

"How CAN the Chancellor be of opinion that meetings to petition are not within the spirit of the constitution, when the constitution itself recognizes, sanctions, aye, and enforces, the right so to petition? And as to the notion of their becoming dangerous to the safety of the state would in reality consist in suppressing the groans of the people: in compelling them to brood in silence over their wrongs and their sufferings; and a more wronged and suffering people exist not under the face of Heaven than the Irish people. The danger to the state would consist in suppressing the expression of popular opinion; in damming up the constitutional channels of relief; and in thereby driving the people to the wild and hideous 'justice of revenge' instead of leaving them to the fair hopes of relief from the Houses of Parliament and from the throne.

"As to the argument used in your letter to Lord French with respect to the inability of the magistrates attending meetings to repress violence, it bears diametrically the opposite way. For no individual could possibly have so direct and personal an interest in preventing violence and suppressing outrage as magistrates who are parties to, and responsible for, the calling together of such meetings.

"With respect to your assertion that her Majesty has like her predecessor, expressed her determination to prevent the carrying of the Repeal of the Union, it has filled me with the most utter and inexpressible astonishment. You must know—and indeed I much fear you must have known when you made that assertion—that it was utterly unfounded; in fact, Sir Robert Peel has himself admitted the falsity of that statement.—Her Majesty, whom the people of Ireland affectionately revere, has made no such declaration; and indeed I must say it enhances the criminality of the Lord Chancellor that he has permitted the putting forward (under the sanction of his high name) of a statement so injurious to her Majesty! and one so strongly tending in itself to expose her to the odium and hatred (if that were possible) of her brave, loyal and attached people of Ireland.

"As to the concluding paragraph of your letter, which talks of the forbearance and conciliation of the present Government, and of their desire to improve the institutions and promote the prosperity of Ireland, it is calculated only to move the risible faculties of every light-hearted man, and to excite the indignant sorrow of every thinking being that you should venture to treat the people of Ireland to a specimen of such ludicrous hypocrisy.

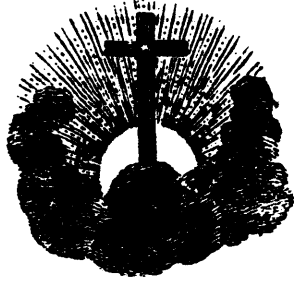
"I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"DANIEL O'CONNELL.

"To Henry Sugden, Esq."

SPAIN. This Kingdom is still in commotion, rebellious breaking out in some of the Provinces, and the position of Espartero being very insecure. The French it is said, are intriguing to overthrow him, and a rumor prevails that the English government is preparing to move to his support.

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, JULY 19, 1843.

The new editor of the *Church*, as appears from his last number, seems to have inherited the whole anti-papery spirit of his predecessor in ignorance and prejudice. He seems the *ipsissimus homo* whom we have already exposed. His ignorance of Catholic doctrine and practices is such, that he supposes that Catholics by blessing their bells, believe that they confer upon them the sacrament of Baptism!!! Poor Protestantism! that can never, or will never, guess right when there is question of Catholicity!—We beg his pardon: he names his own church Catholic—[i. e. *universal*!—as well may he name his government Catholic, or universal, as his national Parliamentary Church!

But we thought the Editor a bible man. What mummery was God guilty of by the many ceremonious consecrations of men and things dedicated to his worship? and are persons or things dedicated to the worship of the Redeemer's Church less holy or worthy of being consecrated than those in the figurative church of the old law? *Every creature, says St. Paul, is sanctified by the word of God and by prayer.*

The Editor likewise does not seem to know that Bells could not have been consecrated before their invention, in Campania, about the 4th century, from which place they took their name, *Campana*. Could the Apostles, or their immediate successors, then, have ordered a rite of consecration for things that existed not?

The present Editor, we understand, is the son of a Presbyterian clergyman, who died at Williamstown, in Glengarry, Canada West; whose mother, we are told, was a Catholic. Their children, it would seem, aspired higher than the ruffian Knox's homely Kirk, and thought that they would be more genteel and more amply provided for in the fashionable and pet church of Parliament.

Mr. JULIUS P. B. MACCABE, an Irish Catholic, is now engaged in collecting materials for a Gazetteer of the Territory of Wisconsin, in which he intends to give a history of the Catholic Church in this Territory; and has already written to the Rev. Mr. Bonuel, the Pastor of St. John's, Green Bay, (at which place the first Missionaries were stationed) for the date of the establishment of the first

Mission, and the names of the Jesuits who successively had charge of that mission up to the time of their removal from thence, and he has been referred to the Clergy of Canada for the information required. The Rev. Mr. Bonuel has furnished him with the following copy of an inscription found on an ostentorium now in his possession at Green Bay, which goes to prove that the Jesuits were stationed at *Rapids des Peres*, five miles above the village of Green Bay, and that the Church was dedicated to Saint Francis Xavier:

"† *Ce Soleil a este donne par Mr. Nicholas Perrot, a la mission de St. Francis Xavier, en la Baye des Poants, 1686.*"

The Rev. Mr. Bonuel observes, that the orthography of the above inscription corresponds with that used in the age in which it was written.

Wisconsin is, no doubt, destined to become the most Catholic state in the Union. Already the Catholics number 20,000, or about one-half of the population; and are rapidly increasing by emigrants from Ireland and Germany—no fewer than 500 Catholic families from each of these countries being expected this spring. —*Correspondent.*

[Mr McCabe will feel obliged by any of our brethren of the Clergy communicating to him any information relative to his interesting contemplated work.]

Having given admittance in our last to a paragraph out of the *Toronto Constitution*, of the drowning of a man in a well in the Provincial Penitentiary, we hasten cheerfully to give insertion to the following letter of the Warden, condemnatory of the article in question. It is addressed to Mr Parent, M. P., one of the Inspectors of the establishment.

Provincial Penitentiary,
10th July, 1843.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and I beg to state that a more infamous falsehood respecting the drowning of convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada, as appears in an editorial of the *Toronto "Constitution"* of the 8th instant, has never been invented. The prisoner referred to (Bailey) has not been punished since he has been under my charge, nor has he ever "manifested a disposition to insubordination," but is quietly, and in good health, following his employment as a Carpenter in this establishment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. SMITH,
Warden

E. PARENT, Esq.

The Editor of the *Constitution* remarks—

"During our necessary absence from Toronto, an article was put into our columns by a person entirely unconnected with the establishment, which article we find to be wholly unfounded. We cannot sufficiently express the regret we feel at being thus innocently led to injure the character of the Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary, Mr Smith; and our only hope is, that any such stigma as that

sought to be attached to him, must have at once met a refutation in his established character for humanity and extreme kindness in his arduous situation."

EARTHQUAKE AT MALBAIE.—The *Canadien* states, that on the 9th June, about 9 o'clock in the evening, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt in that parish. The inhabitants, accustomed as they are to frequent earthquakes, do not recollect having experienced such a strong shock for the last ten years. It lasted about a minute. The noise resembled the rumbling of a heavy carriage over the pavement, and was as loud as thunder,—and died away with the prolonged sound of an echo. We have learned this fact from a gentleman who was on the spot and who felt the shock. Men of advanced age state that an earthquake took place there fifty years ago, which lasted forty successive days, and was felt once or twice every day for one or two minutes. —*Montreal Transcript.*

The London Correspondent of the *Dublin Evening Post* states that Sir Robert Peel has expressed his decided reluctance to extreme measures in Ireland; he was almost the only member of the Cabinet who was of that opinion. It is likewise stated that the Queen is decidedly opposed to coercive measures.—*Id.*

We learn from the Spanish papers that a serious insurrection against the regent, Espartero, and his measures, has taken place in Catalonia. A Junta is formed at Sabadell, from whence it issues its orders.

Sir James Graham has been compelled, by the voice of the majority of the people, to abandon the odiously partial Education clauses.

The following is a list of the Magistrates for the Gore District:

Hamilton—Miles O'Riley, Wm B. Van Every, Alexander Roxburgh, Edmund Richie, Colin C. Ferrie, Sir Allan McNab, Andrew Steven, Arthur Bowen, John Davidson, John Young, Samuel Mills, Daniel McNab, John Winer, Alexander Campbell, Archibald Kerr, George H. Armstrong, Ebenezer Stinson, Edward Jackson, Esquires.

Saltsfleet—John Willson, Hugh Willson, John Williamson, Wm Goulay, John Colville, Henry Van Wagner, Esquires.

Brantford—James Racey, James Winnick, Henry Moyle, John A. Wilkes, Dr. Alfred Digby, Nathan Gage, Edward Vanderlip, Abraham K. Smith, P. D. Hart, Herbert Bigger, William Walker, Esquires.

Barton—John Secord, William Proctor, Elijah Secord, Daniel K. Servos, Dr. H. Smith, Wm Macklem, Esquires.

Nelson—Wm McKay, Nathaniel Bell, John Wettenhall, Caleb Hopkins, Asahel Davis, David R. Springer, Peter Fisher, James Cleaver, Burge McCoy, Esquires.

Trafalgar—Alexander Proudfoot, Geo. Chalmers, George Brown, Henry Harwood, Peter Kinney, John T. Howell, John White, Gabriel Hopkins, John Bush, Charles Sovereign, Samuel Bowman, Hugh