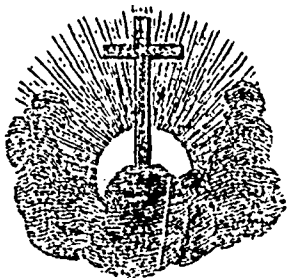


ed damnation, yet he was denominated a good man by the Reformers at the time, and he has been considered as an honest man, by numbers, to our own days.* The colours in which Dr. Stuart has drawn his picture, are not more favourable—"A selfish and insatiable ambition was his ruling appetite, and he pursued his dictates with an unshaken perseverance. His inclination, to aspire beyond the rank of a subject, was encouraged by the turbulence of the age; and his connections with Elizabeth overturned in him altogether the virtuous restraints of allegiance and duty. He became an enemy to his sister and his sovereign—his obligations to her were excessive; his ingratitude was monstrous; and no language has any terms of reproach that are sufficiently powerful to characterise his perfidiousness and cruelty to her. Uncommon pretensions to sanctity, and to the love of his country, with the perpetual affectation of acting under the impulse of honourable motives, concealed his purposes, and recommended him to popular favour. His manners were grave, even to sadness; by a composed and severe deportment, and by ostentatious habits of devotion, he awakened and secured the admiration of his contemporaries. His house had a greater resemblance to a church than a palace. A dark solemnity reigned within its walls; and his domestics were precise, pragmatical, and mortified. The more zealous of the clergy were proud of resorting to him, and while he invited them to join with him in the exercises of religion, he paid a flattering respect to their expositions of Scriptures, which he hypocritically considered as the sacred rule of his life.—To the interests of science and learning he was favourable in an uncommon degree; and Buchanan, who had tasted his bounty gives a varnish to his crimes. The glory of having achieved the Reformation afforded him a fame that was most seducing and brilliant. With a cold and perfidious heart he conferred favours without being generous, and received them without being grateful. His enmity was implacable, his friendship dangerous, and his caresses, oftener than his anger, preceded the stroke of his resentment. The standard of his private interest directed all his actions, and was the measure by which he judged of those of other men. To the necessities of his ambition he was ready to sacrifice every duty and every virtue, and in the paroxysms of his selfishness, he feared not the commission of any crime or cruelty, however enormous or detestable."—"To the great body of the Scottish nobles, whose consequence he had humbled, his death was a matter of stern indifference, or of secret joy; but to the common people, it was an object of sincere grief; and they lamented him long, under the appellation of the godly regent. Elizabeth bewailed in him a strenuous partizan, and a chosen instrument, by which she might subvert the independency of Scotland; and Mary, tender and devout, wept over a brother, a heretic, and an enemy, whom a sudden and violent destiny had overtaken in his guilty career, with his full load of unrepented crimes." So far Dr. Stuart.†

To be Continued:

* Hist. of Scot. I. p. 22.
† Hist. of Scot. II. p. 52.

All Letters and Remittances are to be forwarded, free of postage, to the Editor, the Very Rev. Wm. P. McDonald, Hamilton



THE CATHOLIC.

Hamilton, G. D.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1811.

We this week lay before our readers a few more interesting articles on Irish affairs, from English and American papers.

THE STATE TRIALS.

The expenses of those Trials to the Traversers—in other words to the Irish people—is enormous.—Mr. O'Connell said in the L. N. R. Association, Jan. 29th, "ruinous." A London Journal, which professes to be well-informed, states them at no less than *Five Hundred Pounds per day!* Each Queen's Counsel (and there are nine such) had 100 guineas retainer, and receives daily a 30 guinea 'refresher.' The junior Counsel (six in number) have 70 guineas each for their trips to collect testimony in different counties in Ireland, and 10 guineas a-day. There are also eight or nine attorneys constantly employed, and the costs of court are very great. Besides all this, there is in Dublin from all parts of the country, an immense number of witnesses for the defence, all of whom are supported at the cost of the Traversers, and will in addition, expect remuneration for loss of time, business, &c.

This is what the Government counted on from the beginning,—to crush the Traversers; with expenses, and compel them to bring the trials to a speedy close.

The object of the latter is on the contrary, to protract them.

Who will succeed in this struggle?

It is for the Repealers in Ireland, and out of Ireland, to say.

It is in which the cause of Justice and Freedom, to overcome Unjust Power,—to give to Ireland what she needs to defeat her Tyranny and its Monster Prosecution, the money she must have.

If no one will, Ireland will of herself, of her own power, of her wretchedness, furnish with a free heart, the means wherewith to fight her battles. But she must not be suffered to do it alone.

We in America insist on a share in the good work. We think we can speak of New York. We write now on Thursday morning, the 22d inst., (Washington's birth day) and we call upon them to be at their post.

TO-MORROW EVENING (FRIDAY),

in Washington Hall. Let every man give what he can, that has but a little, a mite—and he that has much, more.—There must be a general and grand "lift" to Ireland's Treasury. Money is dross,

says the moralist, but it is on such dross that the cause of seven millions of brave and good men depends for present triumph.

What we say for New York is equally applicable elsewhere. Prompt aid is what is required at this moment. Every sixpence in the hands of a Repeal Association should go forward at once; it will be time enough to talk of National Funds and Three per cent. stocks, hereafter.—New York leads off with £500, at least, by the first packet. Who follows?—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal.*

The Catholics of England against the State Trials.

We find in the Second Edition of *The Tablet* of January 27th, the following important announcement. The Catholics of England are in their true position when they side with their fellows across the Channel in repudiating the insult cast upon their common faith by the Irish Crown Officers; and the Earl of Shrewsbury is in his fitting place, at the head of such a demonstration.

"AGGREGATE MEETING OF THE CATHOLICS OF ENGLAND.

We are glad to announce that a requisition for a public meeting of the Catholics of England, in reference to the gross insult offered to the Catholic body, in striking off every Catholic from the special jury list, at Dublin, is now in course of signature. It has already received the signatures of the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Stourton, Bishop Briggs, the Hon. Charles Langdale, the Hon. Sir Edward Vavasour, and Peter Middleton, Esq. The requisition is as follows:

We the undersigned, professing the Roman Catholic religion, deeply impressed with the important principle established at the passing of the Emancipation Act, that differences of religion were no longer to be considered grounds of civil disqualifications, cannot but view with the greatest alarm the proceedings lately adopted by the law officers of the Crown in the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland.—The odious, and, we had fondly hoped, for ever abandoned charge, that the Catholic does not consider himself bound by his oath, would seem to be revived even in the court of justice itself; and we thereby, as Catholics, feel ourselves branded by the officers of the Crown with unfitness for the enjoyment of the most important privilege of a British subject—trial by jury. We therefore, at this crisis, when our rights as citizens, and our principles as Christians, are impugned in so high a quarter, call on our fellow-subjects, professing our common religion, to record our solemn protest, with one accord throughout the empire, to address our revered Sovereign.—(Here follow the signatures.)

From *The Tablet* of the following week, Feb. 3d, we learn further that on that day (Saturday) a preliminary meeting of the Requisitionists was to be held, when the time, &c., of the meeting would be settled.—*It*

MOST REV. DR. CROLY AGAINST THE STATE TRIALS!—Catholic meetings to

petition the Queen on the subject of the Special Jury have been held at Drogheda—where Dr. Crolly, the Catholic Primate of all Ireland, presided—in Kilkenny, Tralee, Clare, and Cork.

THE REPORTERS.—Some reporters of Irish and London papers having been summoned as witnesses by the Crown, there has been a general meeting of the reporters in Dublin, to protest against being compelled to give evidence in judicial proceedings, as calculated to compromise their neutrality, embarrass them in their vocation, and impair the public confidence in them.

THE IRISH ATTORNEY GENERAL SUPERSEDED.—The *Times* of yesterday regard this as a settled matter, and talks of Mr. happy Smith as the person who was Attorney General. Of course, if he be superseded, there is at once an end to the monster trials and their monstrous accompaniments.

"The Churchman" Newspaper

"NO MAN CAN SERVE TWO MASTERS."

This inspired saying was forcibly brought to our mind by the last effort of *Churchman*, to claim the title of "Catholic," as belonging to the Protestant Episcopal denomination, of which it is the organ. We can understand what it is to be both, at the same, is more than we can comprehend. We are sure that *Churchman's* mind is too well accustomed to detect fallacies in the reasoning of others, to have been satisfied with his article of last Saturday, under the title of "Catholic, not Roman." Not has it passed over the most important objections of our former remarks on this subject, but it has broached other principles as subversive of order in the Protestant Church itself, as they are destitute of precedent in the whole annals of Catholic communion—principles, which would be hostile to unity, and destructive of well-regulated society. We showed that his idea of a Catholic church novel and incorrect, as well as maintaining to one tree—not belonging to species, and having very little in common except that they were branches, showed him that the branches could be separated from the tree and still the life essential to their bearing fruit. We pointed out to him that the tree is even scripturally designated as a vine—that it is visible, and that the members would be incomplete, if the body were without the head, or the head itself invisible. We told him that the success of St. Peter in the Apostolic See had always been regarded as the head of the Church on earth, and communion with that See was essential as indispensable for those who claimed the glorious name of Catholic.

The *Churchman*, on the other hand, thinks national or provincial so