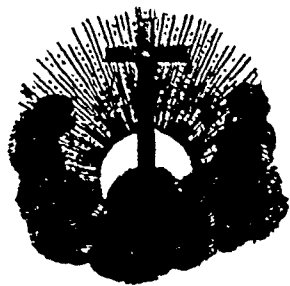


All letters and remittances must be forwarded, free of postage, to the Editor, the Very Rev. Wm. P. McDonald, Hamilton.



THE CATHOLIC.

Hamilton, G. D.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1843.

The encouragement we have received from our Rev. and dear brethren, and others in Canada, induces us to venture again for another year upon the publication of the Catholic. It is not possible, we would say, that the Catholics, so numerous in this Province alone, are not capable and willing to support this one English paper, published in defence of their holy religion, when there is scarcely a township in Canada, east and west, which does not maintain and keep afloat several journals—all of which, with few exceptions, are inimical to Catholic principles.

We rely on our Rev. and other agents, for their zeal in disseminating the Catholic among their Friends and Parishioners; as its continuance depends entirely upon their successful exertions.

In concluding the present volume, we have to assure our paying Subscribers who have proved their zeal and attachment to their holy religion, and whose names we have and shall have before us, that we shall not neglect, in the discharge of our sacred functions, to pray for their happiness and prosperity, temporal and eternal.

As for those who have subscribed and not paid, leaving us in the lurch, and in debt; and as much as in them lay destroying our medium of necessary instruction to our people and BRETHREN IN IGNORANCE; those at least who could and would not discharge so paramount a duty, we pray God's pardon of their sin, and recommend them to His merciful forgiveness.

We are happy to learn the elegant and affectionate reception which the Right Rev. Dr. P. PHELAN received from his people at Bytown, on his first visit to them, after his Consecration.

The Right Rev. Bishop Gaulin, owing to indisposition, has made over to him the whole charge of the diocese of Kingston, whither the new Bishop intends to proceed without delay.

We learn from Dundas that our Subscribers there have not received their papers of Wednesday Aug. 6. We assure them that their papers were duly mailed from this office.

LATEST NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

Parliament had been occupied with the Irish Poor Laws, Immigration to Canada, the Treaty of Washington, Revision of the Tariff, and the Foreign Policy of Great Britain.

The British Parliament was to be prolegued by the Queen in person, on Thursday, the 24th ult.

Father Mathew, the "apostle of Temperance," after visiting Manchester and Liverpool, had proceeded to London, where he was holding vast meetings in the suburbs, and administering the pledge to thousands daily.

Harvest prospects looked brighter. The weather during the last ten days, has been every thing that could be desired.

The Protestant Association, at a meeting, adopted a memorial, which has been signed by the President, Vice Presidents, and other persons connected with the society, addressed to the archbishops and bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, directing their attention to the fearfully rapid spread of tractarianism, and praying their lordships to exert their influence in suppressing its extension. Memorials are reaching the right reverends daily, some from bodies, as in the case of the Protestant Association, and others from particular parishes throughout the country.

Near Manchester there had been another turn out of the factory operatives. Wales was in the same unsettled condition. In Ireland also things were also in the same condition of agitation, but without any progress.

In Wales, where during the last three months, matters have been very unsettled Rebecca still continues active, knocking down toll-bars and toll-houses with undiminished vigor, sometimes almost under the noses of the military. A great number of the obnoxious toll-bars have been abolished by order of the magistrates, and arrangements are in progress for still further reducing the number; but this concession to the grievances of the people has only emboldened them to raise their demands.

In Ireland matters continue stationary. One or two exciting debates have taken place in Parliament on the subject of the present anomalous state of that country, which have exhibited some of the members of the Conservative party attacking, with great bitterness, the do-nothing policy of the Government. Neither the rent nor the exertions of O'Connell suffer any diminution. Foremost in the Parliamentary fight has been Lord Brougham, to whom the present condition of Ireland is a source of great uneasiness, and who, for the purpose of putting an end to it, has been thrusting his services on the Government; but they have repulsed him.

A great—perhaps the greatest demonstration yet made in favour of repeal, took place at Tara Hall—a memorable spot in the early history of Ireland and its Kings, and celebrated even in late years by the resistance which was made there to the King's force by the "Croppies" in the Rebellion of 1793—on Tuesday last. All the accounts concur in present-

ing this as the greatest of all the "monster meetings." The various papers, Whig, Tory and Radical alike, agree with O'Connell's description of this being the crowning gathering of the Repeal agitation. The day selected was a strict holyday in the Roman Catholic Church—the festival of the Assumption—all the ceremonies of religion were brought to bear upon the enthusiasm of the meeting. Mass was celebrated three or four times before the commencement of the proceedings, and prayers were offered up for the repose of the souls of those whose bones were mouldering beneath. O'Connell's speech was in the best style—more earnest and impassioned, and less flippant than usual. "I feel," exclaimed he, "the awful responsibility to my country and my Creator which the part I have taken in this great movement imposes upon me." This meeting has excited more alarm on this side of the water, as connected with the repeal movement, than any former one—or indeed all put together. The Times has the most desponding article which has yet appeared in its columns on this now alarming subject of repeal. A crisis, it is admitted on all hands, is not distant.

LISBON.—We are indebted to a correspondent for the following paragraph:—"In the course of a short time the Portuguese Church will again appear before Christendom with renewed lustre, for the honest materials are here in extensive abundance. The new establishment for the propagation of the faith and missions is hourly progressing. The enthusiasm of the people is lively and universal. Church persecution appears to have come to a full halt, and the good old-fashioned Christians are beginning to respire more freely and confidently, with all in good humor, and all symptomatic of a favorable future. Protestantism, with all her busy offspring, may bid a long farewell to their inroads on the Catholicity of the Portuguese people, who never at any period felt a great relish for religious, or even other novelties. They are just to-day the same people I first found them twenty-five years ago, with the exception of a few Anglicanly-educated *petits-maitres* and *sensual philosophers*. Few nations, or better perhaps, none, can excel the Portuguese in the rectitude and urbanity which they had long the happiness to imbibe from the dogmas & doctrines of true religion, rendered solid by the good example of parental tradition. This proves your position, that no people appear properly cultivated, or of honourable and dignified principles, without Catholicity." Mr. Joyce, the rector of St. Patrick's College, is at present on a visit to his friends in Ireland. Previous to his departure, arrangements were made to open the halls of that old college for the general education of youth, in order to enable the reverend occupiers to keep this ancient establishment, hitherto devoted to clerical education, from falling into utter dilapidation. The late change of government under Don Pedro deprived this college, as well as others, of several sources of revenue, leaving it scarcely sufficient to give food to three old priests. The King's father and brother, have arrived here from Brest. They have already commenced dispensing many municipal donations to various public charitable establishments. They attended at the chapel Royal on the solemn festival of Pentecost."—*Tablet*.

MORE CHURCH TROUBLES.—Sir Robert Peel may well cry—

"The Church! the Church! for ever breaks my peace."

The Church was his great ally in opposition, and is his great trouble in power. In England, the Church has urged him on to the Education Bill of Sir James Graham, and subjected him to an ignominious defeat. In Scotland the Church has been split under his guardian care; and having taken the right course, as to the Scotch Church, up to this time, he now, trembling at the consequence of doing right, is allowing Lord Aberdeen to float the judges, to carry through a parliament a lie, and to give up what the Scotch Church most improperly required. In Ireland, the Church is the great grievance, and the difficulty of dealing with it is that which keeps him in his present disgraceful state of imbecility. Hitherto, the reliance of the Tories has been upon the Presbyterians of the North of Ireland, but now they are in fire. For 200 years it has been their practice to celebrate marriages. But latterly, the Church clergy grasping everywhere, have procured a decision that the marriages of Presbyterians with those of any other sect, by Presbyterian ministers, are not legal. These marriages have been numerous, and the question therefore involves the tranquility, the legal rights, and the property of innumerable families. It involves also the position of the Presbyterian ministers, whom this decision reduces to the position of laymen in the eye of the law. For several years this great question has been in litigation, passed on by the Episcopalian clergy, and the law expenses being paid by the Lord Primate. It has now come before the House of Lords, who have required the opinion of the judges, which was given last week, confirming the invalidity of the marriages, and declaring that the common law only recognises marriages as valid when celebrated by clergymen in priest's orders. Of course this has thrown the Presbyterian clergy and people into great alarm and indignation. The annual assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland was sitting at Belfast when the news of the decision of the judges arrived, and instantly took up the question vehemently. No doubt an act will be passed legalising such marriages; but the Presbyterians, like the Wesleyans here, will not soon forget the annoyance which the Church inflicted upon them, and the injury which she designed. Several of the Presbyterian ministers declared that they considered this measure but as the foreshadowing of coming events, and of a series of persecutions by the Episcopalian, similar to those endured by their ancestors in the time of Charles II. The Assembly had previously been engaged in deliberations as to the best mode of securing the return of members of Parliament to represent their views; and unseemly as it is for an assembly of ministers to become an electioneering club, there can be doubt that their political tendencies will be greatly strengthened by this event.—*Examiner*.