

an institution which, by its religious teaching, can in nowise indemnify the state or the people for the ample supplies which it receives. Looking at the country in the light which past and present history has thrown about it, we should be prepared to infer that if a Catholic people still existed, its temporal condition would be that of utter destitution. But instead, my lord, of reproach on this head, should not the fidelity of the people to the faith of their fathers, be admired, which no amount of persecution has been able to subvert? And what judgment is to be passed on the church establishment that has been forced on them? "Of all institutions now existing," says a high Protestant authority, "the Irish Church is the most absurd and indefensible. It is considered so by the present generation, it will be considered so by posterity, and men will wonder how such an abuse could have existed so long."

If I have, my lord, touched upon some of those religious grievances which afflict this land, it is not intended to evoke angry feelings, but to demand redress. Shrinking from the calm assertion of our rights in the spirit of men who deserve to be free, whilst we should fall immeasurably in your lordship's estimation, we should at the same time stand accused of having indefinitely deferred the attainment of justice which would benefit the empire at large, by the union of all its people on terms of perfect equality in the bonds of eternal friendship.

In conclusion, my lord, I beg to state, that many Catholics have assured me of their willingness to contribute to the Indian Fund, if measures be adopted to protect the poor children of Catholic soldiers against the dangers of proselytism. Perhaps the appointment of some Catholic noblemen and gentlemen, to take part in the central Committees in London and Calcutta, with the view of superintending the interests of those children, would remove all apprehensions and satisfy public anxiety. I have the honor to be, with profound respect, your lordship's obedient servant.

PAUL CULLEN.

The True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 1857.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC VOTERS' GUIDE.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

Passed Unanimously, November 22nd, 1857.

Resolved.—That all secret political societies are dangerous to the state and the well-being of society; and the Montreal St. Patrick's Society, as lovers of civil and religious liberty, enter their protest against, and express their abhorrence of, all such secret political societies, no matter what name they may assume.

Resolved.—That as the spread of Orangism in Canada is a fact boasted of publicly by its members, we feel it our bounden duty to make use of all the constitutional means in our power to protect ourselves against its baneful influence. Therefore, we pledge ourselves collectively and individually to withhold our support from any government that will countenance said society; and moreover, at the hustings not to give a vote to any man that will not pledge himself to the same course.

Resolved.—That this Society considers the state of the Catholic minority in Upper Canada to be a most unjust one with regard to state schoolism, and that we refuse our support to any government or to any individual at the hustings that will not procure or pledge themselves to grant the same privileges to the Catholic minority in Upper Canada that are possessed by the Protestant minority in Lower Canada.

Resolved.—That we will use all the constitutional means in our power to induce every lover of civil and religious liberty throughout Canada to unite with us in carrying out the objects of the foregoing resolutions; and for that purpose a sub-committee of five be now appointed to take the necessary steps to accomplish this end, and report progress at the next regular meeting, and the committee be recommended to put themselves in correspondence with the editors of all such papers as are in a position to give them the necessary assistance and advice.

Resolved.—That at the next regular meeting the Society shall appoint a committee of five, with a chairman, that shall be called the Standing Sub-Committee of the St. Patrick's Society, and shall be a Standing Committee for the remainder of the year, the duty of which Committee shall be to act in relation to the proceedings of this meeting.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CATHOLIC INSTITUTES OF UPPER CANADA.

Resolved.—That the Catholic Institute of Toronto pledges itself to oppose, by all constitutional means, the re-election of the present Ministry, and of any of their supporters, if, at the next session of the Provincial Parliament, full justice is not done to the Catholics of Western Canada with regard to the free working of their separate schools; and that this Institute invokes the sympathy and assistance of their fellow-Catholics in Eastern Canada to promote their object.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE intelligence from India brought by the last steamer is, upon the whole, decidedly encouraging, and holds out prospects that the mutiny will be entirely suppressed in a short time. The long expected reinforcements were beginning to arrive, and were being pushed on at once to the scene of action, where their presence will very soon bring the mutinous Sepoys to their senses. Lucknow, with its brave garrison, is reported safe, though a large body of the mutineers were still in arms in the vicinity of that fortress; and the anxiety which has so long been felt for our sore pressed countrymen may now be considered at an end. It is said that the titular King of Delhi is to be handed over to a Military Commission to stand his trial for the encouragement given by him to our mutinous soldiers, and the unmentionable outrages perpetrated in his presence, and with his sanction, upon the unfortunate women and children, who fell into the hands of the mutineers at Delhi. Another account, not however well authenticated, states that the filthy old wretch has already received the reward of his crimes, and appears in a letter published by the *Morning Herald*, to the following effect: "The letter, which is dated Calcutta, 8th October, says:—General Wilson, the officer in command, knowing the temper of his men, and feeling the ne-

cessity of the case, had issued orders that no harm should be done to women and children, but that no quarter was to be given to the men. He was bound, however, to enforce the official command to secure and protect the persons of the state criminals. He therefore placed the royal rebels under arrest, the guard being supplied from the different regiments in rotation. On its coming to the turn of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, only sixty-four men of which survived the assault, the guard rushed on the King and Queen with their fixed bayonets and speedily despatched them. The officer on duty rushed forward to prevent the vengeful retribution, but was instantly served in the same way. Such acts of sanguinary insubordination are not to be justified, but a reference to human nature will be sufficient to explain them."

Indeed we cannot wonder at the exasperation of our soldiers after the scenes they have witnessed, and the brutalities of which their wives and little ones have been the victims. We read, for instance, that when the troops forced their way into Delhi, one of the first things which met their eyes when the smoke cleared away, was one of their countrymen expiring in the agonies of crucifixion, and one of their countrywomen stark naked, covered with scars from head to foot, chained to a bastion, and a raving maniac from the sufferings she had undergone. Two others also of our countrywomen were subsequently found crucified. Such sights as these might well drive wise men to madness; and if they can not fully justify, yet more than palliate the severities of the storming party at Delhi. Before any man presumes to blame, he should ask himself "how would I act under similar circumstances, and under such provocation?—how would I treat the ruffians who had roasted my child on a slow fire, violated my sister, and crucified my brother?"

The commercial panic was abating in England. From the Continent the news was of little general interest; only the Catholic, and the friend of liberty, will be glad to learn that the elections in Piedmont have resulted in a great accession of force to the Catholic party, and a proportionate loss to the Liberals—who like Liberals always and everywhere, have approved themselves the most cruel and unscrupulous of tyrants.

At home we are in the midst of our election fever; but the crisis has nearly passed and we hope all danger of riot is over. At Quebec there have been disturbances arising from the badness of the times, and want of employment. The worst feature in this case is the rapid spread of Socialistic doctrines even in Canada. The silly idea seems to be gaining ground that the Government is bound to find employment and wages for the people; and that the citizen has a right to be supported by the State. We had hoped that these monstrous abortions of Socialism were unknown on this Continent; and that the simple, self-evident truth, that the State owes no man anything—neither food nor clothing, nor yet education—but mere protection to his honest industry from the violence or fraud of others, would have found but few impugnors in Canada. We fear, however, from the evidence of recent events, that Socialism—of which by the bye, "State-Schoolism" is only one particular phase—has already made much progress even in this country, and that its absurd doctrines have infected a large portion of our community.

THE NOMINATION.—The nomination of candidates for the city of Montreal took place at noon on Monday last, upon the Champ de Mars. The attendance was large, and the proceedings unusually protracted from the number of candidates brought forward; but we are happy to have it in our power to say that every thing passed off in the most orderly and good humored manner possible; and that from first to last there was not even the ghost of the symptom of a disturbance—though it must be confessed that some of the orators were abominably prosy, and did tax the patience of their hearers to the uttermost.

The proceedings having been opened in the usual manner by the Sheriff, the following gentlemen were put in nomination:—

M. Dorion, proposed by J. Dewitt, Esq., seconded by M. Valois.

Mr. Holton, proposed by Mr. Young, seconded by M. Brazeau.

M. Cartier, whose modesty prevented his appearance at the hustings, was proposed by M. Dumas, and seconded by Mr. Townsend.

Mr. Rose, proposed by Mr. Workman, and seconded by Mr. Hudon.

Mr. Starnes, proposed by Mr. Bulmer, and seconded by M. Pelletier.

Mr. D'Arcy McGee, who was proposed by Dr. Howard, President of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, and seconded by Major Devlin.

The several aspirants for Parliamentary honors then addressed the meeting. M. Dorion, whose eloquent speech was listened to with much attention, was followed by Mr. Holton, who insisted largely upon the evils of the present Administration. Mr. Rose replied at some length, and was succeeded by Mr. Starnes. Last in order Mr. McGee claimed a hearing, and delivered himself as follows:—

Mr. McGee, before proceeding to address the electors, would ask a question to set himself right with a large part of the people of this city? The gentlemen of the ministerial party had taken credit for not using personalities. He thought neither Mr. Rose, or Mr. Starnes had stooped to that last resort of a disreputable cause and a vulgar disposition; but they had done the same thing in another manner. They had employed, and taken into their favor, and pet-

ted, and patronized one or two most scandalous writers, who disgraced the press. But each of these papers, the *Gazette*, the *Transcript*, and the *Commercial Advertiser*, have said that I have been engaged in certain ministerial negotiations. Now, I call on Mr. Rose, and ask him to consult with Mr. Workman, and say here and now if I am at liberty to depart from that secrecy, which necessarily exists in the intercourse of society, and whether I may make known the propositions which were made to me from ministerial quarters, together with the names of those who were the bearers of them.

Mr. Rose, was understood to say that he knew of no propositions communicated to Mr. McGee by the authority of the government.

Mr. McGee—Then there is no objection to my making the statement.

Mr. Rose—Mr. McGee may state anything he pleases on his own responsibility.

Mr. McGee—Well, then, I have to state that after my Committee was formed, and the same day as the first batch of signatures to my requisition was published, my proposer, Dr. Howard, received a proposition from the proposer of Mr. Rose, Mr. Workman; and again that a gentleman, now I believe in this crowd—one who has not been made use of as was intended that he should be—Mr. Bartley, brought a subsequent proposition, to the effect that if I would consent to retire from my canvass in this city, a county would be provided for me, all my expenses paid, and that the ministry would otherwise handsomely consider me.

Mr. Workman made some statement which our reporter could not hear very distinctly; but the purport of it was, that he had no authority from any body to make this proposition, and that he did so merely as a suggestion of his own.

Mr. McGee—Let Dr. Howard say whether he did not ask Mr. Workman whether he came from any other persons, or whether what he proposed was only from himself?

Dr. Howard said Mr. Workman stated most distinctly that he was charged by other persons to make these propositions; but that Mr. Workman refused to give the names of those persons.

Mr. McGee—Well it was plain that a gentleman who had been chosen by one of the ministerial candidates for his proposer, one who must, therefore, have represented that gentleman's principles, and have been very much in his confidence, made the propositions he spoke of. He (Mr. McGee) was good enough to be a ministerial candidate at the time when his address appeared, but since that time the ministerial journals of this city have been employed in aspersing his character, and in denying that of which the truth had now been elicited. These journals would not give the authors of their statements, and being conducted by men of a low, unworthy spirit, they would not retract their error. Under such circumstances, he had no alternative but a personal quarrel, disgraceful to himself and injurious to his cause, or this public exposure before witnesses.—Had he withdrawn from the contest, he would not have been thus abused by papers permitted or instructed thus to asperse him. He would have been high in the favor of gentlemen now contesting the city with him. But he was not nominated to be thus set aside—to make a bargain for himself. All that he had done was above board; and if he gained he would gain with honor. It was possible that the candidates had not themselves engaged in the dirty work of this department, but they have employed deputies who have out-heroded Herod.

Mr. Starnes had never said a word, nor written a line, nor had he authorized nor asked any paper to abuse Mr. McGee.

Mr. McGee was quite ready that Mr. Starnes should enjoy the full benefit of this disclaimer; but it was a little suspicious that the earliest announcement of Mr. Starnes' address, and eulogiums upon him of the most complimentary character, should appear side by side with the most intense abuse of himself. Of all the ministerial journals, the one the loudest and most consistent in his praise was also the loudest in abuse of himself. A most extraordinary statement had been made by one of the candidates, that there was no difference of opinion between the two sides that day represented. If so, it was one of the most extraordinary facts. Messrs. Holton and Dorion were in possession, as sitting members; if, then, there be no difference between them and the new candidates, it must be only for self-interest that the latter come forward. Here was the head of the Government coming from his quiet county, where, perhaps, for his own peace of mind it would have been better for him to have remained, and placing himself at the head of these two gentlemen, to out the late members with whom they had no difference of opinion. But why was this same Attorney-General absent? Perhaps Vercheres wanted nursing. Perhaps it was because the gentleman knew he would receive a popular condemnation which, carried through the country by telegraph, would blast the ministerial hopes as a frost cuts off the flowers of a garden. Perhaps the Attorney-General was impatient to see his friends and if so, in days when sentimentalism was generally confined to young ladies in their teens poring over novels, it was pleasant to find such a flow of human feelings in the hard-worked Attorney-General. However, he was not there, and he had left behind him only his two aids-de-camp, without any commanding officer. He had sacrificed all for his friends at Vercheres, and he ought to have a poet to celebrate his virtues. [A voice.—Three cheers for the Honorable Mr. McGee.] Mr. Rose had said that if he wished to get more money for the Grand Trunk Company, it was out of pity for the mechanics. The Company did not want it for themselves, of course—they only wished to have the handing of it.—None would stick to their fingers! Well, suppose they all accepted that declaration for the truth; but how was it to be reconciled to Mr. Rose's printed address, when he stated that he was not in favor of any pecuniary grant to the Grand Trunk? He said now that an application for more money had been made—that he hoped it would be granted—and that it was all for the benefit of the mechanics. Now what he states is either incorrect, or else what he has set down in his address he has no intention of standing by.

Mr. Rose.—Suppose the Government advances the money which it pays for conveying the mails—that is what I meant by temporary assistance.

Mr. McGee.—Mr. Rose has also declared that he has had nothing to do with obtaining 50,000 acres of land for the Hudson Bay Company for a nominal price; but has he not joined a Government which had sanctioned these large grants, and even issued patents for some of them?

Mr. Rose knew nothing of it but what had appeared in the newspapers.

Mr. McGee.—Then the Solicitor General is going into a Cabinet, knowing nothing but what he sees in the newspapers of this important matter, for surely this is no minor affair. He is ready to go into the firm in this ignorance, and he vindicated their character in this fashion by saying that he knew not whether the imputations on them were true or not. Really, if Mr. Solicitor-General would permit him to say it, for an ally he was a very useless one. The party with whom he made his debut was called the liberal party. He understood that word in its full meaning, and what he meant by this liberality was a belief, that no power, no individual, no sect, no party, in this free country, should have any right to suspend or encroach on any one of those liberties of person, property, worship and free discussion, which were allowed by law. He held that every man should be at liberty to worship God; to hold and bequeath property; and to discuss openly his opinions and this as an inheritance held from that government with which the country was blessed. No man could go further, or work harder, in defence of those liberties, than their humble servant. There had been brought against him the most odious charge of fanaticism—of Irish fanaticism. But such a charge was a contradiction. There was something too genial in the Irish character for fanaticism to harbor

there.—After ridiculing the accusation brought against him of being a stranger and an adventurer, on the ground that in this country all were strangers and adventurers, Christopher Columbus, and Charlevoix having been among the most illustrious of them Mr. McGee also denied that he had ever become naturalized in the United States. He had intended to do so, and would have done so had his dream of a republic been realized; but finding from the prevalence of mob law, and what he thought the too great extension of the elective principle even to judges and constables, he had come to the conclusion that there might be as much despotism in a republic as a monarchy. He had therefore come to Canada, where there was a large development of the democratic spirit with some remains of these laws which preserved order in Europe. He would have come sooner had he not felt bound to remain in the United States to fight the battles of the emigrant against the Know Nothings. A great deal had been said about moderation—nothing was more admirable if it were shown out of office and in, but if violence were shown out of office, and moderation only came on opening the official door, it was a moderation that might well be suspected. He liked a balanced man, especially a man in authority, but he did not like that which came only by trusting Her Majesty's commission into one pocket, and a year's salary into another. He in a few words condemned the pretense that a great city like Montreal ought to go on its knees to every ministry to ask for favors. Mr. McGee complained that he had been misrepresented to those who differed from him in religious belief. He had lectured in this city every winter for six years, and he would ask any gentleman who ever heard him if they ever heard from him one offensive word. He acted thus, not because he did not feel strongly his own opinions, but because he was convinced that any expression of bitterness or spleen on religious subjects was a most absurd exercise of ingenuity, and no slight profanation. When he should have been elected, as he expected to be, and should have served a year, he called all to witness that he would come back to that stand, and that the verdict of malice itself, that the position he had gained by the partiality of his friends had not been abused—that he had been the representative of the whole city, not of one class. He concluded by expressing a hope that if any of his friends had intended to give him one vote and another to a ministerial candidate, they would not insult him by this half-and-half assistance, but that they would go through the contest in such a way that Irish faith would be untarnished, and Irish honor remain unstained.

A show of hands in favor of the respective candidates, was then called for; and this being almost unanimously in favor of Messrs. Dorion, Holton, and McGee, a poll was demanded for Messrs. Cartier, Rose, and Starnes, which was granted for Monday and Tuesday next, when it is to be hoped that the same order and good feeling that marked the proceedings at the Nomination, may be maintained by all classes of our citizens.

The business at the hustings having closed, the Liberal Candidates, accompanied and enthusiastically cheered by their friends, proceeded to the Haymarket Square where they addressed the crowd from the balcony of Mr. O'Meara. "At the conclusion" says the *New Era*, "several rounds of cheers were given for the candidates, singly and collectively; and three tremendous groans for Alleyne the renegade Irishman." The vast crowd then quietly dispersed, and our streets resumed their usual business like appearance.

"Does the *True Witness* which declaims so often, and so strongly against Ministers, and especially the Hon. M. Cartier, know that its approved candidate, M. D'Arcy McGee, would have been very happy to ally himself with that gentleman, and to have united his candidature with that of the other for the City of Montreal."—*Minerve*.

This question is put to us by the *Minerve* of the 12th inst.; and we have no hesitation in replying—that we have no knowledge whatever of the circumstance alluded to by the *Minerve*; and that we look upon it as a weak invention of the enemy, to create discord in the camp, and to bring Mr. McGee into disrepute by representing him as a venal and inconsistent politician. The *Minerve* may feel assured that his artifice is seen through; and that the trick, though a clever one, will not have the desired effect of inspiring the Irish Catholic electors of Montreal with distrust in the man whom, with one voice, they have brought forward to represent them. They know Mr. McGee too well to believe him capable of acting the dishonorable part imputed to him; and can therefore afford to treat with silent contempt the malicious insinuations of the *Minerve*, and its servile Ministerial colleagues. In fact, the *Minerve's* story bears internal proof of falsehood.—For it is likely, that Mr. McGee, who, on the 5th ult., laid down as the rule of his political life—"determined uncompromising hostility to every Ministry that will not follow the example of the Irish Government by withholding office and emolument from Orangemen"—would, within a few days, court an alliance with a Ministry whose head is himself an avowed Orangeman; and whose members have taken an open and active part in countenancing Orangism in Upper Canada? Why the thing is preposterous.

On the other hand we have good reasons for believing that the Ministry did make overtures to Mr. McGee; and would have been only too glad to ally themselves with him, if they could have managed to prevail upon him to renounce his pretensions as a candidate for this City. This we know, that the proposer of Mr. Rose, one of the Ministerial candidates, waited upon the President of the St. Patrick's Society, Mr. McGee's proposer, and, speaking as one authorized, did make an offer to the effect that—if Mr. McGee would renounce his candidature for Montreal, he should be furnished with a seat in Parliament for some other constituency, and that the Ministry would likewise feel disposed to consider him favorably. In other words, the Ministry which to-day repudiates all connection with Mr.

McGee, would but a few days ago, have been glad to furnish him with a constituency, and a snug office to boot with a fat salary, if he would but have consented to retire from the present contest for the representation of Montreal. These facts were publicly stated on the hustings; were fully corroborated by the President of the St. Patrick's Society; and were not denied by the gentleman who acted the part of "go-between" upon the occasion. It is for the *Minerve* and the supporters of the Ministry to reconcile these facts, with the unmeasured abuse which they have lavished upon Mr. McGee since that gentleman refused to become a tool in their hands, and to renounce the high position to which his confiding fellow-countrymen have raised him.

With regard to ourselves, we need only remark that our opposition to the Ministry is based upon the "Resolutions" of the Catholic Institutes of Upper Canada, which we reproduce in another column, and to which we refer our cotemporary for a full explanation of our motives. We may add that those "Resolutions" were adopted with the full knowledge and approval of His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto—whose "declamations" against the Ministry of which M. Cartier was a member, are not forgotten by the Irish Catholics of Montreal, and were, to say the least, as strong as any in which the *True Witness* has permitted itself to indulge. In fine, as we told our cotemporary last week, we cannot, as Catholics, feel, or profess, any respect for, or confidence in, the Minister who, by supporting Mr. Drummond's infamous amendments to the Incorporations Bill, offered a cold blooded cowardly insult to our Catholic Religious, generally. That was an offence which no Catholic should ever forgive or forget; and we feel convinced that—if all else prove false to their religion, if all else show themselves ready to put up tamely, like docile and well broken in hounds, with the insolence of M. Cartier and his colleagues—the Irish Catholics of this City will prove by their votes on Monday and Tuesday next that they will allow no man to insult their Pastors with impunity.

We refer the *Journal de Quebec* to the published "Report of the Select Committee" appointed by the late Parliament to inquire into the causes of the emigration from Canada into the United States, and its moral effects upon the French Canadians. In that official document—extracts from which we shall in a few days do ourselves the pleasure of laying before our readers—the *Journal* will find a full corroboration of our opinion as to the degraded condition of the immense majority of "Yankeeified"—not as "*Yankeeified*," French Canadians.

All French Canadians are necessarily Americans, if, as geography informs us, Canada be a portion of America; and it is therefore grossly dishonest on the part of our Quebec cotemporary to misquote us, for the sake of creating a false impression against the *True Witness*.—By "*Yankeeified*" French Canadian, we meant one who had abandoned, not merely his native land, but the traditions, the habits, and the religion of his ancestors;—and we regret to say it, such is too often the case with the majority of those who emigrate from Lower Canada to the United States; we meant one, who having lost the sound of his parish bells, with their constant summons to prayer, had lost also all sense of his obligations as a Catholic, all memory of religious duties, and had conformed himself both morally and physically to the habits and customs of the semi-heathen population of the neighboring republic. That such cases are common—may that they form the rule with the French Canadian emigrants to the United States—is a fact abundantly proved in the *Report* before us; and it is because these things are so, because when at home, and whilst under the holy influence of his religion, the French Canadian Catholic is so worthy of our love and respect, that we deprecate his emigration to the United States as a national calamity, and regard his metamorphosis into a Yankee as the last stage of moral degradation. Yes, we repeat it, we know nothing upon earth more hateful, more contemptible, than a "*Yankeeified* French Canadian," unless it be a "*Yankeeified* Irish Catholic." What we said of the one holds true of the other. Whilst truly Catholic, they are the salt of this Continent which alone preserves society from corruption; but if the salt lose its savor, if it, by becoming "*Yankeeified*," become itself corrupt, the whole mass will ere long be one mass of noisome putridity.

As another proof of the honesty of the *Journal de Quebec* in dealing with the *True Witness*, we would observe that in quoting our article of the 4th inst., wherein speaking of the Sepoys we said that "as gentlemen we had no sympathy with *mutineers*, cut-throats and thieves," he adroitly translates the word "*mutineers*" by "*rebels*;" and then appeals to the Montrealers who are about to raise a monument to the memory of the victims of the political troubles of '37, to reprove the impertinence of one who confounds "*rebels*" with "*thieves*."

Subsequently however, he himself admits the dishonesty of this translation, and consequent distortion of our meaning; for he admits that in