enforced, will compel men to be temperate by sheer

We are no enemy to the cause of temperance, and decidedly no friend to intemperance, which we are bound in duty to denounce, and whose evils we deplore as much as our neighbors; but we pity the blind as much as despise the canting hypocrisy of those ignorance, we despite as the besetting sin of our race, who seem to regard it as the besetting sin of our race, and who, when as ministers of the Gospel, they have and who had acknowledge themselves powerless to meet the to acknowledge the time to meet the torrent of intemperance, inundate with petitions the halls of the Legislature, invoking its aid to rendermen name of the state of the petitioners, and where will you stop your legis-lation? Not until you have resuscitated the whole code of Blue Laws from the grave where they lie code of Inde January There are vices a hundred times more leathsome and damning in their effects times more than intemperance, whose victims are few compared with the numbers that are daily sent to hell by other cimes. The advertising columns of the newspapers comes antest one melancholy fact—that impurity has diffused attest one far and wide. When so many medicine mangers, who profess to remove the terrible effects of that vice, meet with ample patronage, it is a sad comment upon public morals. How ready we are to strain ment apon pushed by allow a carnel, is apily illustrated by the zeal with which the Parsons press the passage of this law, and the clamor which was raised from one end of the Union to the other, a few years ago, about the observance of the Sabbath. We fancy we still hear it ringing in our ears. It is melancholy to see nen claiming to be the ambassadors of Heaven, and petending to exercise the holiest of all functions, prostituting their dignity and talents to the advocacy of every humbug and the promotion of the mission of every impostor or adventurer who may be drifted to our shores in the tide of revolution, and trying to secure alitle popularity by catering to the caprices of the mob. Such a sight is humiliating. We had hoped that understanding the unenviable position they had taken in espousing Kossuth's cause, and in their presentation to him of Bible, grape shot and canister. they would keep cool for another year, but Kossuth is barely out of the State, when the Maine Liquor Law, freighted with many a popular subject, is seen looming in the distance, and the Parsons are frantic with glee. When the people won't go to the meeting houses or camp meetings, anything in the shape of a woolly loss, or demi-Magyar, or Maine Liquor Law, to get upa tempest, provided they can get a straddle of it. of the contemplated law we do not intend to say anvthing more. We do not think it will pass, and even in should we don't think it would do much good. The law might be respected for a time, but it would soon pass into dissuetude, and the reaction would be terrible. There is no dog so ferocious when set at illerly as the dog who is always chained. Let men be temperate by all means, but we would infinitely prefer emperance that springs from religious feeling to the forced and sickly counterfeit which the law, by the aid of fines and imprisonment would call forth.

PROGRESS OF THE STATE-GOSPEL. (From the Glasgow Free Press.)

The following satisfactory result of his parochial labors is given to us by a minister of the established

religion of England, Mr. Stock, to whose competent keeping such of the souls of All Saints, Islington, as choise to be kept by him, is confided by the State. Itappears in the form of "Extracts?" from the memoranda of the elergy and scripture-readers :--has been to church twice in eighteen

vens, spends Sundays in a beer-shop. Occasionally a Bible is produced, that passages, apparently opposed to each other may be compared. An appeal then is made to the party whether such a book can be from

God, and it is condemned as a "pack of lies."

2. "——says, 'None of our family attend church. We are such a blaspheming set that it would be of no

-would rather wade to heaven through the blood of a bullock than through the blood of Jesus

Christ. -You are too idle to work for an honest

irelihood, and so you go about preaching a parcel of memal lies about the greatest impostor that ever lived. -considers religion beneath his notice, a my-a-boo to frighten weak-minded people with.

6. "-God could not have loved his Son much bave given him to such sufferings. He can't take my heart out of my body and give me a new one. When I die, I shall be put into a box, and there'll be aread of me.

7. "-had no time for gossip. Be off to those old fools who have nothing else to amuse themselves with than talking about religion. She then slammed the door in my face.

-had been to church twice in his lifesee to be baptised, and once to be married; and he should come but once more, to be buried.

-We poor creatures have too much misery beadure here for God to think of punishing us hereafter. Let us hope that there is no such dismal work sweeping and gnashing of teeth in the next.

-. 'You're so tough you'll never die.'

llopeful, faithful, consoling Protestantism! Nor is his any unique specimen of that fearful abyss of despair in which it inevitably ends. We ourselves are cognizant of multitudes of similar instances. We confess it is with considerable reluctance we give place to such shocking blasphemy in our columns. e trust, however, the awful warning it affords to lakewarm Catholics will more than counterbalance any evil arising from it. Would that the great imposing of Henry the VIII. imposed as a church upon England, in order to enable him to commit adultery, were put into the box " described by one of its melched victims as his only hope after a life of poverty and toil, and "that there might be an end of it."

The London correspondent of the Baltimore Catholic Minor has the following about the Puseyite Convent of Plymouth:-

"Mr. J. Spurrell, the Protestant Vicar of Great Sheland has given the public an insight into the Puseyite

by her. The community, it appears, is styled 'The Order of the Holy Communion, and is sub-divided into 'The Order of the Sacred Heart,' 'The Order of the Holy Ghost,' and another order, the members of which are styled 'the Black Sisters.' The first has for its badge a pierced heart, and the third a Crucitix. The most absolute submission to Miss Sellon is enforced (who is styled in the rules 'ye Spiritual Mother,) and the three vows of poverty, charity, and obedience, are taken by the 'Sisters.' The phraseology of the rules is of course studiously Catholic; and not a few technical words are used which one would suppose could have no meaning out of the Catholic Church. The use of the Breviary and other Catholic books is prescribed; and no other work is allowed to be read without the formal permission of 'ye Lady Superior.' A chapter' is occasionally held, when the ceremony of washing each others' feet is observed, and the 'Sisters' also confess to 'ye spiritual mother.' One unfortunate sister had to lick the floor of the Oratory as a penance. Rosaries are used, and devotion to the Blessed Virgin practiced; and one of the (gentlemen) confessors gave some very 'special' devotions to our Lady to the sisters. All the Catholic hours are recited; and the commemoration of our Blessed Lady duly made. The Sisters' are expected to stand in the Rev. Mother's presence, unless they are desired to sit down. 'Solemn interviews? with the Superior take place in the Oratory. Miss Sellon being seated in a confessional chair to receive the young ladies, which she does with great dignity. On these occasions there are candles burning before a picture (or image) of the Holy Virgin with which the Oratory is adorned. When you hear me speak, said Miss Sellon on the occasion, you shall think it is the voice of Jesus Christ.' The Sisters of the Sacred Heart' never speak except with the Rev. Mother, or by her permission. On the day of their entrance into the society they are required to renounce 'not only the possession, but even the use and disposition of everything they may have.2-On one occasion a young lady was asked why she had dared to comply with her own mother's command. without first asking the permission of her 'spiritual

THE REPLY OF THE SUPERIOR OF THE "SISTERS or Mercy" at Prymouth. -At the request of the Bishop of Exeter, Miss Sellon has published a reply to the tract accusing her of numerous "Popish" tices, written by the Rev. J. Spurrell, vicar of Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire. Miss Sellon acknowledges that she has advised her pupils or "children" to confess, and she states that confession is practised "by thousands in the English Church," and that "the benefit of absolution " is granted by Episcopal clergy men. She does not deny that one of her pupils, as ar act of penance, was ordered to make the sign of a cross on the floor, with her tongue—this was "an act of self-abasement," and she has heard that it has been recommended for sins of falsehood, &., "by one of our bishops and eminent divines." Miss Sellon also washes the feet of her "children" and others, doing it "in obedience to our Lord's command." Her papils also wear "religious symbols" under their dress. She is said by Mr. Spurrell to have used the words "My child, when you hear me speak, you should think it is the voice of Jesus Christ." "The sisters remark that it is so exceedingly unlike my manner of speaking, that it bears evidence to them that these words were not said; I am quite certain that the words were not said as is represented. It might be that I was saying that the directions of a superior ought to be, and were, the will of God for a person, so they are in all things lawful, and so I always teach and believe.* She also acknowledges to burning candles before a print of the Virgin and Child in her private oratory, and argues in favor of praying for the dead and for the guardianship of angels. There does not seem to be one material allegation in Mr. Spurrell's pamphlet of which Miss Sellon does not profess to be proud, and which she does not recommend to general practice.

In the United States, men of all parties in politics and religion, are becoming sick of Kossuth. The following is from the St. Louis Republican, the leading

Protestant paper of Missouri :-

"If he (Kossuth) were content to exercise his talents and influence upon the individual citizen, we should have no objection. But this is not the case. He is not content, after our Government has shown him a marked, we fear, a mistaken distinction, in releasing him from imprisonment, and in transporting him and his family to our shores, certainly with no other idea than that they were releasing him from the thraldom of a Turkish fortress, and that here he would find a home, in the quietude and enjoyment of which his days might be spent in peace and safety. If Congress or the Executive had supposed that in soliciting the liberation of M. Kossuth and his compatriots from the Turkish fortress, and placing a national ship at their disposal, for their transportation to this country, they were introducing a set of new political agitators, a coterie of men, the solos of whose shoes were scarcely soiled with the decks of our vessels or contaminated with the earth of our continent, before they began to dictate terms to our people, and pronounce themselves the missionanes of a new order of things in our Government, they would have paused before the act was consummated. There have been times, in our political experience, when we thought we discerned the height of presumption; but we must confess that these latter days go beyond all their predecessors in such developments. We are lectured and hectored for our adhesion to the advice contained in the farewell address of Washington, the Father of his Country, and the sage opinions of all the great compatriots of his time, and this, too, by one the nation has just imported, at its own expense, and who claims to know our interests, governmental purposes, duties and obligations, much better than we understand them ourselves .-This is decidedly cool, if nothing more. Æsop has a fable of the torpid serpent, and the United States has the illustration of a man, invited by her to her wide steam-packets equal ours in size, power, and speed; borders for a home and an asylum, becoming her instructor in her policy, her duties, and mission. general national politics are not alone sufficient. He descended to the minutize of the schismatic divisions of our social and religious relations, and attempts to

directly or indirectly, affiliated with either. We are Protestant in our sentiments, and as family and domestic athlitations go, we are entirely the reverse of Catholicism. But enough of the personal. We complain, and we think with justice, and without disrespect, that one, invited by distinguished and unusual countesy, to our country, should come here the missionary and promulgator of new elements of discord. Heretofore, Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile, Infidel and Jesuit, have gone along quietly and peaceably together; each taking his own direction, and each disposed to triumph in his peculiar views by the light of reason and truth. This is the glorious element of a free and tolerant country, where men of creeds and opinions are tolerated and protected."

Dr. Brownson's name is a household word with the Catholics of the United States: as a critic, he stands in the very foremost rank of that country; and as a theologian, the formal approval of his labors in the defence of the Faith, signed by the Archbishop of Baltimore, and twenty-three other American Prelates assembled at the Council of Baltimore in the year 1849, give him a status that emitles him, as a public man, to the high respect of Catholics in Europe, and throughout Christendom generally. His writings are extensively known to reading and thinking men in this country, though his name, more from accident than any other reason, has been much less brought before the general public than it ought to have been, considering the breadth of view, the mascaline character of thought, and the power of style which pervade all the essays or treatises which come from his pen. We can only say, in excuse of this, that immense space has a sad effect in checking fame, however easily that space may be traversed by modern appliances. Cicero somewhere reminds the ambitions that the sound of their deeds will not ponetrate to the Ganges; and, in our own day, so it is, that great events take place, and great minds energise at wide distances from us, and are known and talked of by the few, whilst it takes years before they overcome the obstacles of space, so as to be familiar to the public at large. - Tablet.

THE GOLD IN AUSTRALIA. WARNING TO GOLD Miners.—The following paragraph from a Sydney letter, dated a mouth later than the last advices, speeify the recent receipts of Gold from the mines. It appears that 12,000 onnees were brought into Sydney, as one week's supply, and that the Port Phillip contribution was 29,600 onnees in a fortnight. These totals, however, must be presumed to be beyond the average, since they would show a production at the rate of nearly £5,000,000 per annum :-" Dec. 6, 1851. When you hear that by escort from west and south 10,000 ounces came into Sydney and 2,000 ounces by private hands yesterday, and that into Melbourne the ast escort, of the 28th of November, brought in from Balarat and Mount Alexander 13,000 onnees and left 6,000 omices behind, and that for one week's work, you will begin to see, if you had not already believed iny confident predictions, what an astounding thing these discoveries are. It is my opinion that Australia will send to England in 1852 at least £3,000,600 sterling in gold!! This day a nugget of quartz has been sold by auction (having been found one morning at Louisa Creek by a common man named Harbottle) for the sum of £1,155.— Dec. 13, 1851,-40,000 onnees gold, value upwards of £120,000, go home in the Alert. At Melbonne the receipts have been for the last two weeks 13,000 and 16.600 ounces, or 29,600 ounces in 4 days. "- Weekly News.

THE ASSASSIN AT MADRID. - Some circumstances have recently occurred at Madrid, which indicate that Merino was not without sympathisers. A groundfloor, announced to be let in one of the houses in the Plaza del Progresso, was applied for by a person who said he wanted it for a family who would come in a day or two, and, in fact, agreed to take it, depositing an onnce of gold by way of pledge, but taking with him the latch-key. No family made its appearance, and after waiting ten or twelve days, the owner, recollecting that he had a duplicate latch-key, felt desirous to see whether any steps had been taken towards occupying the premises, and tried to open the door with it, but to his great surprise he was unable to do so. His suspicions being roused, he applied to the police; the door being forced, they all entered, and found no one there, but saw lights in one of the principal rooms; on entering they found a coffin, with a death's head and cross-bones, by each side of which wax-lights were burning: and an inscription placed on the coffin, stated that this was done "for the repose of the soul of Martin Merino."- Weekly News.

NEWS FROM EUROPE IN FIVE DAYS .- The authorities of Newfoundland have granted to Mr. H. B. Tibbatts and associates, of New York, the exclusive right to construct and use the magnetic telegraph across that island for the period of thirty years. The grant is designed to facilitate Mr. Tibbatts in his scheme for the establishment of steam and telegraphic communication between New York and Liverpool or London in five days. The telegraph is to extend from New York to St. Johns, from whence a line of steamers is to run to Galway, where another line of telegraph is to commence, extending to London. This latter line will, it is said, be completed during the current year. The distance from St. Johns to Galway is 1,647 miles, or about five days' sail.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

SUPERIORITY OF THE AMERICANS IN NAUTICAL AF-FAIRS .- In a lecture just delivered at the Royal Institution, Mr. J. Scott Russell asserted that the Americans are building better ships than ourselves; that if John Bull do not awake speedily, and take a sound survey of his true position, he will soon find himself hopelessly astern. Twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three miles an hour have been performed, not once, but often, by their river steam-boats. To that we cannot in this country offer any parallel. Their Transatlantic in regularity they are still inferior. "If," Mr. Rus-But sell said, "they continue to advance at their present rate of improvement, they will very soon outstrip us."

UNITED STATES.

Jenny and Otto Goldschmidt are announced to give three concerts in New York during the latter part of this month, in May next they are to leave for Europe in the Atlantic.

The jury in the case of O'Sullivan and others tried in New York for getting up the Cuban invasion, after being out 9 hours came into court and stated that there was not the least probability of agreeing upon a verdiet, and were consequently discharged.

The Penusylvania House has passed to a third reading, a vote of 55 to 28, the bill from the Senate repealing the sixth section of the act of 1847, prohibiting the use of the jails of that commonwealth for the detention of fugitive slaves.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION. - MANY LIVES LOST. - The steamer Glencove which lately arrived at St. Louis, while making the landing blew up, causing a terrible explosion bursting all her boilers. She had about 150 passengers on board at the time, a large number of whom were killed.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION. - TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE. -The steamer Red Stone, Captain Tete, from Madison, Indiana, for Cincinnati, with about 70 persons on board, including the boat's crew, blew up, as she was backing out from Scott's landing, about 3 miles above Carolton. The force of the explosion was terrifie, and completely shattered the boat, which immediately sank in 20 feet of water. Of the passengers, a large proportion are lost; and of the crew only the captain and clerk are saved. The former is severely if not fatally injured.

Some of the Boston folks are shocked at the visit of Lola Montez to the public schools. Bah! Why don't you shut up your 1,500 low gregeries and 500-brothels that are known to the police, before you talk of Lola Montez.—Newburyport Union.

Chicago is the most rapidly growing city in the Western country. It has now a population of 40,000, (although but 28,900 in 1840) and real estate is selfing at higher prices than can be obtained anywhere

Two married ladies in St. Louis last week met a young man upon the street, and gave him a severe cowhiding. They said he had been enticing their husbands away from home at night, and taking them to doubtful places. Served him right.

FOR MECHANICAL PURPUSES .- A man in Maine applied for two gallons of rum for "mechanical purposes." "For what mechanical purposes?" asked the agent. "For raising a barn," was the reply.

Lynching in California .- Two Americans were hung by the people at Murphy's Diggings, Caleveras County. It appears that they arrived in camp on Tuesday, each on horseback, and it was believed that he animals were stolen. That same night they broke into one cabin and stole therefrom \$400 in quicksilver gold; they then broke into another and found nothing; and they next broke into a Jew's clothing store, and stole a revolver, a diamond pin and \$20. The above articles being missed in the morning, suspicion rested upon the two strangers, who were seen in town on the day before. It appears that early in the morning the rascals left the town; one was seen taking one trail, and the other another. They were immediately followed, and in a short time were captured by the sheriff, Mr. Marshall. On their way back to the camp, one was seen to throw a handkerchief into the chaparral, which, on examination, was found to contain the articles stolen. This was proof positive of guilt, and they were tried before Dr. Vanderslice, and by a jury of the miners. They were found guilty and sentenced to be hung. At five o'clock they were strung up.— They refused to give their names or to make any con-fession. The age of one was about 27, and the other 23 years. Mr. Booth, who arrived in Stockton yesterday, from Murphy's, informs us that the thieves were Sydney men, and there is every reason to be-lieve, formed part of a gang of rascals who are infesting the country. They were two of the most hardened rascals ever seen. The elder one was hung first, and while his body was yet dangling in the air before the eyes of the younger one, the latter said, with an oath, I will make no confession-but understand that I am one of the brothers-put that in your pipe and smoke it." On the following morning, rolled up in the legs of the pantaloons of this man, was found a quantity of money, jewelry, and a letter .- San Joaquin Republican.

AUNT HETTY ON MATRIMONY .- Now girls, said April House

put down your embroidery and worsted work, do something sensible, and stop building nir-castles, and talking of lovers and honey-moons: it makes me sick, it's perfectly antimonial. Love is a farce—matrimony is a humbug; husbards are do-Love is a farce—matrimony is a humbug; husbards are domestic Napoleons, Nerves, Alexanders, sighing for other hearts to conquer after they are sure of yours. The honeymoon is as short-lived as a hucifer match; after that you may wear your wedding dress at the wash tub, and your night cap to meeting, and your husband wouldn't know it.—You may pick up your own pocket bandkerchief, help yourself to a chair, and split your gown across the back reaching over the table to get a piece of butter, while he is laying in his breakfast as if it was the best months should not in the wedder when he get through the last meal he should eat in the world; when he gets through he will aid your digestion, while you are sipping your first cup he will and your digestion, while you are sipping your first cup of coffee, by inquiring what you'll have for dinner, whether the cold lumb was ate yesterday, if the charcoal is all out, and what you gave for the last tea you bought. Then he gets up from the table, lights his eigar with the last evening's paper that you have not had a chance to read; gives two or three whills of smoke, sure to give you a head-ache for the afternoon; and just as his coat tail is vanishing through the door, apologises for not doing "that errand?" for you vesterday—thinks it doubtful if he can to-day—"so pressed with business." Hear of him at 11 o'clock taking ice cream with some ladies at Vinton's while you are at home new lining his coat sleeves. Chikkren while you are at home new mining as coat seeves. Consider hy the ears all day, can't get out to take the air, feel as crazy as a fly in a driun; husband comes home at night, nods a "how dy'e do, Fan," boxes Charley's ears, stands little Fanny in the corner, sits down in the easiest chair in the warmest corner, while the warmest corner, while the warmest corner, corner, sits down in the easiest chair in the warmest corner, puts his feet up over the grate, shutting out all fire, while the baby's little pug nose grows blue with the cold; reads the newspaper all to himself, solaces his inner man with a hot cap of tea, and just as you are laboring under the hallucination that he will ask you to take a mouthful of fresh air with him, he puts on his dressing gown and slippers, and begins to reckon up the family expenses! after which he lies down on the soft, and went learn time with your needle, while he spores till a chilad. the limity expenses! after which be ties down on the soft, and you keep time with your needle while he snores till 9 o'clock. Next morning ask him to leave you "a little money," he looks at you as if to be sure that you are in your right mind, draws a sigh long enough to inflate a pair of bellows, and asks you "what do you want with it, and if half-a-dollar won't do.?" Gracious king! as if those little shoes, and stockings, and petticeats, could be had for half-a-dollar! Oh, girls! set your affection on eats, poodles, parrots, or lap dogs—but let matrimony alone. Its the hardest way on earth of getting a living—you never know when your work is done up. Think of carrying wight or nine children through the measles, chicken pox, rash, Convent? at Plymonth, 'ye lady superior' of which Miss Sellon was so vigorously defended from the attended from the attended from the attended from the same religious order. With proper device, he same the same religious order. With proper device, he same religious order. With proper device, he same the same religious order. With proper device, he same religious order. With proper device, he same the same the same the same the same the same the same time violently assails one of this institution has produced considerable and even Dr. Philpotts has intimated his opinion to Miss Sellon that such statements require to be noticed.