

ing by means of a national Protestant education. Against this aggression on our rights as men, citizens and Christians, we must sit down contented, and be silent not grateful. They may afterwards provide us with a national religion, when we protest, and invoke the genius of our State and National constitutions: we appeal to the justice, patriotism, and honor of our fellow-citizens; and loudly and pressingly we ask that this intrusion into the sanctuary of public education should be marked by the prompt action of those who are its guardians. The controllers of the Public Schools dealt out but an imperfect measure of justice, when appealed to by Bishop Kenrick, and little care was taken to give effect to their measures—still the Catholics waited with patience, and indulged hope—but now the wild fanatics, that have found themselves rebuked by the public frowns on their efforts to spread the frenzy of religious hate throughout the nation, advance into the halls of peaceful instruction, and hiss the poison of bigotry into the guileless hearts of children!—*Catholic Herald.*

From the London Tablet.

The Church and the University in France.

It will have been seen from recent notices in this journal, that the relations of the Church and the University in France are becoming more and more complicated and assuming a more menacing attitude. The position of the church with regard to the University, is well known to our readers. In France the University—a body endowed and founded by the State—that is by an irreligious government—is all but supreme over secular education. Freedom of education, indeed, was guaranteed by the charter of 1830; but of it there is not even a shadow or a vestige in France. The whole scheme of national education is a huge monopoly in the hands of Infidels and Pantheists. It is true a recent Catholic writer in the Dublin Review (p. 184, Sept. 1843) kindly assures us that "from all he has been able to see about these matters"—(that is, apparently, from nothing, for he obviously has seen nothing, and knows nothing on the subject)—"no really intellectual being will ever embrace Pantheism; and that our good friends on the Continent (meaning all the educated Catholic laity, and the universal clergy in Italy, Germany, France, Belgium, and elsewhere), with very admirable intentions indeed, are little better than blockheads, who talk about matters they do not understand, rave about imaginary dangers, fight like Quixotte against windmills, and mistake sheep for troops of armed men. No doubt this revelation—for, if true, it is nothing but a revelation—will, when it becomes generally diffused and adopted, marvellously encourage our good friends, and do something towards allaying present discussions about these matters in France. In the meantime, the evidence of fact, and the universal consent of all persons who know how to read (except our reviewer) induce us to take for granted the notorious and avowed fact, that the popular philosophy of Germany and France is Pantheistic, and that to the discredit of Pantheistic philosophers the education of the rising generation in France is actually committed.

The rising intelligence of France is as much ruled over by a Pantheistic philosophy as the charity of England is dominated over by a Benthamite and Malthusian logic. In England, sleek, fat-brained John Bull knows nothing about transcendental philosophy—whether Pantheistic or Catholic. In France they know little about Bentham and Malthus. But for all that, it is true that a man, who in France should deny the existence of Pantheism, would be laughed at, just as in England, a man would be ridiculed for denying the existence of Benthamite charity.

TO BE CONTINUED.

WHAT HAS THE CHURCH ('OF ENGLAND') TO FEAR?—In learning, in philosophy, in faith, hope, and charity, they ("the Romanists") abound; they may be pitied for their errors, but they must be loved for their virtues. If the strength of our Church lies in the many ordinary minds that we bring to the foot of the Cross, the strength of the Church of Rome lies in the mighty minds which she first enslaves to her system and then supports and sustains. Now, it is to this class of mind, the aspirations of which the high and-dry would mock, and the low evangelical is unable even to imagine, that Romanism is holding out the lure. Let it be clearly understood what our present danger is. It is not that the mass of people will become Papists, for alas! they are more likely, through High and-dry coldness and the unchristian violence of Evangelicals, to become infidels, but that the Romish party may be rendered fearfully powerful by the accession of all that is high in intellect and devoted in piety in Young England. The Romanists have the hearts of the lower orders in Ireland, and if they gain the intellect of England so far as it is earnestly given to religion, our rulers, ecclesiastical and civil, will have more to do than they wot of, and will rue the day when, instigated by a fierce and foolish faction, or to save themselves trouble, they urge those to go over to Rome whom they ought, at almost any sacrifice, to retain in the Church of England.—Ridley, in the Times, of Tuesday.—*lb.*

SUTTEE.—An awful case of Sutte is described in the Madras Athenæum. A Bramin died leaving a wife of 19, and a funeral pyre was lighted at Lushkur. The dead body being placed therein the woman walked thrice round the pile, mounted it apparently with some reluctance by clambering up on the outside, amidst the shouts of the spectators. She took her seat on the right, and after a short ceremony, putting her arm under the neck of the corpse, with much composure stretched herself beside the body, adjusting the hair of her head and her clothes. A considerable quantity of wood was now put over the two bodies, when a tremendous shout of applause rent the air, with clapping of hands and other tokens of satisfaction. No sooner did the flame arise than the unfortunate victim, unable to endure the suffocation and pain, struggled vigorously to extricate herself from the pile, and as the flames waxed more fierce her exertions became almost supernatural, till at last with a tremendous spring she landed on her feet about ten paces from the pile, and entreated the bystanders to save her from what she felt was too great a trial. The Brahmins, however, insisted on her remounting the pile and undergoing what was her own choice. She refused, and was instantly cut down with a sword and thrown upon the flaming pile.—*lb.*

Dr. BARTHOLOMEW'S PINK EXPECTORANT SYRUP.

The cases of consumption are so numerous in all the northern latitudes, that some remedy as a preventative should be kept by every family constantly on hand, to administer on the first appearance of so direful a disease. This Expectorant Syrup will in every case prevent the complaint. It is quite impossible for any person ever to have consumption who will use this remedy on the first approach of cough and pain in the side, and in many instances it has cured when physicians had given up the cases as incurable.

This Medicine can be had at Bickle's Medical Hall; also at the Druggist shops of C. H. Webster and J. Winer, Hamilton.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to his numerous friends, for the flattering support received during the time of his Co-partnership, and begs to inform them, that in future the establishment will be carried on by the undersigned, who begs to solicit a continuance of their favours.

HENRY GIROUD.

Hamilton Livery Stables, }
July 21, 1843. }

NOTICE,

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between Henry Giroud and Robert McKay, Livery Stable Keepers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all debts due to the above Firm are requested to be paid immediately to Henry Giroud or Robert McKay, who will pay all accounts due by said Firm.

HENRY GIROUD,
ROBERT MCKAY.

Witness to the signing }
of the above }
LEGATT DOWNING. }
Hamilton, July 21, 1843. }

O. K. LEVINGS, UNDERTAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Hamilton and its vicinity, that he has opened an UNDERTAKER'S WAREROOM in Mr. H. CLARK'S Premises, John Street, where he will always have on hand every size of plain and elegantly finished Oak, Walnut, Cherry and Pine COFFINS, Together with every description of Funeral appendages.

Funerals attended on the most reasonable terms.

* * * The charge for the use of Hearse, with Dresses, is £1.
Hamilton, Sept. 6, 1843.

REMOVAL,

JOSEPH O'BRIEN, Boot & Shoe Maker, returns his sincere thanks to his customers and the public for the patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform them that he has removed from Mr. Erwin's block to the house in part occupied by Mr. Rolston, John Street, where he will be happy to attend on his patrons; and begs also to remark that his work is reduced to the lowest prices, to suit the times, for which either cash or produce will be taken.
Hamilton Nov. 1, 1843.

DENTISTRY.

N. R. REED, M. D. Operating Surgeon Dentist, would respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Hamilton and its adjoining towns, that he has located himself permanently in the town of Hamilton where he will be happy to wait upon all who wish to avail themselves of his services.

Consultation gratis and charges moderate.

N. B. Persons or Families who desire it may be waited upon at the residences.
Office above Oliver's Auction Room, corner of King & Hughson Streets.
Hamilton, Sept. 6, 1843.

UPHOLSTERY AND CABINET MAKING:

Oils, Colours, Painting, Glazing & Gilding.

THE Subscribers, thankful for all past favours, desire to inform their Friends and the Public, that Messrs. HAMILTON & WILSON have recently retired from the firm—and that having considerably enlarged their old premises; and acquired greater facilities for carrying on their business, they are now prepared to manufacture any article, or execute any order in their line; and as they have assumed the entire responsibility of the business, they intend to put every kind of work at the lowest prices for Cash, or short approved Credit—hoping by strict attention to every department of their Business, to merit a continuance of the kind support they have heretofore received.

Feather Beds, Hair and Wool Mattresses, Gilt and plain Window Cornices, &c. made to order, to any design, and at short notice.

A good assortment of Looking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes kept constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail.
MARSHALL SANDERS,
JOSEPH ROBINSON.

King street, Hamilton,
May, 1843.

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ROYAL EXCHANGE

KING STREET,
HAMILTON—CANADA

BY NELSON DEVEREUX.

THE Subscriber having completed his new brick Building, in King Street, (on the side of his old stand) respectfully informs the Public that it is now open for their accommodation, and solicits a continuance of the generous patronage he has heretofore received, and for which he returns his most grateful thanks;
N. DEVEREUX.

Hamilton, 1843,

THE Subscribers have received further supplies of Catholic Bibles and Prayer Books, &c: among them will be found

The Douay Bible and Testament

- Key of Heaven;
- Path to Paradise;
- Garden of the Soul;
- Key to Paradise;
- Poor Man's Manual;
- Catholic Catechism.

Sold wholesale or retail, by
A. H. ARMOUR, & Co.,
King Street, Hamilton.

Decemoe, 1842.

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscribers, a few copies of the following works of late publication:
A Digest of the Criminal Laws, passed since 1835, containing also the Township Officer's Act, and some Forms for the use of Justices,—By Henry C. R. Beecher, Esquire—Price 5s.

Fame and glory of England vindicated Every Boy's Book; or a Digest of the British Constitution.—By John George Bridges, Esq.—Price 2s. 6d.

A. H. ARMOUR, & Co.
Hamilton, March, 1843.

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GENERAL GROCERY, LIQUOR,

AND PROVISION STORE

N. BRANIGAN begs to announce to his friends and the public, that he has recommenced his old calling at his former stand, next door to Mr. Ecclestone's Confectionary Shop, King Street, where he will keep for sale a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, & Provisions.

Cash paid for all kinds of Produce at the market price
Hamilton, June, 1843.