

Chas. Goodwin, do 2s 6d; Arthur Finnigan do 2s 6d; John O'Grady, Tipperary 2s 6d; Jos. O'Brian, do 4s 4d; Richard Nagle, do 7d; Michael Foley, do 3s 9d; Jeremiah Sullivan, do 1s 3d; Michael White, do 1s 3d; Dennis O'Donnel, do 3s 9d; Thos. Braslan, do 2s 6d; Dennis Wilds, do 3s; John Murtoogh, Roscommon, 1s 3d; Thos. Murray, do 1s 3d; N. Hally, Waterford, 1s 3d; Jas. Pearson, Oxford, England, Michael Sweetman, London, England; Maurice Fitzpatrick, Queens' Co., 7s 6d; Martin Fitzpatrick, do 1s 10d; Kenney Fitzpatrick, 2s 6d; Matthew Burke, Wicklow, 1s 3d; Alex. Clark, Tyrone, 10s; Peter Rush, do 5s; John Duffy, Sligo, 5s; John O'Hara, do 1s 3d; John Lane, do 2s 6d; S. McCurdy, Antrim, 10s; Robert Foster, do 10s; Peter Cronin, Cork, 5s; Wm. Cronin, Jr., do 1s 10d; Thomas Clohecy, do 7s 6d; Dennis Kiley, do 1s 3d; G. J. Fitzgibbon Cork City, 5s; a friend to the cause, 1s 3d; P. Fitzpatrick, Louth, 2s 6d; Henry Girouard, Canada, 2s 6d; Patrick O'Brian, Fermanagh, 2s 6d; Owen Kennedy, Dublin, 1s 3d; Chas. Langford, Limerick, 5s; Michael Ryan, Limerick City 3s 9d; Hugh Sweeny, Donegal, 3s 9d.

The following are the names of the subscribers to the Repeal fund in Dundas:—

Rev. Peter Connolly, £1 5s; Daniel Fields, South Ireland, 10s; Henry Duffy, Mayo, 10s; Patrick Manning, Westmeath, 7s 6d; James Smith, Antrim, 10s; William Smith, do 5s; Michael McNulty, Tyrone, 5s; James Glover, Fermanagh, 3s 9d; Owen Tierney, do 5s; Alex. Watherspoon, Scotland, 10s; Michael Griffin, Kerry, 5s; Bartholomew Hadley do 5s; John Burns, Wicklow, 1s 3d; Bartholomew McDonough, Sligo, 1s 3d; Darby Cronen, Kerry, 5s; Bernard Collins, Armagh, 11; Edward Kennedy, South Ireland, 5s; James Kennedy, do 10s; Catharine Duggan, Tipperary, 3s; Widow Collins, do 2s 6d; James Lamb, Armagh, 2s 6d; Thomas O'Rourke, Wexford, 5s; Hugh McMahan, Cavan, 5s; Philip McMahon, do 5s; Walter Brady, Tipperary, 5s; Michael Mulheron, Down, 2s 6d; Hugh Mulheron, do 1s 3d; John McKate, Sligo, 5s; Michael McCahy, Tipperary, 5s; O. W. Everett, Canada, 5s; M. W. Murfield, Leeds, England, 2s 6d; Isaac Miller, United States 2s 6d; Duncan McPherson, Scotland, 1s 3d; Henry Watherspoon, do 2s 6d; Timothy Dwyer, Tipperary, 2s 6d; Timothy Lowler, Queens' County, 2s 6d; Edw'd. McDonell Kildare, 2s 6d; John Watherspoon, Scotland, 5s; John Grattan, Limerick, 5s; Thomas McManus, Fermanagh, 5s; James Kenning, Monaghan, 2s 6d; Cornelius Sullivan, Cork, 5s; Patrick Mullen, Mayo 5s; Jno. Westfold, England, 1s 3d; John Karry Tipperary, 1s 3d; Dennis Karry, do 2s 6d; Thos. Price, Kilkenny, 1s 3d; Jas. Dognan, Westmeath, 1s 3d; Daniel Griffin, Kerry, 2s 6d; Patrick Cain, Derry, 5s; Daniel Campbell, Antrim, 5s; John Barret, 5s; James Duggan, Tipperary, 5s; James Lavan, Sligo, 5s; Alex. Gurvin, Down, 5s; Robert S. Dudd, Kelso, Scotland, 2s 6d; Edward Morin, Dublin, 5s.

The amount received from Brantford was £5 15s. The names not being yet received, will hereafter appear.

The whole amount collected in Hamilton, Dundas and Brantford, was £32 3s 1d.

Bill of Exchange,	£25 sterling.
Exchange on du.,	5 16 8, cy.
Use of Room,	1 0 0
Printing,	8 9
Postage,	2 8

Total £33, 8 1d  
T. BRICK,  
Treasurer.

It has afforded us much pleasure to learn from the Chief Emigrant Agent, that the advices from London as to the emigration of small capitalists, during the approaching season, are extremely gratify-

ing; in corroboration of which it may be mentioned that the amount of money deposited with the Canada Company during the month of January for transmission to this Province is ten times what it has been for many years at that season.—[News.

[From the Toronto Examiner.]

**Errors in the Statistics of the Commerce of Hamilton.**

Mr. Editor.—An article appeared in a late number of the *Journal & Express* upon the "commerce of Hamilton," which is going the rounds of the Provincial Press, carrying with it a very erroneous and incorrect view of the subject.

The rising importance of Hamilton, as a place of trade, is well known, but there is no reason, fairness, nor propriety in incorporating the trade and commerce of a neighboring town with that of Hamilton, and exhibiting the aggregate as an index to its commercial importance.

The principal part of the produce enumerated in the article referred to, was shipped from Dundas. From a return I have seen from the Desjardins Canal Office, I find, that of the 53,463 barrels of Flour, which the *Journal & Express* credits to the commerce of Hamilton, 46,737 went from Dundas by Canal, besides several thousand barrels sent through by team—of the 246 barrels Pork, 40 were from Dundas—of the 117 barrels Whiskey, 1031 were from Dundas—of the 220 kegs of Butter, all were from Dundas—of the 7,658 barrels Salt, 4,845 were for Dundas—of the 4,617 bushels Wheat, 4,734 were from Dundas—of the 20,000 feet Lumber, 10,000 feet were from Dundas—of the 153,208 pieces West India Staves, and the 29,450 pieces Pipe Staves, all were from Dundas, shipped in the Bay, and I believe not a single stave went from Hamilton. I will not detain you, Mr. Editor, by going through the whole of the Schedule referred to, enough has been given to show the injustice done to Dundas, of which I complain. The Schedule corrected, would stand thus:

Hamilton.		Dundas.	
Flour, bbls	5,729	Flour, bbls	46,737
Pork	246	Pork	40
Whiskey	117	Whiskey, bbls.	1,031
Butter, kegs	220	Butter, kegs.	220
Lard	59	Lard	none
Salt, bbls	7,658	Salt, bbls.	4,845
Wheat, bushls	4,617	Wheat, bushls.	4,734
Lumber,	10,000	Lumber	10,000
West I. Staves,	none	West I. Staves	153,208
Pipe Staves	none	Pipe Staves	29,450
Beer, Bbls	42	Beer, bbls	none

However greatly Hamilton may excel Dundas in the amount of business done, on the score of exports of the great staple productions of our country, she is considerably behind. She may import more merchandize than we do—we have not a Theatre—nor Public Assemblies, nor an aristocratic society eager in their pursuit of the fashionable amusements of city life. Our population is, generally speaking, virtuous and industrious—our merchants honourable and enterprising. The progress which Dundas has made, has been slow, but sure, and with the vast natural advantages which she enjoys, will undoubtedly in some future time rival Hamilton, or any other District Town, in commerce, and more particularly in manufactures. Already we have an extensive Iron Foundry, which in the busy season employs 60 hands. We have a large Flouring Mill, which manufactures more flour in a month, than is exported from Hamilton in a year. We have a Sythe and Snathe Factory, which employs about 15 hands and bids fair soon to supersede the necessity for the importation of this article, from the United States to any part of Canada. Another and useful branch of trade carried on here, is the manufacture of Shoe Pegs, which are sent to every part of the Province. We have also a Planing Machine for dressing flooring and a skin window sashes. Another foundry and edged tool factory, on a large scale, is about going into operation, under the management of its enterprising proprietor, Mr. Barton. A scite has very recently been purchased, and buildings are to be erected by a gentleman of capital, for a Cloth Dressing and Wool Carding establishment, the ensuing spring. With these facts, the public will perceive that Hamilton, great and prosperous as it is, is not the only place in the Gore District where trade is carried on extensively, and the *Journal & Express* will, I trust, next time he gives the commercial statistics of Hamilton, just credit Dundas with her due share.

AN INHABITANT OF DUNDAS.  
20th March, 1844.

A rope-walk has just been established at Toronto, where every description of cordage is manufactured. The next thing will be to grow the hemp, for which the soil of this country is so well suited. Some Upper Canada hemp sent to the Montreal market last year, was declared by competent judges no way inferior to the best samples from the United States.—*Montreal Transcript.*

His Excellency the Governor General has given through the hands of Wm. Burke, £10 towards the erection of a Catholic Church at Phillipshurgh, C.E.—*17.*

Mile.—The following exhibit of the number of yards contained in a mile in different countries, will prove a matter of useful reference:

A mile in England or America, 1,760 yards; Russia, 1,100 yards; Italy, 1,476 yards; Spain, 5,028 yards; Germany, 5,865 yards; Sweden and Denmark 7,223 yards.

**EPISCOPALIAN SUCCESSION.**

Dr. Potts, no longer addressing Doctor Wainwright, assails the claims of Episcopalian to a ministry derived from the Apostles.

"Now it is certain that the orders of the Anglican Church have come down through the Roman Church. But the Roman Church, (besides that its own orders are liable to the difficulties suggested above,) had a right to take away what it gave. It did not take away the orders of the Reformed Church of England, by bulls of excommunication, so that all the prelates, presbyters, and deacons of the latter body have been cast out of the line of succession, and their descendants are illegitimate, upon their own principles."

Dr. Potts does not speak theologially. The Church cannot take away orders, but it may prevent their lawful exercise, and it can take away jurisdiction, which, in the name of Christ, it gives; further on he writes:

"Let us now advance a step. We will, for the sake of argument, admit that up to the time of the English Reformation, the line of Episcopal grace was unbroken. Setting aside the fact that all the Prelates who took part in the succession from the see of Rome were excommunicated, and were compelled to take out commissions from Pope Henry VIII; the gravest questions have from time to time been raised in regard to the validity of subsequent ordinations and consecrations. Let us consider some of these instances, that we may be better able to measure the worth of this boasted descent from the Apostles Peter and Paul.

Archbishop Parker's consecration to the Primacy introduced a taint into the stream of the succession at the fountain head. It is a long story, of which this is the sum. Queen Elizabeth, as the head of the Church, issued a commission ordering certain prelates of the old Roman line i. e. the Prelates of her sister, blood Mary, to consecrate Parker as Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1669, according to the Protestant form which had been restored. They refused. She then commanded certain prelates of the new line (King Edward's Bishops, who had been deposed by Mary,) to perform the consecration. The partizans of Popery denied that the con-

secrating Prelates were qualified, that Barlow, one of them, and who presided upon the occasion, had never himself been consecrated. This was the occasion of much dispute, for a long time, and so serious were the doubts raised that Parliament was called upon to confirm the validity of the consecration, which was done to this purpose, "that although these bishops were ordained contrary to the laws of the Church, yet they were ordained according to the laws of the land, and that this was sufficient to warrant the ordination, because these laws had given authority to the Queen to dispense with any repugnant laws of the Church." Here, then is a consecration, hanging upon the will of a woman, and so irregular as to have forced even the Oxford Mr. Newman (*Lecture on Romanism*, p. 224, 429, 417, to call it 'disorderly,' 'a violent proceeding, carried on amid human sin,' a 'scandal and an error.' He tries, however, to defend it against the attacks of Romanists, by alleging (what condemns our previous remarks upon the Roman chain of succession) 'that similar scandals' were common in the Romish succession up to the earliest ages. Here then we have a serious flaw in the title deeds of the succession, occurring in a very important case, for all the subsequent Prelates in England, and of course in America, derived from Parker.

If the reader has at his command the *Christian Observer*, an Episcopal periodical, for November, 1843, he may read an article which demonstrates that the whole line of the *Scottish Episcopate* has been entirely vitiated, if judged by the High Church canons. If my opponent denies this, I will adduce the proof.

I introduce this fact because it has immediate bearing upon one branch of the American Prelacy. The first Prelate in this country, Dr. Seabury, of Connecticut, was consecrated by the non-juring Prelates, and that a doubt was thus cast upon his legitimacy we learn from Bishop White of Pennsylvania. This last venerable man likewise informs us, that another case, in which it was doubtful whether the chain was not broken, was that of two of the earliest Bishops, who had never received baptism from Episcopal hands.—"Still further in addition to these cases (not to mention that the legitimate Apostolic baptism of some of the present prelates and ministers of "the Church" has been called in question,) it has been affirmed that there was an essential part in the consecrating formula omitted in the cases of Hobart of New York, and Griswold of Massachusetts; some persons maintaining that it was, (to use the language of Bishop White) "essentially defective, and that the Episcopal succession through future ages was certainly invalidated."

Now I do not choose to enter into a minute discussion of these several cases, for it is only of consequence to show that they were called in question, that here was room for doubt, and that they therefore furnish examples of the boasted certainty with which certain persons can trace up their lineage to St. Peter and St. Paul."—*Catholic Herald.*