

DEPTFORD POOR, DEPTFORD SCHOOLS, AND DEPTFORD CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

The following details have been furnished us by the Rev. W. Marshall:— The want and misery of some of the poor of Deptford are so appalling, that when I have nothing to relieve them, I tremble at the very thought of being called to attend them on their sick-bed; but, gracious God, can I call it a bed! where the father or mother of a family lies upon a handful of straw in the corner of a loathsome room or hovel, stripped of every article that is pledgeable and furnished only by some four or five emaciated, spectre-like children, without food, without fire, without clothing; and, to consummate their misery, the father or mother, as the case may prove, out of employment for numbers of weeks? Should any persons charitably disposed doubt this or think that I exaggerate, I invite them to come and see. Should they say, "We have enough to do to attend to the poor of our own district," I shall merely reply, that those who are considered to be most comfortable here with very few exceptions, would be looked upon in another district as objects of commiseration and charity; and I add this fact, that since this mission was opened on the 15th of May last, the poor-box has afforded not more than 7s. 6d. for their relief. Some will also say, "We are paying immense taxes and poor-rates, let the poor avail themselves of them by going into the workhouse; but the workhouse is the last resource, especially for the industrious, who are daily in expectation of employment; and so well are the authorities and Protestants here acquainted with their state, that they by no means urge the like argument, but, much to their credit, deal out to them, unhesitatingly and without distinction of creed or country for the greater part, whatever little means they can dispose of in charity. It is really to them that the poor are indebted for being preserved from actual starvation, but their charity is light indeed in the hands of so many needy creatures.—Our schools at present, notwithstanding the rigor of the season and the destitution of the parents, number nearly 150 pupils, and I could vouch that each school would amount to that number within a month—if I could but find a few benefactors to assist in clothing, &c., the absent children; for they are absent, not through the fault of parents, but through want. The benefactors of our daily schools are as yet, very few; there is but one lady and one gentleman who have promised to subscribe a pound a year each towards them. These schools are literally supported by the continual and unwearied exertions of the poor—by the pence of the poor collected by means of clubs held at public-houses. I said daily schools, for we have also Sunday schools, from which the greatest advantages accrue to a large portion of the adults, who, from different causes, were completely ignorant of their religion; but now we have the consolation of seeing many of them preparing for their first communion. Some of these creatures were in a very naked state, and it was for them principally that I, on a former occasion, appealed to the Catholic public to put by their cast-off clothes and

send them here. It will be a source of consolation to the charitable persons who have assisted even in this humble way, to hear that those creatures who, some time ago, know not how to sign themselves with the sign of the cross, are now instructed in their prayers, in the most essential parts of their religion, and are spelling and reading, and do even join in prayer for their benefactors. From these great advantages it is to be hoped that such benefactions will be continued, and that such parcels will be directed to the Catholic Schools, Deptford, or that persons not knowing how to send them, will drop a note to the Chaplain, and he will send the carrier for them.—With regard to our proposed Church, I ask, what mission can hold out a stronger claim for one than ours? Where is there, within the reach of our knowledge, a Catholic congregation of not less than 2500 deprived of the benefit of a suitable place of worship? Where is there a detachment of soldiers, a great portion of whom are Catholics, deprived of such a benefit? Here they are obliged to cluster at the entrance of a school-house, capable of containing about 200 persons, without a possibility of entering to escape the inclemency of the weather. Need I make mention of the claim the poor Catholic convicts, screwed up in their iron fetters, have to a resident pastor? Shall I add, as a fourth claim, that an eligible piece of freehold ground has been purchased in the most respectable part of Deptford for the same purpose, and that the mission has been supported from its opening by the pence of the poor?—I promised to appropriate to either of the foregoing purposes whatever is given in accordance with the intention of the giver. I hope my appeal will penetrate the hearts of the charitable and excite their sympathies in our favor."—*Tablet*.

A NEW CREED.—From the following extract it appears that the Scriptures have been again tortured, to supply a new theory for Protestant Christians. We must not allow human ingenuity had exhausted its interpretation of the Divine Word, but it appears that inconsistency is infinite, and doubtless, as long as the principle of private interpretation prevails, creed after creed, folly after folly will arise to play us ridiculous part amongst men and then descend to the tomb without a hope of resurrection.—The efforts of Protestants to liberate themselves from the snares of error, are becoming daily more violent, but so long as they cling to the principle, that the Scriptures are like a plunder ground into which every man who chooses may make an incursion, so long will their struggle for liberty sink them deeper in the difficulty. The author of the latest theory is not to be blamed more than any of his predecessors. \* \* \* He is only extending to its remote boundaries the principle which the Reformers introduced.—Moreover, the Rev. Mr. Channing is a scholar, a man of good feeling and has an undoubted right according to Protestant notions, to form a new sect as often as his opinions change. We Catholics may well congratulate ourselves on the inflexible certainty of our faith and the immutability of our doctrines, when we observe the said confusion and uncertainty

with which those are "tossed to and fro" who clamour against us because we will not adopt their principles and participate in their divisions. ANOTHER NEW MOVEMENT.—"The Christian Union" is the name of a religious association recently established in New York and Brooklyn. A statement of its principles has been published, said to be from the pen of W. H. Channing, late of Cincinnati. Sunday meetings are held, one of which is under the guidance of a leader, and the other wholly spontaneous in character, in which every one is at liberty to utter his or her convictions and feelings in whatever form or prayer, or praise, or address may seem most true and benefiting. This union, says the editor of the Liberator, "has no creed, but its members meet on the common ground of our common spiritual nature, relations and destiny." The same editor, who regards this movement "with favor and satisfaction" and "sends the principles on which it is based, states as one of its objects, "reform in regard to the confusion of existing opinions upon all subjects, religious, moral, and practical." This object will doubtless be accomplished, at least so far as their "wholly spontaneous" meetings are concerned.—Those, if well attended, as we presume they will be, will be a perfect jargon—a most admirable "confusion of existing opinions on all subjects, religious, moral and practical." What an advancement of enlightened principle and religious freedom is here! We agree with the editor from whose paper we take the foregoing notice of the New Society, that its meetings will not be productive of much unanimity, but what right has he or any other Protestant to sneer at the new invention? They are all in the same predicament, and a Sectarian may adopt the opinions of Mr. Channing as well as the opinions of any other man who thinks proper to add to the confusion of Christianity.—*Cath. Telegraph*.

CASH RECEIVED—*Guelph*—Rev. Mr. Gibney, 10s.; also for books, 10s.

GENERAL GROCERY, LIQUOR, AND PROVISION STORE.

MR. BRANIGAN begs leave to announce to his friends and the public, that he has recommenced his old calling, at his former stand, next door to Mr. Ecclestone's Confectionary Shop, King Street, where he will keep for sale a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, & Provisions.

Cash paid for all kinds of Produce at the market prices. Hamilton, June, 1843. 40

Stationery. THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals at Montreal, a new supply of Plain and Fancy STATIONERY, including Account Books of every description—full and half bound. A. H. ARMOUR, & Co. Hamilton, June, 1843. 39

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have on hand a large and well selected stock of BIBLES, Prayer and Psalm Books, at very moderate prices, and in every variety of binding. A. H. ARMOUR & Co. Hamilton, June, 1843. 39.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have always on hand a large stock of such School Books as are in general use throughout the Province, which they dispose of Wholesale and Retail at unusually low prices. A. H. ARMOUR, & Co. Hamilton, June, 1843. 39

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION.

Plan of Instruction. FRENCH and English Languages taught after the most approved modes. Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, the Elements of Philosophy and Chemistry, Drawing, Painting, Plain and Fancy Needle Work, &c.

General Regulations. Parents or Guardians, residing at a distance, are respectfully requested to name some individual in the city who will be charged to liquidate their bills when due, and receive the ladies, if circumstances render their removal from School necessary.

Children of all denominations are admitted, provided they conform to the rules of the Institution; uniformity requires an exterior observance of the general regulations of worship, yet it is particularly wished to be understood, that no encroachments are made upon the liberty of conscience.

No pupil will be received for a shorter period than three months.

Payment will be required quarterly in advance. No deduction will be made for a pupil withdrawn before the expiration of the quarter nor for absence, unless occasioned by sickness.

There will be an annual vacation of four weeks.

DRESS AND FURNITURE. Every boarder on entering, must be provided with bed and bedding, six changes of linen, stockings, pocket handkerchiefs, towels, three night wrappers, combs, tooth and hair brushes, a slate, books, paper, (and if to learn drawing, drawing materials.)

TERMS PER ANNUM, Entrance, Board and Tuition, (washing not included.) 100 Half Board, 50 Day Scholars, 14 Drawing and Painting, 12 French, 6

The French language will form an extra charge only for Day Scholars. Kingston, April 23, 1843.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF TAILORING !!!

THE Subscriber, wishing to extend his business, takes this method of informing the public that he has made a very great reduction in his prices, amounting on some articles to one third less than formerly.

But in consideration of this great reduction, he intends in future to exact payment on delivery from all, without distinction of persons, as the time spent in collecting small debts might be more profitably employed; from this rule he will not deviate.

Those who patronise him may rest assured that no pains will be spared to have his work done in a style that will bear comparison with any in the Province. The price of Cutting is also reduced.

SAMUEL McCURDY. N. B.—The Spring and Summer Fashions are just received, in which a very material alteration in style will be observed from that of the last reports. Hamilton April, 6, 1843 31

BAILEY & HOWARD'S ALBANY & BUFFALO EXPRESS

Will leave Buffalo for Albany and intermediate places, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at half past 3 o'clock, P. M. Returning, will leave Albany for Buffalo & Buffalo, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 1/2 M. Also, will leave Buffalo for Toronto and Hamilton, (Canada West,) every Tuesday morning at half past 8 o'clock. At Albany, Bailey and Howard connect with Messrs. HARTEN & CO. Eastern and Foreign, PULLEN & COOP, New York Express. Any kind of Express business entrusted to the care of their Agents, shall be promptly attended to. BAILEY & HOWARD Albany, May 1843.

SAMUEL McCURDY. JOHN STREET, HAMILTON