional government are earnestly requested to be at their post. God save the Queen!—Montreal, 10th April, 1844."  
"Mr. Molson's Friends and Electors will meet this morning, at Eight o'clock, precisely at Tattersall's; and it is hoped that every friend of order will be at his post.—April 17."

However, when the time came for polling, it was announced that Mr. Molson had retired under protest. Notwithstanding this, the polls continued according to law, four of them, the St. Lawrence, St. Mary's, Queen's and Centre, under the protection of the military.—The East had always been perfectly quiet, and all the voters had polled that were likely to confer. In the West there was no difficulty.—Mr. Drummond's majority continued to increase every hour during the day. The Molson party polled in every ward where they had votes, but the truth is, they found out, by the proceedings of yesterday, that they had not the majority of which they vaunted so much. One of Mr. Molson's legal advisers declared openly, that Mr. Molson had been shamefully deceived, and it has been currently reported to-day, that Mr. Molson himself had expressed himself in a very similar manner.

We have given as fair and impartial account of this election as in our power. We shall now proceed to state a very few facts, which will, we should suppose, be sufficient to convince all but the most prejudiced, that the Tories were the party who alone could gain by violence, that the statements of that party have been entirely false, and that Mr. Drummond had an overwhelming majority of Electors.

Previous to the Union Act, Montreal was divided into two wards—East and West. In the former the French Canadian influence always predominated, and the popular candidates were returned without any difficulty, generally without opposition. In the West ward, where the British Commercial party had most influence, violent contests always took place, but there Mr. Papineau was supported almost exclusively by French Canadians. It will be recollected that in 1834, when he and Dr. Nelson were opposed by Walker and Donnelly, (the latter an Irish Catholic) the Irish interest was almost entirely against the Liberal candidates—nevertheless Mr. Papineau was elected after a very close contest. What is now the state of matters? In the 1st place the East and West wards are united; and, 2dly, the French Canadians and Irish Catholics are also united, and the Liberal party has received an accession of strength by the adhesion of several liberal men of all origins, formerly opposed to them. We like to prove our statements, and shall take the liberty of mentioning a very few names, viz. J. E. Mills, Esq., and R. M. Kay, Esq., M. S. David, Esq., and F. G. Johnson, Esq., Advocates. It must be obvious to every one, that assuming that the French Canadians and Irish are united, Mr. Molson could have no chance whatever. So notorious is the strength of the Liberal party, that Dr. Beaubien was elected without opposition. The present contest has taken place in consequence of the belief that Mr. Viger would secure the support of a large section of the Canadians. Has this been the case? Take even the East ward as a sample, where it is not pretended that there was any violence, and where all, or nearly all, the votes were polled. Where are Mr. Molson's Canadian votes? We have ascertained that in all 62 French Canadian votes were polled in that ward,—61 for Drummond, and 1 for Molson. In the Centre ward, 2 French Canadians (one of them the highly influential Mr. C. C. Sabrevois Bleury) voted for Molson, and 25 for Drummond. In the West ward, 1 for Molson and 24 for Drummond. This speaks volumes. The same result precisely took place at all the other polls. We believe that at no former election were there fewer Canadian votes recorded for the Tory Candidate. In fact, all our predictions were realized. A very few individuals, influenced by Mr. Viger, abstained from voting, and a still smaller number voted for Mr. Molson. The French Canadian opposition to Mr. Drummond was hardly worth noticing. Even Mr. Carrier himself openly favoured Mr. Drummond, Mr. Molson polled altogether nearly 500 votes. Is it likely, we ask, that if he had had Canadian voters they would not have polled as well as the British?

We have now a word or two to say as to the divisions among the Irish, so much talked of in the Times. It is known that at one time, owing to the exertions of Mr. Bellingham, a

small number of the Irish electors determine to assume, temporarily, a neutral position.

We always said that they would vote for Mr. Drummond when it came to the point, and our predictions were verified—Messrs. M. Malou, Hayes and Hagan supported Mr. Drummond as warmly as any others of his friends. We have made a plain statement of facts which are indisputable, and we may now, we think, express our astonishment at the audacity and brazen impudence of the Molson party, who continue to assert that they had a majority, and that their candidate was kept out by violence. The truth is that Mr. Molson and his friends were determined to carry out the election by violence, if possible, knowing perfectly well that they could not succeed by fair means. The *Mirror* states that one of their speakers declared openly, referring to the old adage, "make money," that "we must carry the election, fairly, if we can, but we must carry it," or words to that effect. The party that is likely to gain by violence will always be charged with encouraging it. Mr. Drummond's friends had every thing to gain by peace, and were anxious for it. Mr. Molson could only succeed by violence. That violence was threatened, indications that it would be resorted to were given, and preparations were made, and the consequence was that Mr. Drummond's friends could not be restrained from preparing to defend themselves. With an overwhelming majority of the people in town, as admitted by their enemies, they committed no violence whatever, and we ourselves saw two gentlemen, notoriously active friends of Mr. Molson, walking through a whole body of them at a distance from any of the polls, without the slightest molestation. We leave those who understand Tory tactics to say, whether two supporters of Mr. Drummond could have gone as safely through a crowd of Tories. That the excitement in the city has been very great, we admit, but the responsibility must rest on the head of Mr. Viger and his new allies, who without even the shadow of a prospect of success by fair means, he attempted to return their member for the capital of United Canada by bribery and intimidation. They have been most signally defeated, and are now compelled to conceal their shame and mortification by imputing to us the crimes which they would have perpetrated. The following is the state of the poll at its final close at 5 o'clock this evening:

	DRUMMOND.	MOLSON.
St. Mary's	439	85
St. Lawrence	915	67
West	51	46
Centre	42	80
East	69	53
Queen's	497	168
Total,	1333	463

Drummond's Majority 920

OUR FACTS AS TO THE STATE OF PARTIES, AND THE RESULT OF THE POLLING OF FRENCH CANADIANS IN THE THREE CENTRE WARDS, PARTICULARLY IN THE EAST, WHERE THERE NEVER WAS A ROW, AND WHERE A CHILD MIGHT HAVE VOTED, MUST CONVINC EVERY IMPREJUDICED MAN, THAT THE TRUE PUBLIC OPINION OF THE ELECTORS OF MONTREAL IS HOSTILE TO THE TRAMVIATRAID AND TO IRRESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

What next? Will Mr. Viger try Richelieu, or Mr. Barthe Yamaska?

[HURRAH! FOR THE LATE MINISTRY!]

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

[The Packet ship *Sheridan*, at New York, has brought eight days later intelligence than our last contained. A summary will be found below.]

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—In the House of Commons, March 12, Mr. O'Connell presented forty petitions from different parts of Ireland for the repeal of the legislative union between the two countries. He then gave notice that on an early day after Easter, he would move for leave to bring in a bill to define the law of conspiracy, (hear, hear,) and the evidence applicable thereto; also, that he would after Easter move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal all the acts upon the relation of landlord and tenant in Ireland, passed since the union, and to substitute other provisions upon the subject.

DUBLIN, March 5.—There was "something" in the transactions at Conciliation Hall, which shows that the "leading repealer" will be kept to his trumps, and sternly resisted if he should make the attempt to convert the agitation into an article of political merchandize. A gentle-