The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

Optimus est Reipublicæ status, ubi nihil decet nisi libertas perandi.—SENECA.

VOL. II. MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1837. No 95

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1837.

The meeting of the Protestant inhabitants of Montreal which took place yesterday on the subject of the slanders of MARIA MONK and her abettors, was decisive of public sentiment and feeling; both with regard to those slanders themselves, and the necessity for an expression of general opinion upon them here. The assembly embraced a large portion of the most wealthy and respectable persons of our city. The spacious gallery of Mr. JOHN O. BROWN, Auctioneer, was crowded; and such was the interest excited, that many persons attending could not obtain admission into the room. The Honorable PETER MCGILL took the chair, and opened the meeting by a very appropriate address. The Hon. GEORGE MOFFATT, the Rev. Mr. PERKINS, D. FISHER, WM. WALKER, JAMES HOLMES, R. CORSE, WM. LYMAN, Esqrs. and Dr. BARBER addressed the meeting. Several extracts from the "Awful Disclosures," and "Further Disclosures, by MARIA MONK," were read, and, together with the various addresses made to the meeting, elicited strong expressions of indignation and contempt. The following Resolutions were passed:—

Whereas, two works have issued from the press in the City of New York, containing pretended "Disclosures by Maria Monk," of murder and crime said to be perpetrated in the Hotel Dieu Nunnery of Montreal, and charging the higher civil authorities of the Province with conniving at these crimes; and

Whereas, the abettors and defenders of the imposture, have repeatedly and publicly declared, for the purpose of giving currency to her fictions among those residing at a distance, that the Protestant Inhabitants of Montreal firmly believe these disclosures, therefore:—

Moved by W. LYMAN, Esq; seconded by D. FISHER, Esq.

1. *Resolved*, That on the appearance of these works, they were regarded by the Catholic and Protestant Inhabitants of the City, universally, as most gross and absurd fabrications, deserving of notice or refutation, either by the Nuns or others, and incapable of gaining the belief of any rational mind.

Moved by Dr. BARBER; seconded by Dr. ARNOLDI.

2. *Resolved*, That we have learned with astonishment the circulation and credit which these impostures have gained among the people of Great Britain and the United States, and consider such belief as the only reason why we should honour the mention of so abandoned prostitute, even with a denial.

Moved by W. WALKER, Esq; seconded by A. FERRIER, Esq.

3. *Resolved*, That we do, solely in consequence of the respectability of some distant individuals who have been deluded by these fabrications, and in consequence of oft repeated declarations that silence is equivalent to a tacit assertion of our firm belief of *Maria Monk*, most explicitly declare to the British and American Christians, that the "Disclosures" alluded to in the preamble to these Resolutions, are not, and never have been credited, in this country; but are universally regarded as utter and malignant fictions.

Moved by D. FISHER, Esq.; seconded by W. NICHOLAS, Esq.

4. *Resolved*, From the nature of the case such crimes as are described in these works could not have been perpetrated in the midst of a large population without detection, and it is equally impossible, that immense alterations in a large building standing in a most conspicuous situation, and open to public view, could have been made without the knowledge of every citizen.

Moved by Rev. G. W. PERKINS; seconded by S. S. WARD, Esq.

5. *Resolved*, That we feel emotions of indignation and astonishment, that the character of a whole population should be widely and perseveringly assailed, and their connivance at the basest crimes fully credited, solely upon the testimony of a Harlot—notoriously such in this city.

Moved by JAMES HOLMES, Esq.; seconded by J. W. DUNCOMB, Esq.

6. *Resolved*, That a Committee be nominated to secure every facility to a deputation from New York, (spoken of with Maria Monk, to examine the Nunnery, and such deputation be appointed, and that the said Committee attend the deputation to the Nunnery, and that such Committee consist of the following gentlemen:—Timothy Follett, William Lyman, Esqrs. Dr. Barber, and Benjamin Brewster, Esq.

Moved by R. CORSE, Esq.; seconded by J. REDPATH, Esq.

7. *Resolved*, That this meeting regard with abhorrence and contempt the individuals in this city, who, or sinister ends, by their letters and communications to New York, have contributed to persuade the public in the United States to believe a fiction, which they themselves do not credit.

The following amendment to the first Resolution was offered; in favour of which a minority of *four* only appeared:—

Resolved—That this meeting deprecate with unqualified regret the present attempt to disturb the peace of the Protestant inhabitants of Montreal on the subject of *Maria Monk's* Disclosures, believing the circumstances on which the enquiry has been pending to be such as to preclude the possibility of deciding correctly either in the support or disproof of her accusations.

We regret that time does not permit the publication of the addresses in our paper of to-day, but they will appear in an early number.

We cannot pretend to divine the motives of a contemporary journal for its opposition to the meeting, and its objects, as it avows its own utter disbelief of the falsehoods of MARIA MONK's publications. That the meeting was "evidently got up by a few interested individuals," or attended as such a meeting might have been expected to be, so "got up," or "evidently," now, shewn not to have been the case. We never saw a more hearty and earnest expression of public feeling than was manifested in support of the objects of the meeting, and we can only regret that the opposing party was not present to participate in the indignant expression of justice, as respects the accused, and those Gentlemen, Brother Editors, who, at New York, have been lulled and slandered for the utterance of opinions, similar to those entertained by the meeting. Our cotemporary has not, for once, at least, correctly estimated the force of the current of public opinion, a force which his "*Sic jubeo, sic volo, sit pro ratione voluntas*," has not been able to withstand. The sentiment is of his own appropriation, which we translate for the benefit of our non-classical readers. "*So I command, so I will—let my will stand for reason.*" It is clear the public are not yet quite prepared for a dictator.

We had almost omitted to notice, that a Resolution was proposed by Dr. HEAGH, that the proceedings be published in the papers of this city, which was carried by acclamation—and that thanks were returned to the Hon. P. MCGILL, for his conduct in the Chair, with three cheers.

The following hand-bill was posted, in different parts of the City, at an early hour yesterday morning. It is one among the varied manifestations of public opinion, and which we throw in for the benefit of our friends at New York:—

"The voice of the assembled citizens of Montreal will this day proclaim to the deluded and fanatic believers in the Disclosures of Maria Monk, that they are the fabrications of a notorious Harlot, the inventions of combined lunacy and profligacy; and if they should still persist in believing, it will be evident that more than mortal means can alone restore them to their senses.

"However, the citizens of Montreal owe themselves in this matter a triple duty, as men, as Britons, and as Christians:—As men, that they interpose the shield of public opinion between a highly esteemed body of individuals and a host of malignant traducers:—as Britons, that they may tell the people of the United States that it is disgraceful in them to attribute to British Official Authorities and that portion of the British people inhabiting the Canadas, connivance at such monstrous iniquity, (it would be a stain upon them to suppose that they could have a suspicion of such iniquity, and remain quiet, far less connive at it:) and as Christians, that they may read a lesson of charity and forbearance to the people of the United States, who seem, in their persecution of the Roman Catholics, so shocking to every benevolent mind, to have entirely lost sight of those divine words—

"*Peace on Earth, good will to man.*"

The Hon. Peter M'Gill will take the chair precisely at 1 o'clock.

We learn from a recent London paper, that the following remarkable scene took place in the House of Commons, in which the Right Hon. ex-Chancellor LYNDHURST was placed in a predicament by no means to be envied. In the course of the debate upon the Irish Municipal Reform Bill, the hon. member for Tipperary adverted to the influence under which Sir ROBERT PEEL was generally supposed to act in his policy towards Ireland.

"Out of that House (said Mr. Shiel) there was an individual possessed of towering abilities, to whom the Right Hon. Baronet was unfortunately committed in his future political career. That individual had put upon record the principle upon which his party was determined to govern Ireland. Its inhabitants were to be treated as "aliens." Scarcely had the honorable and learned Member pronounced the word, when a deafening and unanimous shout broke from the Ministerial benches. Members rose from their seats in the body of the House, others leaned over the galleries, and all fixed their eyes upon Baron Lyndhurst, who occupied a conspicuous position under the strangers' gallery. The shout was prolonged and renewed several times, creating an unusual degree of excitement, not only amongst the members, but also amongst the strangers in and under the gallery. There sat the noble Lord, with folded arms, while the sentence of condemnation was ringing in his ears. It was not the censure of the sixty or seventy representatives of the country whose inhabitants he had so grossly maligned, but the resolute and unanimous denunciation of one of the largest majorities ever assembled within the walls of Parliament."

No individual, however exalted his station, or firm his nerves, but must quail and stand abashed under such a rebuke. If a man is so unfortunate as to betray sentiments, at the injustice of which the heart of a generous nation revolts, he may be pretty sure he has committed an act of moral delinquency—not a crime merely, (such as it is,) but what a political writer, remarkable for his immorality, says is worse, *a fault*. We would not be guilty of the indecency of comparing his Lordship with his Satanic Majesty; but the circumstance brought into our mind an expression used by MILTON, descriptive of the feelings of that personage on a somewhat analogous occasion—

"The Devil stood abashed
And saw how awful goodness is, and felt
His loss and pined."

A favourable opportunity will be afforded to-morrow of investing capital in a profitable public Company: one hundred and twenty-five shares of the stock of the Ottawa and Rideau Forwarding Company being offered for sale. From the increasing business on this route to Upper Canada, and the enhanced rates of freight for the ensuing season, an equally advantageous investment can seldom be made.

The *William the Fourth* steamer packet is advertised to leave Prescott, on Saturday next the 8th instant, for Toronto, Hamilton, &c., stopping at the usual places. She is commanded by Captain L. HELLEARS.

The *Gazette* gives the following as the arrangements for the Steamboats on Lake Ontario, for the ensuing season, so far as they have yet been made known:—

The Hon. John Hamilton, in addition to the *Great Britain* and *Traveller*, built expressly for him, has now under charter the *Commodore Barrie*, *Britannia*, and *Hamilton*.

The *Great Britain*, under her experienced and popular commander, Captain Whitney, and the *Traveller*, Captain Sutherland, will continue on the same routes as last year. This will be the case likewise with the *Commodore Barrie* and the *Britannia*, with a change of Captains, the former being under the charge of Captain Herchmer, well known and esteemed as a navigator on Lake Ontario, and the latter by Captain Colclough, who was much liked last year, when in command of the *Cobourg*. The route on which the *Hamilton* is to run, is, we believe, not yet determined.

The *Cobourg* will be commanded this season by Captain Harper, of the Royal Navy, and late of the *St. George*. The latter will be under the charge of her former Purser; and the *William IV.* as before, will have Captain Hilliard as her master. The three boats will have the same agent at Prescott, and run in conjunction with one another during the season.

The *Sir James Kempt* and *Brockville*, Capt. Calder, will continue to ply from Prescott to the ports in the Bay of Quinte. The *Kingston* has passed into new hands, and we are not aware whether her proprietors intend to employ her on her former route or not.

The *Transit*, with that thorough sailor, Captain Richardson, her owner, as commander, will resume her former route between Toronto and Niagara.

We are reluctantly compelled to postpone the publication of the proceedings of the Montreal Property Protecting Fire Company until to-morrow.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—By giving insertion to the following letter you will afford satisfaction to those who recently signed the petition to the King, respecting the suppression of intemperance, and the introduction of religious books into Canada free from duty.

Castle St. Lewis,
Quebec, March 25, 1837.

SIR,—With reference to two memorials from certain inhabitants of Montreal, which were transmitted through you to the Governor in Chief, for the purpose of being forwarded to England, the one having for its object the suppression of intemperance, the other praying for admission into Canada, duty free, of Books and Tracts designed for the use of Religious Societies,

The Governor in Chief has been requested by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to cause the petitioners to be informed, that their memorials were laid before the King, and that His Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously, and to command, that the petition which prays that effectual measures may be taken against the prevalence of intemperance, be recommended to the consideration of the Provincial Legislature at their next session. His Majesty however fears, that the remedy for intemperance is scarcely to be found in the enactment of laws; but only in the more tardy process of diffusing social knowledge and a taste for higher enjoyments, and above all in the propagation of Christian principles. With this conviction the King has been pleased further to command, that the other petition, respecting the introduction of Religious and School Books into the Province, should be referred to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, whose decision will in due time be communicated to His Excellency for the information of the petitioners.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

S. WALCOTT, *Civil Secretary.*

The Rev. T. OGDEN.

The kind attention which our beloved Sovereign has paid to the above named petitions, will, it is hoped, convince all who have said—"It is vain to send petitions, they are not read, nor any notice taken of them," that such opinions were premature.

We rejoice that we have permission in the British Empire to petition God, and the Government, when we think proper; and it is hoped it will be so shortly in the United States, not even blacks excepted.

T. OGDEN.

Montreal, April 1, 1837.

United States.

MARIA MONK AND HER COADJUTORS.—While we were congratulating ourself that Maria Monk and her coadjutors had begun an action at law against "mine ancient" friend, Mr. Webb! lo! and behold! we had no conception that they were preparing a similar bomb shell to fire at us—but so it seems. Some one of Maria's fair lovers has commenced also an action against us, and puts us, *nolens volens*, in the same category with the gallant Colonel of the *Courier*. We also learn that a similar suit at law is preparing for Colonel Stone, and how many more we know not. The believers of fair Maria appear to be a bold set of men. They begin to feel the effect of the press upon their incredible imposture. Their sweet goddess and her religion are in danger. They have accordingly invoked the strong arm of the law to protect them in their imposture. We for one are not afraid of the results. Let Webb, and Stone, and Beaumont, be cured as much as they please, it will be difficult to make the world believe Maria is a bit better than she should be, or her believers more honest than they can be. At all events, the backers of Maria will have their hands full. If they must go before a jury in New York, and ask protection for their forgeries, we should like to know the fact. It is now time to go over the whole ground of this most gross and daring imposture, palmed upon this community by Maria Monk; and do it we shall, pretty soon and suddenly.—*New York Herald.*

Commercial.

We understand that a large amount of specie was brought in on Sunday from New York for the Banks, which we hope will enable them to afford increased facilities to their customers, until the season for active business shall have arrived.

The ships *Glasgow*, BURNS; *Queen Queen*, CARR; *Robert Thomas*, GRANDY; and barks *Palin*, BLAIR; and *Airey*, MACGREGOR; are advertised to sail from Liverpool among the first spring ships for Canada.

The *Cherokee*, MILLER, sailed from Marseilles for Glasgow on the 11th February.

TOLLS AND TRADE ON THE CANALS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

On the 15th instant, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund presented to the Senate the annual report required of them, containing the amount of tolls collected on all the State Canals during the last season of navigation, the rates of toll, and a statement giving a full view of the trade of the Canals. This is one of the most valuable documents ever made to the legislature on this subject.

The amount collected for tolls on the several Canals, from the opening to the close of the navigation in 1836, was as follows, viz:—

Tolls of the Erie Canal	$1,440,539 97
" Champlain	115,425 24
" Oswego	39,459 33
" Cayuga and Seneca	20,923 43
" Chenango	5,085 30
" Crooked Lake	2,311 86
Total	$1,614,336 43

This is an increase from 1835 of $66,327 78.

The report contains a statement which shows the total amount of property cleared on all the State Canals in 1836, with the tonnage and value at the place of shipment, of the products of the forest, of agriculture, of manufactures, merchandise and other articles. The total results are as follows:—

	Tons.	Value.
Produce of the forest	755,258	$7,282,428
" of animals	24,025	5,338,020
Vegetable food	195,819	12,102,863
Other agricultural products	5,903	1,182,943
Manufactures	88,810	7,390,576
Merchandise	127,995	31,973,864
Other articles	113,103	2,377,631
Total,	tons, 1,310,807	$67,631,343

The tonnage in the preceding statement was cleared on the several Canals in the following proportions, viz:—

	Erie.	Champlain.	Oswego.
Produce of the forest, tons	228,499	295,870	122,073
" of animals	14,937	4,655	2,038
Vegetable food	140,789	5,054	16,959
Other agricultural produce	5,104	236	145
Manufactures	44,402	3,993	38,140
Merchandise	126,325	149	440
Other articles	87,455	11,885	4,935
Total tons	647,511	321,837	184,696

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1837

We publish below the principal speeches delivered at the meeting convened on Monday, to express the sense of the Protestant inhabitants of our city, on the slanders of MARIA MONK and her abettors. It was predicted it would be a "failure." It has proved a triumph. We mean that it has thoroughly answered the desires of those who called it, both in the number and character of those who attended, and in the efforts they made on the occasion. It has been said it would do harm to the Catholics, whose cause it professed to serve. This is a mere *dictum* for which no reason has been assigned, and which will consequently be treated as such. It was said that it would not effect a conviction that MARIA's statements were falsehoods, in New York. The individuals most interested in its object there, and who are rather more likely to know those among whom they live than certain persons amongst us are, think differently. They will value highly this testimony of public sentiment at Montreal; and will be seen to turn it to account against the abettors of the imposture. Besides, is it nothing to the inhabitants of Montreal to be defamed at home, as the "Disclosures" from which the extracts read on Monday, defame them? Is not the most successful and active agent of the party, there, publishing and circulating these books? And is it beneath our consequence to tell our *countrymen*, that we are indignant at the impudent slanders on the morals of our Magistrates and population. That population has decided that a meeting was both proper and necessary for these purposes, and, in our opinion, the decision was just and politic.

The Hon. Mr. M'GILL, on taking the Chair, spoke as nearly as we can recollect to the following effect.

According to the fashion of the day, like most men placed in a similar position to the one he held at that moment, he had to express his regret, that the duty of acting as Chairman of that respectable meeting had not devolved on some other person—not arising from any diminution of responsibility—but because he was not proud of the honor of being chosen to preside as an assembly of his Protestant fellow citizens, collected together for such a praiseworthy purpose, but because he had been deeply interested, and engaged since yesterday, in a matter intimately connected with the welfare of the community, which had prevented him from giving any special attention to the consideration of the subject, upon which they had met to deliberate. The meeting should not, therefore, expect from him a diffuse explanation of the object of the requisitionists; that, however, he was well prepared, was not necessary, because he felt satisfied in his own mind that every man he saw around him was perfectly acquainted with its merits and nature, and equally convinced of the necessity of giving some solemn, and authentic public expression of opinion, as to the utter abhorrence and contempt in which are held the authors and abettors of, and the absolute disbelief in, the groundless, false and abominable calumnies and slanders contained in a book called the "Awful Disclosures of Maria Monk," which has been most industriously circulated throughout the United States, and whose pilfered pages have even attracted attention in Great Britain; and, deplorable to think, obtained credence in both countries. It was a melancholy and painful reflection, that, among a people so civilized, and so enlightened as our neighbours are, and especially that among a community so distinguished for their intelligence, as that of New York, there should be found a portion of them so benighted, so prejudiced, so blindly ignorant, so devoid of all christian charity, as to give a moment's belief to a theme of the most shameful, absurd, and incredible fictions that ever entered into the imagination of the wildest and most disordered mind, or that ever issued from the Press. The gentlemen present, many of them residents from a quarter to half a century in this city—many of them born and are brought up here—many of them, and some of among other, having frequent intercourse with the Nuns in the Hotel Dieu, and the Ladies of the Congregation, and Protestant Female Academy, and intimately acquainted with the Female Catholic Seminary, must agree with him that a more morbid, chimerical, moral, and religious imagination, than that of Maria, the Nun of Chatham Street, or Montreal, does not exist in any country under the sun. With respect to the venerable and religious Sisterhood, the Nuns, though doubts might conscientiously be entertained as to the usefulness of such communities established in any country, yet must all bear testimony to their known piety, charity, and constant devotion to those inhuman and humane duties, which they have voluntarily imposed upon themselves, by their vows to Heaven.

God God, gentlemen, exclaimed the Honourable gentleman,) can it be for an instant credited by any person in his right senses, that ladies known to have been liberally and religiously educated,—who are seen daily applying themselves with an earnestness and zeal almost superhuman, to the discharge of the most painful and distressing duties which human beings can be called on to perform—attending on and comforting the sick—soothing and attending the pillow of the dying—taking care of the aged and infirm—nursing and teaching the young, abandoned by their unnatural parents—should at the same time be so depraved, so utterly regardless of God and society as to be guilty of crimes too repugnant to human nature, and to the feelings of humanity, even to be thought of, much less to be perpetrated?—(Cheers.)

The community knew well the entire falsity of such atrocious calumnies, and many amongst it think that they are so palpably absurd and incredible, that it is quite a work of supererogation to notice or deny them,—that the daily lives of the Priests and Nuns are a sufficient disproof of all the allegations and fabrications contained in the said book,—granted; but the Protestant portion of the community,—the most respectable among it—Councillors, Judges, Magistrates, nay, the Representative of our Gracious Sovereign himself, and the whole provincial authorities have been boldly and unblushingly accused of being intimately acquainted with all the pretended facts,—that they are all so debased, so lost to every sense of shame, of honour, and of propriety, to every principle of justice and of humanity, as to work at and tolerate such debauchery, immorality, and unheard of crimes, in men and women professedly devoted to the service of heaven and of their fellow creatures.

It was owing then, he humbly apprehended, in justice to the respectable Roman Catholic Priesthood of Montreal, and throughout the Province,—in justice to the falsely calumniated and pious religious communities of Nuns,—in justice to the whole of our fellow citizens and subjects of the Roman Catholic faith,—in justice to the whole Protestant community,—and he might add, in justice to a much respected citizen of New York, Colonel Stone, editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, who had ever been a warm friend of the truth,—(loud cheering,)—and who had suffered persecution because he had exposed the utter fallacy of the "Disclosures," to give to the world a public and solemn declaration of utter disbelief,—not only of the commission of the alleged practices and crimes,—but of the absolute impossibility that such could have taken place among us without our knowledge,—of our opinion of the utter worthlessness of the wretched woman, and of the equally worthless individuals who have been, for the sake of gain alone, instrumental in propagating such incredible falsehoods.—(Cheers.)

The Honourable gentleman concluded by saying that he understood there were several resolutions prepared, and which would be brought under the consideration of the meeting, and he had no doubt the gentlemen who might propose them would enforce them more powerfully than he had done, or could do, the propriety of adopting them.

Mr. LYMAN then moved the 1st Resolution, with a few excellent remarks.

Mr. DIXON expressed his opinion, that the meeting ought not to have been called—that it was discussing matters which belonged to the Catholics, and with which, as Protestants, we had nothing to do. He thought no good could arise from such interference; and that it might disturb the peace of the Protestant community. After some further observations in support of these views, he moved the amendment which we published yesterday. As we are not in possession of Mr. Dixon's notes of his address, we can only thus give the substance of his remarks.

Hon. G. MOFFATT said, that when he placed his name to the requisition for the meeting, it was of course his intention to attend it, but not for the purpose of taking a prominent part in the proceedings, and he should have abstained from addressing the meeting, but for the amendment just proposed, in which he certainly could not concur. He had resided thirty-seven years in this city, from which he had never but once been absent for six months at a time, and if the crimes imputed by the "Awful Disclosures" had any foundation in fact, he conceived it impossible that the community could have been kept in utter ignorance of them, and yet so far from any thing of the kind having come to his knowledge, he declared that during the long period to which he had alluded, he never heard any circumstance prejudicial to the reputation of the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Montreal, or the Ladies of the Hotel Dieu, or which could in the slightest degree detract from the propriety and purity of life which had hitherto characterized these Societies. Unfortunately the most virtuous characters were not exempt from slanderous imputations, and when, as in the present case, there were the best grounds for believing the parties falsely accused, was it not incumbent on their neighbours, who thought them blameless, to stand forward and avow their disbelief in the accusations and their undiminished regard for the character of those at whom they were aimed? He (Mr. M.) believed such course to be incumbent on him, and he was therefore present to-day to afford his testimony to that effect, and which he did with pleasure and satisfaction.—(Loud Cheers.)

D. FISHER, Esq. did not intend to address the meeting, although holding one of the resolutions, but could not remain silent, when he perceived from what had been said by the person who moved the amendment to the first resolution, that that individual, and perhaps some others present, were disposed to place the matter in a point extremely erroneous, and as it appeared to him, extremely unfair. The hon. gentleman (Moffatt) who had preceded him had rendered much of what he had been about to say, superfluous. He would, therefore, confine himself to the question as to whether or not it was proper for that meeting to pass resolutions in respect of the work attributed to Maria Monk? It had been attempted to be shewn that the Protestants of this city had nothing to do with the truth or falsehood of the enormities charged against the Catholic Clergy of this city; but, she Protestant and all honest man of whatever denomination, had this to do with it, that if these crimes had, indeed, been committed, or if they had the slightest reason to suppose that they had been committed, then must they be covered with infinite shame, and the very name of Montreal be thenceforth a bye-word for wickedness. But, assume that they, as Protestants, remained wholly unvilified by the calumnies which had been more directly levelled against the Clergy and the Nuns; could they, ought they, with common decency to remain silent and passive, while they saw and heard large bodies of their fellow-citizens and neighbours, whom they knew to be innocent, charged with crimes wholly fictitious, and this on evidence on which no jury would hang a dog? Forbid it, shame! He would say, therefore, to the few who with hearts locked up in selfishness, considered their neighbours reputations of no consequence to them—that they should say—"your own reputations and that of the entire city are at stake," for if these crimes are true, every man in the community in which they were perpetrated, must bear his share of the infamy which they would deserve, and for this reason, if others have no weight with you, you should speak out. He was speaking without referring to any distinctions of religious creed. He took it for his part, they met here not less as Protestants than as men and citizens, and were assembled be convened for the purpose of doing an act of common honesty and justice; they should tell those people in a distance from them, who instead so strongly as to them, the more of us and our affairs than we do ourselves, that we are not the abandoned profligates they say we are, and that we have no such characters among us. Let us give the lie direct to such a charge; there can be no doubt but that it would be in the mouths of thousands for their own purposes, unless which we are laying the ax of correspondence, or rather contradiction. If we act thus fairly, we shall at least have the satisfaction of having done our duty. But he trusted it would never again be said, that while we live to pass by in silence, and in contempt, such gross calumnies, we should be found to be in the same category with the gallant Colonel of the *Courier*. We also learn that a similar suit at law is preparing for Colonel Stone, and how many more we know not. The believers of fair Maria appear to be a bold set of men. They begin to feel the effect of the press upon their incredible imposture. Their sweet goddess and her religion are in danger. They have accordingly invoked the strong arm of the law to protect them in their imposture. We for one are not afraid of the results. Let Webb, and Stone, and Beaumont, be cured as much as they please, it will be difficult to make the world believe Maria is a bit better than she should be, or her believers more honest than they can be. At all events, the backers of Maria will have their hands full. If they must go before a jury in New York, and ask protection for their forgeries, we should like to know the fact. It is now time to go over the whole ground of this most gross and daring imposture, palmed upon this community by Maria Monk; and do it we shall, pretty soon and suddenly.—*New York Herald.*

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