



## THE CATHOLIC.

Hamilton, G. D.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1843.

*We take the liberty of reminding our Rev. Brethren of the promise they spontaneously made of contributing each a specified sum towards the forwarding of THE CATHOLIC. We never stand more in need of the realization of that promise; on which we surely may depend.*

We have looked over several Almanacs of Canada, East and West, for the year 1844, and we find in them no account whatever of any Catholic Clergy existing in this Colony;—while the names of the exhorting worthies of every Protestant sect are carefully recorded in them.—We leave to the discerning public to guess the reason of the omission of noting down the Clergy of the only established, and most numerous Church in the province.

Catholics will surely abstain from purchasing any such.

We have to apologise to our Aylmer Correspondent, for the non-appearance of the following communication—at the time of its receipt the letter got mislaid.—

On Thursday the 7th inst. hand bills were circulated in the town of Aylmer, calling a meeting to be held on the following day, at the British Hotel, in order to congratulate his Excellency Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalf, on his truly British policy, alluding to the resignation of the Lafontaine Ministry; the hand bills issued for the meeting bore no signature, but were avowedly issued through the instigation of Doctor Bridges and James Blackburn, Esq.

On the day appointed a great number of men collected: although the notice was short, we perceived that the meeting would be large and numerous; but the gentlemen above alluded to, after the ordering preliminaries had been gone through, finding themselves in a minority, and attributing it to the shortness of the notice, requested that it be postponed to the 11th instant, and to be held at the Court House Aylmer, in order to afford an opportunity to all their friends, to be at their post on so important an occasion, which was willingly assented to; accordingly on the day appointed, at 12 o'clock a large and numerous meeting was held to take into consideration the above stated important object.

A late appointment of Thomas Josey, Esq., District Councillor, as

chairman, and the other preliminaries usual at such meetings—we were favoured with several speeches by Doctor Bridges, Messrs. Blackburn, and Carter the lawyer, on the occasion, and were completely defeated by the able and luminous speech delivered by Peter Aylmer, Esq. in which he has plainly shown the advantages that this province would derive from the proper working of Responsible Government, and which gave occasion for the following resolutions which were carried by a large majority.

I think, Mr. Editor, it is not out of place to mention for your information, and that of your numerous readers—how the opposition, finding themselves signally defeated in the election of a chairman, returned from the place of meeting to a Saddler's shop, in order to enlist in their ranks a few persons to sign an address to his Excellency, for his true British policy, as heretofore alluded to, and let it be said en passant as a consolation for their own discomfiture—the following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

*Moved* by Peter Aylmer, Esq. seconded by James Smith, Esq.

*Resolved* 1st—That the people of this extensive district, highly appreciate the great benefit this country can derive from the proper working of Responsible Government, as recognised in favour of this province by our most gracious Sovereign, in the resolutions passed, in the united Legislature of Canada, on the 3rd September, 1841, through her representative, the noble Lord at the head of the government.—[carried.]

*Moved* by John Murphy, Esq., seconded by George McGuire, Esq.

*Resolved* 2nd—That we have seen with deep regret that his Excellency Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalf, has thought himself justifiable in practically manifesting opposition to the principles of Responsible Government, approved of by this meeting as in the foregoing resolutions.—[carried.]

*Moved* by John Foran, Esq., seconded by Andrew Reim, Esq.

*Resolved* 3rd—That this meeting is of opinion that the inhabitants of this province after considering the circumstances under which the ex-Ministry had accepted office, and the obstacles thrown in their way by his Excellency, will surely congratulate them on their honesty and patriotism in resigning their situations as Executive Councillors, when holding it longer would have been incompatible with their duty as statesmen, and contrary to the good of the province.—[carried.]

*Moved* by Joseph Bell, Esq., seconded by Peter Aylmer, Esq.

*Resolved* 4th—That in the event of a dissolution of the present House of Assembly, this meeting will use every constitutional effort to return a gentleman to the next parliament, who will fearlessly advocate the principles of Responsible Government, which has been conferred upon the people of this colony by her most gracious Majesty.—[carried.]

On Motion of Mr. James Smith—That Thomas Josey, Esq., do leave the chair,

and that Mr. Joseph Bell, be called thereunto, it was

Proposed by John Foran, Esq., seconded by Mr. John Murphy—That the thanks of the meeting be voted to Thomas Josey, Esq. for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

Signed,

T. JOSEY, Chairman.  
C. McCARTHY, Sect.

Aylmer, Dec 11, 1843.

We take great pleasure in giving insertion to the following article from the *Gazette*, in relation to those promising artists the MESSRS. HARRISON.

It is seldom or ever that we have taken up our pen with more pleasure than we do at present. Talent should always be hailed with delight, and the subject of the present article, is a person gifted in no small degree. We happened to take a walk one afternoon lately into the rooms of Mr. Harrison, Portrait painter, and we were astonished at the genius and talent displayed upon the walls.—As he has been long a resident among us, it is needless to speak of him—but his brother Mr. M. Harrison, claims our praise. He is a young artist, and has only been known among us, as such, for a few short months—few perhaps have heard of him, and we ourselves were ignorant of so much talent being in this town until now,—his style of painting is good—he uses his brush freely, and catches the likeness of his subject with readiness and accuracy; his idea of coloring is extremely good, and with much of the master hand he throws his heads well out from the canvass; and we must say that, as a young man but a short time in the practice of his profession, he equals if not excels any of his brother artists of the same length of standing, and who have only had the same opportunities of study as he has had; and it is not alone as a portrait painter that we must speak in his praise, but also as an imaginative and landscape painter.

He is highly endowed with a deep and clear imagination and vivid fancy, and as the thought strikes him he will throw upon the canvass ideas that would not do discredit to the first masters—and we may safely predict that, with severe and constant study, in a few years he will bid fair to rival any painter on this continent. Those who have seen his paintings will, we think, acknowledge the justice of our remarks, and heartily lend Mr. H. their support, so as to enable him to continue in the study of his profession with more ease—as “practice makes perfect.”

## TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

Corn Exchange Rooms,  
11th Nov., 1843.

Fellow Countrymen—I never felt half the anxiety which I do at present to be distinctly understood in the advice which I give, and to have that advice implicitly obeyed.

The reason of this anxiety is, that if my advice be followed, the restoration of the Irish Parliament will assuredly be obtained—and obtained in a manner the most honorable to the religious and peaceable people of Ireland.

I earnestly call upon the Repeal Wardens to circulate my advice, and to be active in carrying it into effect. I most respectfully solicit the Catholic clergy in every parish to enforce my advice by their counsel and their venerated authority.

My advice, then, is this—I wish I could make it a command—that there be perfect peace, order, and tranquility in every parish in Ireland; that there shall not be the smallest plot, tumult, or violence; no public meeting, unless it be called by public advertisement, sanctioned by at least some of the clergy; and not even then except for the sole purpose of petitioning the Queen and the Parliament.

“I want the most perfect quiet, peace and tranquility, until all these trials are over. No matter what the event of the prosecutions may be, I am thoroughly convinced that in any event they will tend to facilitate the obtaining of Repeal; provided only that the people preserve the condition of the most perfect quietude during those trials. It will be easy to preserve tranquility after those trials shall—as they ought—have terminated successfully for the unjustly accused, or however they may terminate.

“Nothing could possibly injure our cause before the court and jury half so much as any occurrence of tumult, riot, or physical force of any kind whatsoever.

“If any body gives you advice contrary to mine, believe me that he is an enemy of mine and of yours. Arrest every such man and bring him before the police.

“Let there not be I conjure you, the smallest disturbance. Any man who joins in any disturbance, I proclaim to be my personal enemy. If you be friends of mine, take my advice, and be perfectly tranquil. I conjure you to tranquility, in the name of your country. I adjure you to be tranquil, in the name of the ever-adorable and living God.

“Recollect that the principle upon which we have looked for the Repeal of the Union, is—that it can be obtained only by legal, peaceable, and constitutional means, and by the total absence of violence, force, and tumult.

“Recollect also that the principle of my political life, and that in which I have instructed the people of Ireland, is, that all the adorations and improvements in political institutions can be obtained by persevering in a perfectly peaceable and legal course; and cannot be obtained by any forcible means, such means create more evils than they cure, and leave the country worse than they found it.

“This great experiment of improving Ireland by peaceable means, is what we have now in progress. We have hitherto—blessed be God!—had all our efforts marked by perfect peace and tranquility. Let there be no deviation whatever from that peaceable and tranquil conduct. I want that everybody should remain in peace at home during the coming trials, and until after they are completely over. He is an enemy who would violate this request of mine—if, indeed any body should be found so vile as to violate it, which I do not believe.