

yet afloat. She is to be of 630 horse power; to have engine room for 600 tons fuel; complete stowage under the hatches for 1000 troops, with four months' stores and provisions, exclusive of a crew of about 150 men; and is to be armed with 20 guns of the heaviest calibre, beside carronades. The vessel is expected to be fully completed and ready for use before the close of the present year.

Safety of Timber ships.—On the motion of Mr. Gladstone, a resolution was agreed to in committee preparatory to a bill for preventing ships clearing out at any port in British North America, or in the settlement of Honduras, from loading any part of their cargo of timber upon deck.

Letters from Mauritius mention the death of the governor, Sir Lionel Smith. His disorder was dropsy in the chest.

Petrification of Human Bodies.—Signor Legato, of Florence, possesses the art of petrifying all animal substances, in a very short time, by some chemical process, known to himself. The form and internal texture of every part of the organization is preserved with minute accuracy, and in a state of such stony hardness that it could be sawed into slabs and most elegantly polished! He had a centre table made of mosaic work, with small squares of petrified liver, lungs, &c., handsomely polished, and so distinctly exhibiting the original of the parts, that Dr. Mott, to his surprise and pleasure, readily named them a pulmonary tubercle here, a hydatid of the liver there; here a calculus of the kidney, and there an ossification of the valves of the heart, &c.

This man died about three weeks after the Doctor's visit, and it is much to be regretted that the secret of this most useful art perished with him.

Here is a field for discovery, in which some of our chemists may immortalise themselves by recovering this lost and most useful art. By examining the specimens, and by instituting rigid inquiry among the friends and domestics of Legato, some clue might be obtained as a guide. He is supposed to have learned it himself in Asia, where he had resided many years.

Madrid papers of the 6th, mention that M. Zerman, who was regarded as an agent of Prince Metternich, had received notice to quit the Spanish Capital.

The Leipzig journals mention the arrival in that city, from Russia, of a German who has attained the great age of 119 years.

One of Lord Ellenborough's first acts, as Governor General of India, has been to order the restoration of Batla to the Madras sepoys.

A younger brother of the present Chief of the Druzes of Mount Lebanon, has arrived in England for the purpose of being educated at one of the Universities.

Twenty six houses in the village of Trowle Bottom, in Herefordshire, was recently destroyed by fire. They were inhabited mostly by straw platters for the Dunstable trade.

Orders had been issued at the British Royal Foundry for the casting of 2000 cannons of various calibre, intended chiefly for the larger vessels of war.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered 28 powerful engines to be constructed for the use in the national dockyards.—Nine of those engines have been completed and sent to Woolwich to be proved.

At a discussion on the subject of "Socialism" in the town of Derby, quite a mob was raised about the ears of the propagators of that doctrine. Socialism appears to be rather on the wane in England.

The preliminaries had been concluded for a matrimonial alliance between the Duke of Bordeaux and the second daughter of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia.

Friday night's Gazette announces the elevation of Mr. John Pirie, Lord Mayor of London, to the baronetcy.

IRELAND.—The troubles in Ireland, arising principally from the scarcity of provisions, the want of employment and disaffection with the government, were every day assuming a more alarming aspect.—Murders, robberies, and other outrages upon the laws, were of frequent occurrence—all showing a laxity of moral restraint, and a desperate determination not to obey the behests of tory rule. The complaint was, that the government, amidst all its proposed measures, did not contemplate doing any thing for Ireland, or to lighten the burdens which weighed down its energies.

A large number of houses in the neighbourhood of Doonbeg, County Clare, Ireland were recently carried away by a flood, and several men lost their lives in attempting to save some cattle.

The assertion recently made by Sir Robert Peel in Parliament, that the temperance reformation had not diminished the quantity of ardent spirits imported into Ireland, is stoutly contradicted by the Irish whig papers, and is considered by them as intended to keep up the old prejudice against the Irish people.

FRANCE.—M. Thiers has treated his country and Europe to another warlike speech, to another tune, played on the chord of national "feelings." Mr. Thiers, in this speech, strongly insists on the immediate outlay of large sums in order to establish a great naval port of Algiers capable of containing and protecting a fleet of 25 sail of the line.

PERSIA.—The Brussels papers contain this statement:—"Letters from Odesa announce that a revolution had broken out in Persia; and that thirty thousand insurgents were on their march to Teheran.—This seems to need confirmation.

On the authority of a Berlin correspondent, upon whose information, derived through letters from Moscow, great reliance is placed, the Times states, that the Shah of Persia has marched against Herat at the head of 60,000 men; and that Russia has furnished a subsidy of 2,000,000 rubles in order to enable the Shah to make the movement.

Conversion of England.—A New Catholic church is to be soon erected in Salisbury, England. The Panegyric of Saint Patrick was delivered by the Rev. R. W. Sibthorp in the Catholic church, Birmingham, to a crowded audience. The same gentleman has given two thousand pounds to aid in the erection of a new church in Nottingham, and he is to be sent on a mission to that town as soon as the edifice is completed. On Monday the 21st of March, Mr. Renouf of Pembroke College, Oxford, the author of the tract called tract 91 was received into the Catholic church, at St. Mary's College, Oscott. Another Oxford divine, who has not been yet received, expressed his approbation. The Rev. Edward L. Clifford, writes to the True Tablet, that his church near Tadcaster, which was opened on the 18th of January last, is already too small to accommodate the congregation! So many protestants have applied for sittings that he is compelled to enlarge the building. A lady residing in Belgium and a convert, in a letter to a friend gives an affecting account of one hundred and twenty children, who had made their first communion, kneeling before the crucifix and with arms extended, repeating "the prayer for the conversion of England."

More than half the British army in India is composed of Catholics and yet the Government will not allow them a chap-

lain of their own faith, nor provide for the children after the death of their brave fathers, unless they are given up to be educated in Protestantism!! This shameful tyranny has become so oppressive, that symptoms of mutiny have been evinced by the army. The True Tablet intimates that if this persecution continues, the bishops of Ireland may issue a pastoral address which would put an end to the enlistment of Catholics.

The "Annals of the propagation of the Faith" contain a letter to the Pope from the Bishop of Algiers, with a statement of the condition of the Catholic church in his diocese. At Algiers, the Bishop says the number of Catholics is 12,000, with two churches and four chapels, besides others making ready, with several hospitals. In the province of Algiers there are five other churches and four chapels. The priests are 23, and there are several establishments of religious sisters and brethren. At Chercell there is a priest and an hospital, and two mosques consecrated to christian worship; at Oran 5,000 Catholics, three priests, an establishment of religious sisters, and an hospital. At Constantia there are three priests, several religious sisters, a church, a chapel, and several hospitals. At Bugia there is a church and an hospital. In all parts of the provinces the military masses have been re-established, and at Constantia 1000 soldiers took the sacrament last Easter, out of 3,000 forming the garrison.

FRANCE.—The *Univers* of Wednesday last states, that the Count de Montalambert, the faithful organ of Catholic interests, had delivered, in the Chamber of Peers, an eloquent protest against the monopoly of education by the University of France. The noble speaker showed that the very constitution of the administration of the University deprived it of all those guarantees which Catholics require for the proper education of their children.

SWITZERLAND.—The *Union Catholique* of the 27th ult. has the following:—"The courageous resistance of the Canton of Lucerne, to the progress of Protestant and revolutionary principles, has aroused kindred sympathies throughout all Catholic Switzerland. The government of Friburg and Zug have, on their sides, protested against the sale of the effects of the convents of Muri and Wellingen. On the other hand, it is certain that Catholicism makes daily progress at Geneva. Already have the elections signalled the existence of a Catholic party; but the strongest proof of the spread of Catholicism is to be found in the well-founded alarm of the Protestant journals. One, in particular, *Lancien Genevois*, set up the following cry—"Are ye sleeping as if ye were drunk with opium?—Before the revolution we had not a single Catholic citizen; under Napoleon, we had only six hundred Catholics, but now we have 8,000!" The *Union* then states that the Prussian clergy have protested against the circular of the Archbishop of Canterbury, with respect to the Protestant Bishop at Jerusalem, and adds that that difference of opinion is likely to oppose serious obstacles to the installation of an Anglican Bishop at Cologne.

CATHOLICITY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Catholic Almanack for 1842, states that the number of Catholic Bishops in the United states is twenty-one, and the number of Priests five hundred and forty-one, making an accession of fifty-three clergy-

men since the publication of the last Directory. The Catholic population is estimated at one million three hundred thousand. There are 541 churches, 50 more are being erected, and 470 stations without as yet any regular places of worship. In the several diocesan seminaries 180 young men are preparing for the ministry.—There are 21 literary institutions containing upwards of 1,700 students, and 48 female academies attended by nearly 3,000 young ladies. The number of charitable institutions is seventy-seven, and about 1,200 orphans are supported and educated in the various asylums throughout the Union, which are generally directed by the Sisters of Charity.—*Boston Pilot.*

RECEIPTS for the Catholic.
 Hamilton—John and Timothy Brick, each 7s 6d
 Galt—Dominick Ramore, 7s 6d
 Guelph—Thos Heffern, 7s 6d
 London—Mr H. O'Brien for Mr. Land, 7s 6d, B. Smith, (83d Regt.) 7s 6d. Thomas Coogan, (1st Royal Regt.) 15s
 Stoverville—John McMahon, 7s 6d.
 Peterborough—Rev Mr Butler for Dr. Conin, 15s
 Kingston—M. Higgins, 5s. A. McDonnell, jun. 7s 6d, John McAulay, 7s 6d
 Piscott—Francis Poultrey and Mr. Sweeney, each 7s 6d
 Cornwall—Rev A. J. McDonell, 7s 6d. Alexander R. McDonell, 10s.. A. McDonell (Sandfield) 7s 6d. D. McMillan, 7s 6d.
 Perth—John McDonald and Patrick Doyle, each 7s 6d

TEN DOLLARS BOUNTY.

ABLE BODIED MEN OF GOOD CHARACTER, have now an opportunity of joining the **FIRST INCORPORATED BATTALION, Commanded by Lieut-Colonel Gourlay**, The period of Service is for two years (to the 30th of April 1844.) Pay and Clothing the same as Her Majesty's Regiments of the Line, with **FREE RATIONS.** Immediate application to be made at the Barracks, Hamilton. Hamilton, April 30, 1842.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS For 1842 HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER

HE ALSO wishes to acquaint his Patrons, that he has REMOVED to his New Brick Shop on John Street, a few yards from Stinson's corner, where they may rely on punctuality and despatch in the manufacture of work entrusted to him. S. McCURDY. Hamilton, 1st April, 1842.

REMOVAL.
Saddle, Harness and Trunk Factory.

McGIVERN respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand to the new building, opposite to the retail establishment of Isaac Buchanan & Co., on King street. In making this announcement to his old friends, he most respectfully begs leave to express his grateful thanks for past favors, and hopes that unremitting attention to business will insure him a continuance. Hamilton, Feb. 22, 1842.

BRISTOL HOUSE, King Street, Hamilton, near the Market, **By D. F. TEWKSBURY,** September 15, 1841.