

Foreign News.

THE COMING STRUGGLE AND CATHOLIC CHURCH.

From the Scottish American Journal.

The record of every work of intelligence tends to confirm the theory that we are on the eve of a great crisis, when the spiritual no less than the material interests of Christendom will come into collision. Those who would assign the hostile demonstrations that are now manifesting themselves on all sides to no deeper cause than the selfishness of the French monarch, and the irritable disposition of the French and British peoples, take an entirely false and shallow view indeed, of what is in reality the conflict of great principles and momentous interests. The Italian question, with its brief but bloody war, and its now unsettled position, pregnant with future consequences, seems but the prelude to a contest of the most complicated and terrible nature, in which the political rights, the religious beliefs, and the national interests of different communities are to be tried in an ordeal, not less fierce perhaps than any of which the modern world has had experience. Louis Napoleon, who was the instrument by which this evil spirit was evoked, is evidently losing control of the demon which for selfish purposes he has called into active life. While he has presumptuously been dealing with him, and their influence, at first exercised in France alone, is now being put forth in every civilized community. From all countries the slavish priesthood of Rome are calling to him to become the champion of Papal pretensions, and offering to him every inducement to pursue a career which may divert from his original direction the blood-thirsty appetite he has engendered, and lead it on in a crusade which strikes at once at Protestant belief and the civil liberty of all communities, whether Protestant or Catholic. There can no longer be any doubt as to the share which the priesthood have had in arousing the anti-British passions of the French people. In Ireland they are throwing off the slight mask which has heretofore covered without concealing, their traitorous and greedy propensities; and even here, in this land of democratic freedom and equality, every Irish priest is using his influence, and every Catholic priest is pouring forth his bitterest invectives, in favor of the crusade against Protestantism, liberty, and the hated power of England.

That the French Emperor will ultimately place himself at the head of this movement, and seek to turn it as his best may to his own account, there is little reason to doubt. This is scarcely a matter of choice on his part, indeed. If he goes to war with Britain in behalf of those impulses of French ambition which it has been his more special object to cultivate, he must accept the Church as his ally, and this, of course, can only be on the condition of subservience on his part with reference to the antagonism of the Papal power to popular rights and liberties in Italy and elsewhere. On this condition, and this alone, he will have the co-operation everywhere and in all countries of a powerful priesthood, whose allegiance to Rome is superior to that which they acknowledge to any temporal power. This alliance, therefore, may be regarded as in a fair way of becoming an accomplished fact; for however much the French Emperor may desire to have his own way with reference to what he has been so foolish as to consider the possible reform of the Papal Administration, it is evident that he must perforce abandon that idea and sacrifice his personal views to a greater moral force than his own.

Against this combined movement of the Catholic church, the friends, not merely of Protestantism, but of human freedom, are now called to unite in energetic preparation. They have the advantage, in this instance, of not having provoked the collision, which arises entirely out of that tyranny of the Papal Government which accused even the sovereign of a Catholic people to intervene for its mitigation. The Papacy is now not merely engaged in a work of self-defence, or, if it can pretend that such is its object, it is promoting it by the ancient method of carrying the war into the enemy's country. It seeks to make war wherever free Protestants exert a moral influence in behalf of the cause of which Italy is but the centre and theatre of action; and from making a mere diversion in favor of the Papal Government, it is encouraged by the prospect of success to entertain enlarged designs of aggression and conquest on its own account. Being better organized and under more systematic drill, it has been able to take the start of the Protestant interest, and it is now time that the latter should thoroughly awake to a sense of the peril with which it is threatened, the greatest beyond all question, since the day when sovereigns fought and martyrs died in protest against the tyranny of Rome. In the nineteenth century that tyranny is necessarily worse than it was in the sixteenth, as being more repugnant to the spirit of the times; but Protestantism, in the most civilized sense, will, in this age, we have no doubt, show itself more powerful than ever. Under the leadership of Britain it will give good account of all comers, and though the struggle may be severe, it will vindicate the cause of progress against the powers of darkness and oppression.

We put forth these ideas in no spirit of blind repugnance to the Catholic Church. We have never participated in the anti-Bishopry sentiment, as that is wont to be indulged by many people, in season and out of season. Our freedom from prejudice in this matter, has allowed us to have opportunities of making personal acquaintance with the spirit of the system, as it is represented by the priesthood on both sides of the Atlantic. Believing that it is best to obtain a knowledge of any system or set of doctrines from the persons who profess it, we have gone to the priests themselves for information about Papery and our

intercourse has assuredly enlightened us as we should not have been otherwise. We have found in them a class of men without principle, as that is understood by all the rest of the world, casuists whose entire moral sentiments with reference to all the obligations of life are completely overborne by their allegiance to the system of government and doctrine which they have in common. As long as the affairs of society continue in their usual state there is nothing marked in their conduct, and they may be good enough citizens of a Protestant or rather non-Catholic country, in Britain is in reality nothing more. But let any conflict of ideas or interests occur, and out of all prospect of success to a rational aggression, and then all sentiments of patriotism and citizenship are thrown to the wind, and the foreign enemy, whose banners are consecrated by the Church, is preferred and intrusted for, and under every possible way of the men who profess to be the subjects, and who, it may be, enjoy the pay as well as the protection of the Government under which they live. Through the conduct of the priests in Ireland and elsewhere, the position of affairs has now become such that it is necessary to watch their conduct as that of the declared enemies of British interest and human freedom.

To SUBSCRIBERS.—To those of our subscribers who receive our papers from Holland Landing, Newmarket, Aurora, and Oak Ridge, we beg to announce that Mr. James H. Taylor, of Aurora, is authorized to receive notices for their office, as he has kindly consented to become our A. out for the above-named places. Job work done on the shortest notice, and at the lowest remunerating prices.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, DEC. 16, 1859.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—Parties writing to this Office will please bear in mind that they are wasting their time, paper and ink, unless they specify their Letters. All Letters addressed to this Office must be post-paid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We take this opportunity of reminding our numerous subscribers who are indebted to us, that their year's subscription is past due, and, as we have some heavy payments to make, we would feel obliged if they would pay up as early as possible. The amount due from each individual is but small, and the aggregate is more than we can afford to lay out of. The above notice will also bear on our advertising and other accounts. All registered letters will be at our risk.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

Recent events have again given to the subject of slave renewed importance, and we are free to confess that we hope the agitation of this question will never cease till every man, woman and child, shall be free. As we hold that this crime is the blackest that can be perpetrated; the holding man as a chattel to be bought and sold in the shambles like cattle, is an insult to our common humanity; indeed it is the crime of crimes! Therefore it is that we cry no peace with this monster evil till earth's fair plains are unstained by its presence. The words uttered by the Roman orator puts to eternal shame the christian apologists for this hell-spot on American boasted freedom. He said—"I am human, and no human is foreign to me." It proclaims the grand truth of universal brotherhood, and herein is its justice and beauty. Does not boastful America pretend to adopt this sublime truth, by having it emblazoned on her banners, "That God hath made of one blood all nations of the earth to dwell upon the face of the earth." Yes, this indeed is her grand theory.

What then is her practice; let the remains of the martyred Brown answer to its undying infancy.—This untitled nobleman has gone to his reward, but his death, like Sampson's, shall destroy his foes, and the faces of freedom far more effectually than his life. Already are heard the sounds of slavery's decrease. The public mind, which a short time since seemed dead, is now aroused. People are asking for what did this man die, and the answer is, he died for that for which our forefathers bled, and which our forefathers bled, and which we profess to hold dearer than life, namely—liberty! Yes, his notions of freedom are not confined to a class or a colour. No; he yearned to see his subtle and woe-gone brother also free his idea of liberty; enfranchised all mankind; "no human" was foreign to him. But what shall we say of his judicial murderers. They condemned him to a felon's death in accordance with the statutes of Virginia. Some who hold in bondage their fellowmen, profess to be followers of the meek and lowly Jesus. No wonder that infidelity in the States raises its hideous head, when the virtuous followers of satan can thus pray "like angels, and sin like demons." As to our mind, no greater sin can be committed than

buying, selling, or owning him in whose "bosom" was breathed the breath of life" as a slave. We blush at the name of christian, when such crimes are perpetrated by its professors. We hope, however, that the day will soon dawn when such abominations will be done away.

The blood of the martyr is frequently the seed of every good cause. We hope that John Brown's ashes will prove the death knell of this crime. We shall see whether the men of the North will be passive as they heretofore have been, Congress is assembled; the South threaten dissolution of the Union, unless the North come to terms. Let them muster. We sincerely hope that Congress will stand firm. The Union may be desirable, but the price of blood is too dear to pay for it; perish for ever any union that to be sanctioned must sanction slavery with all its concomitant abominations. John Brown may not have been a wise man, but he was a sincere and brave man; and as such, should be esteemed by all who love to see a good cause defended by the brave and the true.

The Eight Anniversary Meeting of the Richmond Hill Branch Bible Society was held here on the evening of Wednesday the 14th inst., Robert Marsh, Esq. in the chair. After the usual religious services, the report of the committee was read by the Rev. James Dick, Secretary, detailing the transactions of the Society for the past year; from which it appears that the Society is in a most prosperous state. The sum of £25 was voted as a free gift to the Upper Canada and British and Foreign Bible Society, besides retaining a considerable sum on hand for purchasing Bibles for the use of the community. The society have sold a considerable number of Bibles and Testaments during the past year, and still have in the Depository a large stock of books. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Willoughby, Wesleyan Minister; the Rev. Samuel Johnson, Head Master of the Grammar School; Mr. McNaughton, Teacher and S. B. Johnson, Esq., Agent for the Upper Canada Bible Society. The speeches were good and the meeting highly interesting.

The following is the financial statement of this branch of the Society:—

ABSTRACT OF DEPOSITORY'S AND TRASURER'S ACCOUNTS.	
Depository, Dr.	
Dec. 11, 1858.—Value of books on hand.....	£10 3 8
Value of Bibles and Testaments purchased for the Society during the year.....	6 13 14
	£16 16 9
Depository, Cr.	
By Cash paid Society for Bibles and Testaments sold.....	£ 5 1 14
Dec. 12, 1859.—Value of Bibles on hand.....	11 14 10
	£16 16 9
TRASURER, Dr.	
Dec. 14, 1859.—To Cash on hand.....	6 14 3
Dec. 14, 1859.—To Cash for sale of Bibles and Testaments sold.....	5 1 14
To subscriptions of Members and friends of the Society for 1859.....	26 0 3
	£37 16 8
TRASURER, Cr.	
1859.—By Cash for Bibles.....	£ 6 13 14
Donation to H.C. Bible Socy.....	0 0 0
Do to British & Foreign.....	0 0 0
Incidental Expenses.....	0 7 2
Balance on hand.....	5 16 2
	£37 16 6

RICHMOND HILL MECHANIC INSTITUTE AND DEBATING SOCIETY.—The first debate will take place in Ambler's Hotel, on Tuesday next, at half-past 7 p.m.—Amos Wright, Esq., M.P.P., in the chair. Subject: "The policy or impolicy of the execution of Charles I." Tickets to be had gratis of the Committee.

RICHMOND HILL LIBRARY.—The stockholders of the Library and the public are requested to attend a meeting in Ambler's Hall, on Monday evening next, the 19th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock, to take into consideration what can be done to make the Library of some use. Amos Wright, Esq. M.P.P., will preside.

We are requested to remind the members of the Yonge Street Agricultural Society and others, that a meeting takes place at Raymond's Hotel, Richmond Hill, on Saturday (tomorrow) the 17th inst., at 4 o'clock, p.m. We understand that important business will be brought up. A large attendance is expected.

OUR GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—We congratulate the Rev. S. Johnson, Master of the Grammar School in this place, on the honor done him by the conferring upon him the degree of M.A. at the annual convocation of the University of Trinity College on Thursday the 8th inst. We think that as an efficient teacher there is but one opinion on his merits; we wish him long health to enjoy the honor.

DIVISION COURTS.—The above Court will be held at Markham Village on Wednesday, the 18th, and at Richmond Hill, on Thursday the 19th January next.

WHITCHURCH COUNCIL.

Pursuant to adjournment, the above Council met at Mr. Sanger's Inn, Southwark, on Monday, the 14th inst.

Present: Messrs. Mason, Jones, D. R. Joseph Taylor, Philip Macklem, and John Ironside.

Deputy Reeve in the chair.

When the following items of business were brought up, viz:—*Deferred*, from Mr. Sanger's Inn, Southwark, on Monday, the 14th inst.

First:—*Deferred*, from Mr. Sanger's Inn, Southwark, on Monday, the 14th inst.

Second:—*Deferred*, from Mr. Sanger's Inn, Southwark, on Monday, the 14th inst.

Third:—*Deferred*, from Mr. Sanger's Inn, Southwark, on Monday, the 14th inst.

Fourth:—*Deferred*, from Mr. Sanger's Inn, Southwark, on Monday, the 14th inst.

Fifth:—*Deferred*, from Mr. Sanger's Inn, Southwark, on Monday, the 14th inst.

Sixth:—*Deferred*, from Mr. Sanger's Inn, Southwark, on Monday, the 14th inst.

Seventh:—*Deferred*, from Mr. Sanger's Inn, Southwark, on Monday, the 14th inst.

Eighth:—*Deferred*, from Mr. Sanger's Inn, Southwark, on Monday, the 14th inst.

Ninth:—*Deferred*, from Mr. Sanger's Inn, Southwark, on Monday, the 14th inst.

Tenth:—*Deferred*, from Mr. Sanger's Inn, Southwark, on Monday, the 14th inst.

Eleventh:—*Deferred*, from Mr. Sanger's Inn, Southwark, on Monday, the 14th inst.

Twelfth:—*Deferred*, from Mr. Sanger's Inn, Southwark, on Monday, the 14th inst.

Thirteenth:—*Deferred*, from Mr. Sanger's Inn, Southwark, on Monday, the 14th inst.

Fourteenth:—*Deferred*, from Mr. Sanger's Inn, Southwark, on Monday, the 14th inst.

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Seventeenth:—*Deferred*, from Mr. Sanger's Inn, Southwark, on Monday, the 14th inst.

Eighteenth:—*Deferred*, from Mr. Sanger's Inn, Southwark, on Monday, the 14th inst.

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Twentieth:—*Deferred*, from Mr. Sanger's Inn, Southwark, on Monday, the 14th inst.

Mr. Burton presented a petition from R. Grundy and others, praying that no liquor be allowed for the sale of intoxicating liquors, in or near the village of Whitchurch, in the Good Temples Lodge of Head and Buttrick, praying for the same.

Mr. Burton presented a very numerous signed petition from J. Fiebler and others, praying that no action be taken on the aforesaid petition of R. Grundy and the Good Temples of Buttrick and Head.

Mr. Burton also moved to the Reeve a petition received on 10th inst., praying that no liquor be allowed for the sale of intoxicating liquors, in or near the village of Whitchurch, in the Good Temples Lodge of Head and Buttrick, praying for the same.

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THE FALL OF CRIMINALITY.—The news from Europe, particularly from the capital of art, science and fashion, as Paris, is of the most alarming and revolutionary character. An edict has gone out from the royal board of her Majesty the Empress, which will carry terror and change to the most parts of the earth. She decrees the abolition of criminality. She banishes hoops from the palace of the galleries and the fashion plates in the *modest Parisiennes*. With a dash of her pen a wave of her hand, a town of her august eye-brows she drives out of existence a branch of industry to carry on which huge manufacturing factories dot every portion of the hazy globe, and commands and compels all manufacturers and other constructors of women "as you see them" to learn their trade anew. Hoops and criminality being thus banished, and out of fashion, *modest Parisiennes* and high-class vulgar, by imperial edict, her grace's majesty presents to her court *mousseline de laine* as promenade and ordinary toilette, and her court do wear the same. Not to follow the fashion of the court is to be ridiculous in Paris; and not to follow Paris is to be ridiculous everywhere. Consequently, we expect in a few weeks, to see all the women on Broad-way, from the size of a tiny yellow-headed to the modest dimensions and pleasing shape of a five-gallon can. We mean nothing particularly by the simile, although at most of the women referred to, back as it butter would melt in their mouths, it might possibly raise a suspicion of malice. The abolition of criminality is not, however, the only social revolution and enormity brought about by the Empress Eugenie. She has decreed that dresses shall no longer trail, but be short enough to show the lower part of a leg a little. We are, in fact, celestial rays red up to the roots of the hair, and nothing but the distasteful of the fact would compel it from us. But it is so. We may look for the immodesty of displaying a neat gaiter-boot and pretty foot and well-mannered ankle; we may weep for the cruel fate of young women who in a credulous understanding, and a slight step stepped in the middle of it, but the edict has gone forth, and tears and blushes are alike vain. The Empress has said it; her court obey; Paris follows suit; and England and America, in six months, will see an unbecoming and short-peticoated generation. — *New York Sun*.

COUNTY COURT AND COURT OF QUARANTAIN SESSIONS.

Filed the 14th of the 14th.

The County and Court of Quarter Sessions met yesterday—the Hon. S. B. Harrison, County Judge, presiding; associates, Rice Lewis and John Taylor, Esq., J.P.

When the following gentlemen were sworn in on the Grand Jury: Messrs. Samuel Seaton, Esquire, (foreman); J. C. Appleton, King; P. O. Boulton, Alton; Saml. Chapman, Georgia; Alexander Card, Esquire; Donald Cameron, London; Robert Crawford, Chingquay; William Dalton, Gore of Toronto; John Dawson, Gore of Toronto; W. Fisher, Toronto; Wm. Foster, Brampton; George Foy Sutton, Georgia; J. A. Harvey, Vaughan; J. Hendon, King; D. A. Jessop, York; Robert Johnston, Vaughan; A. Law, Vaughan; E. McPhail, Yorkville; Geo. Nicholls, Markham; J. P. Rupert, Vaughan, and John Taylor, York.