

YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.  
BAND.

Supporter { ST PATRICK'S } Supporter  
with battle-axe. { BANNER. } with battle-axe.  
Members two and two.

Honorary Members.

Committee of Management.

Office-bearers.

2nd Vice-Pres. | PRESIDENT. | 1st Vice-Pres.

After Divine Service, the procession will form in front of St. Patrick's Church, and from thence proceed across the Haymarket Square, Great St. James and Notre Dame Streets, and return through St. Paul, McGill, and Radegonde Streets, to St. Patrick's Church, and there disperse in order.

By order, JOHN McDONNELL,  
Grand Marshal.

"There is one desire of his recorded in a prayer which he often repeated in the course of his enormous labors, which shows that his ardent desire for the glory of God has been richly heard, and royally rewarded. It was this: 'May my Lord grant that I may never lose His people, which He has gained in the ends of the earth.'"  
—Sundays at Lovell-Audley.

St. Patrick pray'd, and the gift of faith  
Came down like a dew from Heaven;  
And the idols fell, and the Druids paled,  
And the people's bonds were riven.

Our Celtic fathers caught the flame,  
That fill'd the Apostle's soul,  
And their faith grew firm as the iron rock,  
Round which the billows roll.

And that faith became their guiding star,  
Through all the storms of life;  
And to it they clung with tenacious grasp,  
Mid toil, and pain, and strife.

It sank into their inmost heart,  
And was stamp'd upon their soul,  
And they yielded up their stubborn will  
To its divine control.

St. Patrick built the Irish Church,  
On Christ, the living rock,  
And it mocks the ocean's wildest roar,  
And braves the earthquake's shock.

He fenced it round with a triple wall,  
Of faith, and hope, and prayer,  
And his high, prophetic soul rejoiced,  
When he saw it strong as fair.

And he pray'd that the old Milesian race,  
Thus gather'd to the fold,  
Might never stray into error's paths,  
Nor their ardent faith grow cold.

Has that prayer been heard?—let history tell—  
For fourteen hundred years,  
That Church has braved wind and wave,  
Through blood, and death, and tears.

It has borne fruit—ay! an hundred fold,  
And spread throughout the earth,  
Showing forth in every passing age  
The splendor of its birth.

And its faith has been ever purified  
By persecution's flame;  
Till the proud oppressor wrought his worst,  
Then stopped for very shame.

There is scarce a spot where man may tread,  
But St. Patrick's sons are seen,  
And wherever they go they plant the faith,  
And keep it fresh and green.

In the trackless wilds of this western world,  
They raise the cross on high,  
And where nations meet in the crowded mart,  
Their church-spires pierce the sky.

They stand at the altar in every clime,  
And they preach in every tongue,  
And they work the vineyard of the Lord  
Earth's countless tribes among.

A Catholic heart is the Celtic heart,  
Ay! to its inmost core,  
And our pride is the good old simple faith,  
That our fathers had of yore.

And now that the persecutor's lash  
Is again before our eyes,  
The world shall see the Irish faith  
In its majesty arise.

And "the Celtic race" shall gird their loins,  
And await the coming fight,  
—Shielded by St. Patrick's prayers,  
—For God, and for the right."

MONNA.

The following extracts from a private letter, of Feb. 24th, from a gentleman in Toronto, to a friend here, have been handed to us for publication, and we are sure they will be read with interest by our readers:

"... You ask how I like Toronto? Scarcely at all. It has points of attraction; but generally it is a godless, drunken place—the Catholic population excepted however, which is indeed very fair, and fast becoming more so. The Bishop has been truly a God-send. He is a good, and refined, and feeling creature, and is rapidly diffusing his spirit among the congregation. The communicants have greatly increased, and he is constantly laboring for the religious teaching of the youth. He has one Priest devoted nearly altogether to finding out and bringing within the sphere of his instructions, destitute and neglected children. And then the way he has grappled with the debt of the Church,—£2,000 and upwards paid already! £1,000 of this he gave himself, when he came, and of the other £1,000 he received £500 since his arrival, from the Propagation of the Faith funds,—his allowance from which was doubled, doubtless owing to his influence. He preaches admirably in English. We have also the benefit of Père Tellier, whose close, logical, and elegant sermons you well remember. But the flower of our Clerical Rock, as a preacher, is Father O'Hara, a young Irish

Priest, who arrived shortly after the Bishop, and who is really a superior man in the Pulpit. You have perhaps never heard a more elegant style. He is constantly attracting Protestants, and is very popular in the city. There have been several conversions since the arrival of the Bishop. I know of three."

The Right. Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of Halifax, has addressed a highly important pastoral to the Clergy of his diocese, on the lental regulations. His Lordship ably exposes the futile efforts of the British Premier to trammel the Church by Penal enactments. We shall endeavor to give some extracts from it in our next.

You are requested, of your charity, to pray for the soul of Mrs. Xaveria Wiseman, mother of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, who died on the 7th February, at the house of her daughter, the Countess Gabrielli, at Fano, in Italy, after a short illness.

R. I. P.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the following amounts:—John Doran, Perth, C.W., £1 5s; John Keenan, Thorold, C.W., £1 15s; Captain McRae, Lancaster, C.W., 12s 6d; Dr. McDougall, Goderich, C.W., 10s.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS—FEB. 14.

## THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Mr. Fagan then rose to resume the adjourned debate on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. He felt that in a measure the subject was almost exhausted, and the House weary of this discussion (*hear, hear*). He regretted at all times to act in opposition to the present Ministry, but his duty to his constituents compelled him to do so on this occasion (*hear, hear*). The position which he took was, that there had been no territorial aggression, nor any infringement on the rights of the Crown, or of the Established Church. They were told this was a land where religious freedom was cherished, where free and unmolested expression was allowed to every man with reference to his religion, where any sect, however small numerically, might have the full benefit of those ecclesiastical forms which they conceived necessary for the spiritual welfare of their souls. If that be the case with reference to the smallest denominations, surely the same privilege could not be denied to the Roman Catholics, who composed one-third of her Majesty's subjects in the United Kingdom. He considered that all the odium which had arisen against the Roman Catholics was not to be attributed to them, but to the press, which had published the documents alluded to by the noble lord, and which were never intended to be made public. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to compare the different doctrines of baptism held by the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches, from which he contended that the Roman Catholic Church was much the most tolerant of the two. The Roman Catholics knew not the Pope in a temporal point of view, he was looked upon only as a spiritual sovereign, and as such submitted to (*hear, hear*). It was true that at one portion of the history of the country some of the Popes attempted to exercise temporal authority for their own aggrandisement (*hear, hear*). Such an individual was Alexander the 6th, who was a disgrace to the Papacy. He concurred with what had been said by the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that the Pope of Rome should be an independent prince. The Catholics of England and Ireland did no more than the two thousand clergymen, with the Bishop of Exeter at their head, when they asserted that the Queen had not supremacy in the Church of England in matters Ecclesiastical.

Mr. F. Peel protested against the question being decided according to the bearing of opinion out of doors. He thought the functions of the legislature extended further than the mere enforcement of the opinion of the country. The question was, whether the provocation given by the Court of Rome—and he would not deny that there had been provocation—justified the enactment of a measure such as that sought to be introduced by the government. Without hesitation he would avow that he condemned the unchristian, arrogant, and haughty tone of the pastoral letter. Whatever the course may be which the house resolved upon, it was essential that nothing should be done trenching upon the sanctity of religious liberty. He rejoiced to think that the Church of England never stood higher in the affections of the country than she did at present; and that she could afford to look down from her impregnable position with indifference upon the puny efforts of the Church of Rome to assail her. Mr. Peel brought his speech to a close without giving any indication of the course he intended to adopt in reference to the ministerial bill.

Mr. B. Wall regarded the bill as the maximum of persecution. It was an aggressive bill; and its tendency would be to make every Roman Catholic a Jesuit, and every priest a spy.

Mr. Sadler contended that Irish Catholics had been denied their fair share of State patronage. He challenged the heads of departments all around to overturn his assertion.

Mr. M. Gibson said it would be well to insert a clause in the bill to this effect—"And be it enacted that this act may be broken with impunity during the present and all future sessions of Parliament."

Mr. C. Bruce protested against the assertion made on Wednesday by Mr. Oswald, the member for Ayrshire, that the people in Scotland were indifferent to the aggressive movement of the Pope. Lord John Russell's speech would give satisfaction to the people of Scotland—but not so his bill. It ought to have been much more stringent.

Mr. F. Maule thought it was the duty of the legislature to take care that these religious privileges which had been achieved by our ancestors had been preserved unimpaired. The course which the Government had taken they had been forced to take in defence of our Protestant Constitution.

Mr. Scully, in reference to the obligatory character of the canon law, remarked that in all spiritual matters that code was supreme, but the same obligation did not exist as regarded secular matters.

Col. Sibthorp declared that although he had not one grain of confidence in her Majesty's Ministers, or

placed the slightest reliance on their anti-Papal professions, he would cheerfully support the bill.

Mr. Muntz would support the first reading of the bill, believing that the aggression, if unresisted, would entail political consequences of an injurious kind.

Mr. Brotherton said, he was determined to protect the country against the inroads of priestly authority. The ground upon which he voted for the motion was, that the rights of the Sovereign had been infringed and the independence of the people had been invaded. It was a question, not of religious, but of civil rights (*hear, hear*).

Mr. O'Connor hoped a division would now take place. Mr. Scholesfield said he intended to oppose the bill, and in doing so he knew that he was going contrary to the opinion of many of his constituents.

The House divided—For the introduction of the Bill, 395; against it, 63. Majority 332.

The Attorney-General then brought in the bill, and it was read a first time.

Lord J. Russell moved that the second reading be fixed for Friday se'nnight.—Agreed to.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS—FEB. 20.

## EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE.

Mr. Locke King, pursuant to notice, moved for leave to bring in a Bill "to make the franchise in counties in England and Wales the same as that in boroughs, by giving the right of voting to all occupiers of tenements of the annual value of £10." He said, he hoped the greatest Reformer of modern times (Lord John Russell) would not object to the proposition, which was sound in policy, and could be adopted without risk. It sought to establish equal justice to all classes—for he held it was unjust to deprive the residents of counties of the same franchise as that enjoyed by their fellow-countrymen who were residents in cities, boroughs, or towns. This distinction was an anomaly which could not be justified. The equalisation of the franchise in towns and counties in Ireland had been adopted by the Legislature last year, and he now claimed the extension of the same principle to this country. Returns showed that the number of county electors in England and Wales in 1833 amounted to 481,075, and in 1850 to 461,413, showing a decrease in seven years of 22,666, while during the same period the borough electors had increased nearly 50,000. Surely, then, as the county constituencies were supposed to represent the wealth and land of the nation, the concession sought by the bill to be introduced ought to be made. The hon. member quoted the speeches of Lord J. Russell and Sir J. Graham to show that in the opinion of these two statesmen the time had arrived for enlarging the sphere of electoral rights; and after alluding to the progress of political knowledge in the rural districts, concluded his address by submitting his motion to the adoption of the Government and the house.

Mr. Hume having seconded the motion, Lord John Russell commenced by complimenting the hon. member upon the temper and judgment with which he had brought forward the proposition, and admitting at once that no objection could be raised to the class sought to be enfranchised, observed that he did not think its adoption would produce an improvement in the state of representation as it now existed. It has been justly held that the Commons ought to represent all classes of the community, and accordingly it had been resolved at the time of the Reform Bill that the counties ought to be represented by a suffrage conferred upon those who acquired it by tenure, and in boroughs by virtue of occupation,—the representatives of one class being nominated by the freeholders, and the other by the householders. From information before the Legislature it would appear that there were 100,000 county voters in England, in respect of £50 occupations, and 375,000 of all other denominations of county voters, the majority of whom were 40s. freeholders. Now the proposition made by the hon. member for Surrey would admit about 350,000 ten pound occupiers in counties, which would completely deluge the forty shilling freeholders. Considering the antiquity of their tenure, he thought they ought to have the right of their tenure preserved, and he should be sorry to be party to any change calculated to diminish the importance of that class of electors. It was said this proposition would produce equality between this country and Ireland; he would only say that there the forty shilling freeholders had long since been completely disfranchised, and therefore the case of the two countries was wholly dissimilar. He, however, promised that on the subject of an enlarged suffrage, he should, if in power at the commencement of the next session of Parliament, submit his views to the consideration of the Legislature. Then they would have had an experience of twenty years' operation of the Reform Act, and he was perfectly satisfied that the influence of that Act had been just and salutary, and, acting upon that experience, he would embody his views in a measure early next session. On these grounds he must oppose the motion.

Mr. Hume held that the course now taken by the noble lord was a denial of justice to a most meritorious class. In sound policy the proposition ought to be conceded, especially at this time of peace and contentment.

Mr. Cobden remarked that he had heard with great satisfaction the declaration of the noble lord that early next year he proposed to bring the state of representation under the attention of the house, and he hoped the country would in the meantime rouse itself in order to obtain a considerable alteration in the present faulty system. Whatever scheme of reform the noble lord might eventually bring forward, he would be obliged to adopt the principle involved in the motion now before the house.

After a few words from Mr. P. H. Howard in support of the motion, the house divided, when there appeared—For the motion, 100; against it, 52. Majority 48.

The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheers.

## CANADA NEWS.

CITY COUNCIL.—At the meeting of Council held last evening, Charles Wilson, Esq., was, according to previous expectation, unanimously elected Mayor of this city. He immediately afterwards took the oaths of office and his seat as presiding officer in the Council. The retiring Mayor, E. R. Fabre, Esq., was then named senior Alderman, and Councillors Homier, Lynch and Benjamin appointed Aldermen, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the retirement from the Council of Messrs. Lyman, Larocque and Beaudry.—Mr. McFarlane entering his protest against the seniority of Mr. Fabre.—*Herald*.

CUSTOM HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.—We understand that Mr. Pring, formerly of St. Johns, and latterly of Hamilton, will succeed Mr. Hamilton as Surveyor at this port.—*Id.*

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—A proclamation appears in the *Canada Gazette Extra* of Saturday last, proroguing the Provincial Parliament till the 17th of April, not then to meet for the despatch of business.

A colored man, who said he was a fugitive slave, and came last from Connecticut, was brought in from the country to the Police Office yesterday. He was evidently of weak understanding and apprehensive of being delivered into slavery. In a paroxysm of insanity, he had attempted to cut his throat, and the wound had been dressed by the curé of one of the parishes. The magistrate, we learn by the *Mercury*, proposed sending him to prison, in order to be attended in the gaol hospital until he could be sent to a more suitable place; but on its being suggested that the effect of confining him (though humanely intended) might be to drive him permanently insane, Dr. Douglas was informed of the circumstances, examined his wound, and procured his admission to the Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, where he now is.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

## Died.

In this city, on Friday, the 7th instant, Joseph, only surviving son of Mr. John Fernandez, aged 16 years.

In this city, on Saturday, the 8th instant, Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. Connell Gallagher, aged 11 years and 6 months.

In this city, on the night of the 9th instant, Mrs. Margaret A. Burns, aged 43 years, widow of the late Anthony Anderson Burns, formerly of Quebec. She died with true resignation to her Maker, after an illness of more than six months. Quebec papers will please copy.

## MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

CORRECTED BY THE CLERK OF THE NONSEQUESTORS MARKET.

Thursday, March 13, 1851.

		s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat,	- - - per minot	4	6	a	4
Oats,	- - - - -	1	8	a	1
Barley,	- - - - -	2	6	a	3
Peas,	- - - - -	3	0	a	2
Buckwheat,	- - - - -	1	10	a	2
Rye,	- - - - -	2	9	a	3
Potatoes,	- - - per bush.	1	8	a	2
Beans, American	- - - - -	4	0	a	4
Beans, Canadian	- - - - -	6	0	a	6
Honey,	- - - - -	0	4	a	0
Beef,	- - - - -	0	2	a	0
Mutton,	- - - per qr.	2	0	a	5
Lamb,	- - - - -	2	0	a	5
Veal,	- - - - -	2	0	a	10
Pork,	- - - per lb.	0	4	a	0
Butter, Fresh	- - - - -	0	9	a	10
Butter, Salt	- - - - -	0	6	a	7
Cheese,	- - - - -	0	4	a	0
Lard,	- - - - -	0	5	a	0
Maple Sugar,	- - - - -	0	4	a	0
Turkeys,	- - - per couple	4	0	a	6
Eggs,	- - - per dozen	0	7	a	0
Apples,	- - - per barrel	5	0	a	12
Onions,	- - - - -	6	0	a	7
Flour,	- - - per quintal	11	0	a	00
Oatmeal,	- - - - -	7	6	a	0
Beef,	- - - per 100 lbs.	17	6	a	27
Pork, Fresh	- - - per 100 lbs.	22	6	a	30

YOUNG MEN'S  
ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION

THE MEMBERS of the above body will ASSEMBLE at their ROOMS, St. Helen Street, on the MORNING of ST. PATRICK'S DAY, at EIGHT o'clock precisely, to proceed from thence to attend Divine Service at the St. Patrick's Church.

The Members will DINE together at RYAN'S HOTEL, St. Paul Street, at Half-past SIX P. M.

Tickets—Ten Shillings each.  
IRISHMEN, and the Friends of Irishmen, are invited to attend.

By Order,

DANL. CAREY,  
Secretary.

Montreal, March 12, 1851.

## AUCTION SALE.

## BY THOMAS BELL.

TEAS, SUGAR, &c., &c., &c.—At the SALE of ROOMS of the Subscriber, To-morrow, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, the following will be offered for Sale:—

10 boxes Old Hyson  
10 do Imperial  
10 do Twankay  
10 do Young Hyson  
5 chests Black  
Refined Loaf Sugar  
5 hds Brandy  
5 do Gin  
50 boxes Brown Windsor Soap  
100 bags Liverpool Salt  
20 ht-boxes Pipes  
10 barrels Copperas  
20 do Saleratus  
20 dozen Wicks  
50 do Table Salt  
With various other Articles.

Sale at TWO o'clock.

THOMAS BELL,  
Auctioneer.

Montreal, March 14, 1851.