

the eloquent remarks of the hon. gentleman elicited from the audience lively demonstrations of applause. The proceedings of the preliminary meeting of the 12th were next read in both languages, as was also the "Address to His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal," founded upon the Resolutions, then adopted, and subsequently ratified by the approbation of the present meeting. A deputation, composed of His Honor the Mayor, MM. J. Viger, C. S. Cherrier, and A. M. Delisle, having been instructed to wait upon His Lordship, and inform him of the proceedings of the meeting, the Bishop of Montreal, attended by several members of the Chapter, appeared upon the platform. After a few touching remarks from the President, the Address was presented, to which His Lordship made the following reply:—

Having thanked the meeting for their kind intentions towards him, and assured them how deeply he felt the sympathy which they expressed with him in his misfortunes, His Lordship continued that he would read to them the reply which—after mature deliberation, and actuated by the ardent desire to promote—as Bishop the spiritual interests of his diocese, and, as a good citizen, the advancement of his Episcopal city—he had carefully prepared, and committed, contrary to his usual custom when addressing his children, to writing.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have read, with the most lively interest, the Resolutions of your meeting of the 12th instant, and have recognised therein the goodness of your hearts. To an address based upon these Resolutions, it behoved me to reply in writing, in order that that reply might be subsequently published, and thus be made generally known. I speak frankly; I speak openly: it is my intention, as it is my duty, to do so."

His Lordship then touchingly alluded to the sufferings caused by the calamity of July last, and expressed in lively colors how profoundly he was moved at the sight of a distress which, unable to alleviate, he desired only to partake of in common with his beloved children. Having before his eyes the example of his predecessor, Mgr. Lurigan, like him he desired to mourn with those that mourned, and to mingle his tears with the tears of those that wept. To him the interests of the city of Montreal were always dear; and especially was he attached, by many a fond recollection, by many a sacred association, to the spot on which he stood, and to the ruins of those buildings which he was now requested to restore. To none in Montreal could that site, could those ruins, be the objects of more affectionate solicitude.

"Nevertheless," continued His Lordship—"it is my duty, in this case, to withhold nothing from those who have this day given me such proof of their sympathy. I have felt—not for the first time to-day—that the destruction of the ancient buildings offered to me a providential opportunity to make the Episcopal establishment of Montreal, the noblest of its kind in the city. In my eyes, the interests of religion, and the honor of Montreal, alike demanded this of me. At all events, I felt myself urged to make every exertion possible to carry out this design: God only knows if the result will equal my expectations."

But I clearly see, that in merely building up again the ruins of the old Cathedral, it would be impossible to have a building worthy of its high destination. For you are aware, gentlemen, that the Cathedral should be to the diocese, what the Parish church is to the Parish; it should represent the expression of the religious zeal of the whole diocese. See now, how many splendid churches there are in this city, and in the diocese of Montreal; should the Cathedral yield to them in magnificence? Even our separated brethren expect from the pompous announcement, that some great work is about to be achieved. What would they think of us if, after all our parade, we were to confine ourselves to the mere rebuilding of a church whose proportions, even before the fire, excited the sneers of the beholders?

Yet the wording of the Address, gentlemen, testifies me to the rebuilding of these ruins; from which it would appear that your idea is, that the present site should not be abandoned, and that the opportunity which now presents itself for reconstructing the Episcopal establishments, upon a more becoming scale, and on a more eligible site, should be thrown away. Yet it, to-day, private interests throw such obstacles in the way of the projected change, how much more serious will not these difficulties become in a few years? how impossible will it not be then, when the Cathedral shall be surrounded by churches far superior in splendor, to give to it that pre-eminence which it should possess over all the other churches of the diocese.

"It cannot be the wish of the Catholics of Montreal that you, gentlemen, should build a church as the Cathedral of the diocese, of which you, of which I, would be ashamed in the eyes of the stranger, and thus place me in the situation of a dear friend, the Bishop of Marseilles, who used to say to strangers visiting him—'I cannot ask you to look at my Cathedral.' It cannot be that Catholics seriously entertain the idea of dictating conditions to their Bishop, or of putting restrictions upon his freedom of action"—(loud and long continued cries of "No, no.") His Lordship then mentioned that he had been generously offered a most eligible site for a new Cathedral, upon the *Coteau Barron*, which, on account of the many, and great, advantages which it presented, he had determined to accept—that nevertheless the religious interests of the neighborhood of the old Cathedral would not suffer. There was the chapel of the Providence Convent close at hand; and within a trifling distance there were the churches of St. Pierre, and Bonsecours, and the chapel of the Jesuits. In leaving the old site he did not intend to forget, he would not become indifferent to the welfare of his former neighbors; and it was his intention to devote the site of the ancient buildings to schools for the use of the populous Faubourg St. Jacques.

In conclusion, his Lordship manifested his willingness to postpone his projected visit to Europe, and perhaps to put it off altogether, should it appear that the people of his diocese were ready to make a vigorous effort to supply him with the means necessary for carrying his designs for the re-establishment of the Cathedral, in a becoming manner, into execution. He would not be burdensome to his people; he looked not at his own personal interests, but at the interests of the diocese of Montreal; and he would not allow, in so far as he could prevent it, that the interests of that diocese should be sacrificed, whilst they were intrusted to his hands.

The cheers of the meeting testified to the satisfaction with which his Lordship's reply was received. When the applause had somewhat subsided, A. M.

Delisle, Esq., explained the substance in English; after which, at the request of the President, his Lordship gave to the assembled multitude his Episcopal benediction, and the meeting separated. Whatever difference of opinion, as to the most eligible site for the new Cathedral, may have prevailed, before the decision of his Lordship was made known, we trust that these differences may now be forgotten, and merged, in the hearty co-operation of all classes, to carry out Bishop's intentions into execution. To him has been entrusted the charge of the interests of the diocese: he is responsible for them, and doubtless he knows best what those interests require. The business of the faith is very simple—to accept his decisions, and heartily and cheerfully to second the designs of our Chief Pastor, each man according to the best of his abilities; by so doing, we may look forward to Heaven's blessing upon our labor, and will best approve ourselves worthy of the name of Catholics.

PERSECUTION IN THE U. S. ARMY.

Our readers may recollect the case of the lad Crotty which we laid before them a few weeks ago; and how he, an Irish Catholic, was compelled—under the penalty of being flogged, if he refused—to learn Protestant Scripture lessons, and to assist at Protestant religious exercises. This statement, as it appeared in the *True Witness*, the *N. Y. Freeman's Journal* reproduced; and the consequence has been that the conduct of the military authorities of Governor's Island, New York, has been inquired into, and that, at his own request, the lad Crotty has obtained his discharge. From the lad's own account, since his return to Montreal, it would appear that Major Sprague, the Commanding Officer, on the receipt of the intelligence, endeavored to persuade Crotty to retract so much of his letter as related to the "threat of flogging," if he refused to attend Protestant worship, and to learn Protestant lessons. This the lad refused to do; and he assures us—THAT THERE ARE STILL ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND TWENTY OR THIRTY CATHOLIC LADS, MOSTLY IRISH, WHO ARE SUBJECTED TO THE SAME TREATMENT, AS THAT OF WHICH HE COMPLAINED, and from which he has just managed to effect his escape—and that threats of corporal punishment are held out to those amongst them who refuse to attend a worship which, as Catholics, they know to be damnable, and to learn lessons which they look upon as, for the most part, a pack of lies. These things take place, not in Tuscany, not in priest-ridden Florence, but in Protestant America, and in the pre-eminently religious-liberty-loving city of New York. But a few weeks ago, the journals of that city were full of accounts of the Madai meetings, and of denunciations against the tyranny of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, for inflicting a few months' confinement upon persons convicted of sedition against his government—an imprisonment so little rigorous, that the prisoners were allowed almost unrestricted communication with their friends outside, and besides, permitted to treat them, when they called, to a good glass of wine. Great was the indignation of the snuffling hypocrites; incalculable the amount of nasal vituperation which the coming tribe poured forth upon the unfortunate Grand Duke. And lo! the whilst! at their very doors, almost as one may say under the very noses through which they were driving their piratical trash, Catholics, for no other crime, real, or imputed, than their religion, were threatened with the lash, and liable to be scourged like dogs, because they would not apostatise to please a Major, or damn their souls at the bidding of a non-commissioned officer.

Our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to our cotemporary of the *N. Y. Freeman's Journal* for the interest that he has taken in this affair. To his exertions, to his remonstrances, and to his influence, is the lad Crotty indebted for his release. As long as these acts of persecution can be perpetrated on the sly, they will be persisted in. But, fortunately, there is an influential and vigilant Catholic press in the United States, which keeps too bright a look out to allow these persecutions, and attempts at proselytism, to pass unnoticed. We hope that the indignant remonstrances of our Catholic cotemporaries will not be hushed, until justice be done to the "twenty or thirty Catholic lads still on Governor's Island;" until all these attempts at religious persecution be put an end to, and the United States army be redeemed from the foul reproach of being little better than an American Branch of the "Jumping and Souping" establishments of Ireland.

Mons. Cauchon was reported in the public papers as having, some weeks ago, during the debate on Mr. Drummond's "Ecclesiastical Corporation Bill," asserted that the ranks of the prostitutes of London were chiefly recruited from amongst the poor Irish girls. When this report first met our eyes, we at once concluded that Mons. Cauchon had been misrepresented by the press; for we could not bring ourselves to believe that a gentleman of his position in society, would give utterance to such an unwarrantable assertion. That amongst the beggars of London, amongst the homeless vagrants who tread the streets, of the metropolis, and the other large cities of the British Empire, numbers of poor Irish, of both sexes, may be found, is undoubtedly true; but hardly can their poverty, or their beggary, be imputed to them as a crime, seeing that it is British rule, and Protestant ascendancy, in Ireland, that have driven her people forth as outcasts and wanderers on the face of the earth. To argue, however, from their poverty to their immorality, and to conclude that because the Irish vagrants are destitute of food, they are therefore also without chastity, is an absurdity, which even many English Protestants—especially Sir F. Head, and Mr. Henry Mayhew, the author of "London Poor"—have amply exposed. The chastity, the incredible chastity, of the Irish women, under all circumstances has frequently extorted the tribute of admiration even from the bitterest enemies of Catholicity and of "Ould Ireland." Thus, Mr.

Mayhew, speaking of the beastly immorality of the lower orders of Scotch and English women in London, makes an exception in favor of the Irish:—

"Their women present two characteristics which distinguish them from the London Costermongers: they are CHASTE, and very seldom form any connection without the sanction of the marriage ceremony. They are, moreover, attentive to religious observances."

Just as gravity is said to be the characteristic of the Spaniard—quick intelligence of the Greek—shrewdness in bargain-making of the Scotchman and of the Yankee—so is purity the national characteristic of the Irish girl,—so is chastity the one thing which always honorably distinguishes her from the corrupt associates, natives of other countries, with whom her poverty compels her to mingle. That Mons. Cauchon should be ignorant of this fact, or that knowing it, he should wilfully have misrepresented it, we could not bring ourselves readily to believe. It was therefore with no small pleasure that we found in *Blackenzie's Weekly Message* for the 14th inst., the following formal denial, by Mons. Cauchon, of the language attributed to him:—

"In conversation with Mr. Cauchon, the other day, he assures us that the press at Quebec reported his remarks respecting Irish Catholic females in London, incorrectly, and that we are in error in copying their report, for that he used no such language, nor any words of the like meaning. Mr. Cauchon is a man of veracity and candor, we therefore hasten to correct the statement made in a former number."

The numerous friends of Dr. Brownson, in this city, will be pleased to hear of the arrival amongst us of the learned gentleman, and that he has been prevailed upon to favor us with a lecture on Monday evening next. Subject—"the Mission of the Irish Race."—See advertisement.

The ice has completely disappeared from our harbor; and several steamboats and schooners have already arrived at our wharfs. On the 15th, the George Frederick from Brockville with 2000 lbs. of flour. The Iron Duke commenced on the 16th to ply between the city and Laprairie. The Rowland Hill left on Wednesday evening for Quebec, heavily freighted and with her full complement of passengers. The Quebec arrived from her winter quarters on the 20th; she leaves to-morrow for Quebec.

THE GRACES OF MARY: OR INSTRUCTIONS AND DEVOTIONS FOR THE MONTH OF MARY.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Sadlier & Co., a copy of this new work, which is destined to be, if we are not mistaken, the manual of the devout servants of Mary. It is re-published from the English edition, with the sanction of his Grace, of New York, and comes highly recommended to the Catholic public. It contains the devotions for the Month of Mary, several Novenas, and many other prayers for different occasions; the examples appended to the various devotions are nearly all of recent occurrence, and the whole plan of the work is different from anything of the kind ever before published. We are quite sure that it will have an immense sale, as we sincerely trust it may, for it is a well-known fact that wherever the glorious Virgin is most loved and honored there does religion and virtue flourish. There is little danger of the introduction of Mormonism or any other *ism* amongst the faithful servants of Mary, nor will the *Spiritual Happings*—the latest development of the modern devil-worship—ever disturb the repose or unsettle the minds of those who have recourse to her who is all-powerful with the Most Holy Trinity.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Quebec, M. Enright, £5; Lochiel, P. Dody, 5s; Huntington, P. Flynn, 10s; Pakenham, J. Levy, 6s 3d; Perth, J. Doran, 12s 6d; St. George, Rev. Mr. Campeau, £1 5s; Cavan, J. Knowlson, 12s 6d; Williamstown, J. McDonald, 10s; St. Mary's, C. O. Rolland, Esq., 15s; Bellamy's Mills, J. McKay, 12s 6d; T. G. Dixon, 12s 6d; Vankleek Hill, J. Maguire, 6s 3d; St. John's, E. Gethins, 18s 9d; Centerville, Rev. B. J. Higgins, 10s; St. Andrews, H. B. McGillis, £1 5s; Isle aux Noix, J. Sheridan, 10s.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

SIR—A sad and mournful calamity has recently befallen this parish. It has pleased God to deprive us of our meek and pious, highly-esteemed Parish Priest, the Rev. Alexander McDonnell, who departed this life on the 4th inst., in the 38th year of his age, and in the 8th of his ministry. He had been about two years pastor of Alexandria, and well and truly had he fulfilled the duties of the good shepherd. From his knowledge of the English, French, and Gaelic languages, (all three being spoken in the parish), he seemed special destined for the people over whom he had been placed, and who look upon his death as a most grievous and irreparable calamity. He had been long suffering from severe indisposition; but to the very last he faithfully performed his duty, and continued to administer to the spiritual wants of his congregation: often when scarcely able to stand before the altar, would he feelingly and forcibly expound to us the beauty of our holy religion, & its soothing & sustaining influence on all who attend to its divine incitation. During his last illness his residence was literally crowded with his parishioners, whose prayers ascended day and night to the throne of God for their beloved pastor. Having received the Sacred Viaticum the previous evening, on Tuesday his soul ascended to his God, accompanied by the prayers of his parishioners. His funeral was attended by the clergy of the adjoining parishes, and the almost entire adult male population of Alexandria; and feeling indeed was it even to behold the sorrow and grief of our bereaved people for their beloved pastor, whose equal, we fear, we shall never see here again.—Yours, &c.,

A PARISHIONER.

Alexandria, April 8th, 1853.

On Sunday, the 10th instant the new and beautiful church of St. Mary's, Toronto was opened for divine service. In the absence of the Bishop, High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Mr. McLachlin who also preached a solemn and impressive sermon. This new church, probably the handsomest in the diocese of Toronto, is of Gothic style and chastely finished. The number of Catholics to whom it will afford the advan-

tages of Religion averages between 2000 and 3000. A convent adjoining the church is in a forward state, and will be occupied by the ladies of the House of Loretto. It is "retreating" as our friends of the conventicle would say, to observe the prompt and generous co-operation of the Catholics of Toronto in aiding their venerable Bishop in all his undertakings for the good of Religion. No city in North America has accomplished so much, in so short a time as Toronto; churches, convents, colleges, seminaries and schools—and towards their erection all have munificently contributed. They are worthy their excellent Bishop, and that, we believe, is the highest praise that could possibly be bestowed upon them. Rev. Mr. McLachlin, lately of the Cathedral, has been appointed pastor of St. Mary's.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

After a long and animated debate, in which Mr. Brown, and Messrs. Hincks, Morin, and Cauchon, took a distinguished part—the first named gentleman for, the latter against, the measure—Mr. Cameron's "Liquor Law" was rejected by a small majority. No doubt, encouraged by the smallness of the majority, the friends of the measure will make fresh efforts to place it upon our Statute Book. Yet, when we bear in mind the late Presentation of the Grand Jury of Montreal, and their statement of the fearful extent to which perjury prevails in our community, we do sincerely hope that a Law, which exposes the dwelling-house of every private citizen to the domiciliary visits of the Police, upon the oath of any scoundrel of a common informer—"entitled to vote at the Municipal elections"—may never be enacted. Speaking on this very subject in December last, we remarked, that in Montreal, "perjury was openly carried on as a profession; that the false witness unblushingly plied for hire at the Court House door;" and we quoted the ordinary market price of perjury—"oaths, 2s 6d. and first-rate affidavits for three-quarters of a dollar." It will be seen that the Presentation of the Grand Jury fully bears out the statement of the *True Witness*.

The Grand Jury deeply lament to state that in investigations on indictments before them, the evidence brought out the alarming fact, that there exists in our city a band of men who make a sort of business of suborning perjury, and obtaining witnesses to swear falsely; and that, for trifling sums, witnesses have been obtained who have learned by heart the contents of depositions written and furnished to them, and afterwards appeared in Court to testify to the same, without any knowledge whatever of the pretended facts they attempted thus to prove."

With perjury so fearfully prevalent, would it be safe, we ask again, to place such fearful powers in the hands of the common informer, as are conferred by the VI clause of Mr. Cameron's Bill? We have every confidence in the goodness of the hon. gentleman's intentions; but we cannot but rejoice that a measure, so arbitrary in its provisions, so inimical to personal freedom, and so direct an incentive to the already too common, crime of perjury, has been, by the good sense of our Legislature, rejected.

On the 19th, Mr. McKenzie moved for a committee of the whole, to consider the resolution for an address to Her Majesty, praying for the restoration to their country of Wm. Smith O'Brien and his Irish colleagues, now in exile for having taken part in the political troubles of a less tranquil era than the present. Mr. McKenzie spoke at great length in support of his motion, contending that the House ought to manifest sufficient sympathy for Mr. O'Brien and his colleagues to pass this address. He dilated at length on the history and misery of Ireland.

Mr. Hincks, while expressing sympathy for Mr. O'Brien and his colleagues, thought it was inexpedient to pass this address.

On Friday last, in answer to Mr. Mongenais, Mr. Drummond said that it was the intention of the Ministry to pass a bill to define the line between Upper and Lower Canada; also bills to reform the municipal laws, and read laws of Canada East.—*Herald*.

Dr. RAE.—We understand that this distinguished Arctic traveller leaves Lachine, this morning, for the North-West territory. He again visits the arctic regions, for the purpose of completing his explorations of that section of the globe.—*Herald* of Tuesday.

Toronto City Police.—A case of rather an unusual character came under investigation by the Police Magistrate lately. Mr. Lublin, who represents himself as a converted Hungarian Jew, has been soliciting aid for a mission at Vera Cruz, and visited this city a few days since with that object. There was notice given that he was to preach in several of the churches in Toronto on Sunday last. In the meantime however, Dr. Burns, of the Free Presbyterian Church, having from some private communications which he had received, reason to suspect that Mr. Lublin was not exactly what he professed to be, laid an accusation against him, and had him arrested on Saturday, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. Mr. Lublin however, gave bail, and was able to preach on Sunday as advertised. The case came up for investigation on yesterday morning. There were several witnesses examined, and there appeared to be certainly some grounds for suspicion, but no sufficient direct evidence was brought out to warrant the further detention of Mr. Lublin, and his Worship stated that he should dismiss the case. Dr. Burns, however, made affidavit that he had good reason to believe that he could, within a week's time, procure further evidence, material to the matter, and the case was remanded till Monday next.—Mr. Lublin giving bail for his appearance at that time.—*Toronto Patriot*.

Married.

At Penetanguishene, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. A. Charest, Mr. Wm. Baxter, to Miss Catherine Hundy, youngest daughter of Mr. Israel Hundy.

AT the request of a number of Gentlemen, DR. BROWNSON, (who is on a visit to the city,) has consented to deliver

ONE LECTURE

AT THE ODD FELLOW'S HALL,

GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

ON MONDAY EVENING, April 25th, at EIGHT o'clock.

Subject—"The Mission of the Irish race." Tickets 1s. 3d. each—can be had at Sadlier's Book Store, and at the door.

April 21.