THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

-nasscof Nov. last which las drawn upon us the reproaches foldhe Quebee Colorist sould guillenin Tra There was wrong on holh sides. As Camolics, demanding for ourselves, sheolite feligious freedom, we cannot but ing for ourselves, ansounte itemsous irredom, we reamor our condemn the conduct of those, who, setting at defaures the carnet reindistrances of their clergy, and the repeated water ings of their fellow-countrymen and co-religionists, turnultously, assembled, in front of Zioni church; who with their shouts interrupted the proceedings, and, when bidden to disperse, forcibly resisted the police; for such conduct we offer no defection of the same time, as otherwise and water and the same time. fence. q. At the same time, as IChristians paymen, we care industrial no language too strong to, condemn the brutal and cowardly coldres of the rullians, who, when no one menaced them. when no danger presented itself rushed after, and fired upon design unresisting, and unamed men; no honesto Ponestant 7th alt; the said journal being the recognised Minwill over attempt to pallinte such brutality, or to effect any exitative or the warring of the In that the Colbrist finds fault with the True Wirness for condemning the conduct of those Irish Callolics who, on the evening of the 91 is of June, assembled and kicked up a row in front of Zion Church, it is to be presumed, either -that he denies that any Ivish Catholics so conducted themselves on the even-ing in question or that he approves of their conduct in so dring. Now, the first hypothesis cannot be maintained the facts being dead against it, as elicited on the frial. We must therefore adopt the second; and presume that the Colonist denies that it is wrong, on the part of Irish Catholics to attend Anti-Cathofie lectures, to shout, kick up a row—and when bidden to disperse by the lawful authorities, to resist the police. It is to be regretted that any journal calling itself Catholic, should afford grounds, even for such a presumption; as it thereby tends to give force to the mendacions assertions of our enemies—that Catholics generally are willing, if they have the power, to put-down by britte force, the lecturer who abuses their religion. But it is not to be wondered at in the Colonist: the same servile spirit that betrays itself in his slavish adulation of the Ministry, is only manifested in another form, in his dread to offend a handful of unworthy members of the Catholic community. The sycophant is always a sycophant.

The Montreal Freeman of Wednesday, puts to us certain questions, to which we hasten to reply.

1. What proof have we-that Mr. Ryan was sent up by Mr. Hincks, as a candidate for the city of

Auswer .- None whatever; and as the TRUE WITNESS never asserted that Mr. Ryan was so sent far as the School question is concerned, the THUE up, we do not feel ourselves called upon to produce ! proof in support of an assertion which we never made. At the same time, we would like to ask-6 Did not Mr. Ryan publicly show, or profess to show, a letter from Mr. Hincks, recommending Mr. Ryan to the choice of the electors of Montreal ? 4 If the Freeman denies this, we shall know how to act.

2. What proof have we-that Mr. Ryan's proposed candidature was at once laughed down?

the said candidature was spoken of, as likely to occur, we heard it laughed at by those who mentioned it, as of Montreal. To this we may add, that, if the noabandoned.

3. What proof have we-that Catholic interests would not be safe in his, Mr. Ryan's, hands?

Answer .- Nay-it would be better to call upon the Freeman for proofs that Catholic interests would be safe in his hands. However, we will assign our reasons for believing that they would not be safe .-He is a clerk in Mr. Hincks' office, dependent upon the good will of his master for his salary and situation: Mr. Hincks is the avowed enemy of Catholic separate schools, which it is the interest of Catholics to support at all hazards; and therefore we conclude that, these interests cannot be safe in the hands of Francis Kiernan, Patrick Prior.

one so dependent upon another, and who avows himself hostile to them. Our conclusion is also strengthened by the langrage of the Ministerial organ of Upper Canada-

the Toronto Leader. On a late occasion, that journal, complaining of the opposition which Government the Society to make a present of their purchase to employées had offered to Ministerial candidates during the ladies of the St. Patrick's congregation, to be lumns are open to any who may think themselves agthe elections, qualified such conduct as ungrateful and unbecoming: laid it down as a rule that persons bolding situations under Government, should at least offer no opposition to the policy of their employers; and suggested that the employees who had been guilty | first charitable donation from the "Young Men" of the ungrateful and unbecoming conduct aforesaid, should be punished with dismissal from their situations. Here, then, we have the principle laid down, that, employees are not to oppose the policy of the Government; but the present policy of the Government, in endeavoring to pass a measure, by means of which Catholic separate schools will be deprived of all share in the funds accruing from the secularised Reserves, and devoted to educational purposes by the County Municipalities-is, "unjust in principle, and | ing by the talented President; in which the impormost be oppressive in practice."—Catholic Institute | tance of union in a religious, political and social of Toronto. Therefore, we conclude again, thatbound, according to the exponent of Ministerial ethics, | a Resolution of the Association will appear in the next the Toronto Leader, not to oppose the policy of his issue of the True WITNESS. We have heard it employers under pain of dismissal from his office.-" Catholic interests would not be safe in his hands." -Q.E.D.

And here, once for all, we trust that we may have anished with all allusions to Mr. Ryan. We regret that the ill-advised conduct of his friends should ever have been the means of dragging his name before the public at all; and assure him that it shall not be our fault if it happens again. We have, and had, no intention of causing one moment's pain to Mr. Ryan. From the accidents of his peculiar political connections, we may consider him to have been imfitted to represent the commercial capital of Canada in Parliament at the last election; but no one who knows him will deny, that, both morally and intellectualty, he has the right to demand at the hands of his fellow-citizens, the highest marks of confidence which | States, will be taken into consideration.

again the extract from the article in the Faux Wirt it is in their power to bestow. We trust Mr. Ryan will be satisfied with this, " As a gentleman, we cannotigive; as a gentleman he lias no right to expect. any further explanation.

Lastly, The Freeman demands to know-" where, when, and in what form, Mr. Hincks expressly de- gymen in the city, having nearly completed his 73rd clared that the would have no connection with the Catholics under the influence of their Bishops?" Answer .- "Where and when ?" - At the London

Reform Banquet, given in August last. "In what form?"—The the following words, which we copy verbatim from the Tolonto Leader of the isterial organ of Upper Canada, and the warin defender of Mr. Hincks' policy. Speaking of a certain document, or "Protest against secularisation" by the Bislions of Canada, Mr. Hincks said :--

"The Lower Canada members of the Cabinet were not under the inflience of the Bishops; annur They WERE, HE, AND HIS COLLEAGUES COULD NOT HE CON-NECTED WITH THEM. ?? — Toronto Leader, 7th Aug.

It was at the same banquet; and in the same speech, that Mr. Hincks volunteered the confession "that he had been opposed to separate schools;" calling upon his friend the Postmaster-General as witness to the fact of his, Mr. Hincks', opposition - vide, Toronto Leader, 7th Aug.

Having now frankly replied to the questions put to us by our cotemporary, we trust that he will deal as frankly with us. When, where, and in what form did the True Witness directly say that the Hon. M. Morin is a "renegade to his religion?" When, where, and under what circumstances, did the TRUE WITNESS arow himself, in conversation, an " English Tory ?" This statement bears falsehood on the face of it. In the first place, the editor of the TRUE WITNESS, not being English, could never have called himself an "English Tory." In the second place, the Freeman evidently alludes to some private conversation; now, the man who would repeat in public, the details of a private conversation, is a blackguard, and, in all cases, unworthy of credit.

In reply to the Quebec Colonist of the 6th inst., we have only to say, that, if the alterations in the School Laws, which he alludes to, be carried in the Legislature, and honestly enforced by the Executive, Catholics will be fully satisfied; and that, in so WITNESS will be most happy to do justice to any Ministry to whom such salutary Reforms shall be

The Annual meeting of the Young Men's St. Patrick's Association, was held on Tuesday evening last, at which, after the lordinary business had been gone through with, the President, B. Devlin, Esq., read an address, suggesting, amongst other things. Answer .- The testimony of our own ears. When the union of all the St. Patrick's Societies of Canada. The address was listened to with great attention, and its author frequently applauded during something proposterous, and insulting to the dignity its delivery. Upon motion of Luke Moore, Esq. seconded by F. Dalton, Esq., the address was received tion was ever seriously entertained, it was very quickly and ordered to be published in the TRUE WITNESS and Montreal Freeman, and also to be published in namphlet form.

> . The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:---

B. Devlin, Esq., unanimously re-elected President

Mr. Francis Farrell, 1st Vice President. Mr. James Fennell, 2nd

Mr. John O'Meara, re-elected Treasurer.

Mr. Frederick Dalton, re-elected Secretary.

Mr. Patrick Fogarty, Asst. do.

COMMITTEE-Messrs. James Walsh, W. Walsh, John Brennan, Thomas Doody, Bernard Magnire,

We are pleased to learn that the "Young Men's St. Patrick's Association" have purchased from Messrs. Sadlier, the splendid image of St. Patrick, by him lately imported from Munich. It is the intention of by them put up to public competition at the St. Patrick's Bazaar, to be held in the ensuing month, and the funds of which will be applied to the support of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. This is not the which we have of late had to report.

The result of the annual meeting of the "Young Men St. Patrick's Association" is extremely gratifying. Their funds are in a flourishing condition; in numbers they are rapidly increasing; and for good works, and a liberal assistance towards all public charities, they are certainly behind no Association in the Province. An address of great interest to the Irish Catholics of Canada, was read at this meetpoint of view, was strongly insisted upon. This ad-Mr. Ryan, being a clerk in Mr. Hincks' office, and | dress was unanimously adopted, and, in pursuance, with spoken of as a masterly document, and it will soon be published in pamphlet form.

> His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal assists today at the laying of the first stone of the new S: minary at the Mountain, to be built on the "pot where the first missions to Canada were established by the French.

RECEIVED-" A. M. D. G.," £5.

We learn from the St. John's Freeman that cholera has greatly subsided. The same journal announces that the Assembly will be convened in the middle of next month, when the subject of the commercial relations of the Colony, with the United tion of that Faith. Both countries are at the present States, will be taken into consideration. moment sending forth missionaries, as zealous and

Within the last ten days, the Seminary has had to reep the loss of two officemembers—the R. R. M. Mr. Roupe and Chapial and house week to all

The Rev. Mr. Roupe was one of the oldest cleryear. He succumbed, after about three weeks? suffering, to an attack of illness brought; on by his assiduous labors during the epidemic. To him was confided the charge of the Cholega patients in the Hotel Dien; and thus in the cause of charity, and in the service of his Master, did he find that death which has opened to him the portals of the realms of eter-

nal glory.

"Let my soul die the death of the just, and my last end be like to them."—Numbers xxiii., 10.

The Rev. M. Chanial had gone to the Lake of he Two Mountains to recruit his health, likewise injured by arduous labors during the last two months. On Wednesday, the 30th ult., he was bathing in the river, when he was suddenly attacked with apoplexy. In the evening, his absence a ttracted notice; a search was instituted, and the next day his body was found in a shallow pool of water. The Rev. Gentleman was in his 34th year. A more extended notice of these worthy servants of the Most High, shall appear in our next.

We learn that M. Arpin, well known to the iterary world as editor of the Courrier des Etats-Unis, has arrived in Montreal, and intends to deliver a series of lectures on "French Literature," which we feel confident, from the high reputation of M. Arpin, will well deserve the attention of the pubic. It is the intention of some of the members of the press to meet M. Arpin at a dinner, to be given on Monday next at the Empire Hotel.

John Mitchell has addressed a scurrilous letter to His Grace, the Archbishop of New York, in which he attributes the failure of the tast Irish insurrection to the exhortations of the Catholic Clergy.

THE "KNOW-NOTHINGS" IN MONTREAL. To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sin-I have been credibly informed that the " Union Fire Company? of this city have entered into the "Know-Nothing" conspiracy which has become so celebrated in the United States for its intense bigotry and hatred of every thing Irish and Catholic. If this be so-and, indeed, I have no reason to doubt its truth -I can only say it is high time the Catholics of this city should look to their own interests; and if the Corporation will not interfere, organise companies exclusive in their character. In the mean time, I hope the matter will be properly in vestigated, in order that we may ascertain whether it is true or false-that a man, to be qualified for membership in the "Union Fire Company," must swear that he is not a Catholic. What say you, Mr. Editor?

ARTI-KNOW-NOTHING. Montreal, September 2, 1851.

We say " Nothing," because we " Know-Nothing? about the organisation of the Fire Company alluded to; but we think that the statements of our correspondent are sufficiently serious to justify action on the part of our civic authorities. It is their duty to investigate the truth of the accusation given above ; and till then, we should feel inclined to discountenance the organisation of any exclusively Catholic Fire Companies, as calculated to create a bad state of feeling in our heterogenous community. If, indeed, Protestants commence these exclusive organino Catholic can ever, or under any pretence whatsoever, become a member of a secret society, or society whose members are bound with oaths, as are Chateau St. Louis." the Ereemasons, Old Fellows, Orange and Ribbon Societies. Our advice would therefore be to " avoid all exclusive organisations," if possible; in the mean published in the United States-and supposed to be time, let us rely upon the authorities for protection.

Of course we do not vouch for the truth of the lent Protestant journal thus speaks of it;statements in the above communication; and our cogrieved thereby.

To the Editor of the True Wilness. Aylmer, 1st September, 1854.

Sin-Permit me, through the columns of the Tave Wirness, to inform your readers of the particulars of the ceremony of laying the corner stone of a new Catholic Church in this village.

This interesting ceremony came off on Wednesday last, the 30th alt. The day was ashered in with all the brilliancy incidental to this season of the year; precisely at 10 o'clock, High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Desautels, of Rigand, assisted by the Revds. Messrs. Byrne and Collins, as Deacons and Sub-Deacons; His Lordship the Bishop of Bytown was present in his Pontificals. There were also

present a large number of Clergymen from Bytown, and other parishes in the diocese. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Kelly, of Brockville; and t would be almost impossible for me to do justice to that eloquent oration, as it touched a chord in the heart of every one present. The Rev. orator dilated in beautiful terms on the attention paid by Catholics, in every age and climate, to the erection of magniticent edifices suitable for the worship of the Most High; and which, after centuries, stand as monuments of the piety of the age in which they were built. He adverted to the splendid edifices erected in Great Britain and Ireland, which now, owing to the outrages of the Lutheran and Calvinistic heresies, are in the possession of the enemies of the Faith. He also stated that heresy, true to its calling, never elected any edifices at all to be compared to the least magnificent of these fabrics; and that, after its final extinction, not a monument of piety will remain to show that it ever existed on the face of the earth. He spoke in high terms of eulogium of the French and Irish races, in strictly adhering to the Faith of their fathers, as well as in their zeal and devotion in the propaga-

devoted as an Augustid or a Patrick; Who are spreading the religion of the Cross throughout every section of the globe; and we frequently see many of the priesthood suffering martyrdom in distant and Pagan lands, for their zeal and devotion in the propagation of the Fuith." The Rev. orator concluded a discourse, of which this is but a very imperfect outline, by soliciting the congregation to be as munificent as their means would admit, in contributing that day to the erection of the ediffice they had undertaken in a wait

His Lordship the Bishop of Bytown followed the Rev. gentleman, and briefly addressed the congregation in the French language. He knuded the real manifested by the congregation, as well as by the Pastor, in their having taken the initiative towards (lib erection of so large and splendid an edifice. After His Lordship had conellided this discourse, he then proceeded to lay the connerstone, which being done in conformity with the ceremonies prescribed by the Catholic Church, a coffeetion was made, and the haudsome sum of over £50 was the result of the eloquent appeal of the Rev. Mr. Kelly, as and assure

Ou the Sunday previous to the ceremonial, the Rov. Mr. Desautels, formerly of this place, but now of Rigard, preached an eloquent discourse; the Roy. gentleman was not only deeply affected himself, but his anditory also whilst reviewing the progress of Catholicism in this place. This Rev. gentleman was Pastor of the congregation here from 1840 till 1848; and the present church was completed by him, having been previously commenced by the Rev. Mr. Brady, of Bucking ham. At the period of its erection, there were only a very few Catholic families in this parish; and a small portion of the present building was then sufficient for their accommodation. The Catholic population is now nearly three-fourths of the entire, and the building is so crowded, that numbers cannot get admission; hence the necessity for the election of a larger edifice.

The new building is 100 feet in length, and 50 feet wide; the design is by the Rev. Mr. Dandarand, of

The Paster of the congregation—the Rev. James Hughes—has been assiduous in furthering the progress of the work, and his exertions have merited for him the well-deserving thanks of the entire congretgation.

Trusting these few remarks will not be inappropriate to your columns, allow me to subscribe myself,

A LAYMAN.

Some human bones were lately turned up at Quebee, in the Place d'Armes. The Quebre Chronicle gives the following account of them : - "From information supplied by one of the oldest inhabitants of this city, there is a madition from which we have reason to believe that the imman bones last week discovered on the Place d'Armes and which were pronounced by medical authorities to be those of a young Indian, came to be there deposited under the following circumstatices. At the period of the war between the French and frequency in 1696, a deputation of the latter waited on De Fronteine, the French Governor, end expressed a desire to effect an exchange of prison? ers. The Frenchman agreed to the request on one proviso, viz., that his countryman should be hist rendered. The savages refused to consent to this, and the Governor replied, that having been already guilty of bad faith, he could not trust them again, and that he would not give up the Indian prisoners until the French were restored to him. On this, the spokesman of the Iroquois, (who, it seems, had harbond the intention of surprising the Fort by treachery and destivering their captured brethren, and had only emplayed negotiation as a preliminary to the attempt), informed the representative of the Bourbons that his Tribe could rescue their countrymen without French or any other permission. De Fronteine thereupon's calling in his guards, made a display of force which shewed the Indians that their meditated treachery was. sations. Catholics in self-defence will be obliged to foreseen and defeated, and at once ordered the savage follow their bad example; but it must be remembered who had dared to intimate a tesor to force to be inthat, consistently with the obligations of his religion, stantly taken out and hanged. This order, it appears, was immediately carried into effect, and the body of the frequois was buried in the middle of what is now, and always has been, the highway in front of the"

> The Crusader is the name of a Protestant paper edited by Gavazzi. The True American another vio-

> "We honestly believe that all the Romanish papers combined have not effected more injury to Americanism, especially among intelligent Protestants, than has been accomplished by this semi-insane and viruleut: journal. Its evil results were palpable in Western Virginia, in Connecticut, in New Jersey, and must eventually prove a serious hinderance to the "Good Cause" in other sections of the Union. Consequently af the solicitation of many leading Americans, men of respectability, influence, and probity, in this city and elsewhere, we have publicly denounced the ribald sheet and its unprincipled conductors, for all Americans must admit that the common interest of our country is of more precious value to us as a people than the financial advancement of every adventurer, having beneath his control a printing press and types?"
> "Can any American of some mind continuo his

patronage of a paltry newspaper, and intellectual zoro which brings disgrace upon every individual in the least connected with the great movement convulsing the political world at the present moment? Are we to be. weighed in the same balance, or brought down to the same standard of depravity, by which are to be measured the morbid tendencies of his scheming speculations? Assuredly let us blush at our implied creation of an organ whereby a stone is loaned to our enemies for the purpose of destruction."

The Crusader is often quoted with great approvalby the Montreal Wilness betwint whom and the "rlhald sheet" of New York there is great community of sentiment, and altogether a striking family resem-

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