

unnatural parents. "They expose them, sell them, or even kill them; according as they please"—we are told. "Hence poor children perish every year by hundreds, by thousands, nay, by hundreds of thousands; they are either cast into the rivers, or exposed in the streets and on the highways, to the ferocity of dogs and swine, who literally eat them alive." Such is the picture drawn by modern travellers of the moral condition of a Heathen people. Bad however as is China, there are other countries, calling themselves Christian, and which boast of their Gospel privileges, in which similar horrors are of daily occurrence.

Under the heading—"INFANTILE UNKNOWN," an American Protestant paper of the 16th ult., writes as follows:—

"In the weekly reports of the mortality in this city, made by the Health Commissioners, the number of deaths put down as 'Infantile Unknown' is generally as large, if not larger, than those from any other cause on the list. This, taken in connection with the fact, that, not a week passes but two or three infants are found dead in the streets, shows a depraved state of morals among a certain class of the community. . . . Only a few days ago, the body of an infant was found after it had been torn to pieces by dogs; and by the time its remains were consigned to the Potter's field, another was found in the open street, which too would have fallen a prey to brutes, but that it was found before the warmth of life had left the form of clay."

For the succor of the perishing heathens of China in particular, the "INSTITUTE OF THE HOLY CHILDHOOD" was originally founded; and of late it has greatly extended itself in Canada. Seeing however that the United States are easier of access than the Chinese Empire, and that from the above extract, it would appear that the morals of the former are fully as depraved as are those of the latter country, it seems to us that a branch of the same "INSTITUTE" might profitably be established in Catholic Canada, with the object of rescuing little Protestant children in the United States from the fangs of dogs and swine, to which their unnatural parents expose them; just as in China, heathen fathers and mothers cast their offspring to be devoured by brutes. To convert China from Heathenism, would, no doubt, be a glorious triumph for our missionaries. Would it not however be equally glorious for our Catholic Canada, to send the light of the Gospel and Catholic civilisation, to the corrupt and thoroughly depraved Protestants of the United States? Why should we reserve all our sympathies for Heathen China, when Protestant America stands fully as much in need of our assistance? Infanticide is of so frequent occurrence in the United States—as we showed last week by an extract from the *Medical Journal* of Boston—as already to have produced a marked effect upon the population of that intensely Protestant City. Day by day the evil is increasing; scarce a week passes but what unbaptised children are cast out into the streets, to be devoured by dogs and swine. Shall we then not make an effort to rescue these unhappy little beings from the horrid fate to which their unnatural parents consign them—and to instil the first principles of humanity into the breasts of the mothers of Protestant America?

The task may be a difficult one; but it will be the more glorious for that very reason. Glorious to the Church; glorious too to Catholic Canada, whose early annals are so rich in the heroic deeds of the Jesuit martyrs, and which has already done so much to bring the heathen Red-men of North America into the One Fold of Christ. As a reward for its faithfulness, and the blood so nobly spilt in the cause of Christ, it may perhaps be yet reserved for Canada to send forth its Catholic missionaries to convert and civilise the Anglo-Saxon Protestants of the United States. To man this may seem impossible, but to God all things are possible; and it would be unworthy of us, as Catholics, after seeing the wonderful work amongst the Indians, to despair of the conversion, even of the Puritans of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The *Montreal Witness* complains that Catholic hospitals in Montreal receive from the public funds of the Province, the sum of £750, for the current year. He forgets to add however, that the non-Catholic hospitals, and other Protestant charitable asylums in the same city, receive from the same source, still larger sums; viz:—

Montreal Hospital,	£1,000
Orphan Asylum,	150
Ladies' Benevolent Society,	100
Lying in Hospital,	75
	£1,325

Our cotemporary may reply, that these Institutions extend their assistance to Catholics, as well as non-Catholics. Granted; but it may be said with equal truth that the *Hotel Dieu*, the *St. Patrick's Hospital*, and all our other Catholic Institutions, receive Catholics and non-Catholics indiscriminately; and that the Protestant clergy have always, if they chose to avail themselves of it, free access to the members of their own persuasion, therein tended.

Far be it from us to grudge the assistance given by Government to the charitable Institutions of our non-Catholic fellow citizens. On the contrary; if not sufficient for the wants of their poor, we would gladly see it increased, so as to enable them to do more good. Why then should Protestants take it ill that a similar assistance, is, by Government tendered to our Catholic Asylums?

The Catholic Institutions of Lower Canada are burthened with the charge of a greater number of poor persons than are the Protestant; and for this simple reason. That not only is the Catholic population far greater, but that, hitherto the immigration has been chiefly made up of Irish Catholics, compelled by poverty to leave their native land. Our Canadian Catholic Asylums have in fact to provide for, not only the pauperism of Canada, but the pauperism of Ireland as

well; that pauperism again, which is the immediate product of Protestant misrule, and Protestant Ascendancy in Ireland.

We say that Catholics do not grudge Protestants the aid their Institutions receive from Government. We may add, that the conduct of the Legislature and of the Canadian Ministry, shows that with a few trifling exceptions, our Protestant fellow citizens grudge not our Catholic Institutions their share of the Government grant. Long may this good feeling continue; and may the only rivalry betwixt Catholic and Protestant Asylums be—not which shall receive the greater share of the public funds; but—which shall do the more good, and relieve the wants of the greater number of poor.

"POWERFUL WRITING."—The *Canadian Temperance Advocate* must be allowed, even by its opponents, to make up in strong language for what it wants in strong argument. We lay some specimens of this "Powerful Writing" before our readers, taken from an article on the "Factory Girl," the daughter of a drunkard, and the mother of the supposed writer:—

"God! how the veins knot and burn as the tide whose every drop is bitter with the memory of her wrongs sweeps to our fingers' ends. Our soul throbs firmly in our nib until we clutch involuntarily for a good blade, and wish the drink traffic embodied in one demon form, that we could go forth with God's blessing and smit the hell-borne monster."

"God of justice and truth! give us but the power to-day, and we would strangle every hydra whose breath is blasting the hope of others as it blasted hers."

Now, is not this the "height of fine writing entirely?" Temperate too—very—for a *Temperance Advocate*—is it not? If we did not know our *Advocate* however, we should be inclined to suspect that, like the "deputy shepherd" at the great annual meeting of the "Brick Lane Branch of the Grand Ebenezer Temperance Association," he had been a "winding of himself up very tight with brandy and water, and couldn't leave off till he got a little sober." What fancy, though!—what a poetic temperament our *Temperance Advocate*, has got to be sure. We see him now before us, savagely dashing off a glass of milk and water, and a leading article for his readers—his eyes in a fine frenzy rolling—his "veins knotting and burning as the tide," &c.—his editorial "soul firmly throbbing in his nib"—and his fingers "involuntarily clutching for a good blade;" whilst, in imagination, and with "God's blessing," "he goes forth to smite a traffic embodied in a demon form, and to strangle hydras"—that is to say—all "Licensed Victuallers." Oh! man, man! It is lucky that you are a *Temperance Advocate*, and given to thin potations. If milk and water have such power to stir your noble soul, what would it not be were you to indulge in "swipes" or "heavy wet?" What—if you were addicted to "slings" "sherry-cobblers?" or "goes of brandy?"

And again, what shall we think of the morality inculcated, by the following extract, which we suppose is a *Temperance Advocate's* practical commentary on the Commandment—"Honor thy Father and Mother?"

"The factory girl once idolized that father, but hunger, and poverty, and abuse have taught her to hate him; and as he goes to the groggery in the morning, an involuntary prayer goes up from the child's heart that he will no more return."

Drunkenness is a sad evil, and a drunkard a sad sight. But there is a worse—that of a little girl, who "hates her father" and daily prays for his death. We cannot say that we much like the charity of a Protestant "*Temperance Advocate*."

As another specimen, take the following from the pen of a self-dubbed Christian divine—Dr. Cheever:

"No beings on God's footstool are more perfectly the slaves of Satan than the distiller and venders of the liquid fire. They stand at the devil's sluice-ways, open his turnpike gates, and tend his mightiest and most destructive engines.

If God had given them his own thunderbolts and lightning, or the sweep of bursting volcanoes and earthquakes, to wield at their pleasure, they could not thus become such destroyers of mankind as they now are."

Would it not be well if a "*Temperance Advocate*" could be temperate in his language as well as in his liquor? Should he not remember the words of the Apostle?—*St. James*, i., 26: "Si quis autem putat," &c.

As a specimen of our *Temperance* friend's logic, we need only give the following. It is evidently a "*Temperance*" syllogism:—

1. "Prohibition is right"—p. 136.
2. "Right shall prevail"—*Id.*

The conclusion of course is, that the "Maine Liquor Law" must be established in Canada. This is like the logic of the old Puritans:—

Resolved—
1. "That the earth, and the fulness thereof, belong unto the Saints."

Resolved—
2. "That we are the Saints."
Conclusion—Enter Saints, and take possession.

On Monday last a party of laborers and mechanics employed on the Grand Trunk Railway works, struck for higher wages and shorter time. We regret to say, that not content with this, they visited some of the workshops in Griffintown, and compelled the men therein engaged to join them in their demands; which, however reasonable in themselves, should be urged without infringing upon the rights of others. If one man has the right to refuse to work upon the terms offered by his employers, another has just as good a right to accept those terms; and the inevitable consequence of the tyrannical interference of one set of laborers with another, will be to drive employers and capital from the country where such interference is practised. No one can blame working men for

holding out for higher wages, especially in these hard times; but it is impossible to sympathise with them, when they attempt to intimidate others, or to prevent their brethren from earning such wages as they can get.

A Special Meeting of the City Council—His Honor the Mayor in the Chair—was held on Tuesday last, to take into consideration the best means of preserving the peace of the city, threatened by the misunderstanding betwixt the Grand Trunk Railway Contractors, and their workmen. From uncontradicted statements by many of the members of the Corporation, it would seem that the contractors are themselves to blame for the disturbances that have occurred. They, last year induced large numbers of men to emigrate to this country on the express understanding that they—the said immigrants—should be employed on the public works, at the rate of 5s. per diem for 10 hours' work a day. Since then the price of provisions and house rent have increased; and instead of honestly adhering to their original bargain, the contractors turn round upon their men, and attempt to extort from them, 12 hours' work, for 4s. 2d. If these statements be true—and though publicly reiterated in the City Council, they have not as yet been contradicted—the knavish conduct of the contractors merits the reprobation of every honest man in the community. Cursed be that defrauderth the labourer of his hire.

In the meantime, our energetic Mayor is taking every means to preserve the peace. A proclamation has been issued, calling upon the citizens to come forward and enrol themselves as special constables; and we trust that the hands of the authorities will be so strengthened as to enable them to enforce respect for the law, and the rights of property. It should be borne in mind, however, that if property has its rights, it has its duties as well; and that the latter are full as sacred as the former. Amongst these duties we include the obligation on the employers of labor to fulfil to the letter the terms of the contract—implied or expressed—by them entered into with the laborer—an obligation which it is as much the duty of the authorities to enforce—no matter at what cost—as it is their duty to put down mob violence, and breaches of the peace. If it be true that the contractors have failed, in one iota, in their original agreement with the workmen, we sincerely trust that they may be compelled by law to make atonement to the poor laborers whom they have duped. However, pending investigation, we pronounce no opinion on the conduct of the contractors; it is a subject which should be strictly inquired into.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The Legislative Council has voted an address to the Governor in favor of a fixed seat of Government, and has requested the Lower House to concur in the motion. The question is exciting a good deal of public attention.—Every body seems to admit the evils of an itinerant Parliament; but the difficulty is, to fix upon a permanent site which shall give satisfaction to all. There are so many local jealousies that it seems impossible to conciliate every body.

LOOK OUT FOR PILFERERS.—A gang of petty thieves infest the suburbs, and are in the habit of paying nocturnal visits to the yards and out-houses of our citizens, carrying off anything they can lay their hands on. Had we a really effective Police, or any thing but a set of dozy-headed muffs, some of these gentry would ere now have found their way to the House of Correction.

The river is now clear of ice; and the masts of small schooners, and the tall funnels of the steamers alongside the wharves, announce the commencement of the navigation of 1855.

THE LIBERAL CHRISTIAN FOR MAY.—The present number of this cleverly conducted periodical contains some very brilliant articles, written of course in a Protestant spirit, and from a Protestant point of view.

The Quebec correspondent of the *Montreal Herald* gives a lively description of the appearance of members in the Legislative Assembly, during one of the debates on the "Maine Liquor Law;" a measure, which we are happy to see has been satisfactorily disposed of, for this session at least:—

"Sleepy members—perhaps a majority of the House—were seen established upon their backs or broadsides, with their heads accommodated on such cushions as their campaigning skill had enabled them to provide by forage in the neighborhood, snoring between the intervals when more anxious watchers roused them to give their votes. Gentlemen who affect joviality and sociability, instead of being awake at short, and fast sleep at long intervals, were merely visible and invisible at corresponding times, but which ever side they voted on, they were always on hand when the ball rang. Old soldiers—it is well understood that it requires a few campaigns to teach a recruit to save his own life—paired off, and thus exercised all possible weight upon the decision of the question, while they did not deprive themselves of their natural rest. Others quite as much alive to comfort, but more depressed by the necessity of having their names on the votes quietly retired in good time; knowing that they had seven or eight good hours of bed before the decision, and trusting to the zeal of friends to send to their Hotels and Boarding Houses in time for them to come to the division. To add to the whole, you must imagine a few gentlemen, who, knowing that a long useless talk was to come off, had accepted invitations to dinners, and who dropped into the Houses in full dress, a little disordered, between 11 and half-past 1 o'clock, to express their sentiments on the 'Maine Law.' One of the staunchest voters throughout in favor of the law, was a gentleman, who,

on a late sitting of similar length, is said to have voted some half dozen times in virtue of ice applied to his temples, and a friend on each side of him to keep him up. Some speakers were wonderfully eloquent in what is called the poetical style of oratory; and one compared the position of the ministry to that of a 'sublime mountain, with its head in the clouds, while a wild ocean of snarling puppies, lashed by fierce winds, hurled their puny but angry waves at his frowning feet.' After that it is unnecessary to say that the orator vomited—and when he voted next, about breakfast time, came in a cab, with one of the messengers on the box, looking very much like *Somnambula* when you see her at the play going over the bridge. Finally, the Bill was carried by very sleepy gentlemen, by very bilious-looking gentlemen, by very unshaven gentlemen, by a few fresh-shaven gentlemen, and upon the whole, by a body of gentlemen very glad the job was over just in time for late breakfast at the hotels.

THE LIQUOR LAW.—We rejoice to learn, by special telegraphic despatch from Quebec last night, that, for the present at least, an end is put to the absurd, and we must add dishonest and dishonorable pandering to popular fanaticism on this subject in our House of Assembly. Our correspondent tells us "the Temperance Bill" is defeated. Mr. Loranger raised the question that, being a Bill affecting Trade and Revenue, it should have been originated in Committee.—The Speaker maintained the objection, and on division, the House sustained him. The Bill must therefore, be begun over again, which is impossible this session. *Herald of Tuesday.*

WILLIAM GRAY.—His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant a respite of the sentence of this man—condemned to death for the murder of his wife at the last criminal term of the Court of Queen's Bench in this city—until Friday, the 8th of June next. In the meantime, a Commission has, we understand, been appointed to examine into and report upon all the circumstances connected with his trial and the heinous crime of which he was convicted—as is alleged by his friends and some members of the jury by whom he was found guilty, upon the false evidence of an important witness, against him. We learn, on the other hand, that this alleged perjured witness—John Reilly, a brother of Gray's deceased wife—has instituted legal proceedings against his accusers, in vindication of his character.—*Herald.*

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S LATE VISIT TO MONTREAL.—An action was instituted on Wednesday, by Messrs. Quimet & Co. against His Excellency for the sum of £100, on behalf of Mrs. St. Julien of the *Dunegana Hotel*, being the amount of her bill on the occasion of his visit, which the Corporation refused to pay on the ground that it was exorbitant.—*Id.*

Some of the circulars published on Saturday, announced that flour had been sold in Montreal for all May delivery for 43. 3d., and that 43s. 9d., was asked for all June; but Monday's mail brought word that all that could be obtained in the lake ports of Upper Canada had been bought up for all May and June delivery at 46s. 3d., to 47s. 6d., and that in several parts famine was apprehended. This will, of course, put up the price greatly here; and there is reason to apprehend an actual famine in Lower Canada, which has no food of its own, and whose supplies from Canada West have been diverted by a pressing demand from the States.—*Montreal Witness.*

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Tuesday night about 12 o'clock in the stables of the *St. Louis hotel*, *Notre Dame Street*, which was speedily extinguished by our active Fire Brigade.

EFFECTS OF RECIPROCITY.—It is stated that \$3,000 worth of butter from Canada and Nova Scotia was entered on Wednesday last at the Boston Custom House.—It is rather too bad of brother Jonathan to be running away with the butter from us at this rate.—*Sun.*

Birth.

On the 20th ult., Mrs John Levey, of a son.

Died.

In this city, on the 29th ult., John William, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Bell, Customs Department.

At St. Ann's, Lapointiere, on the 19th April, Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. D. Malone, aged six years and six months.

EDUCATION.

MISS E. J. WILSON wishes to inform parents and guardians, that she intends OPENING a SCHOOL for young LADIES, on the 15th instant; and will be prepared to teach the common and higher branches of an English Education. Also, Lessons given on the Piano.

No. 35, GABRIEL STREET,

GRIFFINTOWN,

Near the Gas Office.

May, 1855.

DOCTOR M'TUCKER

Has Removed from *Notre Dame Street*,

to

189, ST. MARY STREET,

QUEBEC SUBURBS.

YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.



AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the above named Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 8th instant, at EIGHT o'clock, in the Room adjoining the *Recollet Church*.

The Subscription List in aid of the *Very Rev. THEOBALD MATHEW*, Apostle of Temperance, will be laid before the Association.

By Order,

P. J. FOGARTY,

May 3.

Asst. Secretary.