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VOL. IX.
REMINISCENCES OF 98 Aretch of the hife of the daring wich
Low outiaw, Anoy hackett, of arkiow. Andy Hacket was the son of a comportable
rmer, Robin Hacket, who resided about a mile from Castetown in the Catholic Union of Ark low. He was born about the year 1774 . At named Duun, at the Charter-school of Arklow Among the many persons of respectability who
patronized Dunn was a Captain Adcin, of Emmavale. This gentleman had entirely won the good-will of Andy, and when alky work of his
was brought to Dunat's forge, the indefatigable apprentice, for such he was, hever rested unt
that gentleman's work was done, particularly hast hoof, Audy swould mount and ride oft at rapid pace, and leave his charge in the stable
jard of Emarale. And Caprain Athin seemed to appreciate highly Andy's rule attention to ha
afiairs. Thei that ine county, for the previous fundred years, hat been fercely ridden over by despatisn and tyrann. Not one Catholic seed
could be caltivated in the magisterial nursery
 hurry of business, and the gloom of the political
horizon, Andy was not insensible to the charms of the fair; and without the permission or con-
sent of bis master or father, he :ook to wife Miss Biddy —
It is a property in aninated nature to resis
when goalled to a certain extent, and at the time when goaled to a certain extent, and at the time
I speak of the people were driven to distraction of alit a gang of prirate well-paid spies. The
spint of defiance and resistance to tyrany drove she inen to group in privale discussion, and lave
themselves initited in the bonds of fraternal af fection, as the phrase then went. Our newly wedded apprentice the Uniled Irisiman's oath, and, as far as the inthe United Irisiman's oath, and, as far as ind
fluence of an apprentice went, be was indefati gable in procuring recruits. And, although most
assiduous to the beavy labar of his trade, he never seemed to be tired. He was one of na ture's roughest children, and though slight in his
personal construction, he was muscular and sinewy, strong and enduring, and his whole person
possessed a willow flexibility. His vigorous and ardent uature crared dilliculties as ammals crave down obstacles, such as would deter olher men from coming into coutact with them. These
things are passing away, and very little hare ing against the memory of the fews survivors, and
fait abliterating what wais not placed on the umnerishable page of history; and if not placed in
such a position in time, the maligners of our country and creed will start up ere long, and without one quality in modification. We can boast of one branch of our press, haithful and
true, aud to it with pleasure we can confide such little notices to live in security, where they may
defy the slanderer and hred traducer of our country and her rights.
Andy was still organizing in his own sphere,
when Cooper, clicus Morgan, the professional inwhen Cooper, clius Morgan, the professional in-
former, about November, 1797, clutelietl a large gaols of Wicklow and had them domiciled in the gow something more than the organization of
numbers to be considered. Arins were neces
number sary for effectual defence, and the fabre neation of press was commenced and carried on with perseerance. In the manufacture of this warlike
weapon Andy was most assiduous, aud when circumstances thretr a piece of good Swedish iron or steel in his way, he was not over scrupulous
in making an exchange, and reserving the esreemed netal for a pike-liead for some of his young favorites. When opportunity served
forged out these weapons, and in the dead lorged out these weapons, and in the dead of and helpers, were carrying on their treasonable manufacture in J. Dunn's forge. And when som six or a dozen would be released from the noisy operation of the hammer, they would be carefully
secreted until a tume would be assigned for the grinding of them, when each man rould take home The Spring of '98 witnessed the North Cort Regiment of Militia quartered through the Co.
of Wexford, and led on in all its rampant Orangeism by its head colonel, Lord Kingsborough, an his man of business, Captain Swayne. Both of at the triangles and in pitch-capping ther was one in the ranks that far exceeded all that had extiobited hemselves on the rostrum of per-
secution in his ingenuity in barbarism, and his
refined and novel cruelty; and he ras called

## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1859.



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| holy fire still | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ginel. If } t \\ & \text { or could no } \end{aligned}$ | be found Wanting in faithfulncss, in presenting in their purity the orncles of God. Having corrected |
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| lic people of Irelund should seek for allies else where ; ther the if the | less and adulterous, she would not hare been chosen by him as such a model. It | 10. He quoted celebrated |
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## MOMTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 18, 1859.

NEWS OF THE WEES
The America brings European dates to the
19th ult. The war panic las not subsided, and

 Son under the title "Aurons Nous La Gucrre," and which has bad an extensive circulation, ba created much sensation by its strong argument
in support of a pacific solution of the diffeculty in support of a pacific solution of the difficulty
France is so longer, it contends, as under the France is so longer, it contends, as under the contrary, owing to the extension of its internal and external commerce, and the mndustrial occu-
pations of its citizens, is now organised for peace; and, therefore, will repudiate the polic of the first Empire, on faror of the pacific policy which is the necessity of the second. Princess Rogal of Prussia has been safely delivered of a son; and the King of Naples is not be cultirating triendslup with Austria; and Intla nothing is doing of any consequence. Ex clange, supposed to be of New York manuficture, but sent to London for circulation, hai ther

## PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

 $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{n}}$ Thursdas evening the debate upon $\mathrm{M} . \mathrm{Si}$ nated by a division in a very full House, which gare the Ministry a majority of fire. It may;therefore, be looked upon as settled that Ottawa therefore, be looked upon as setted that In the sereral speeches delirered on the teered a long, but lame apology for Orangemen whom lie would fain bave us look upon as our best friends, and the supporters of our Separa nately for the honorable member's eloquence, howerer, it is on record in the Journals of the
House that all the recent attacks a anainst these House that all the recent attacks against these
institutions hare proceeded from the Orangemen ; that it was an Orangeman, Mr. Ferguson, who mored last session for the abolition of all sepa-
rate schools; and that Mr. Gowan, the author of another motion this session for their abolition, is also an Orangenan, and a prominent member of the Orange organisation. Upon the whole, th spectacle of a French Canadian by birth, and a
Catholic by profession, undertaking the office o sation, was very painful and lumiliating to all who love their Church, and who desire that the name of F
strangers.

Mr. Brown also delirered binslf of a speech of monster dimensions, whoch leaves, however, demerits, uncbanged. If he is to be credited, be stlll adheres to his former policy; and what that
policy was, we have but too good reasons to policy was, we have but too good reasons t
knon. Of our separate schools he has ever bee the hottest opponent ; of Orangeism he has ever he last session vote against Separate Schools an for Orange Incorporation; but as a journalist he and 10 excite the passions of its members against Catholics, than auy other public man in the Proposed to forgive, his savage appeals to Protestant favaucism at the time his friend, and natural ally the infamous Garazzi, was denouncing our Clergy as the priests of the devil and as murderers; and prostitutes. In his speech, lie, Mr. Brown, ad mitted that "he had used stiong words at times press matters io a close;"" but now, when he has need of our services, he would fain have us forgive and forget. To be sure for years he has dogs, and as the sons of dogs; heaping upon them every term of abuse and invective that malice could suggest. To be sure he has never publicly nant slanders! But what of that? We are a nant slanders! But what of that? We are a
meek people, very meek; fulkiling to the letter
the evangelic precept of turning the other cheel to the smiter, and humbly content to kiss the fool
of him who kicks us. Such at least is the estimate that Mr. Brown seems inclined to form of us, but we trust that he shall yet find himsel mistaken; that hs shall yet discover to his cost
that miserable priest-ridden "Dogans" though that miserable priest-riden "Dogans" though
we be, we have feelings, passions, and affections as other men bave; that if tickled, we laugh that if pricked, we bleed; and that if wronged, we will be avenged. Yes! it may suit the purposes of Mr. Brown and his friends at one time
to denounce Catholic convents "as no better than houses of all-fame"一we quote the ipsissinia verba of one of Brown's friends of the name of Gould; and at another to fawn and cringe bejore us, seeking our aid to further their mercenary
objects; but surely Catholics will not allow hemselves to be made the dupes and tools of such a fellow! surely they respect themselve too much, not to reject his adrances with the same contempt as that with shich they have hitherto
eated his mendacious slanders and his impoten hatred. Yes Mr. Brown! we remember your strong uords; " we have garnered them up in
our inmost herats; and you shall yet find to your cost, that our memories are tenacious, and that pains to earn it, by a siucere contrution, by a proofs of their purpose to lead a new life.
M. Sicotte's amendment having been disposed of, the debate continued on an amendment from Mr. Macdougall ; to the effect that the seat of
Government should be transferred from Toronto Ottawa, so soon as the necessary arrangements slould hare been completed. Afteran animated

## rote of 75 against $3 S$.

The next annendment was proposed by M. Bureau and scconded by Mr. MrGee, to the ef-
fect:-
"That this House fecls gratifed for the interest
 ber
lative to the Seat of Gorernnent question, but while
bowing with duc respect to the decision of Her Ma-
jesty, this House will consider it their dut at an
early period aguin to appronch Her Mnjesty, respeci-


 moved by M. Dorion, couched in the followng



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 her Caradian people byto meent mat Montral as so
competed for that purpo

After an animated debate, presenting, howerer no features of special interest, M. Dorion's
amendment was negatived by a majority of 73 to 29; as was also that of M. Bureau on a subse quent dirision. The other clauses of the Addres were then discussed and carried; and thus the frat great contest of the session has, after a pro-

an EXplanation.
In our respected cotemporary, the Toronto Canadian Freeman, we find the following pa agraph :-
${ }_{A x}$ ExT


 been stated of it, in the Par
the Lower Cauada Premier."
Wita reference to the above statement, been deceived as to what M. Cartier actually said with respect to the True Witness, on the occasion alluded to. Indeed, not only is M Cartier not represented in any of the public jourals as haring made use of the language imputed to bim by the Freeman-a remarkable omission, the debates in Parliament; but we have it upon the verg best authority that he did not use the said language ; and that, though he may have asserted truly that the True Witness was "no the organ of the Clergy of Montreal," he cerhe organ of the Clergy of Montreal," he cer RISED" to make that assertion.
And we are also permitted to say more.For as there is but one person authorised to
speak-or to give authority to others to speak speak-or to give authority to others to speak-
in the " of the Clergy of Montreal," so also we are suthorised to state publicly that
no such authority was ever given to M. Cartier
or to any one else ; and that the Clergy of Monthe True Witness.
At the same time, in justice to ourselves, and to our respected Clergy, we would observe that the
True Wirness never has pretended to be their rgan; and that its lay editor has always assum ed, and still assumes, the sole and undivided responsibility for every word that appears in the
columns of the True Wirness. An "organ of the Clergy," properiy speakng, no secular journal can pretend to be; but it should ever be
the ambition of the Catholic journalist to submit himself in all things to the wishes of his legitimate ecclesiastical superiors; and to merit their confiherence to those great principles which the Church inculcates, and which it is incumbent upon all her children to adopt as the rule of all their actions.
And whilst speaking of "organs" we may be permitted to add that, if no lay Catholic journal ist has the right to assume the tone of an "on gan of the Clergy," still less can he, if faithful to bis high and honorable mission, condescend to be the organ of any man, or of any party in the State. He cannot, without dereliction of principle-we say-submit to be the "organ" either of a Mmisbadge, or wear the lirery of any polutical part whatsoever. Independence of all influences sape the intiuence of his spiritual mother, is the essentia Condtion of his existence ; independence of Minasterial influences on the one hand, and of popu-
influences on the other. His duty it speak the words of truth, fully and fearlessly, withnut regard to those whom he may please, or Whom he may oftend by so doing. This course,
if faithrully pursued, will no doubt gain him but fewf friends, and will ineritably raise up against him many evemies; yet if he cannot, or if he will not, pursue it steadily and consistently-better, far etter, for bis own honor, and for the interests ofeligion, that be should at once iay down his pen, and make orer his functions to abler hands,
and stouter hearts. A servile Catholic presshiat is a press that will submit to the degradation of being the tool, or "organ," of any man, or of any party-is the greatest curse and disgrace that
can be inflicted upon a Catholic community.

The "Christiay Guarday" and Sepa ate Schools.-It is certainity satisfactory to see that the bitterest opponents of "Freedom of Education," and the warmest adrocates of State Schoolism, are unable either to deny the truth or our premises; or to impugn the legitimacy of th "Freedon of Education" deduce, in favor the right of the individual parent, as against the State, to the exclusive control over the educatio ics are, it is adnitted, unanswerable; but the urge the Protestaants-" We are the majority rights must succumb to our mights."
So in substance argues the Christian Guar dian of Toronto, in reply to the statement o Cathohe claims on the School Question, as put al. "We claim"-we then said-" we clain -and in these few words may be comprised al hat we ask on the School Question-for th ondividual parent the right, as against the State of educatiog his children as he pleases, and of
determining for hinasel ' what, by whom, and with whom,' they sball be taught. And as the conse quence of this first claim, we claim in the second
place, that no man, be he Catholic or be he Protestant, be compelled to support either Church or School to which be is conscientrously opposed.
How does the Christian Guardian treat these our claims ?-with what argument does he attemp invaldate them? Thus:-
He starts with the concession that "of
ourse no man of sense or conscience with his course no man of sense or conscience with his he doctrine here avowed;" and haring made his admission, he undertakes to show that true not applicable to Catholics, "seeing that it is so diametrically opposed to the course which the Church the Chronicle labors so hard to sustain, is or cotemporary is not maintained at Rome."Christian Guardian, 9th inst.
Now, whether the doctrine of the "right of the individual parent as against the State," a opounded by the True Chrch, and to the praeice of Rome, are matters with which the Christian Guardian has no concern, and upon which that by lis own admission, the doctrine is true, and that "no man of sense or conscience cain of Upper Canada is, we should think, fully estab lished. Even were we, for the sake of argument, to admit that the doctrines of the Churc oppressive, we should not thence be compelled to almit that the Legislature of Canada was justi-
fied in refusing to the Catholics of the Provine fied in refusing to the Catbolics of the Province,
rights which no honest man, no " man of sense of

## conscience" would dare to impugn. Two wrong do not make a right ; nor would an act of injus tice in

 tice in the City of Rome authorise, or estabiss a valid precedent for, the perpetration of another act of iBut where and when, would we ask our temporary, has the Church ever taught a doc trine respecting the rights of parents over the haid down by the True WITNESS, and the trut of which is admitted by the Christian Guar dian? The right that we assert as inherent in the indirvidual parent," because held imunediately futies of, is but another form of expressing the alone perfect or absolute right can be predicated As against Creator, creature can bave no rights but the duties of the latter towards the forme may and often do imply rights as against crea do we assert the right of the parent " as against ight that we assert the duty of the parent to bring up his cliildren in conformity wim the re
our thesis is-"that it is better to obey God
than man;" and the will of God, we learn, no rom Acts of Parliament, or the fallible dictate ancies, but from the Churcl,, the median through which He has communicated to His holy will. The Christian Guucriaia distinguish betwixt the " $\begin{aligned} & \text { ightes" that we asser }\end{aligned}$ "as against the State;" and the "clutere" whic we owe and cheerfully yield to God and Hi
Church. Church.
With
With regard to the utterly irrelevant matter which the Christian Guardian has been pleas ada-such as the "Mortara Case" in the XIX entury-the executions of Huss aud Jerome Prague in the XV.-of Cranmer, Latimer, an
Ridey in the XVI.-we have already given a nswer to our Toronto Methodistical colempor; nor has he lidherto so much as attempted cal truth. of our statements. We have shown
that the "Mortara Case" was the result of the disregard by the Jewish parents of laws express Iy framed by the Roman Government for the Christion serrants; and that therefore the said arents have ro one to blame but themselves the consequences of their own negligence; and he laptised, and, therefore, Christian cluld has the right as against its non-Cbristian parents to profess and practice the religion of Nesus, into baptism; because though the parent may have rights as against the State, he has and can have none against God and His Church. We lave shown also, in a series of articles to which the Christian Guardian was unable to reply, that the Council of Constance gare no pledge or Safe-conduct to Huss; and that therefore having contracted no engagenaents, it could hare broken no faith, we
him. We have shown, and by Protestant testimony, that his death, and the death of bis disciCle Jerome of Prague, was the acts, not of the Civil Power ; whose laws the above named heresiarcls had volated ; whose peace they lad disturbed; and within whose dominions they had raised the standard of insurrection, which after their death was borne aloft by their worthy followers, John Ziska and his army of Taborites, the To Jerome of Prague the Council did it true send a Safe-conduct, or travelling passport; guaranteeing to him protection whilst on
his road to Constance; but cxpressly stipulat ing road to Constance; but expressly stipulating that it was not intended to interfere with his nd, or to oppose any obstacle to his conviction and punishment, if found guilty of the offences laid document did not reach Jerome till after his ardocument did not reach Jerome cited as the pisarrest ; and cannot therefore be cited as the pledge upon the fatth of which be appeared before the
Council ; which in the words of the Protestant Council ; which in the words of the Protestant
Hallam, "possessed no temporal power_and Hallam, "possessed no temporal power-and therefore could not have sentenced him" (or
Huss) "to death-but had a right to decide upon the gitestion of heresy ;") and which therefore broke no faith with either Huss or Jerome, in condemning their doctrines as beretical, in excommunicating them, and in degrading the
foriner from the priestly office. For their death foriner from the priestly office. For their death
the Emperor-who enforced against them the the Emperor-who enforced against then the
ancient laws of the Empire - laws which the Church did not enact, and over whose execution she had no sontrol-is alone respoasible; and considering the many civil crimas of which the wretched men had been guilty, their bloody outrages, and seditious preachings, we bave no hesi-
tation in confessing our belief that their doom was well merited.
And so also with the Cranmers, the Ridleys and Latimers, whom-availing themselves of the King of England-the Government of Mary put to death. These men by their crimes, and many
treasons against their rightful Sovereign, bad
richly earned the felon's doom ; and thoush way not approre of the process by which they were made amenable to the law, we must remember that these laws were the work of a Protestor the gand a Protestant Parliannent; framed ity ; and that to exprose of extirpating Catbolicraitorous accomplices of Lady Jane Grey is ossurd-as Maraulay observes in his well is as and admirable analysis of the characten of Cran-
mer-as it would be to call Dr. Dodd, who was hung for forgery in the reign of Geooge III., a
"nartyr." The Christian Guardian should remenber also, that for the acts of the English
Government during the reign of Queen Mary,
the Catholic Church is by no means seeing that that Governinent was strongly anti-
Papal; and that the chief agents in the severitios which lave obtained an unenviable notorierty for the reign of Mary Tudor were the former servile
tools of her Protestant father - in the wards of Fery faith, and ministers of every tyengales of Const. Histic. 1 .
But, after all, whe
But, after all, what have the acts of the Coun-
il of Constance, or of Queen ernment, to do with the School Question of Ca-
nada? Dues not the Christian Guardien that by raising these side issues, he ie is sirnually
admitting the rottenness of the cause whuch he undertales to defend? It is not because-as
Hallam hamself confesses-" persecution is the deally original sin of the Reformed cllarthes
chat which cools every man's zeal for therr cause
in proportion as his reading becomes more ex-
tensire ", it is not because Calvin in proportion as his reading becomes moce ex-
tensire ;" it is not because Calvin burnt Serve-
tus, and Canmer worried Jean Boucher to death; it is not because of any of these things
that we demand to be lett alliberty by the slate
to educate nur own chididren in our but because our right to do so is a right that we
hold from God Himself; because it is a right thet we cannot abandon without dereliction of duty
towards Him Who will one day demand of us a strict account of the inmortal souls of those
childrea whom He has entrusted to us ; and because by asserting it, we are promotiur, not the
interests of Catholics alone, but the best and
dearest interests of all classes of our mixed community
Enigratiox. - Amongst the notices of intended motions in the Legisiative Assembly, we
find one from T. D'Arcy McGee, Esy., for an fimd one from I. D'Arcy MucGee, Esf., for an
"Adress to His Excellency for the appointment Emigrant Agents, to reside at Liverpool, Havre, and Hamburgh, for the purpose of con-
veying to intended emigrants from Europe auveying to intended emigrants from Lurope a
thentic information in relation to the resources of Canada, and the advantages it presents to actual st to encourage a profitable emigration."
The subject to which the junior inember for Montreal here directs the attention of the House, is one of great importance to the country, and
will, we hope, receive from the Legislature that degree of attention that its importance deniands. emigrants should be conreyed, we cannot presume to determine ; but it is certainly lighly de slrable that iotendmg emugrants should, from some quarter or another, be able to receive the to them, all important information respecting the duly instructed as to the home; and should be tages offered to them by the selection of Canad as that home. Mr. McGee it is well known has gration consuration to the subject of emp-

Lecture of the St. Patrick's Literar Associatron. - We call attention to the an column, of the Lecture to be delivered on th erening of Thursday ine 24th instant, in the Bona Hall, before the St. Patrick's Literary asociation, by the Hon. M Chourea, upo "Ihe Early History of Britanny." The merits of the learaed genteman who has so kin If vocturer are too well known to the public, for it to be necessary for us to insist thereon; and w sure of listening to his fervid eloquence, and pro found eruaition, will neglect to avail himself will be presented to him again. The subject is a most interesting one ; treating as it does of the ties with the British Isles; and from whense th latter seem to have derived that Druidical wor ship, sace the common property of all the Celtic tribes. We. think therefore that we can predict
for the Fon. M. Chauveau a numerous and most attentive audience.

St. patricks temperanoe society. it Committee that the Society is progressin in the good work of Temperance ; that 394 new members have been added to its ranks during the past year, making in all to this date 2176 . We
obserre also from the Report that the Society has receired its beautiful news Banne: from Paris, which we learn will be displayed for the first time in public, on the approaching Anniversary of St.
Patrick. This magnificent Banner has the Blessed Yirgın on one side, and St. Bridget on the other; and is, we may add, a mouument of the Society. We have heard it said, by these competent to judge, that it has no equal in Montreal, (and consequently none in Camada) for beauty of it is composed.





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We hare much pleasure in stating that the nett proceeds of the St . Pat
amounts to the sum of $\$ 109,37 \frac{1}{2}$.

OnSunday, the 6th inst., says the Ere Nouvelle, His Lordship the Bishop of Three River conferred the Order of the Priesthood upon M thur Ricard de Carufel, both of the Diocese Three Rivers.
$\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{n}}$ Monday week last, Mr . Wm. Price, lately studying at the office of Messrs. Cassidy and Le blanc, passed a strict and searching examinatio
with the greatest credit, and was declared quali fied to practise the profession of law.

In the Courrier du Canala we find a notice of the munificent bequests made by the late
Thomas Baillarge, Esq., of Quebec, to different Catholic institutions of that city. To the Sis a sum of four thousand dollars for the use of th mfirm members of that asylum; and to the So Clristian Erothers, under the direction of the sum of three thousand and eight huadred dollars liberal benefactor, and a worthy Clristian, butmith the object of pointing out the mischievous of these restrictions which, in concert with the "Clear-Grits" of Upper Canada, it has been the lors, and men of good principles generalls, to im pose upon our Religious, Charitable and Educa tional Corporations. One of those infamous re are indebted to our present Minsters, is the pro hibition to receive piny or bequest made with nix months of the death of the donor or test for. So that if these restrictions were generall applied-and if called for in one case they should according to all the rules of logic be enforced in large bind the lestament of the late M. Bail twenty nine days of his death, his henevolent in entions would hare been frustrated; and the poor

| criples of the General Hospital would bave been | $\begin{array}{l}\text { of the devoted attachment of the Irish people to }\end{array}, 1$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | Christian charity. Sucb, we say, would be the eflect of carrying out the system of legislation

towards our Catholic mastitutions which the preGit Ministry have adopted from the "Clear called Catkolic members of Parliament have ra tified. Are the Catholic people of Canada how ever content to put up with these insults, and
these acts of direct robbery or Tegegslatire theft these acts of direct robbery or Legislatire theft,
upon the poor and helpless? We trust not ; and we hope that ere long the voice of the country as to induce our rulers to pause in the degrading career which they have too long pursued.-
Should we not-we throw out the hint to our riends and co-religionists-should we not petitio not promptly show, by our energetic sction, that we are not indifferent to the insults and outrages of which our Catholic institutions are the object or professing Catholic, statesmen, are the authors

Civic Elections.-On Saturday last, at 10
A.m., took place at the City Concert Hall the A.m., took place at the City Concert Hall the
aomination of candidates for the office of Mayor of Montreal during the ensuing year. D. Tor--
rance, Esq-, seconded by - Valois, proposed C. S. Cherrier, Esq. ; anter which Jolin Molson,
Esq., came forward and proposed Charles Roder, Esq.; ; which reotion was seconded by O. Frechette, Esc. The following is she list of nomiminations for the office of City Councillors in the
several wards of the City:-

Eand

 Councillor Rodeden ressuilidell.







 Couccilo Jodain friesidid



 Testimonial to a Canadian Priest from an Irish Catholic Congregation.We have much pleasure in giving publicity
the subjoined documents, as a conclusive refuta tion of the malicious rumors that for some tim past have been circulated in Upper Canada, with wards the Clergy of another national origin.That these rumors had no foundation in facthat they were the rile instrument whereby a ser rile clique, for political purposes, sought to so
distrust betwixt the different portions of our Ca tholic community-we were all along aware; and the following correspondence, honorable alike to both parties-to the beloved Pastor, and his Iris
Catholic flock-fully confirms these our views :-








The following was the Reverend M. Bardou's reply:-


## not on account of its value, althongh it it, indeed, munificont, but on accout of the generous apirit Which prompted you to bestow on me at such a time





mission from him who is the exception of persons,
icsi with whom there is no
nd to whom every nation is a part of the great
rineyard entrusted to his care.

## ineyard entrusted to his care. Afain reeeive my marmest

 | ave ever looked upon you, instead of boing dimin |
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| shed, will increase in proportion to the distancet hat | Sued, will increase in proportion to the distance that

eparates the people or Dundas from hima who will
ever huppy to be to them a a aller ${ }^{\text {and }}$.
Dundas, Ficb. 9th, 1859.
An esteemed correspondent fron Brantford sends us the subjoined communication, complainang of the injustice done to Mr . McGee by the loquent speech in the House; and omitting those laquent speech in the House ; and omitting thos passages wherein he professed his firm faith in ad attaclument to, the doctrues of his Clureh As to the explanation of this injustice, whic of the Globe, we think that our friend's labor will be in rain, if he expects ar. answer from Mr .
Brown's organ. The explamation of the mystery s, however, very simple; and may be found in the Glote's antipathy to Popery, and in the inposibility of the existence of any true friendship
betwixt the labitual reviler of all that Catholics betwixt the liabitual reviler of all that Catholics
hold most sacred, and an uncompromsing chan hold most sacred, and an uncompromsing chain
pion of Popery. The Toronto Colomist contain pion of Popery. The Toronto Colonist contain. from whem, as helping to throw some hight upon the Globe's motives, we make some extracts. The writer says:



 the public ought to know the whole trick.' "
From the same authority we learn with plen sure, that Mr. Mccree declared that thongh he in common with Mr. Brown was opposed to the
present Ministry, "he could not vote for the measures which Mr. Brown adrocated." This
fully confirms all that the True Wirness has
 grossest dureliction of principle. That alliance supposes unity of political action anonyst the contracting parties; but no true Catiolic can
rote for Mr. Brown's measures, as Mr. McGee according to the writer tn the Colonist asserts
and so it follows that the Catholic cannot be "Clear-Grit", or the ally of the "Clear-Grits."
He may have in common with them antipathies but it is impossible that betwixt the Papist an the Brownist there slould be any sympalhes. With these remarks we lay before our reader
he letter from our Brantford correspondent: 1

## To the Editor of the True Witness. Desk Sir, - Alltough I may reasenably suppose hut ycu are ere this apprized of the subject to which

Desk
that ycu
I am a ab
to
leave br
lith

## With very many others I enjoyed the happiness of enring Thoman D'Arcy. McGeo Esq., Mf. P. P. nd ressing the House of Assembly on last Tuesulay

niressit. It is neediess to say a word of the profuuned
night
respect snd antenion with which be was heard by a

Hon. Gentleman's speect whotly and correctly re-
ported in the eolumns of the friendy Globe newspa
or. Imagine. how surprised and indignant I foil
Her. Imagine. huw surprised and indignant
Then I read verobtim erery thing Mr. MGGee said in
aror of Mr. Brown; the well-deserved castigation


Frord respectiog what the Hon. Gentleman had said
of himsalf as a Papist, norof his readiness, from
rue conviction, to profess his roligion as well on the

ald
able part of Mr. Me Mee's speech, racalls strongly to
my mind the fable of tho Majial Cat. Which turnod
herself into an elogant lady when it suited her pur-



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As we bave inserted a letter from a Charlot-
tenburgh correspondent strongly attacking the
principles of Mr. J. S. MヶDonald on the School tenburgh correspondent strongly attacking
principles of Mr. J. S. M•Donald on the School Question, it is but just that our columns should be opened to the rejoinder sent to us by another adla that we do not hotd ourselves responsible either for the opinions, or the statements of facts either of our correspondents; but leare our
both sides:-






 ave their undirided, but very feble, support
consistency "hourta jewel.
As to his "opposing qriesty influence,", that
Aso untrue. He hans contributed more toward









 wict Savings Bank concluded their arrangements
with the Contractors for the erection of their new
building ind with the Contractors for the crection of their new
builiding at the corner of Great St. Jamea' Sreett and
Place dArmes. The building will bo a very hand-






Rechard menase
Fcb. 10, 1859
St. patricks literary association. TIE FOURTI LECTURE of the Gourse will bo
OELIVERED in be BONAVENTORE IIAL, on
TIIURSDAY EVENING NEXT, the 24 th inslant, y the
HON.
(Suporintendent of Eduvea
SUBJECT-" The Early History of Brilanny Tickets of Admission, 1 s 3d ; may be had at
Nescrs. Sadiers' Book Sloro; of the Members of the
 thos. walsh, Rec. Sec.
immigration
PASSAGE CERTIFICATES, PRR SABBL \& SEARLES FIRST CLASS LINE QUEBEC, NEW YORF, OR BOSTON,
$\qquad$ asued by tho undorsigaed. letters must be pre-paid:
HENRY OHAPMAN \& OO., Agenta, Jsanary 1859.


|  | THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE - FEBRUARY 18, 185 |  |  |  |
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| The Paris Correspondent of the Times writes as follows:- |  |  |  |  |
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| land knos what is the position of Austria? Menaced in England, menaced in Hungary, whet only wants arms, odious to the Poles, to the Ro |  |  |  |  |
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| mans, to the Croats, who hare sare Austria can |  |  |  |  |
| do is to exist and 10 support Leesesel. How could <br>  |  |  |  |  |
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| the organ of a member of the Imperial family standing so near the Throne, the sooner foretign |  |  |  |  |
| ecoutron the beter. In the menumite the irrta-tion of the pubtic increases at finding hoiv they |  |  |  |  |
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| through the ofticial organ; but they now see in the real Moniteur a more currect exponent.- |  |  |  |  |
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|  certain nat timonal propects anier hie coup co ceat,and the result of the suit preferred to the Prin- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| and the result of the suit preferred to the Prin- |  |  |  |  |
| what is the price to be paid for the acceppanch of that cousin as a husband by a Pincess of the |  |  |  |  |
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| most, ancient house in Europe? The auswer erery man gives is, ute support of France to is- |  |  |  |  |
| The allusion it the King of Sardiun's speech to the treaties of 1815 in connesion with the Aus- |  |  |  |  |
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| puble of Genoa are unted for eve: 10 the States of his Majestr the King of Sirdinia, in nrder ti sorereignty, and inheritance from mate in male in the order of primogeniture in the tro branchesof his louse-ro wit, the Royal brauch and tha branch of Savoz Carignam.' |  |  |  |  |
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| "The instruiutnt is isped by Lord Clancarty |  |  |  |  |
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| "C Considering that the general wish of the |  |  |  |  |
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| Vemetian heribry are, then, at least as guod as <br> thase of Victor finandel to cienoa. |  |  |  |  |
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| all, time the tnon of the tiatian queston is an present al 1 Pais. Boll in inedmon, and in Loin |  |  |  |  |
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| They may looks sulky, aud taboo cigurs, and slout seditious word, on a durk night, and ata safe dis- |  |  |  |  |
| tance from an Austrian sentry, but beyond that, without the certainty of pow will not be so mad as to go. Notwithstandin. |  |  |  |  |
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| whll thot he so been said here, and written elsowhere about an apprebended insurrection and the like, I |  |  |  |  |
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| do not beliere there has ever been risk of a serious attack upon or resisiance to the constiku |  |  |  |  |
| appretend, France epicks a quaree with Austriaand engages in ant uncalledfor war, Piedmont |  |  |  |  |
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| will join in the tight, and revotutionary attempts may be made here. If, as is to be hoped, and |  |  |  |  |
| bis peaceabie motoo, and the differencess betrseen his Government anid lat of Francis Joseph re- |  |  |  |  |
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| Italywill quickly calm down, Luen the mast sanguine of my Italan friends admit this. They |  |  |  |  |
| the country, but no clance of a anovement t thatall their hopes centre in France, and thal if |  |  |  |  |
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| mentioned already by telegrapl, annonnces the termination of the diplomatice difficulty excited by |  |  |  |  |
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| on the subject which testify 10 its respert for the important Art. 29 of the Treaty of Laris, and |  |  |  |  |
| also to its sincere desire for the preserfation of general pence. |  |  |  |  |
| general pence. <br> The Correspondent of the London Globe writes as follows :- Every symptom of war is apparent in the most varied quarters. The ball at the 「uilleries might pass for a reviral of tha fanous assemblee dansente at Brussels, so vi- vidly set forlitin' "Chilile Harold," forth from |  |  |  |  |
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| 13－［From Rev．Henry Ward Beecher，who has used <br>  |
| eet better of that which I bepan in thinkin |
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| untly the best，and the first，of the great School．＂ |
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| 137 ［From Mr．C．H．Gardner，Principa＇of the Rutger＇s Femat Brstivte，dew york．J－ |
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MUNICTPAL ELECTION

## ST．LEWIS WARD．

FOR CITY CUUNCILLOR
R．BELLEMARE，ESQ．
municipal election
St．JAMES＇WARD
CANDiDATE
MUNICIPAL ELECCION
ST. ASYS Ward.
por city councillor
Mr．Francis mullins．
MuNiCipal ELEC＇ITON
FOR CITY COUNCILLOR
chardes w．sharpley，Esq．
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Intry lhe Fmmeriate Suricrvision of the Right Ret
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