

# THE CATHOLIC.

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

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DE J. GARRIGANO

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EXTRACTS FROM A POEM ON THE "POWER OF MONEY,"—  
DEDICATED TO HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE  
OF KENT. CANTO II. MONEY'S MENTAL REIGN.

Nor, Dryden, could thy lyre, so sweetly tun'd,  
Thy list'ning Midas move, with golden boon  
To ease thy care, and all thy wants supply:  
Though thou, to please the wanton king, did'st force  
The blushing Muse to prostitute her charms;  
Till, like Macklecko Duncie, with laureate crown  
A courtly rhiming fool thou shou'st bedeck'd.

Not more in measure quaint the sterling wit  
Of Hudibrastic lay it's author screen'd  
From poverty's chill blast, and cold neglect  
Of him, whose mirth its drollery frequent mov'd;  
Th' ungrateful monarch; who, though pleas'd he saw  
His foes burlesqu'd, a fierce fanatic crew;  
Saw, by the sportive Muse in masquerade,  
Arm'd loyal in his cause, and mounted snug,  
On Rosinante nag, with holsters hous'd,  
Long sheath'd Toledo, basket-hilted blade,  
And dagger dwarf, its page; in bloodless fray,  
The surly fiend Rebellion fenc'd and foil'd:  
Though much he oft admir'd the rare exploit,  
And own'd the service done; yet could he leave  
His champion wight obscure in want to pine;  
That froze with icy touch his mirthful vein,  
And genial humour's course forbade to flow:  
Till death, still suff'ring Virtue's surest friend,  
Sole pitying gave relief; and kind unlock'd  
From woe his refuge sure, the sheltering tomb.

Yet these, and others known, with struggle hard  
Through crowded obstacles their fame have won:  
While thousands more, whose light as pure had shone,  
Gladd'ning the mental eye with learning's beam;  
Through poverty's eclipsing shade have pass'd,  
By careless wealth unheeded; she, whose spell,  
Like charm, that Phoebe's dark'ning disk reclaims,  
Could soon have freed them from th' invidious gloom.

## PETITION TO PARLIAMENT FOR REDUCTION OF TAXATION IN IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell moved the adoption of the following Petition:—

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE, &c. &c.  
The Humble Petition, &c. &c.

Humbly Sheweth—That by the act of Legislative Union, Ireland was protected from any liability on account of the national debt of Great Britain, previously contracted, and also from the raising of her taxation to the high standard then existing in Great Britain, until the occurrence of the following contingencies:—

First—That, partly by the decrease of the said previous British debt, and partly by the increase of the Irish debt, the two debts should come to bear to each other the proportion of two to fifteen; i. e., two parts for Ireland to fifteen for Great Britain.

Second—That the respective circumstances of the two countries should admit of uniform taxation.

Your petitioners complain, that the first contingency was most unjustly held by the Imperial Parliament to have been attained in 1816, when the said proportion of the two debts had been arrived at solely by the enormous increase of the Irish debt, and by no decrease of the British.

They further complain that the second contingency was not taken into consideration at all; and, according to the confessions of the British ministry themselves, could not have existed, as the measure of subjecting Ireland to all the liabilities and taxation of Great Britain was introduced with the strongest declarations of the poverty and approaching insolvency of the former country.

That that measure, namely, the 56th George III., cap. 98, commonly called the Consolidation Act, was introduced under the strange pretext of relieving her from the theretofore excessive and exhausting demands upon her; but that while it nominally did so, it in reality utterly swept away and destroyed all species of protection which she had hitherto possessed, from a further and monstrous increase of these demands, and that in consequence of it she has, upon an average of 26 years since the passing of that pretended act of relief, been made to pay more in proportion than she did before, and in addition was by it, and still remains, mortgaged in every shilling, and every acre, for the whole of the enormous debt of Great Britain, as well that contracted since, as that contracted before the Union.

That these injustices have not been compensated for in any way, but have been aggravated by what has been done in the way of relief of taxation; since the Union the relief accorded to Great Britain having been more than eighteen times the relief accorded to Ireland.

That of the taxes imposed since the Union, the share of Ireland has been so high as one-eighth.

That Ireland is on all hands confessed to be a most impoverished country; that the absentee rents drain from her between three and four millions of money; that her own manufactures, having nearly all perished, many millions more go away to purchase British manufactures—that further exhausting drains are occasioned by the sending away of her surplus revenue to England, to be there applied in paying the interest of the British debt by the sums that she pays in British ports on foreign articles, which she has ceased to import direct, and even by what in her anomalous condition is a loss to her, the consolidation in England of government offices, and the consequent removal from her of public establishments—the expenditure on account of which was an object to her in her reduced and impoverished condition.

That your petitioners are ready to prove these statements at the bar of your honourable House, or before a committee, if it should please you to institute an inquiry into their truth.

That, under all these circumstances, your petitioners submit that Ireland is entitled to an immediate and extensive reduction of taxation, and therefore—

Your petitioners humbly pray that your Honourable House will take steps to alter the financial arrangements between the two countries, in such a manner as shall relieve Ireland from the unjust and intolerable burthen of taxation to which she is at present subjected, and will grant such further and other relief as to your wisdom shall seem fit, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will every pray, &c. &c.

Mr. Magennis seconded the motion for the adoption of the petition, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. O'Connell then moved, that the meeting at its rising should adjourn to Thursday, the 5th of January next, and announced that the Repeal rent for the week was £116 12s. 9d. (Loud cheers.)

William Magennis, Esq., was then called to the Chair.—*True Tablet.*

## JERUSALEM.

The *Union Catholique* of the 21st inst., publishes the following letter, which has been addressed to the *Gazette du Midi*:—

Jerusalem, Oct. 20.

"The affairs of the Holy Land are in the most deplorable state. The holy places which, before the revolution of 1799, were all, without exception, in the power of the Catholics, and of which only four or five were subsequently left them by the Greeks and Armenians, are now about to be taken away altogether from the Catholics. The Greeks have obtained a firman, authorizing them to repair all those places, without excepting any; and it is a recognized principle here, that the least expenditure made by them in that way gives a right to possession. Our Catholic convent here sent a petition to the French Ambassador, at Constantinople, praying for his protection and for a firman, to enable it to preserve the few holy places which it still possesses. The Ambassador replied only in vague terms. The English and Prussian company, which has been established at Jerusalem, in order to Protestantize the Jews, is not at all successful in its efforts. A few conversions have been effected by money. The Protestant Bishop and his clergymen are almost constantly on horseback, accompanied by their wives, to the no small scandal of the people here. They have not yet tampered with the Catholics."

The venerable Patriarch of Jerusalem, who, about a year ago, applied for the protection of France against the attacks and spoliations of the Greek schismatics and the Turks, is still cruelly persecuted in Syria. The *Univiers* states, that France has declined affording any further protection.

The Patriarch of Jerusalem has caused the work of M. Ternaux Compans, on the Establishment of a Protestant Bishoprick in the above holy city, to be translated into Arabian, and to be widely circulated in the Levant.—*ib.*

CANDID.—A writer in the Presbyterian of the 14th inst., published in Philadelphia, under the title of "Boards, Funds, &c.," states that each member of the church pays annually, amongst other evangelical demands "thirty three and a half cents for both Presbyterians, and the Gospel!" We freely avow that we always had our suspicions that they were different things. As the writer himself says, and with emphasis too, "There certainly is error somewhere. Where is it?" Believe us brother, it is not in the cash book.—*U. S. Catholic Miscellany.*