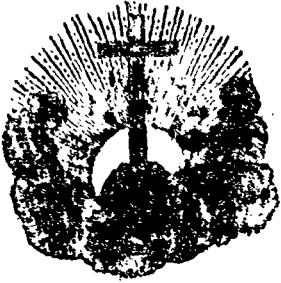


All letters and remittances must be forwarded, free of postage, to the Editor, the Very Rev. Wm. P. McDonald, Hamilton.



THE CATHOLIC.

Hamilton, G. D.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1843.

We are only just returned from Montreal, having witnessed the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Phelan, coadjutor Bishop of Kingston. The ceremony was uncommonly splendid; and not less than 13,000 persons could have been present on the occasion. Our readers will excuse us for the little we have to say to them at present. We may however observe that, from the encouragement we have had from our reverend brethren, we still hope to be able to keep our paper afloat.

Consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Phelan, as Coadjutor Bishop of Kingston.—Agreeable to the announcements in the several papers of the city, this important rite was performed in the French Cathedral yesterday, and occupied the entire forenoon. An immense assemblage witnessed the grand and imposing scene, and we feel safe in affirming that when the newly consecrated prelate passed through the aisle of the church after his solemn inauguration to administer his benediction to the thousands around him, never was a congregation more sensibly affected by the mingled feelings of devotion to God and reverence to a beloved pastor. Bishop Phelan proceeds forthwith to his episcopal seat, whither he will assuredly be followed by the kindest wishes of all who were honored by his acquaintance, and who were witnesses of his useful labors in Canada East.—*Montreal Times.*

We perceive that in some of the papers a wonderful degree of credit is given to the Orangemen of different places for their prudence, forbearance, and so forth in abstaining from celebrating the "glorious and immortal memory" by public procession on the 12th of July last. Now, we cannot for the life of us see how they are entitled to any praise on this account. These processions are either a good or an evil. If the former, Orangemen deserve censure rather than applause for neglecting or abstaining from their observance; and if the latter, they have no more claim to praise than the man who having a loaded gun in his hand, abstains from shooting the first person who crosses his path. A portion of the Press seems determined to thrust this Orangism down the throats of the Canadian people as a thing embracing all the loyalty and all the virtue in the country; but the Canadian people look on the barbarous exotic with suspicion and distrust; and we do not wonder at it. The line of the march of Orangism has been marked with our age, violence and blood from its beginning to the present day; and all the praise of all the papers cannot wash the sanguinary stain out of its skirts. It may be that Orangism is not chargeable with all the disasters that follow in its wake; but as there almost invariably is a coincidence between its displays & the occurrence of turbulence & not we think the papers now lauding it so loudly for keeping itself within doors on one occasion, would do better service to the public by examining into its utility at any time, or under any circumstances, and instead of seeking approbation for its negative prevention of evil, pointing out in intelligible terms in what way, and to what extent it aids in the promotion of good.—*Woolstock Herald.*

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP HIBERNIA.
SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
The British Royal Mail steamship Hibernia, Capt. C. H. E. Judkins, arrived on Thursday evening, the 17th inst., at 5 o'clock.

The Hibernia made her passage out from Boston in 11 days, and the Great Western in 13 days.

IRELAND.

The military force now in Ireland amounts to 35,000 men.

The following appears in the Naval and Military Gazette: The Duke of Wellington is prepared to concentrate the troops in Ireland, and all the small detachments will be called in; Barrack's long unoccupied are ordered to be furnished for the accommodation of troops.

The second Repeal Tum demonstration took place on the 21st ult., on the race course of Gurrans, about two miles from the town. It was very numerously attended. Several resolutions were passed.

Mr. O'Connell addressed the meeting, expressing great delight at its magnitude. He found great fault with the people of Ahascragh, a small village, who had broken then the law by storming and injuring the policemen, one of whom had taken down a triumphal arch. If wrong, the law was open to them, and he promised them that they should not want its protection. But the traitors of Ahascragh, instead of resorting to it, violated at the same time the very first principle of the Repeal Association, which required that there should be no rioting, and no violence of any description.

Ireland is still in a vortex of agitation. The rent flows in without any apparent diminution, the priests are as active, O'Connell as energetic as ever. He keeps the ball moving amazingly.—With a volatile people like the Irish, the sameness of the subject, the monotony of the speeches, and the drain upon the pocket, seem calculated to tire. But they do not. The agitation was never rarer, the organization never more perfect, the funds never so plentiful as at present. The Government looks passively on, prepared for nothing but to extinguish the flame when it breaks out.—In this respect no change has taken place since the last packet. O'Connell has published a statement of his finances, which, unlike those of the national Exchequer, shows a great surplus over expenditure. And he talks of further movements, having for their object the superseding of legitimate authority, which will put the quiescent policy of Sir Robert Peel to the test. The want of adequate employment, the heavy tolls on the roads, the high rents, the low price of produce, and the poverty of the people—these, and other irritating causes which fit men's minds for "treason, stratagems and spoils," are still in force, and likely to remain. That the hitherto quiet and religiously inclined Welsh can only be kept in subordination by the presence of military constantly scouring their country, while it shows a deep-seated social disease, is more easily to be lamented than remedied.

The Dublin Monitor reports a meeting of Irish members. Lord John Russell presiding. The Irish members wished an appeal to the constituents on the subject of Ireland; but Lord Palmerston opposed the project, and it was relinquished. A Committee, however, was appointed to draw up a statement of Irish grievances, to be submitted to a future meeting.

An order from the Treasury has been issued that every person holding a situation connected with the revenue, and who

may have subscribed to or become a member of the Repeal Association, must immediately withdraw his subscription and name, on pain of instant dismissal.

A parliamentary return just published shows that the sum paid, on account of the war with China, amount to £2,879,873, of which sum £804,964, are required to be voted in 1843-4, as a balance due to the East India Company.

There has been an extraordinary demand for copies of Dr. Pusey's sermon. Upwards of 3,000 copies have been sent to Ireland. Two editions of 6,000 each have been printed; and a third edition it is expected, is just about to issue.

Another riotous outbreak took place a few days since at Wolverhampton, where a number of colliers and miners from the neighborhood of Sedgely attacked the police constables, and beat them in a most brutal manner.

Several strange assassinations have lately been committed in the environs of Paris, and have caused some excitement in that city. The cause of these acts of violence appears to be inexplicable.

A correspondent of the Sun calculates that out of 12,000 clergymen belonging to the Established Church 2,000 are rank Puseyites.

SPAIN.

The Regency of Espartero has at last been brought to a close. He has given up the contest without a struggle, and taken refuge in Portugal. Cadix has pronounced against his Government.—The troops, hitherto faithful, are going over to the insurgents, who, in a few days will be designated by another title, and a government which, but six months since, had the support of almost every province in Spain, has fallen at once, as by a stroke of paralysis. The telegraphic despatches from Bayonne were received in Paris on Saturday evening. The first announces that Cadix had made its *pronunciamento*, and that the authorities in Espartero's interest had left the city. The second announces that Espartero, abandoned by the major part of his troops, had taken refuge in the Portuguese territory, where he arrived on the 17th, with a squadron of cavalry. The third states it to be certain that the division of Triarte has gone over to Aspirez, as also the troops under Enna.

The *Univers* of the 11th says great events are being developed. We hope much for Spain, nor do we lose all confidence for the interests of France in this new conflict. As to the interests of the Church, they are safer under the banner of a nation in arms than in the councils of a government which the nation has overthrown.

ROME.

Up to the 23d June, the frequent succession of sittings of the congregation of cardinals gives rise to the belief that important foreign affairs are in agitation. Russia and Spain are hinted at as the probable quarters of interest to the congregation. His Holiness held a public consistory at the Vatican on the 23d, to present the red hat to his eminence Cardinal Antoine Marie Cadolini. On this occasion the Count Filippini, one of the consistorial advocates, pleaded for the third time before his Holiness the cause of the beatification of the venerable servant of God Andre de Burzio, Italian and Spanish. His Holiness then held a secret consistory, in which he opened the lips of his Eminence Cardinal Villadicani, and closed those of Cardinal Cadolini. His Holiness then appointed pastors to seven archiepiscopal and episcopal churches, four of which

were in *partibus Infidelium*, and afterwards the title of Saint Alexis was assigned to Cardinal Villadicani, and that of St. Clement to Cardinal Cadolini.

His Holiness Pope Gregory XVI. has been pleased to confer on that zealous prelate, the Most Rev. Dr. Carow, a new mark of his esteem and approbation, by raising him to the dignity of archbishop, with the title of Archbishop of Edessa, in *partibus*. His grace's vicar-general, the Very Rev. Dr. O'Hill, is at present on his way to Ireland, and will shortly arrive in Dublin. He will return to Calcutta next September, taking with him, from Loretto convent, some professed nuns and lay sisters, who have generously devoted themselves to this arduous mission. A colony of religious, from the same establishment, have been labouring for some years past, with great zeal and singular success, in the education of both the rich and poor of Calcutta. They occupy one of the first houses in the city.

ALGERS.

In the States of Algiers are forty-two churches or chapels, three convents of the sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, two of the Trinitarians, two of the Sacred Heart, one of the Good Shepherd, one of the Sisters of Providence, of the Lazarist, one of the Auxiliary Priests, an orphan house, another directed by the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, other two houses of the same brethren, a society of charity for orphans, and a seminary.—*From the Catholic of the 30th June.*

SERMON OF DR. PUSEY.—The famous sermon on the Eucharist has been republished in this country. The preface points out the difference of the teaching of Dr. Pusey from that of the Catholic Church, and shows that he is not yet a child of faith. "Conscious of my own entire adherence to the formularies of my Church, and having already reported myself on this subject, and in the very outset of this sermon conveyed at once, that I believe the elements to remain in their natural substances, and that I did not attempt to define the mode of the Mystery that they were also the Body and Blood of Christ, I had no fear of being misunderstood." This exception in truth destroys the Mystery, and involves contradiction, as Bossuet, in his admirable Exposition of Catholic faith, has clearly shown. The bread cannot be the Body of Christ, although its substance can be changed by divine power into His Body. Christ did not say: This Bread is my Body; nor the Evangelist use the relative pronoun in the masculine gender, as should have been the case, had it referred to bread. But we have not proposed to ourselves to refute the position of Dr. Pusey. His sermon is, otherwise, an eloquent and powerful defence of the literal meaning of the words of our Lord, and will necessarily make a strong impression on the public mind. We must pray that God, which dims his vision, may be removed, and that in entire simplicity of faith, he may adore the Mystery, for which he already cherishes profound awe, and treasures its heavenly sweetness. He has been an instrument in the hands of God of a wonderful change, which his own conversion to the faith would render doubly consoling.—*Cath. Herald*