

"vile buccaneers who were sailing a steamer." Then rose a Mr. Kilpatrick, with some of whose expressions this article has already been graced. He sneered at the steamer for being likely to come into favor with all "the moral scum and rabid infidelity of Glasgow"

After Mr. Kilpatrick rose a similar friend of the Sabbath and of Bible principles, a Mr. Campbell, who in moving a resolution calling upon all people to abstain always from using the peccant vessel, called it a dishonor to God and an injury to the working men. This at last proved too much for a working man, "Mr. James Dodds, an operative boot and shoemaker," who happened to be present, and who thereupon got up, and, in spite of uproar, flatly told the meeting that he had found Sundays to be most decently and humanly observed in towns that were not under Sabbatarian tyranny, and that "of all the towns he ever witnessed, either in England, Ireland, or on the Continent, Glasgow beat them all for drunkenness and immorality."

This was a clincher. The tumult of whistling, yelling, and hooting of the friends of the Sabbath, upon this, left nothing more possible to be said. The assembly prematurely closed in the fury and uproar of its overpowering Sabbatarian zeal. But even this disgraceful scene was not enough. To enforce observance of the Sabbath by practice as well as precept, the saints armed with sticks, went down on the following Sunday evening to the river to prevent the landing of wicked passengers who had been enjoying themselves by steam-boat. Holy pier-keepers, refusing to open their gates, compelled the Sabbath-breakers to take to boats, and make other Sabbath-breakers of the boatmen; and ultimately the pier at Garelockhead was barricaded by various divisions of holy men in one body, and the passengers in landing had to storm this barricade, throw its barrels and boxes into the river, and resist with a fire of staves and potatoes the opposition of the saints with sticks.

So we believe the matter stands at present, and so we leave it to the contemplation of the thoughtful reader. The zeal that took no heed of an atrocious murder which revealed as by a blaze of light to the whole country the slough of filthiness and crime within the town—the zeal that would do nothing to save, is now all ablaze to destroy. It is set on fire, by an act in itself most innocent and righteous, and which offends justly against, as it is the first honest and laudable endeavor to beat down, a ceremonial prejudice most hostile to the welfare of society. It wants to know by name the authors of that harmless act, that their property may be ruined, and their names handed down to execration.

"And all this, in the name of the Lord!"

CHRISTIANITY IN LONDON.

(From the Church of Scotland Magazine.)

We shall take the city of London, perhaps, or rather certainly, the most populous in the same extent of ground that ever stood on the face of the earth. Within its vast bounds, there are said to be inhabitants approaching the enormous number of two millions and a half—more than the whole population of Scotland twenty years ago. We are not to be dazzled by the brilliancy of genius, and for tearing grasp of talent of her philosophers, or statesmen, or by the eloquence of her orators in the senate, at the bar, on the bench, in pulpit, or exhibited in her numerous periodicals. These are universally known, and are above all praise; but what do they, or can they amount to, in effectually pervading and pervading with truth and moral goodness, such an unapproachable and unmanageable multitude, left to increase and degenerate into unregarded corruption, as they have been? Here is the lamentable fact, and here is the fatal error. It matters little what the annual ratio of increase in the population of such a city is—let it be 20,000, or 30,000, or some thousands; constantly increasing and proportional provisions should be annually made, and that by anticipation, for the religious and educational wants of such a multiplying mass. As it is managed or mismanaged, Christian London, the living centre as she should have been, of civilisation and true religion, or far worse in his respect than any of the heathen cities of old.—Generations pass away; thousands, hundreds of thousands, millions flow into her increasing masses of long lines and squares of bricks, and the building of churches and schools is in a great measure left to mercantile speculation, or to the piety or zeal of individuals or sects. The startling fact occurs to some reflecting mind, once in a century, that there has been a sad neglect and oversight and the zeal or sense of duty of the sovereign, or of the Parliament, or the Church, or of some individuals, is stimulated to supply the want. Out of the way and inconvenient corners are chosen; and an edifice is thrust in where there are none or few now looking for it, or having a taste for its services, or aware of its blessings. The result, certain and inevitable has been, that 150,000 of the immense population of London, are as ignorant of Christianity perhaps, and certainly as destitute of the spirit of religion, as the savages of New Holland or Africa. Even let us suppose that all the immense population of that overgrown capital were decent church-going Christians who required only church accommodation, and the regular ministrations of religious ordinances, they would still require, at the very lowest calculation, 1000 churches, and fully 1500 clergymen. Without being at the unnecessary trouble of referring to any church or educational statistics, we say, without the slightest hesitation, that there is a most deplorable deficiency in numbers, even taking clergymen of all religious denominations. The necessary consequence is, that those who are stationed in that mass of unwatched and unwatched human beings, have their energies so distracted, that they feel, so far as the great city is concerned, paralysed and hopeless. They cannot help themselves, or those who should look to them for help. Religion in all its influences, which ought to be universal—free as the air, and open and visible as the light of the sun, is become a thing of holes and corners. They pass through the heaving ocean of human life and gross ignorance without the power of arresting the attention of a single individual; and hundreds of thousands are born and grow up, and live and die, without almost any probable chance of being brought under the influence of the truth of God. We might easily make such an assertion from a mere knowledge of the facts—of the want of religious agency for such numbers, and the consequent sinking, first into indifference, and then into neglect, of all religion, and lastly into utter ineligion. But we speak from observation of the facts,

and can say, without fear of contradiction, that this is in reality the hopeless condition, in regard to religious habits, that the great mass of the lower population of the first, the wealthiest perhaps, still the most Christian city in Christendom has fallen into.

TONIC GRADATIONS OF A FRENCH NEWSPAPER.—When Napoleon escaped from Elba and returned to France, the *Moniteur* announces the event as follows: First announcement.—"March 1815. The monster has escaped from the place of his banishment; he has run away from Elba." Second—"The Corsican dragon (l'ogre) has landed at Capo Juan." Third—"The tiger has shown himself a Gap. The troops are advancing on all sides to arrest his progress. He will conclude his miserable adventure by becoming a wanderer among the mountains; he cannot possibly escape." Fourth—"The monster has really advanced as far as Grenoble—we know not to what treachery to ascribe it." Fifth—"The tyrant is actually at Lyons. Fear and terror seized all at his appearance." Sixth—"The usurper has ventured to approach the capital to within sixty hours' march." Seventh—"Bonaparte is advancing by forced marches—but it is impossible he can reach Paris." Eighth—"Napoleon will arrive under the walls of Paris to-morrow." Ninth—"The Emperor Napoleon is at Fontainebleau." Tenth—"Yesterday evening his Majesty the Emperor made his public entry, and arrived at the Tuilleries—nothing can exceed the universal joy!"

LIVER COMPLAINT, OF TEN YEARS' STANDING, CURED BY THE USE OF ONLY TWO BOXES OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

New York, August 2, 1853. This is to certify, that having been afflicted with liver complaint for ten years, and after having tried nearly every known remedy without finding relief, I was at last induced to try DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and after using only two boxes was perfectly cured. I now take pleasure in recommending them to the public, as the best LIVER OR GENERAL ANTIBILIOUS PILLS ever offered to the public.

MRS. ANN MALONA, No. 17 Rivington Street, P. S. Dr. M'LANE'S Celebrated Liver Pills, also his great Vermifuge or Worm Destroyer, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

WM. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal.

TO CONTRACTORS AND ARCHITECTS.

TENDERS will be received until the 6th of November next, for the erection of a CHURCH, at SHERRINGTON, of the following dimensions:—Eighty feet long, forty feet wide, and twenty-four feet high. For terms and further particulars apply to Rev. Joseph Gratton, Cure, Sherrington, who will furnish a plan of the building.

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED

Table listing books such as PRACTICAL PIETY, PERSONAL SKETCHES, THE RISE AND FALL OF THE IRISH NATION, etc.

INSTITUTION OF THE DEAF & DUMB.

THE DEAF and DUMB INSTITUTION, founded in Montreal in 1819, is re-opened at COFFEE ST. LOUIS. The Director having visited the principal Deaf and Dumb Institutions of Europe, and acquired a knowledge of how pupils are there treated, will now employ the most effective means of performing the duties devolved upon him. As he will be aided in the work of instruction by several members of the Clerks of the Society of St. Victor, he will be able to give a greater development to the Institution. Among other modifications, he will establish an articulation French class for young pupils, those altogether unable to articulate will be carefully exercised in the study of Libligny.

BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Just received by the Subscribers, BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW, FOR OCTOBER. SUBSCRIPTION, only \$3 a-year. Can be mailed to any part of Canada. Every Catholic should subscribe for a copy of it. D. & J. SADLER & Co., Agents.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &c. &c.

FRESH TEAS, very Superior JAVA COFFEE, PICKLES, SAUCES, HAMS, BACON, and a good assortment of other Articles, for sale at No. 10, St. Paul Street. JOHN PHELAN, Montreal, August 20, 1853.

THE METROPOLITAN, FOR OCTOBER. A Monthly Magazine, devoted to Religion, Literature, and General Information.

ART. I.—THE SOCIETY OF JESUS. II.—TO THE LILY OF THE VALLEY (Poetry). III.—PRETTY PLATE (2 Illustrations). IV.—THE MISSION OF WOMEN.—THE MEANS TO ACCOMPLISH IT. V.—SIR CONSTANTINE (Poetry). VI.—MEMOIR OF CARDINAL MEZZOFANTI. VII.—JOURNEY IN TARTARY, THIBET, AND CHINA—IV (with 3 Illustrations). VIII.—SHORT ANSWERS TO POPULAR OBJECTIONS AGAINST RELIGION. IX.—LAWRENCE, ON THE LITTLE SAILOR—II (2 fine Illustrations). X.—ASPIRATION (Poetry). XI.—PROPHECIES OF MALACHI—III. XII.—CRYSTAL PALACE AT NEW YORK. XIII.—THE PASSAGE OF THE RED SEA (Poetry). XIV.—CORRESPONDENCE—CATHOLIC NEWS. XV.—LITERARY NOTICES. XVI.—RECORD OF EVENTS.

Each number of the METROPOLITAN contains forty-eight pages royal 8vo., printed on good paper, from a good, clear, bold type, forming at the end of the year a handsome volume of nearly 600 pages, of the most choice Catholic literature.

TERMS.—The Work will be delivered to subscribers in the principal Cities, or sent by mail, at \$2 per annum, payable invariably in advance.

CLUBS SUPPLIED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS: 3 copies will be sent by mail, (to one address) for one year, for \$10. 13 copies for \$25. 6 copies for \$10. 13 copies for \$25.

No subscription will be received for less than 12 months, commencing, in all cases, with the 1st number of the volume. A specimen number will be sent gratuitously to such as may wish to act as agents, or otherwise aid in disseminating the Work, on application to the Publishers personally, or by letter prepaid.

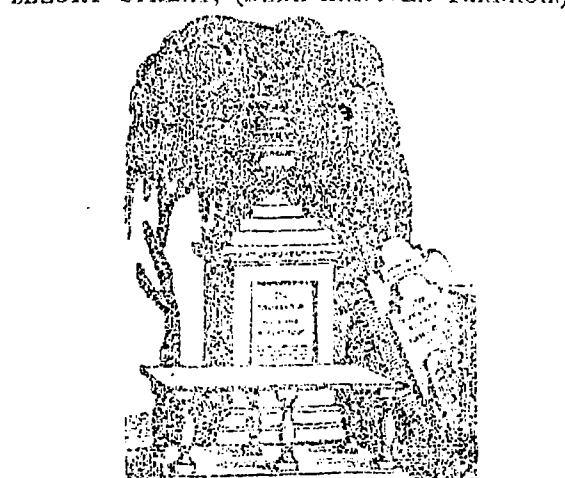
ENLARGEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN. Since the commencement of this publication, we have often had occasion to express our grateful acknowledgments to the Rev. Clergy and others, who have manifested an interest in its success, particularly by getting up clubs, and sending us lists of subscribers. That we fully appreciate their friendly co-operation, and are disposed to make a liberal return for the patronage we design to increase the contents of each number, commencing with the month of August, by adding SIXTEEN PAGES OF MATTER WITHOUT FURTHER CHARGE.

INFORMATION WANTED OF the Rev. STEPHEN FERGUS, Catholic Clergyman, from Ballinrobe, county Mayo, Archdeacon of Tuam, who arrived at Boston about 1840. Any intelligence of his whereabouts will be thankfully received at this office.

WANTED, AS ASSISTANT TEACHER, a Young Man capable of teaching the English language. Besides his salary, he will have the advantage of teaching on an Evening School. Apply to M. CARRON, Esq., St. Maurice, Co. Beauharnois.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL. THIS INSTITUTION is Catholic: the Students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith, and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the north-western suburbs of this city, so proverbially for health; and from its retired and elevated position, it enjoys all the benefit of the country air. The best Professors are engaged, and the Students are at all hours under their care, as well during hours of play as in time of class.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE).



WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above-mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition.

PROSPECTUS OF THE MONTREAL FREEMAN, AND COMMERCIAL REPORTER.

IN announcing our intention to publish an additional Newspaper in this city, under the above name, we solicit permission to state a few of the many reasons which have induced us to engage in such an enterprise, the necessity of which, we are satisfied, is now painfully felt by that class of the inhabitants to whose interests our columns will be faithfully devoted. The paper we contemplate establishing will proclaim itself the political organ, not only of the Irish inhabitants of this city, but of United Canada; and as such, we sincerely hope, whilst properly conducted, will receive the confidence and support necessary to command respect, thus enabling us to exercise a salutary influence by the authority of the opinions it will be our duty to express; and here, we may be permitted to observe, that it is high time Irish citizens should provide themselves with some suitable means of defence against slanders industriously circulated by certain classes, who seek to establish reputation at the expense of their character, honor, and principles. Yet, let us not be misunderstood; our object in establishing a paper, is not to imitate such examples; for we do not intend to repel wrong by wrong, nor to avail ourselves of every accidental calamity, to make political capital, nor create party feud; but on the contrary, when occasion requires, in a conciliatory spirit, to point out the pernicious effects consequent on the unbounded licentiousness of ill directed power. And thus do we hope to claim the patronage of every honest man who desires to cultivate a good understanding with his neighbor, and who values the pleasing influence of social harmony, with the existence of kindly feeling. We know however that in Montreal, where the demon of religious discord is worshipped with fanatical zeal by some, the performance of this duty will be attended with great difficulty; nevertheless, we will not shrink from the task we have undertaken, nor deviate from the line we have marked, believing, as we do, that the enumeration of truth and the fearless exposure of unprincipled demagogues will eventually crown our efforts with success.

This, however, is but one of the reasons which have induced us to claim public attention; and, indeed, under present circumstances, if we could not adduce any other, we would consider it perfectly sufficient to justify our appearance. For we can, for the present we find, without travelling beyond the limits of Lower Canada, that the Irish population, numbering some of the best and most political paper printed in the English language, through which they can express their opinions or comment their views; whilst other organs are not only unimpaired, but we may add, severely represented, at every town and village by the press. Yet, we think, it must be admitted, that the intellectual capabilities of the Irish settlers in Canada are at least equal to those of their neighbors, and hence we cannot but express our surprise and astonishment, that they have remained so long without such advantages. To supply this want is therefore another of the reasons which have induced us to enter the political arena; and we flatter ourselves, that our presence on the public platform will be hailed with pleasure by every Irishman who desires to attain a position in this country, of his adoption; for we have no hesitation in saying, that the Irish people, in order to know, as best and cooperate with each other, must have at least one paper such as we will now place at their disposal. From these observations, it will be perceived, that one of the leading objects of our journal has to effect an Irish organization; not however of a religious character, for every Catholic is against Protestantism; but we heartily desire, that an organization of the kind, or, in other words, a centralization of Irish opinion, if it has been such, yet, we do not despair, because, the one of which they have lately been subjected to, and their desire to be heard at the bar of public opinion, justify us in hoping that the "Montreal Freeman" will, amongst every difficulty, and be on an equal footing with any other journal in the Province. Indeed, the necessity which has called us into existence, and the many friendly assurances we have already received, warrant us in anticipating a prosperous career.

Besides, the paper we intend publishing, will be a valuable repository to every Irishman—an interesting morning visitor—a faithful guardian of the liberties of the people—and an uncompromising advocate for their rights in the country. With its public men and their acts will be public property, and will be estimated by us by the honesty of the one and the utility of the other. For the laboring classes, always the true source of a nation's wealth, we will demand adequate remuneration, and will insist upon its punctual observance. In politics, we avow ourselves Republicans; but in doing so, we wish it distinctly to be understood, that we are determined not to yield a single inch of our ground to any Government, by whatever name it may exist, unless the principle, by which it is known and the measures it originates, are characterized by the progressive spirit of the times, the liberty of the subject, and the prosperity of the country. In religious controversy, we will take no part; the discussion of such a subject being excluded from our journal, and rendered unnecessary by the unflinching and remarkable talents of our esteemed friend, the editor of the "True Witness." Between Irish and Canadian citizens, we will ever advocate peaceful cooperation and interchange of kindly feeling, for many reasons essentially necessary to the interests of both. In fact, on our part, we unhesitatingly assert, that neither exertion nor expense shall be spared in order to render our paper worthy of public confidence and patronage; but, on the other hand, we confidently hope that Irishmen throughout the Province, will rally round us, and transmit subscription lists from their respective localities, in approval of our enterprise, as an evidence of their desire to be honestly represented; and thus it will be no longer said that the Irish in Canada will not maintain a paper pledged to support them, or that they would sooner receive, read, and pay for journals characterized by daily denunciations of their conduct, and thereby censuring their success. However, as we have already said, we do not doubt the patriotism of our friends, and with the Irish population of United Canada at our back, we do not fear any opposition.

Correspondents and Agents will be established in Ireland, in different parts of this Province, and also in the United States, so that we shall have an uninterrupted line of communication between the Irish on both sides of the Atlantic, and thus be enabled to give timely notice of every movement calculated to interest our readers. Besides, each number of the Freeman will contain a well arranged and comprehensive assortment of the latest Irish news; whilst the editorial department will be presided over by a gentleman of first rate ability, and one in whose sincerity every confidence may be reposed. We must now be permitted to conclude, and refer to the publication of the Freeman, in a few days, for a more ample declaration of our principles, as we fear we have already far exceeded the ordinary limits of a newspaper prospectus. The Montreal Freeman will be published Semi-Weekly, (printed on Double Demy Paper, Seven Columns on each page,) until our office arrangements are completed, after which it will be issued Tri-Weekly. Subscription—\$3 per annum, delivered in the city; to country subscribers, \$2.

FREDERICK DALTON & Co., Publishers. JUST PUBLISHED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, An Original Irish Story, entitled—NEW LIGHTS; or, LIFE IN GALWAY: A Tale of the New Reformation, by Mrs. J. Sadler, 18mo of 450 pages, printed on fine paper, and illustrated with two original designs, price in muslin only 2s. 6d. The main object of this story is to bring under the notice of Catholics in America, and of Irish Catholics in particular, the nefarious system of proselytism going on from day to day and from year to year in the remote and famine stricken districts of Ireland; the fearful persecutions and temptations by which the starving poor are incessantly assailed, and their steadfast adherence (with comparatively few exceptions) to the ancient faith of their fathers. D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets.