

So, Protestants see that freedom of authority, as they call it, may be pushed too far; it is all inquiry, and proper to question the Divine authority very right and proper to question the Divine authority of the Church; but when men begin to question the Divine authority of a book, printed and published by Her Majesty's printers, and sold by all the booksellers in the United Kingdom, as the genuine Word of God, and no mistake—they must be checked; lest there be an end of all human authority. We think it would rather puzzle good Dr. Robertson to prove the Divine authority of the Bible, without the authority of an infallible Church.

Next we copy from the *Edinburgh Advertiser*, a Scotch Protestant paper, the following testimony to the demoralisation, and consequent relapse into barbarism, of the mass of the people:—

"Both before, and after the secession, Dr. Chalmers, and others of their leading men have borne open and unequivocal testimony to the inadequacy of all voluntary schemes" (Protestant voluntary schemes, for the Catholic Church can always thrive under the voluntary system) "to cope with the yearly increasing forces of irreligion—with those masses of ignorance, vice, socialism, and infidelity, which swarm in all our large towns—who vitiate all that is virtuous in the very existence of society—That these classes are on the rise, fearfully on the rise, among us, is indisputable. They are, in fact, a feature of the age. Dr. Buchanan, of the Free Church, has revealed not merely the existence (that every one saw for himself) but the appalling magnitude of the evil in our western metropolis. . . . Upwards of 250,000 human beings in one city, with no possible means of entering a church. In a parish of 12,000 people, not 700 copies of the Bible—of the Bible which may be bought for six pence! Yet in this same parish—nay, in a single district of this same parish—there are a hundred and fifteen low drinking houses, and three and thirty brothels!"

We don't know about Montreal, but there is certainly do doubt that Glasgow is a Protestant city. The writer next gives us a little insight into the social condition of Edinburgh:—

"On a lesser scale the same hideous descent is taking place in our own city. Let any parish missionary who used to visit in the old town twenty years ago, revisit his old beat now, and what will he see? Will the increasing opulence and intelligence of the nation be reflected in those closes? Does the yearly increasing palatial character of the new town find a counterpoint in the old? Those wynds, and dens, and fetid courts, have they lost their hideousness, or have their tenants lost their rags, their ignorance, or their vice? Proclaim the contrary of all this, and then you will speak the truth. Say that, where, in former times, some decent tradesmen's families gave an air of respectability to those gloomy places, and helped, (who can say how greatly) to keep up a moral tone in that humble society—a light amid darkness—a check on the profane—say that where this moral twilight once reigned, reigns now almost utter darkness. In many of those closes, you may climb stair after stair of interminable length, yet meet nothing but the language of profanity, or the spectacle of vice, and its twin wretchedness."—Hurrah for Protestant progress.

The *Times* has much the same story to tell of Protestant London:—

"We are a remarkably moral, self-restrained, and well-conducted people. All opinions concur in rendering this acknowledgment to our national virtues. The Prefect of the Seine tells the Lord Mayor as much—M. Kossuth makes the same remark to the Mayor of Southampton—Commodore Stevens carries home the report for the benefit of his countrymen, and Lord Palmerston was unable to resist taking the compliment in its fullest dimensions to himself and his Tiverton constituents. In the main, this reputation is doubtless well-founded, but another side, we fear, may be discovered for the picture. It is quite true that we do not turn the hangman's office into a popular privilege, as in California, or gut the houses of peaceable sojourners, as in New Orleans, or maintain standing conspiracies against the law, as in Paris and Lyons. But in examples of brutal and ferocious savagery, of murderous outrage, and systematic disrespect for human life, we very much doubt whether London can be surpassed by any city on this side of the Atlantic."

After reading the above, all we can say is—that if we are libellers, for speaking of the demoralisation of Protestant countries, we are libellers in very good company.

When, therefore, Catholics are taunted by Protestants with the stationary condition of Catholic, as compared with that of Protestant countries, and with the great advances the latter are making in civilisation, they can well afford to answer—"If these be the fruits of your civilisation, we will have none of it; we prefer our own civilisation, which consists in the moral well being of the community." The Catholic may well retort upon his adversary, that Protestant civilisation is not civilisation at all—that though it may mean wealth—extravagant wealth for the few—it means the physical and moral degradation of the many, and that such a state of society is only another, and a most loathsome form of brutal barbarism.

Religion—that is, true religion, as taught by the Catholic Church, is the only true civiliser; without her, men may become rich, and powerful in this world—may clothe themselves in purple and fine linen—fare sumptuously—multiply their sensual enjoyments—ransack sea and earth to gratify their lusts—make fire their minister, and the lightning their swift messenger—but without religion they can neither become, or remain truly civilised. By sin Adam fell, and nations lapsed into barbarism, from whence they were reclaimed by Catholicity alone; where we see a nation rising in true civilisation—that is, increasing in morality—we may be sure that the same influence that has reclaimed a great part of the world is at work again; where, on the other hand, we see nations lapsing into barbarism, as evidenced by the rapid increase of irreligion, and immorality, there we may safely predicate the existence of Protestantism—that is, denial of the truths taught by, and resistance to the authority of, the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL.

On Tuesday evening, a preliminary meeting was held in one of the rooms of the St. Patrick's House, for the purpose of taking the steps necessary for the formation of the new Catholic Hospital. A committee was named for the purpose of drawing up a set of Rules and Regulations for its management, and for making the requisite arrangements for defraying the expenses incurred in fitting up the St. Jerome, as a temporary St. Patrick's Hospital.

A month has now elapsed since we laid before our readers, the reasons, which render the establishment of a Catholic hospital, for the reception of the poor Irish Catholics especially, imperatively requisite.—We brought forward, against the authorities of the General or Protestant Hospital, several grave charges—of brutality towards the sick, and ungentlemanly, unmanly conduct, towards the visiting Catholic clergymen. Not one of these charges has been denied. We challenged investigation, before an impartial tribunal; the accused have not dared to accept our challenge, because they know that every statement made in the columns of the TRUE WITNESS, was perfectly true. Indeed, so far from denying any of our charges, the only one, that has ever been alluded to, by any of the Protestant papers of this city, has been openly avowed, and defended: we mean the charge of thrusting Protestant Bibles and Protestant tracts, upon the Catholic sick. The other charges—such as dismissing Catholic patients in a brutal manner; insulting and interrupting them when engaged in performing the most solemn offices of religion; insulting and obstructing the clergymen in the execution of their duty, by thrusting Protestant tracts upon them—by asking obscene questions of the patients when about to receive the Holy Communion from the hands of the priest; and forcing medicine upon the sick, in order to prevent them from receiving the Blessed Sacrament; these charges—which must revolt every man, no matter of what religion, who is not utterly lost to every feeling of decency and courtesy—have been, and still must remain, unanswered, because they are true, and are known to be true, by the hospital authorities themselves.—They do well to shrink from investigation. As to the flimsy excuse attempted to be set up for the attempts at proselytism within the walls of the hospital, we have completely answered it, by showing, that the hospital professed to be, not a Protestant, but a General Hospital; that it was supported in a great measure by a grant of public money—granted to it upon the express grounds of its being, not a Protestant, but a General Hospital. It was therefore, an act of gross dishonesty, to attempt to convert a hospital so supported, into a branch of that very disreputable body—the French Canadian Missionary Society.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

THE NOMINATION.

On Wednesday at noon, pursuant to notice, the nomination of candidates for the approaching election, took place in the Hay Market Square. Mr. Sheriff Boston, as returning officer, was in his place by 12 o'clock, accompanied by Messrs. Young, Larocque, Badgley, Devins, and their respective friends and supporters. The usual proclamation having been read, Mr. J. L. Beaudry came forward and proposed the Hon. J. Young, as a fit and proper person for one of the representatives of Montreal. The motion was seconded by Mr. Curran.

Mr. Young then came forward, and addressed the electors; but owing to the cheers, laughter, groaning, and marks of approbation and disapprobation, it was impossible to hear distinctly what he said. As far as we could understand him, he claimed the support of his fellow citizens as a free trader, and as the friend of improvements. He spoke of the increasing imports of Montreal—of the railroads and canals of Canada—and advocated the Caughnawaga canal, as likely to attract all the trade of Lake Champlain.

Mons. Dumas proposed Mons. A. Larocque, but owing to the noise, this gentleman's speech was almost inaudible. Mr. Dunkin seconded the nomination, but was repeatedly interrupted.

Mr. Edmonstone proposed, and Mr. Jones seconded the nomination of the Hon. W. Badgley.

Mr. Badgley claimed the votes of the electors as a British Canadian. He was opposed to the Halifax Railway, and in favor of perfect freedom of education for all denominations—that is, for allowing Catholics and Protestants to educate their own children. If returned he would do his best to procure the restoration to Montreal of the seat of government.

Mr. Devlin then proposed Mr. Peter Devins. Mr. McMahon seconded him.

Mr. Peter Devins commenced in English, by stating that the great want of the country was honest rulers. He continued his speech in Irish, which seemed to cause much amusement to those who had the pleasure of understanding him; but which evidently bothered the reporters not a little.

Mons. Fabre proposed Mons. Papineau; he was followed on the same side by Mr. J. Day, and Mons. Papin, who claimed the suffrages of his countrymen for Mons. Papineau, as a patriot. Mons. Papineau desired the welfare of all his fellow citizens.

A show of hands was then called for by the Sheriff, which was declared to be in favor of Messrs. Badgley and Papineau; upon which, according to custom, a poll was demanded by the other candidates. Although there was a pretty large attendance about the hustings, the greatest good humor seemed to prevail, in spite of the snow, and other inconveniences. There was noise and cheering, but we are happy to say no violence. After the nomination, according to the *Herald*, two Canadian gentlemen were assaulted by persons supposed to be friends of the ministerial candidates. The *Pilot* gives quite a different ver-

sion, and states—"that the only thing in the shape of a disturbance, was brought about by some of Mr. Papineau's red friends, who most rashly challenged and provoked some of the boys, who were quietly proceeding down the street." It is to be hoped that all men, of all origins, will do their utmost to discountenance those acts of violence which have been hitherto so frequent at Montreal elections. All interference with the perfect freedom of election, whether by bribery or violence, is disgraceful in the highest degree to those employing it themselves, or knowingly permitting it to be employed by others, and must ultimately result in the destruction of the cause in which it is employed. Let it not be said that any Irish Catholic was guilty of such infamous conduct.

OBITUARY.

(Communicated.)

It is with feelings of no ordinary sorrow, that we record the death of Georges Roch Rolland, son of the Honorable Chief Justice Rolland, of this city. He left home a little more than two years since, with several of his friends, for the El Dorado of the day—California, from which, after a period of privations and fruitless toil, he reëntered to return to his native land. His homeward voyage was most unfortunate; shipwreck and unheard-of fatigues, broke down his vigorous frame, and, in crossing the Isthmus, he contracted a typhoid fever, which left him only with life. The announcement of his arrival at New York, was a signal of rejoicing to his numerous friends in this city, who were prepared to receive him with an enthusiastic welcome. Alas! they little thought to meet a feeble invalid, who, in his own language, had but "come home to die." He arrived on the 12th instant, exactly two years from the day of his departure, and it was soon evident that his melancholy prophecy was to be fulfilled; notwithstanding all the aids which affection and medical skill could afford, he rapidly sunk, and more dangerous symptoms supervened until he expired on the 20th instant, eight days after his arrival, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. His funeral took place on Monday, the 21st instant; the body, followed by a large concourse of friends, was conveyed to the Parish Church, where the last sad rites for the dead were performed, and thence to the place of interment, at the Church of St. Marie de Monnoir, in the Seigneurie of Judge Rolland.

Few leave behind them more numerous or more sincere mourners, than this young man; he was one of whom it might truly be said, "none knew him but to love him—none named him but to praise." Nature had given him a form of grace and manly beauty rarely equalled, with moral and social qualities, which commanded the esteem of all who knew him, and made him, from his life at college to the time of his death, a universal favorite. Brave and generous to a fault, he was ever ready to sacrifice his own interest to the good of his friends; but these friends ever cherish the recollection of his virtues, and while they deeply mourn his loss, they tender their heartfelt sympathies to the father and his family in their affliction, and feel it some consolation that he was permitted to return and die among them, and to receive the last offices of our holy religion. *Requiescat in pace.*

UN AMI DE ROCH.

Montreal, Nov. 24, 1851.

We copy from the *Melanges Religieux*, the following extract from a letter to the Bishop of Montreal, written the 31st ult., on board the steamer Humboldt, in sight of Havre, by his Lordship the Bishop of Martyropolis. Our readers will be pleased to learn, that his Lordship and his companions have crossed the Atlantic in safety:—

"The passage was not a bad one. We were all sufficiently recovered on Sunday, from the general sickness of the first few days, which kept us from every exercise. Things went better on the 26th, the second Sunday. On the invitation of the Captain, we had a regular service—without the Mass, it is true, which to us, would have been so consoling, (though the high winds would have probably impeded its performance, even had we been in our chapel.)—but Vespers only. At two o'clock, the benches of the grand saloon were filled with spectators, all anxious to hear, and to behold. We arranged our party; one sung, another preached, and the Bishop officiated. After the announcement and designation of the office, all Christians being invited to adore their God, in union with their European and American brethren, the Bishop, in Camail, and Rochet, commenced the *Veni Sancte Spiritus*, on his knees. After we had sung "O Holy Ghost descend upon us," Mr. La Rocque delivered an excellent discourse, in which he developed this essential truth, that man, to whom the universe has been given, should devote himself to his God; that the Christian worshipper is great, only in the humiliation of prayer, and in his ecstasy of gratitude; that, in a word, he only is the monarch of the universe, inasmuch as he alone can render it conducive to the will of its Creator, and combine intelligence on earth with the glory of heaven. Having gracefully finished his discourse, we sung some psalms, a *Capitulum*, a solemn *Ave Maria Stella*, followed by Verset and Orison. After more than an hour, the President dismissed the assembly, by imploring that all might safely arrive in port, especially, at that of a happy eternity; which, with the singing of the episcopal benediction,—which all received on their knees—and the *Laus Deo et Marie*, on land and sea.—Amen, Amen,—concluded the ceremony. In our naval assemblage, were the representatives of about ten different nations, among whom were a Chilean general, a governor of Honduras, a geologist from Berue; in fine, about 50 cabin passengers, most agreeable and interesting companions. As for the *Humboldt*, she furnishes all the luxuries of the best hotel, too much so, perhaps, for Pilgrims, and sufficient for invalids. Nevertheless, we all wish to be clear of her, which we soon shall. We shall not delay at Havre, but little at Rouen, for a time at Paris, Chartres, and Lyons, thence to Avignon and Marseilles, where we intend to be present at the consecration of his Lordship the Bishop of Avath, who is forthwith to

follow us to Rome. I shall write from Marseilles, but I cannot give my address, till I write from Rome. In the meantime,

I have the happiness to be, my Lord,
Ever yours,
J. C. E. DE MARTYROPOLIS."

We call attention to the advertisement of Mrs. Coffy, on our seventh page, and to the large stock of Fancy Goods therein announced.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Cornwall, A. Stuart McDonald, £1 5s; St. John Chrysostome, M. Campion, £1 5s; Barrie, W. Baxter, 15s; St. John's, F. Kent, 10s; St. Antoine, Rev. Mr. Cusson, 5s; Toronto, Hon. Mr. Elmsly, 12s 6d; Pike River, Rev. Mr. Leclair, 12s 6d; Gananoque, Rev. J. Rossiter, 10s; Bytown, E. Burke, £5; St. Columban, J. Martin, 6s 3d; Sherrington, J. Hughes, 8s 9d; Batiscan, J. N. Gouin, 8s 3d; Norwood, Rev. Mr. Higgins, £1 5s; Lancaster, K. McLaughlin, 15s; Tyendinago, Rev. C. Bourke, 15s.

CANADA NEWS.

About half-past 8 o'clock, Tuesday morning last, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. L. Patton, carpenter St. Antoine street. His workshop, a small dwelling, and a considerable quantity of lumber was consumed.—*Gazette.*

FROZEN TO DEATH.—We regret to hear that the body of a woman—apparently about forty years of age—was yesterday morning found, buried in the snow, on the highway, about half a mile beyond the Papineau Road Toll Gate. An inquest has been held upon the body, which showed no external marks of violence, but no evidence as to identity was adduced.—*Herald*, Nov. 27.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.—We have the pleasure of announcing in this day's paper the formation of two additional Branches to the Catholic Institute. The one in Pembroke, under the presidency of Jas. McGregor, Esq., speaks for itself by its resolutions; the other Institute was formed in Niagara, on Sunday last under the presidency of that well-tried veteran Daniel McDougall, Esq., with Mr. P. Finn, for its secretary. We have also information from different parts of the country that Branches are in the course of formation, thus it will be seen that the near approach of the general elections has at length roused the Catholics to a sense of their duty towards themselves and their country: Let them be united and true to themselves and no Government will refuse to grant their just and lawful wishes.—*Mirror.*

A violent gale from the south-east passed over this district last evening. Since Thursday night a light wind was blowing from the east, and a quantity of snow fell with it yesterday, but as the evening advanced the wind increased almost to a hurricane, and did not subside till a late hour.

We have not yet been able to ascertain all the disastrous effects of the storm. In exposed places along the river, numerous small craft were sunk or totally destroyed. In the *Cul-de-Sac*, a large sloop, laden with wheat, was sunk, and a bateau laden with wood was broken up. Several chimney-tops were carried away in the city.

The steamers from Montreal were detained by the thick weather and tossed about by the gale; when the *Quebec* got to Bay Ste. Croix, the storm became so bad that the pilots could not see where they were going, and had to cast anchor, but the gale was so violent that the stocks of both her anchors, and the arm of one, were soon broken, rendering them useless. Capt. Rudolf then ran for Cap Rouge, although he could not see land on either side of the river. He, however, providentially made one of the piers off Cape Rouge Cove, to which he made fast after a great deal of difficulty. It is a fortunate thing that Capt. Rudolf is an experienced seaman, otherwise we might have had to deplore the loss of the boat, and probably all on board.

Capt. Houghton, who tells us that the gale was the most violent he had experienced during the past ten years, also states that the schooner above mentioned, immediately drifted ashore, and would no doubt before this have gone to pieces.

There are rumors of numerous accidents having occurred to the shipping below, particulars of which have not yet reached us.—*Quebec Mercury* of Saturday.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER "ASIA."

English news, generally, devoid of interest. IRELAND.—Dublin, Nov. 13.—The Catholic clergy, from the bishops to the curates, are particularly busy in matters temporal and spiritual. The Primate of all Ireland has organised a regular onslaught on the Free Masons and the threatened University; likewise, a system of opposition to the national system of education; and finally, a plan of operations for parliamentary advocates of the Papal aggression, which it is expected will prove successful against the present Ministry early in the next session.

FRANCE.—The second reading of the new Electoral Law was lost on Thursday evening, the 13th, by a majority of 375 to 348.

The sub-marine telegraph between England and France is in successful operation, and despatches, in relation to English funds, had been transmitted with accuracy.

Accounts from New South Wales to the 18th of August. They give the most flattering accounts, both as to the quantity and quality of the gold. Receipts of the week into the towns were said to be from £20,000 to £25,000. The Government armed escort brought £10,000.

Married.

At Rawdon, C. E., on the 18th instant, by the Rev. L. Pomanville, R. E. Corcoran, Esq., son of Thomas Corcoran, Esq., of the Honorable the Hudson's Bay Company, to Miss Ann Daly, daughter of Luke Daly, Esquire, Merchant, of Rawdon.

At Three Rivers, on the 25th inst., by the Very Rev. T. Cook, V. G., Mr. James Halpin, Printer, Montreal, to Sophia Harriet, eldest daughter of L. L. Duröcher.

FOUND.

NEAR the Canal, Griffintown, a Sum of MONEY. The loser, by calling at the Office of this paper, will be directed to the person who found it.
November 24, 1851.