



THE CATHOLIC.

Hamilton, G. D.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1843.

Knowing, as we do, the mild, though more presented spirit of our Church, we ventured in a late number of our paper, to predict that the tale of inquisitorial persecution at Ancona was but a Protestant Hoax. Our conjecture has since been confirmed, and the Globe itself, an English Protestant Journal, denounces, on the authority of Letters from Marseilles, the whole story to be a fabrication. To meet this, we may say, official information, the so-called Christian Guardian, produces in his number of the 25th inst., another forgery on the same subject, in a quotation from a sham Hebrew, but in fact a Methodist Missionary publication, called the Voice of Jacob. The Devil's scribes are certainly just now busy at their task, and every where zealously engaged in traducing and misrepresenting God's only religion, in hopes of receiving his well earned, and sorely coveted reward, the mammon of iniquity. But all their efforts will prove vain; for Truth is great, and must finally prevail.— Magna est Veritas, et praevaleret.

We have forwarded several numbers of our paper to the Editor of the Banner, in hopes that, as a religious journalist, he would exchange with us; but it seems he is rather shy of coming in contact with our old-fashioned logic, which might interrupt his fierce tilting match at the sister national church. We however, have got a peep at his precious periodical, and, in one sense, at least, he has fairly gained the vantage ground over his Anglican assailants. These last have ignorantly advanced, that no Baptism is valid excepting such as has been administered by a lawfully ordained minister of the Episcopal Church (doubtless of the Anglican Church, the only supposed true one; so that none in the whole world could have been, or can be accounted validly baptized, but the happy and privileged few of our parliament Law Church.) If so, argues the Banner, and his argument is unanswerable, then neither the royal pedant, James the Sixth, so be-praised in the Law Church Bible, was validly baptized; for he was baptized only by a Roman Catholic priest; neither was his son, Charles the First, the only Church of England Martyr: for he was baptized by David Lindsay, the Presbyterian Minister of Dunfermline, on the 23d of Dec., 1660: nor, continues the Banner, was George the Third validly regenerated, no having been baptized by one Secker, a notorious infidel: he was also married by the same Secker, who, according to this new Anglican doctrine, could not lawfully marry any one, nor, as is affirmed by High Churchmen, "no marriage is held good, unless it is done by a properly ordained priest." Hence the same Banner deceives, according to High Church principles, the absolute illegitimacy of the Georgian offspring. Bishop Butler too, of Durham's golden stall was also, according to the Banner, baptized by a Presbyterian;

and Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, was never baptized by any one, either Clergyman or Layman." Thus the very advocates of the Anglican sect, by venturing new theories on religion, lay themselves open to the relentless attacks of their dissenting Protestant brethren: just as by their endeavouring, in their Puseyite system, to deck out their National Sect in some scanty shreds purloined from the well stored wardrobe of their venerable Mother, in order to make her ape and emulate her Parent's unrivalled state and comeliness; they but expose her nakedness and deformity the more to the gaze and derision of the observant public.

We might dilate a little on the riotous freaks displayed in The Banner, and other papers, by the newly regenerated Babes of Grace of the Non-intrusionist party;—such as their making the Intrusionist precursor ride the timber mare, vulgarly styled the stang;—their stoning the church patrons or presentees, and defying the entry into the now Law Kirk, of the lawfully inducted minister. Is this the conduct of the followers of the meek and humble Saviour; and not rather the display of the fierce and murderous spirit of their ruffian Reformer, Knox?

We wonder much that our Corporation delay so long putting down the planking, leaving the loose boards to be stolen; for thieves seem just now to abound in our capital; and as the weather becomes cold, the temptation becomes the stronger. Every night we hear of thefts. The notorious O'GORMAN, thrice the inmate of the Penitentiary, is just now in town, again at his old trade. We regret that he cannot be expelled the Province forever.

Another great nuisance to be remedied, is the filth in certain places, heaped upon the side walks, and the leaving open of cellars, ways close upon the path, like traps, for the unconscious nightly passenger.

We commence, in this number, the publication of an elegant and interesting article, written for the Dublin Review, entitled—England after the Reformation. We are indebted to that valuable periodical, the U. S. Catholic Magazine, for October, for the copy.

We beg to return our thanks to Mr. P. L. SIMMONS, for a copy of that elegant and unique sheet—the London Pictorial Times.

The improving condition of this District will, at once, be observable on our stating, that on Wednesday last the different Turnpike Gates were put up for sale for the ensuing year, when the following prices were brought:

The Hamilton Gate was bid off by Mr. Davis, of this town, for £745 4s 10d, being an advance over that of last year of £141.

Ancaster Gate, to Mr. Tewkesbury, for £417 2s. 8d.—being an advance of £61.

Vanderlip Gate to Mr. Mc Donald, for £587 2s. 8d.—being an advance of £88.

Dundas and Waterloo.

The Mountain Gate to Mr. Reed, bringing £556 16s. 7d.—being £171 more than last year.

No. 2, Flamboro, Mr. Boyle, £420 18s 5d.—an advance of £60.

No. 3, Galt Gate, to Mr. McMillan, for £235 2s. 10d.—being an advance of £71.—Gazette.

Lawyers and Notaries in the House.—Messrs Judah, Papineau, D. B. Viger, Franche, Morin, Turcotte, Baldwin, Berthelot, Barthe, Christie, Hamilton, Quesnel, Aylwin, Turgeon, Ogden, Black, Chabot, H. Smith, Cartwright, Murney, Boswell, Price, Duggan, Small, Lafontaine, Macnah, Prince, G. Sherwood, H. Sherwood, Derzysiere, Harri-

POST OFFICE.

The following Official Letter from Lord Stanley has been transmitted to the Provincial Legislature by His Excellency the Governor General:—

Downing Street, 3d, August, 1843.

SIR,

Having, on my assumption of the Seals of this Department, found in my office a Report, drawn up by the Commissioners appointed by the late Lord Sydenham, to enquire into the system on which the post office in British North America was conducted: I addressed myself, at an early period, to the consideration of this document, but the complexity of the subject, together with representations, involving further inquiries, which have been received from the North American Colonies, subsequently to the representation of the Commissioners' Report, has, unfortunately, created an unavoidable delay in announcing the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the proposition contained in it. Nor am I able, even now, to communicate to you the decisions of Her Majesty's Government upon all those propositions. I do not, however, on that account think it necessary to delay communicating to you, the course proposed to be taken on such of them as we have been able to decide upon.

We have determined, in the first place, to substitute the system of weight for that of enclosure, in the mode of charging the internal letters circulating in British North America: and, Secondly, to abolish the Newspaper privilege of the several Deputy Post Masters General, imposing on the public instead, a charge on Newspapers, of one halfpenny for each sheet.

Thirdly, it is intended that the Colonial Legislative proceedings shall circulate at the rate of one penny for four ounces, limiting the weight of such proceedings sent by Post, in ordinary cases, like other printed papers, to sixteen ounces, but reserving power to the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of each Colony, to give a special direction to the Deputy Post Master of the Colony, to send any particular Legislative proceedings through the Post at the usual rate of one penny for four ounces, although the documents to be so sent shall exceed the established limit of sixteen ounces. Fourthly, we propose to authorize the reduction of the internal rates on the correspondence of British North America, conveyed either direct by Packet or Private Ship, or by the way of the United States, to and from this country, to the uniform rate of two pence the half ounce, the charge being progressive with the weight.

Her Majesty's Government will give their attention to the substitution in British North America, of Penny or District Posts for a certain number of the existing Way Offices, as soon as we are in possession of the necessary information on the subject; nor shall we exclude from our consideration, the important subject of the disposal of the surplus Revenue arising from the Post Office in the British North North American Colonies. Upon these points you will hereafter receive from me another communication.

I have further to add, that the compensation to the Post Master, and other officers connected with the Post offices of British North America, will be duly considered by Her Majesty's Government, so soon as sufficient information to enable us to form an opinion on the subject, shall have been furnished.

I have, &c.,

STANLEY.

The Right Honorable Sir C. T. METCALFE, &c. &c. &c.

FRANCE—Education—The Institution of St. Vincent, at Sensis, held its distribution of prizes on the 16th ult. The *Univers* of the 1st inst. gives an extract from the opening address of the Abbe Poulet on the occasion, the concluding part of which we translate:—

"Whilst cold-hearted pedagogues are constructing sterile theories on a question of which they understand not even the simplest elements, the truly-Christian master finds his system ready-made to his hand, his doctrine clearly traced in one single word—Diligence—thou shalt love. And when renovating his wearied mind with meditation, he inquires before God what virtues he ought especially to cultivate within himself to fit him for his lofty mission, he will always hear within the sanctuary of his conscience the sweet, yet piercing, word, Diligence. Love these children; struggle unceasingly against the indif-

ference, the lassitude, the disgust, which their faults and their defects so easily excite; without winking at defects which you must amend, or faults which you must punish, think, also, of all that those children have generally that is amiable and interesting. Behold the innocence that shines on their rosy faces and serene brows; the simple frankness of their avowals; the sincerity (though brief) of their repentance; the beauty of their resolves, though so soon broken; the generosity of their efforts, though seldom sustained; teach them to find pleasure in the little good they do, and the much evil they avoid or forbear from practising. Whatsoever they be, indeed, or whatsoever they do, continue to love them, so long as they are with you, as that is the only way to find fruit from your labours in reforming them. Love them all equally; no preferences, no favourites; rather let all believe themselves favoured and privileged in receiving individual testimonies of your affection! Who confides these children to your care? God and their parents. God is love for man, and whosoever would govern in his name should imitate his providence and reflect his love. The fathers and mothers of these children, know you not that all their soul is, so to speak, in their hearts, and that the heart is an inexhaustible fountain of love! In the name of God and of their families, then, love these children, and then only will you be worthy, then only will you be able to educate them."

SCOTLAND.

THE NON-INTRUSIONISTS.—The Ross-shire Advertiser narrates a serious riot at Roskeen church, on the 19th Sept., the day fixed by the Presbytery of Tain for the induction of the Rev. John Mackenzie to the living of Roskeen. Mr. Mackenzie was appointed to the parish on the application of the heritors and several "adhering" parishioners. About 11 o'clock, Mr. Mackenzie crossed the ferry, accompanied by the Rev. Messrs. Gibson, of Avoch; Wood, of Rosemarkie; and Hall, of Cromarty; Sir Hugh and Lady Fraser, of Braylangwell, &c., and proceeded to the church. On their arrival at the bridge, they found a large mob of people, to the number of between two and three hundred, armed with bludgeons, who assailed them with the most gross expressions; and as they advanced toward the church, the crowd closed upon them, menacing them with personal violence, if they attempted to enter the churchyard. The vociferation and uproar of the mob were most alarming. The men brandished their sticks, and several women, shearing-hooks; while all uttered the most ruffianly language and abuse. Mr. Mackenzie endeavoured to appease the clamorous mob; but they got more tumultuous; and, finding all remonstrance unavailing, he & his friends proceeded onward to Lower Kincaig. At this time they were assailed with the most opprobrious epithets, and pelted with stones and other missiles; and it is most providential that they escaped lasting injury. The other members of Presbytery, the Rev. Messrs. Bethune, of Dingwall; and Downie, of Contin; having left Lower Kincaig, proceeded to meet them; but this in no way checked the ferocity of the crowd: On the contrary, the whole party were attacked with still farther violence.—Several were struck with stones, which flew about in all directions; some received severe blows from persons who wielded their sticks with such agility as to do no disgrace to a Donnybrook fair. The members of Presbytery having been thus prevented from entering the parish-Church, and assaulted and threatened if they attempted to go near it, met and were constituted at Lower Kincaig, where the usual forms of settlement were gone through, and Mr. Mackenzie was inducted. In a subsequent attempt to enter the Church, the heritors, in the presence of the sheriff and procurator fiscal, were again repulsed; and at midnight the mob rang the bell to celebrate their triumph. The Presbytery have since held their meetings at Dingwall, and inducted three other ministers into livings in the Presbytery. An inquiry was instituted, to discover the ringleaders, and bring them to justice.

IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell had a great Repeal demonstration at Lismore, in Waterford county. The meeting had two peculiar incidents; there was a greater display than usual of police and soldiery collected to preserve the peace; and some of the Roman Catholic clergy in the place were opposed to the meeting.