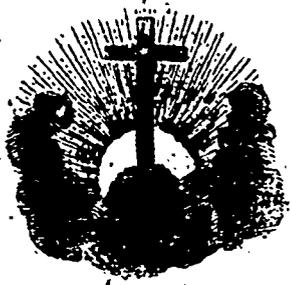


with a bound, falls upon him, opens his jaws, and throttles the victim. A growl is heard, the beast drags its victim down a slope of some ten or twelve feet, when a contest begins—*Driesbach* is victorious. The beast crouches! He puts his foot upon it, then seizes it by its neck, and then drags it, subdued, into an opening, beneath the cage. No one can witness this without a shudder. And yet *Driesbach* and the beast perfectly understand one another. Not a tooth is pressed upon the man; not a nail protruded. It is all play and pastime, yet it seems a terrible reality.

If lions, tigers, leopards, &c., can be thus tamed, what ought to be our sympathies for our domestic animals—the horse, the dog, the cat? This whole affair is one great lesson of HUMANITY—it humanizes the heart. Had I a hundred children, I would send them all to the Menagerie. They would all, I am sure, come away improved, and made kinder and better. Man is too much inclined to be cruel to brutes. Every lesson that softens this propensity is a good one.—*Philadelphia Daily Chronicle.*

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



## THE CATHOLIC.

Hamilton, C. D.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1844.

We have been under the necessity of imitating some of our contemporaries, by omitting our paper for last week—partly through indisposition, and partly through our additional duties during the holidays.

Our readers will the more readily excuse us, as this being leap year, they will receive the same annual number as formerly.

**ON THE MYSTERY OF THE INCARNATION.**—The subject proposed by the Church to the consideration of her children, at this holy season of the year, is that stupendous mystery of divine justice and love, manifested in the incarnation of the second person of the adorable Trinity: the Deity, as it were, stepping forth from his own eternity to be born a child of time; by his human nature a descendant of Adam: the Almighty becomes a frail mortal, a helpless babe; and, according to the Psalmist, *as a worm and no man: the reproach of men and the outcast of the people: his palace but a stable; his bed of state a manger; his only courtier attendants his Virgin Mother and her oblate guardian spouse Saint Joseph, an ox and an ass; his royal robes some swaddling bands; his first invited visitors,*

some humble shepherds from their night watch, over their flocks. We thus behold Him, the word omnipotent, who at the beginning bade all that is to be; who poured out all over the firmament those numberless and innumerable luminous and illuminated orbs; appointing their relative distances, and regulating their course; clothing the whole of his stupendous creation in the glory of his light; and providing so abundantly for the order, harmony and well-being of all his creatures. This infinitely majestic and independently existing Being has not disdain to stoop down from his transcendent throne to such lowly wretchedness, privations and sufferings, for the sake of man, the last, the least and lowliest of his rational creatures: in order to raise him up from his fallen state to a higher and more dignified one than that from which he fell; and, as man had been created to his divine image and likeness, he deigns to make himself to man's image and likeness, in order, not only to repair in that image what had been darkened and disfigured by sin, but even to enhance its beauty and render it more like his own; for where God interferes to remedy the evil caused by man's fall, he renders the creature's condition, by making it a more meritorious and dignified, and hence a far more desirable one than it had been from the very beginning. And thus, as St. Paul declares, "where sin has abounded grace has abounded more."

In this mystery, and in all the labours, and sufferings even unto death of the Deity incarnate, we contemplate revealed two hitherto undisputed attributes of the Godhead; the rigour of God's infinite justice, and the goodness of his infinite mercy. The rigour of his justice, in requiring of man, as man, an adequate atonement for his offence, which, in its object, was infinite; and therefore must be an infinite one; such as neither man, nor all the creatures together, could ever fully make; yet of man, as the offender, and before his perfect reconciliation with God, that full atonement was required; then, as God in his mercy has resolved to pardon man, he must render that creature capable of making that perfect atonement; and this is done by the filial Deity, not disdain to take upon himself the human nature, and, as man, to make the satisfaction so indispensably required; for his every act, though the act of man, is at the same time the act of that God who had made himself man, and is thereby infinitely satisfactory to the Deity. Thus is verified the saying of the Psalmist;—*mercy and truth have met each other, justice and peace have kissed.*

**TO SUBSCRIBERS.**—The new Post Office arrangement commenced on the 5th, whereby one half-penny of postage will be charged upon each paper to the person taking it from the office. Since we began our paper, we have made no extra charge to mail Subscribers, [as almost every paper in the Province did and which they will now be obliged to take off] but pre-paid them all; and surely we can expect no less than a similar return from our Patrons.

Being compelled to pay postage both ways on our American exchanges, we shall be obliged to return several of them.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—On looking over the number alluded to by our Montreal Agent, we find the omission of five shillings, which should have been credited to the Rev. Mr. Manscan of Industry Village. Errors will occur at times in spite of the greatest attention. We imagine, however, that our Agent forgets the expense he entails upon us in his correspondence—his two last brief epistles cost the full amount of the dollar in question.

For our Rev. Friend in Cornwall, we have to say, that the dollar mark [S] attached to the name of Mr. J. E. fell out of the form.

### REPEAL ASSOCIATION OF HAMILTON.

Wednesday, the 3rd of January, being the day appointed for the simultaneous meeting of all the Repeal Associations in Europe and America, the Hamilton Association met on that evening, the President in the Chair; who stated, that the object of the simultaneous meetings was to show to the world that the friends of Ireland were neither few nor far between; and that here, although we might in a manner be considered exiles, yet we still cherish a love for the land that bore us; and he thought he spoke the sentiments of this large meeting, when he emphatically declared, that so long as Ireland was unjustly dealt with, this Association should continue its exertions in endeavouring to obtain justice for our despised and trodden down countrymen.

The President then introduced Mr. Matthews, the Secretary of the Brantford Repeal Association, and a number of gentlemen from Dundas. The President having called on Mr. Matthews for information regarding the progress of Repeal in Brantford,—

MR. MATTHEWS rose and addressed the meeting at some length. He stated that the Repealers of Brantford had held two meetings, and now numbered upwards of sixty members; that the friends of Repeal in that vicinity were every day becoming more numerous; and as they were all of opinion that a junction of the different Repeal Associations of this District should take place, he hoped that plan would now be adopted. He wished to impress on Irishmen in this country the necessity of their joining in one universal cry for Repeal, as it was evident no hope was left them of having justice done their countrymen by an English Legislature. Is it possible that Irishmen are forever to carry the mark of Cain? Are they never to have a nation and a name? Is it the climate or their nature that has unfitted them for making laws to govern themselves?—I would ask, (Mr. M. continued) what does the great majority of the English Parliament know of the local wants of Ireland? They come to the House of Commons and vote at the beck of the minister for the time being, especially if that vote be to rivet the iron fetters of oppression on poor old Ireland. Let them give Ireland back her Parliament, and then mark her prosperity. The union has been tried long enough, and proved a curse to Irishmen. Well might Moore exclaim, that

Unprized are her sons till they learned to be tray,  
Undistinguished they live if they shame not their sires;  
And the torch that would light them though dignity's way,  
Must be caught from the pile where their country expires!

Let them give Ireland her Parliament.—What possibility is there of Irishmen making bad laws to govern themselves? Are they less fit for self-legislation than the people of Canada and other British Colonies? The act of union, gentlemen, was carried by bribery, intimidation and the vilest corruption; why not, then,

firmly and perseveringly call for the Repeal of that odious statute after being carried by such means? Believe me, gentlemen, many of you will live to see that happy event, if those who desire it only give "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether."

Be wise, be firm, be cautious; yet be bold,  
Be brothers true—be one.  
I teach but what the Phrygian taught of old,  
Divide and be undone.

Mr. Matthews resumed his seat amidst great cheering.

MR. CLARKE then moved, seconded by G. J. FITZGIBBON,

That from the statement made by Mr. Matthews, of the desire of the Repealers of Brantford to be incorporated with those of Hamilton and Dundas; and the Repealers of Dundas having expressed a like desire;—be it therefore

*Resolved*,—That the name of this Association be changed from the "Loyal Repeal Association of Hamilton," to that of the "LOYAL REPEAL ASSOCIATION OF HAMILTON, DUNDAS AND BRANTFORD."

Moved by JOHN BRICK, seconded by EDWARD ALTON,

*Resolved*,—That the thanks of this Association are due to, and hereby tendered, to the patriotic Repealers of Brantford for their praiseworthy exertions to aid the great constitutional struggle now going forward in the much oppressed land of our birth.

Moved by G. J. FITZGIBBON, seconded by CHARLES LANGFORD;

*Resolved*,—That the Secretary be instructed to communicate the foregoing resolutions to the Repealers of Dundas and Brantford.

After which, a number of new members were admitted, and most of the members paid in their second monthly subscription. It was also agreed that the next meeting of the Association would take place at Dundas, on Monday Evening the 15th instant, and at Hamilton, on Tuesday the 16th.

The meeting then adjourned, giving three cheers for O'CONNELL and REPEAL.

### IRELAND.

Loyal National Repeal Association.

TENURE OF LAND COMMISSION.

MR. O'CONNELL—I wish to call the attention of the association to a subject of great public interest—it is the commission appointed by the government to inquire into the state of landed tenure. It is much more than a year ago since the greatest clamour was raised by the Tory party, because the late lamented Mr. Drummond—one of the noblest spirits that ever adorned human nature—said, in a correspondence with some country magistrates, that "property had its duties as well as its rights." He was abused with the greatest scurrillity in the Tory papers, and assailed in parliament with the utmost violence and animosity, on account of that sentiment, to such an extent as to render his after life unhappy. But what has happened now? A commission has been actually appointed by the present government, with Lord Devon, at the head,