

# THE CATHOLIC.

QUOD SEMPER, QUOD URIQUE, QUOD AB OMNIBUS CREDITUM EST.—WHAT ALWAYS, AND EVERY WHERE, AND BY ALL IS BELIEVED.

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## 1844. CALENDAR FOR THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. MAY.

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|----|--------|--|----|
| 1  | Wed.   | SS. Philip James Ap. double of the 2nd class.  | R. |
| 2  | Thur.  | S. Athanasius B. and Doct. dbl. W.   |    |
| 3  | Fri.   | Finding of the holy cross 9less and com. of II. Martyrs greater double Abstinence.   | R. |
| 4  | Sat.   | S. Monica, Widow, double.  | W. |
| 5  | Sun.   | 4th Sunday after Easter S. Pius V. Pope, double.   | W. |
| 6  | Mon.   | S. John Ap. and lv. before the Latin Gate, greater double.   | R. |
| 7  | Tues.  | S. Stanislaus, Bp. Martyr, dbl. R.   |    |
| 8  | Wed.   | Apparition of S. Michael, A Change, greater double, 2 col. for the Bp, 2nd anniversary of his consec. Deus omnium fidulum Pastor et Rector famulum tuam Michaelum quem Ecclesie Torontoe press voluisti, &c. &c. | W. |
| 9  | Thurs. | S. Gregory Nazianzen, B. conf. Doct. double.   | W. |
| 10 | Fri.   | S. Antonius Bp., conf. Semi-double with com. of SS. Martyrs, Abstinence.   | W. |
| 11 | Sat.   | Office of the Immaculate conception of the B. V. M. Semi-dbl.  | W. |
| 12 | Sun.   | 5th Sun. after Easter, 2 or Miss. conc 3 pro Ecc. vii. pro Papa.   | W. |
| 13 | Mon.   | SS. Nereus and his comp. MM. com. of Ferni sem. dbl. Litanies Rogation day: Mis-sadam Rogationum P.  | R. |
| 14 | Tues.  | Rogation day, with com. of S. Bonifacius M. Litanies   | P. |
| 15 | Wed.   | Rogation day, with com. of vigil Litanies.   | P. |
| 16 | Thur.  | Ascension day, of obligation dbl. of the 1st class with an octave.   | W. |
| 17 | Fri.   | S. Paschal Baylon. conf. dbl. Abstinence.  | W. |
| 18 | Sat.   | S. Venantius, Martyr dbl.  | R. |
| 19 | Sun.   | 6th Sun. after Easter, S. Peter Celestine, Pope dbl. with com. of the Sun, of the oct. and of S. Peudentiana V. and M.   | W. |
| 20 | Mon.   | S. Bernard, conf. semi dbl.  | W. |
| 21 | Tues.  | S. John Nepomucen, Martyr, double (16th May)   | R. |
| 22 | Wed.   | Of the oct. of the Ascension Semi-double   | W. |
| 23 | Thur.  | Oct. day of the Ascension dbl. W.  |    |
| 24 | Fri.   | S. Ubaldo, B. and C. conf. Semi-dbl. (formerly 16 May.) Abst.  | W. |
| 25 | Sat.   | Whitsun Eve, Semi-dbl. Fast.   | R. |
| 26 | Sun.   | Whit Sunday or Pent. dbl. of the 1st class, ad tertium per totam C'etavam. Veni creator spiritus &c. R.  |    |
| 27 | Mon.   | Whit Mon., dbl. of the 1st class. R.   |    |
| 28 | Tue.   | Whit Tues. dbl. of the 1st class. R.   |    |
| 29 | Wed.   | Of the Octave, semi-dbl. Em-ber Day, Fast.   | R. |
| 30 | Thu.   | Of the Octave, semi-double.  | R. |
| 31 | Fri.   | Of the Octave, Semi-dbl. Em-ber day. Fast.   | R. |

Public Income and expense of England.—A return has just been laid before Parliament, on the motion of Mr. Baring, of the net public income of the United Kingdom, with an account of the balances of money remaining in the Exchequer on the 5th day of January, 1843 and 1844, the total amount of revenue for the year ending January 5, 1844, derived from direct and indirect taxes, was £51,069,997s.; and from other receipts, £1,512,339s., making altogether £52,582,337 10s 2d. Of the latter sum the money received from China forms the principal item, and amounts to £1,315,209 1s 9d. The total charge of the funded debt is £28,581,067 4s 2d.: for the army, £5,997,150; the navy, 6,650,056; and the ordnance, £1,910,701. The balance in the Exchequer on the 5th day of January, 1843, was £1,390,053, and (thanks to the income tax) at the same period 1844, it amounted to £4,771,601 1s. 4d.

## From the Kingston Constitution. Great General Meeting in Pres- cott, of the Friends of Ireland in favour of REPEAL!

Pursuant to the notice given at the first meeting of the friends of Iceland and Repeal on the 17th inst., a crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held at Prescott on the 23rd. of March. Besides Irish Roman Catholics, great numbers of their Canadian dissenting brethren, we were happy to observe, were also present, evincing by their demeanor that enlarged and noble spirit characteristic of genuine Christian benevolence, true nobleness of sentiment and devotion in the sacred cause of freedom and of the oppressed. Well will it be for our communities generally when rational common sense shall so far prevail over foolish prejudice, that no spirit of sectarianism shall be permitted to intrude on the neutral ground of political discussion and single hearted patriotism. Well will it be for the security of that sacred deposit of peace and good will bequeathed to us from on High, when sectarian zeal shall no longer degenerate into unchristian rancor; and variance of creed not being permitted to step over the threshold of the Church, cease any more to disturb us with the hate injurring discords of irreligious dissensions. Centuries of sectarian warfare afflicted the world.—Brethren have recoiled and studiously kept aloof their brethren—Christian hands have been turned against Christian hands—hearts born for friendship, sympathy and love have throbbed and glowed from the lunatic pulsations of sectarian excitement, malice, or revenge! Has man bettered his own or the condition of his fellow man in consequence? Has he, by this course, contributed any increase of moral righteousness, kind feeling, or reciprocal good fellowship to his suffering associates, wearied out and overladen, as too many of them are, by the cruel impositions of grinding oppression? Has he not rather aggravated the desolating bitterness of their painful woes with the vinegar and gall of taunting acerbities, and the inhuman exclusiveness of sectarian antipathies? Away, then, with the scowling suspicion and the lurking hatred? Let them be finally dethroned from their unholy usurpations of the countenance and the heart—those rightful seats of the mild benignity of wisdom and kindly benevolence of the good Samaritan. Nations complain not unless they are oppressed—communities grieve not without adequate cause—individuals arise not to wail forth their afflictions unless they are buoyed up and influenced by the hope of relief and sympathetic commiseration. And shall men in their prosperity deny to their beseeching fellows in distress today, what all of us in our turn may have to ask for and supplicate from them tomorrow? Is the unhappy object at our door unworthy of assistance because he is a beggar? Or to ensure the relief his destination requires, he needs be clamorous, and remind us that the tenure of good fortune is uncertain and frail; that christian sympathy not irreligious antipathy is required at our hands to soothe his afflictions. How similar the case with communities and nations, and simple individuals! A people in dis-

ress is the national collective of individual misfortune, and the latter without reference to particular sect or even criminal degradation, must even challenge the obligation of individual sympathy; how touching, how necessitous, how irresistible to the heart of the christian and the patriot, the loud lamentations of the millions in distress: their oft repeated tales of famishing misery, the supplicating cries that are heaved from the bosom of their unhappy country; some will be heard to speak of the folly of the thing, others of the danger of excitement in peaceable society, and others will grow quiveringly pale at the lips, darken at the brows, put their hand to their breasts, tell us they are Britons, and talk of their loyalty. The first are old Nestors in their own estimation, full of flesh, discretion and selfishness—of the wisdom that keeps rather than of the generosity that gives—generous to a fault of their advice, and avaricious to an unlimited extent of their halfpence—most enthusiastic haors of disinterested enthusiasm. An excellent class of discreet fat old men these! What a pity the world is not governed and peopled by such discreet fat old men; Little need be said of the second class! they are well known; cringing pampered menials invariably seated at the gates of power—

Whose wills and thoughts alike have flown!  
Whose words and deeds are not their own!

The third are indeed a degraded class; bound by an abominable and unhallowed oath that casts them out alike beyond the pale of civil polity, social regard, and ordinary politeness—slavishly subservient to self imposed tyranny of which they are sneaking, croaking compliant tools—they are the sowers of uncharitableness, and rankling hatred among their christian brethren, and kindreds of dissensions subversive of that good will and brotherly love bequeathed to us and ordained in the sacred legacy of our Blessed Saviour;—"Pennal Code" is stamped on their hands;—"Intolerance, Civil and Religious" is engraven on their foreheads. But may Heaven forgive, and disentangle them from the snares into which they have, many of them, heedlessly fallen. Such mensurely can have no claims upon, or sympathy with the lovely and generous green isle, for—

"When Erin first rose from the dark swelling flood,  
God blessed the green island and saw it was good;  
The Emerald of Europe it sparkled and shone  
In the ring of Creation her most precious stone."

## MISCELLANY.

CURIOUS CALCULATION.—If the amount of the National Debt, which is 800,000,000 sovereigns, were to be laid down in a horizontal position, they would reach 11,048 miles, each measuring 7.8ths of an inch across. If piled up perpendicularly they would reach 631 miles, placing 20 sovereigns in the space of 1 inch that w'd be 7.856 times as high as St Paul's, which is 404 feet high; they would weigh 5,673 tons, each weighing 5 cwt., 2½ grains, and would take 45,384 men to carry them, each man carrying 2½ cwt. If a person were to pay this large sum it would take as long as the world has been created, which is 5,847

years, by paying £6.5s. every day. It would take 25 years and four months to count them, by counting sixty every minute. If divided amongst the whole population of Great Britain, which is twenty-seven millions of persons, each person would receive £30. Supposing there was a deficiency of two grains in each, upon the whole it would amount to 93 tons in weight, and in value £13,000,000 to each 4d. The interest of this large sum at 4 per cent would be £32,000,000.

## DISCOVERY OF ANTIQUITIES IN FRANCE.

—A short time since, as a laboring man at Dammartin, in Jura, was digging a trench in a vineyard near the road-side, he came to a large flat stone, which having been raised, laid open an orifice of about a metro square, leading to a cavity below. The farmer's son descended by means of a ladder, and to his astonishment found a vault, thirty metres square, supported by twelve large columns in excellent preservation. On the north was twelve cases in stone, standing against the wall, in shape something like the sentry-boxes of the present day. When struck, they gave back a hollow sound, and one of them having been broken, disclosed a complete suit of armor, much corroded by rust, but all the pieces of which were still connected with thick thongs of leather. The armor, which was of an exceedingly ancient form, contained all the bones of a skeleton, except the head, which was absent, leading one to suppose that the warrior had been decapitated. At the feet lay a purse, made of metal rings, containing twenty-three bronzo and silver medals of small size. They were all of the Netherlands, except one representing Charlemagne. A reliquary was also found which apparently had been attached by a chain to the neck of the figure. It was of octagonal form, and covered with chasing still perfectly clear and well defined. From the taste and delicacy of the design, it would appear to belong to the eleventh or twelfth century. A massive gold ring was also discovered, without any other ornament than the letters L. P. Round the other three sides of the vault were similar stone cases, also placed against the wall.—Some stones with vestiges of Gothic inscriptions appear to cover other tombs. In an angle a door is walled up, which is apparently the ancient entrance.

The Great Valley.—The Mississippi Valley has no parallel on earth—its length may be estimated at not less than 2,500 miles; and its main breadth is from 1,200 to 1,500. There are many facts to prove that the great change was brought about by repeated and long continued volcanic convulsions.—This valley is the most delightful, the richest and the fairest portion of the earth, and capable of sustaining a population of 190,000,000.

The crevice on the west side of Mount Etna is 400 yards long and 40 wide. The stream of lava issuing from it has spread to the width of two and a half miles. By the last accounts, the lava had swept away several houses, and destroyed sixty seven houses.