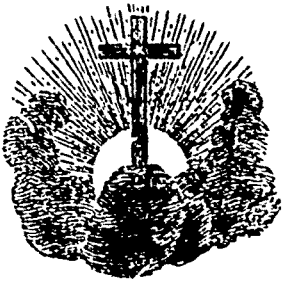


All Letters and Remittances are to be forwarded, free of postage, to the Editor, the Very Rev. Wm. P. McDonald, Hamilton.



THE CATHOLIC.

Hamilton, G. D.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1844.

BIBLIOMANIA.

According to the Protestant's *Rule of Faith, the Bible, without note or comment*, the whole Christian Religion is consigned to the Printer's trust, to be manufactured by him, and brought forth for sale, like any other staple commodity. His press once acquired, with paper, ink and type, and having no copyright to pay for, his business is a pretty profitable one; especially as his productions, (however incorrect in the opinion of the learned, but sanctioned by an act of our unerring British Parliament,) are in such request among all Protestants of the Anglo-Saxon race; and hawking evangelicals, male and female, (these last being the surest catch penny, catpaw tools of the newest fashioned orthodoxy), are every where met with, circulating their printed wares, and keeping up with zeal the publisher's type-driving business, under the direction and patronage of our scripture-monopolists; the cash craving managers of the *Bible Society*; whose only God is mammon, at whose shrine they fondly worship; and fling forth before him, as their acceptable offering, the desecrated and corrupted word of God; the mutilated Bible, in return for all his golden favours.

Such, then, is the new form which Protestants have given to the Saviour's revealed religion. It is all consigned by them to the Printer's care, keeping and delivering; that which was committed only to the teaching of his Church and her lawful pastors; to whom he said, "He, who hears you, hears me." Luke x. 16. "And he who will not hear the Church, let him be to thee as a heathen and a publican." Matthew xviii 17.

To be resumed.

We are very happy to learn that our Rev. friend, JOHN CANNON, has recovered his health, and that he is just now residing at Cornwall. We are sure his people will be delighted at having for their pastor, one of his known zeal and abilities.

We thank the Rev. JOHN CANNON, for so kindly offering to act as our Agent for the *Catholic* in Cornwall.

Note.—We have all along considered every brother Clergyman an authorised

Agent for our paper, knowing the interest they do and should take in the defence of our holy religion. Where two or more of our Clergy, however, happen to be stationed in or near the same place, either all or each as agreed upon by them, may act as Agent.

To the Editor of the Catholic.

VERY REV. SIR,—Your correspondent "Xronus," I think, evinces very little charity in his communication of the 27th towards the person who rings the town Bell. Had he taken pains to enquire of any of the Police Magistrates, he would have learned that the Board of Police have it in contemplation to take down a part of and extend the Cupola on the Market House early in the spring, preparatory to the introduction therein of a Clock, which is already purchased—one that took the premium for workmanship and correct time at the late New York Mechanic and Scientific exhibition.

Xronus should know, that the Town Bailiff has his instructions from the Board where to apply for the correct time; and if any discrepancy occurs between the ringing of the bell and "Xronus's" watch, the fault must rest with the party who undertake to keep the time, and not the bailiff; for it is generally admitted throughout the town, that the bell, since it came into the present incumbent's hands, has been rung punctually according to the chronometer he is authorised to follow.

HOROLOGER.

Hamilton, Jan. 29, 1844.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.—We are happy to learn, that according to our wishes, a public Clock is to be placed on the Market House of Hamilton, of which circumstance we had no previous knowledge, otherwise we would not have remarked on the irregularity, as we thought we found it, of the Hamilton time. The Town Bailiff has explained to us, and surely to the satisfaction of all our readers, that there was no fault on his part, whatever irregularity there might have been elsewhere.

Arrival of the Britannia.

By the above arrival, London papers have been received to Jan. 1st. The news is not of a very important character, a summary of the most interesting items will be found below.

The result of Mr. PRICE's motion in the House of Assembly, has been announced in the London papers, and the state of affairs generally, has created considerable sensation. The *Times* has devoted a column to the discussion of Responsible Government, the concession of which, that paper admits, but disapproves of the concession. With regard to Ireland, there is nothing of importance, the time fixed for the State Trials not having arrived. O'CONNELL and the Repeal Association continue their activity with their usual animation and energy.

The accounts from the metropolis and the interior of England, are distressing in the extreme, as to the suffering state of thousands of the poor, and the prevalence of incendiarism in the rural districts. The great appalling fact, that the poor are

still getting poorer, begins to present its unwelcome but inevitable results, and induce the most painful forebodings as to the final consequences. *Kingston Constitution*

There is no general change in the state of the markets.

The four French steamers, to ply between Havre and New York—the *Caribe*, *Phoque*, *Espadon*, and *Cuvier*—are all in a state of forwardness, and will be completed in the spring, in the order that we have given their names.

Very cold weather has been experienced in Great Britain this winter, particularly in Scotland.

The *Acalia*, Captain Byrie, arrived out at Liverpool on Saturday Dec. 30.

On the afternoon of the 22d, at a few minutes before four o'clock, the shock of an earthquake was felt throughout the whole of the islands of Guernsey and Sark.

IRELAND.

In accordance with the motion of Mr Smyley, counsel for the Crown last term, notices have been served on the traversers to the effect, that the special jury in their case would be struck on Wednesday, on which day the sheriffs would attend with the jurors' book, as the act directs, and also with the special jurors' book, signed by the high or deputy sheriff.

A verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown, has been returned by the coroner's jury in the case of unfortunate Ardill.

The great agitator is to dine with the Tipperary repealers on the 4th of January, on his return to take his trial. There is no other news of the slightest importance.

Lieut. Gen. Lord Downes has been employed by the government to make the circuit of Ireland, and inspect all the fortifications, &c.

The *Penelope* steam frigate has landed in Kingstown harbor a large number of gun-boats. They are intended for the Upper Shannon and the large lakes formed by that river in its progress towards the lower branch. They are immense boats, with great beam capable of carrying two guns, and accommodating a large body of men.

SPAIN.

AN EMBURSE IN MADRID, Dec. 4th. Last night as the clock was striking ten, a volley was heard in La Calle Mayor, and soon after another, and another, and another. The troops and the people were firing on each other in front of La Villa (the town house of Madrid;) and thus terminated the third and most festive of the three days appointed to celebrate the Queen's accession to power. The origin of this sudden change from festivity to warfare was related to me by an eye-witness. Four well dressed men were walking along the Calle Mayor, amusing themselves by compelling those whom they met to cry "Viva la Reina," and "Muera Espartero," with various success—the majority avoiding or tolerating them as a drunken party—an exhibition exceedingly rare in Madrid, where the street population is exemplary on the score of sobriety, and the observance of that cardinal point of politeness, non-interference, with each other.

They at last met with one poor fellow who was quite as sturdy as polite, and took their request very seriously. He insisted on crying "Viva la Reina Constitucional," and not crying "Muera Espartero!" whereupon they fell upon him and thrashed him. He resisted and returned the blows, when canes and swords were drawn upon him by the party, and he prudently ran away towards La Villa, calling for assistance. The four aggressors pursued him, and one discharged a pistol, whereupon the dance broke up and plenty of *paisanos* came to the rescue. The offenders were pronounced to be officers in disguise, intent on getting up a riot, as an excuse for calling out the troops, and perhaps declaring a state of siege in the city. Peaceful people, women and children instantly ran home by back streets; the hardier stayed and awaited the conflict.

The result I only know by general report; that troops hurried to the spot from the post-office, and charged on the people, that fire-arms were discharged on both sides, and that individuals were killed and wounded in the crowd.

The Cortes is now sitting, and a message has been delivered by the Members to the Queen who has returned a gracious answer, but both parties alluded to the alleged coercion in very general terms.

From the Wesleyan Chronicle.

THE RIGHT OF PUBLIC MEETINGS.

"Much depends on which side of the hedge the cattle break through into the neighbour lands. In your agitation, you tell the man learned in the law that you are very unlucky. Your cows have broken the fence and destroyed his crops. The matter is soon arranged. The amount of damage done by you is ascertained, the amount of cash requisite to set all right is soon determined, all is on the eve of most amicable arrangement, when you recover your presence of mind, and inform him, what a mistake you have made. 'Tis his cows have trespassed on your lands. And the man learned in the law finds that the affair assumes a very different aspect indeed.

"Were a Government Proclamation issued on this side of the Channel, to prevent the assembling of citizens to discuss public affairs and to take measures for the redress of the public grievances, would the Liberals in Great Britain make no effort to secure the undoubted right which Englishmen have, to express their opinion on national affairs, and to obtain what they deem the people's rights? If when the agitation of Reform aroused the nation from one end of the land to the other, bringing together the largest masses of the people that had been witnessed in the memory of man, would not the Liberals have taken care to memorialize the Sovereign and to demand that the Royal authority should preserve, untouched by the arbitrary powers of the Ministry of the day, the sacred rights and liberties of the people? Or if now the patriotic and spiritual efforts of the Anti-Corn Law League were attempted to be put down by a Government Proclamation, making it illegal for crowds