

phic lines, they would, without doubt, conclude that, as

—by his work the master's knows, this said process of bell casting was essentially European; but long and long before the

—music of our village bells,  
Falling in intervals upon the ear  
In cadence sweet,

was heard in the oldest of the venerable hands of Christendom, the bells of Nankin, and of the Chinese cities generally, had tolled or chimed their independent melody, and laid the foundation of those usages which, in 1839, we find to be national habits, ministering to universal use and amusement. From this and a thousand similar circumstances we may safely conclude that the Chinese—at least as far as their history, their learning and art are concerned—are a people whose name and place are all that have yet been discovered.

In connection with this matter we may mention that Mr. Samuel Birch, the eminent Egyptian and Oriental antiquary of the British Museum, is now engaged in preparing a translation of the inscriptions on the bell, for presentation to her Majesty.

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

## THE CATHOLIC.

Hamilton. G. D.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1844.

### RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

"That the head of the Executive Government of the Province, being within the limits of his Government the representative of the Sovereign, is responsible to the Imperial authority alone, but that, nevertheless, the management of our local affairs can only be conducted by him, by and with the assistance, counsel and information of subordinate officers in the Province," and

"That in order to preserve between the different branches of the Provincial Parliament that harmony, which is essential to the peace, welfare, and good government of the Province, the chief advisers of the representative of the Sovereign, constituting a Provincial Administration under him, ought to be men possessed of the confidence of the representatives of the People, thus affording a guarantee that the well understood wishes and interests of the People, which Our Gracious Sovereign has declared shall be the rule of the Provincial Government, will on all occasions be faithfully represented and advocated."

In our last number we announced to our readers our intention to devote a portion of our paper to the politics of the day, and at the same time explained the principles by which we would be governed.

As we declared our support of Responsible Government, we think it right upon this occasion to republish the celebrated resolutions of 1841, in order that our readers may judge for themselves of their true import and meaning. As these resolutions received the approbation of the House of Assembly and the Government at that time, they may be considered as the text to which all parties are bound to adhere. We think that a careful perusal of them can leave upon an unprejudiced mind but one impression, which is, that in all local affairs the Government of the country can only be conducted by the Governor; by and through a provincial administration, having the confidence of the people as expressed by their representatives. This is the view entertained by the late ministry, and which led to their resignation—His Excellency having seen proper to deny them their right of advising upon the distribution of the patronage of the crown.

It must be apparent to any reflecting mind that of all the departments in the local govern-

ment there is no one subject upon which it is of such absolute necessity that the head of the government should receive advice as in that of appointments to office. We think no one for a moment would deny the propriety of having such advice from responsible individuals. The Governor General cannot, in himself, possess the necessary information. He is always, comparatively, a stranger to the country, and unacquainted with the fitness or the capacity of individuals, or of their standing in society, or the estimation in which they are held by the public. The prerogative of the crown, in the disposal of its patronage to office, is not an arbitrary power, to be exercised without regard to public good. We have a right to expect that the wishes of the people and the welfare of the community will control its exercise. This can only be done by leaving its direction and dispensation to known and respectable men. In England, this has been strictly acted upon since the revolution of 1688. As a notable instance in point, we refer to the demand made by Sir Robert Peel when he required the dismissal of the ladies of the Queen's household, which request Her Majesty not acceding to, Sir Robert Peel refused to hold office, on any other condition but their dismissal. The Governor states, that a similar rule established here would have the effect of rendering him the tool of his ministry. Now, we conceive, that what is not considered derogatory to Her Majesty in England, cannot in any sense, be regarded as degrading to His Excellency here in Canada.

We are of opinion that His Excellency would best consult the dignity of his office, and his duty as the representative of Her Majesty, by administering the Government of the Country in accordance with the Constitution as he found it. Had he followed the wise policy of his immediate predecessor, he would have been entitled to the lasting and affectionate remembrance of the people.

We have in vain looked for argument against responsible government in this Colony. Its opponents content themselves by reiterating the assertion of His Excellency that it would render him a tool, and by saying that it would produce a separation from the Mother Country. They charge all its advocates with entertaining disaffected feelings; and such other trash as they think will serve them instead of argument. We believe that the people will not be rendered less loyal or less attached to the Mother Country by the full enjoyment of their constitutional rights; and we further believe, that the people of this Country will never be brought to subscribe to the abject and humiliating doctrine that they are unworthy of enjoying the full rights of British subjects:

**MILLERISM.**—A new religious mania is fast seizing on our Hamiltonian Methodists. *Millerism*, imported from the Yankee land, is making sad havoc among our *Methodistic*, but not over methodical brethren. A new light has broke in upon them from the country of all creeds. A tabernacle is just now being raised for them in our city of Saints; where God's only chosen ones will hear announced to them, through Brother Jonathan's speaking trumpet, the immediate coming of the Saviour, to cast down the Pope, their chiefly envied and most dreaded enemy; to destroy forthwith, and *without fail*, in this present month of April, (the month of Fools), this sinful and unbelieving world; to call up exclusively to everlasting glory and bliss his lately found handful of *Millerite* Saints; leaving, to perish utterly, the rest of mankind, in spite of their so dearly-bought Redemption!!! All this awful and alarming catastrophe will be shewn close at hand, and ingeniously exhibited through the dark lantern of every American

*Will of the Wisp*; to the wonder-gaping and credulous throng of his followers. In preparation for the coming event, we see numbers of these led forth to dip in our frozen pools and ditches, to wash and be made clean for the expected coming of the bridegroom; after which, all earthly concern, except eating and drinking for their few days that remain, is entirely given up; and should their outlandish prophets be mistaken, as they have ever been, in their scriptural conjectures, woe betide the outlivers of this Millerite Delusion!

It is remarkable, that just now the dread of *Hydrophobia* is prevalent amongst us, from the number of mad dogs seen straying in our neighborhood. This disease, or a horror of water, is supposed to be caused in frozen regions, as it is during the driest seasons in more temperate climes, by the want of water for these animals to lap. Our Millerites, on the contrary, have the opposite disease to hydrophobia, or *Hydromania*, that is, an immoderate longing for water in the most freezing seasons—a distemper harmless in its effects to all but themselves.

Eheu! quid volui misero mihi; floribus austrum Perditus, et liquidis immisi fontibus Apros!

**EXTRAORDINARY!**—We are informed from a source of undoubted credit, that immediately after the Reform Meeting held here on the 9th ultimo, certain individuals, opposed to the objects of the meeting, made a secret representation to His Excellency against the Sheriff for the part he took on that occasion; and that a reply has been received, conveying the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, that the Sheriff's construction of the statute under which the meeting was convened, was erroneous!! This opinion was founded upon the said secret *ex parte* representation, without the Government instituting any enquiry as to its correctness! This is another instance of Responsible Government as His Excellency understands it! No doubt the matter will be made public; and we shall defer further remarks until then.

**REFORM MEETING OF HAMILTON.**—We have great pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the report of the Committee appointed at the late Reform Meeting in Hamilton, together with their Address to the Reformers of the County of Wentworth, which we publish this day.

☞ **MAD DOGS!**—It is a notorious fact, that at the present time several dogs in this town, in a rabid state, are running at large; and we learn that some cattle have been bitten by them. The late Board of Police, shortly before the expiration of their term, issued placards, enjoining the shutting up or muzzling of dogs, under the penalty of their owners being fined, or the dogs shot; and surely our present Board will not think the matter unworthy of their consideration and attention.

On Monday last, a mad dog was shot on the Vicar General's premises.

☞ Color-Sergeant John Phelan, Amherstburgh, will find the Subscribers' names he makes mention of in his favor of the 26th ult., duly announced in last week's paper.

☞ The N.Y. *Freeman's Journal*, purporting to be issued on Saturday the 23d ultimo, did not reach us till last Monday, and even then it was deficient of the interesting and exciting news brought by the *Caledonia*. The *Albion Extra*, printed on the same day, reached this place on the Wednesday following, containing a detailed account of Irish and Parliamentary affairs.

By sowing with turnips some radish seed, these last will prevent the fly from injuring the former.



## HAMILTON REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

[COMMUNICATED.]

At the last meeting of the Repeal Association of Hamilton, Dundas and Brantford, held for the purpose of making arrangements for remitting the funds in hand, and preparing an Address to be transmitted therewith—the President in the Chair—when the following Address to Mr. O'Connell was adopted:

To DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq., M. P.  
HONOURED SIR,—We, the Repealers of Hamilton, Dundas and Brantford, three small Towns in the Gore District; Canada West, beg the acceptance, by the Loyal National Repeal Association, of the small amount enclosed, viz: a bill of Exchange on George Pollard, Esq., at the London Joint Stock Bank, for the sum of twenty-five pounds sterling.

HONOURED SIR,—The sum may appear very trifling to you and the Association, and hardly worth remitting; but though far from the land which we so sincerely sympathize with, we cannot allow the crisis to pass over without contributing our mite towards the regeneration of a country so singularly misruled, and that country the land of our birth.

In our endeavour to form a Repeal Association in this District, we fully expected the co-operation of many who here advocate liberal principles; but, alas! when the grievances of Ireland were mentioned, they could only be seen by them through the wrong end of the telescope. Even the proprietor of a paper, professing liberal principles, (the *Journal and Express*) refused the publication of our proceedings. This statement we make only to show yourself and the Parent Association, the difficulties a few labourers and mechanics had to contend with. We, therefore, confidently hope, our small contribution will be received by the Association as a token of our willingness to be still considered as the friends of equal justice at home and abroad. It is unnecessary for us to lengthen this communication by expressing our indignation at the course pursued by the British Government throughout the whole of the state prosecutions; nor need we tell you that, as Irishmen, we are for Ireland and a repeal of the Union; and that we shall never relax our humble endeavours until that consummation so devoutly to be wished for is accomplished.

We are, honoured Sir, the sincere admirers of your noble and disinterested conduct throughout the Repeal agitation.

On behalf of the repealers of Hamilton Dundas, and Brantford;

T. BRANIGAN,  
President,  
S. McCURDY,  
Secretary.

The following are the names of the subscribers to the Repeal fund in Hamilton.

T. Branigan, Armagh, £1 5s; John M'Niece do 2s 6d; John Conlan, do 5s; John Burns do 2s 6d P. Gibbon do 2s 6d Wm. Hughes do 2s 6d P. Morgan do 5s.

Timothy Brick, Kerry, 10s; John Brick do 7s 6d, Robt. Brick do 1s 8d; John O'Meara, do 1s 3d; Peter John O'Meara, do 7d Thos. Casey, do 2s 6d; a Kerryman, 5s; John Tanginny do 2s 6d; Michael Tehan, do 1s 10d; Keenan Mahony, do 2s 6d; John Quinlan, do 1s 10d; Edw. Alton, do 7s 6d; Wm. Stack, do 1s; John Curran, Monaghan, £1; Humphrey Murphy, do 2s 6d; Francis Flanagan do 2s 6d.