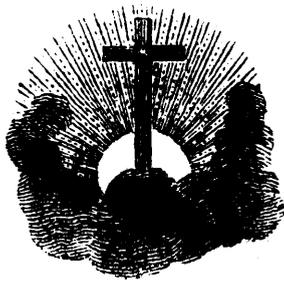


erroneous decisions are to be corrected, and harmony and unity of judgment on the meaning of our laws should be preserved, how much more necessary was it that the incarnate wisdom of God should have established an unerring, living, speaking, tribunal, to announce to us with authority the moral and doctrinal truths of the Gospel, and to serve as a court of Appeals whose decisions should be final in directing the erring and fickle mind of man in the belief of the sublime mysteries of revelation.

This tribunal of such obvious necessity, for the peace and unity of religious truth all Catholics believe, has been established by Jesus Christ, who, in the most solemn manner, promised his divine spirit to guide and to lead it into all truth.

But the Protestant principle of private judgment, individualism, has sundered the bond of Christian unity, and by rejecting this Court of Appeals, divinely established, modern Innovators have brought their multifiduous Christianity into melancholy contrast with the universal unity of the Church of Christ.

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.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1843.

Dr. BERTHELOT has kindly tendered his services as agent for this paper in conjunction with Mr. McDonnell, Recollet Church, Montreal.

Dr. BRADLEY, Mr. P. BURKE, and Mr. E. MCSHERRY, have also consented to act as Agents for the city of Toronto.

The names of other efficient persons, who will exert themselves on behalf of the Catholic, are immediately required.

We solicit our reverend and lay agents to transmit with the least possible delay, a list of the names of subscribers intending to forward the holy cause of Catholicism by continuing their patronage to this paper, in order that we may know decidedly what support we can depend upon in our succeeding volume.

As a great deal of subscription money to the present series is outstanding, we beg to mention to our agents, that it is indispensable it should be collected and sent in to us, before we can continue the publication.

We are astonished at the barefaced impudence—(if not, as possibly may be)—

the complete ignorance—of the Hamilton Census taker, in setting down our Catholics at only 600, as printed in the *Journal & Express* of last week, when they surpass at least 1000! This is adopting the plan of Dr. Strachan's notorious Wilmot-Horton chart, which represented the Anglican as *by far* the dominant sect in this colony. "Mentita est iniquitas sibi.—Ps xxvi. 12.

We are glad to learn that the riots at Beauharnois seem quieted for a time; indeed, the way of putting them down was rather, perhaps, too summary: The men, it is affirmed, were unarmed; and when they retreated before the troops, it was quite unnecessary to pursue such to the death, and hurl them into the rapids.—Though the workmen were to blame, their murderers were surely more so. We trust that Government will look narrowly into this affair.

We are delighted to learn the peaceful conduct of the Welland Canallers, owing chiefly to the good feeling existing between them, their pastor, and their contractors. We may mention, from our knowledge, Mr. Zimmerman in particular, whose section of the work is remarkable for the good order that exists among his men. Indeed, this will surprise no one acquainted with this gentleman, who is distinguished for the urbanity of his manners, his liberal disposition, and his readiness on all occasions to contribute towards every charitable and philanthropic undertaking. We cannot omit expressing at the same time our meed of approbation of the course pursued towards their laborers by Messrs. McCulloch & Clarke, who take a praiseworthy interest in consulting the comfort of their men.

It is to be hoped that their example will be followed by other contractors, who have not, we are sorry to say, been over scrupulous in their behavior towards their men.

Our worthy and much esteemed brother clergyman, the Rev. Edward Gordon of Niagara, leaves his mission for a season on Thursday next, on a visit to his relations in Britain and Ireland. We wish him a safe and speedy return to his flock.

The Procession of the Fete Dieu.—This imposing ceremony took place in the city of Montreal on Sunday last, with even more than usual magnificence. The weather was propitious, the crowd of persons assembled was immense, and we are truly gratified to add that no one so far forgot himself as to offer the slightest token of disrespect. On the contrary, all seemed impressed with the solemnity of the occasion.

The procession left the cathedral after divine service, and proceeded along Notre Dame Street to the establishment of the Dames de la Congregation, from whence it again moved forward to Bonsecours Church, thence along St Paul street to the church of the Dames de l'Hotel Dieu.

At each of these points there was the usual pause, and the chaunting of sacred music spoke home to the heart. Some private houses were adorned in honor of the occasion.—*Montreal Transcript.*

On Sunday last, the *Fete de Dieu* was celebrated at Laprarie with the greatest pomp and magnificence. Great praise is

due to the Honorable Captain T. O'Grady, of H. M. 74th Regt., in the absence of Major Crawley the Commanding Officer, for his kindness in permitting the beautiful band of that Regiment to assist on the occasion; they performed several choice pieces of sacred music during divine service in the church, and afterwards accompanied the procession through the several streets of the village in which it passed, playing appropriate airs: it was also very gratifying to perceive the taste with which several old country Protestants had adorned a part of their houses, and the extreme cleanliness of their streets evinces that cordiality of feeling which ought always to exist between Christians of all denominations; it has upon the whole been the most splendid, which has hitherto taken place here.—*lb.*

PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN THE EAST.

School System.

The extent to which Schools have been established by modern (Protestant) missionaries, is very great. There cannot be fewer than 250,000 thousand youth, now receiving instruction in missionary schools. As the school system has been actively maintained for a number of years, there is an aggregate of a million of scholars who have been for a succession of months subject to missionary influence: The proportion of converts in this mighty host, is certainly very small. It was stated by the Rev. Mr. Reichardt, who labored long in the service at Calcutta, *that of the many thousand boys instructed, only 5 or 6 were converted.* At Vepey, a suburb of Madras, where for a hundred years this species of labour has been bestowed, the results are scarcely more encouraging, nor at Franquebar, where schools have been maintained for 130 years. In all Madras, where many thousands have been taught in missionary schools *there are not known to be a half a dozen converted natives.* Out of the Scotch General Assembly's school in Calcutta, which for six years has had an average of 400 scholars, and the entire and constant attention of two missionaries, *there have been but five or six conversions.* That at Chittagong, taught by a missionary in person, every day for 16 years, with an average of 200 pupils, *has witnessed but two scholars, converts,*

As to conversions to Christianity, Malacca has but few instances, so few as to call for anxious inquiry. As to the natives, it remains a moral wilderness. The schools, so long and so vigorously maintained, have not been prolific of spiritual good. Thousands who have attended them, are now heads of families, and ample time has elapsed, to allow the efforts to show mature results: *but no Malay Christian that I could learn, is to be found in the place!*

Scripture and Tract System.

The Malays have long had missionaries; few of which in the way of preaching, and distributing tracts have engaged most of them. No less than seven versions of the Scriptures have been printed; and so early as 1820, Dr. Milne stated that forty-two Christian books had been distributed, but so far as I can learn, with scarcely any perceptible benefit—*I did not hear of a single Malay convert on the whole Peninsula.*

Conjugal System.

The calculations which have been made

on the labors of the wives of missionaries are for the most part too large. Speeches, essays, and sermons, have described the usefulness of females in glowing terms. It has even been declared that on this account, "almost all missionaries of the Protestant churches may count for two." The exclusion of women in certain countries has given rise to this opinion, as they can find access to their own sex, not practicable to their husbands. But it must be considered that only in a part of the field are females rigidly excluded, and then only in the higher classes, with which new missions have much to do. Few missionaries' wives have acquired the language to such an extent as to be useful in this way. Their opportunities for learning are by no means so good as those of their husbands. Household duties demand some time, their minds have been less trained to the acquisition of language. Among ourselves we do not reckon on minister's wives as so many evangelists,—much less can we count upon the wives of missionaries. Among the heathen few nurses or servants can be trusted with children, even for an hour; the elder ones are not safe away at school, but must be about the mother, and taught wholly by her—*itself a great task which few mothers in America could add to their other cares.* In sickness she is not aided by a circle of kind friends, but must nurse her husband, her child, or her scholar, day by day alone; *she must find her principle sphere of usefulness, in keeping her husband wholehearted and happy—* In being a good house-wife—training up her children well; *furnishing her husband with prudent council and affectionate support,—and setting before the heathen the elevated and purifying character of conjugal life as regulated by the New Testament.* Unmarried females (why not males also?) and such as have no children, may generally be regarded as missionaries in the fullest sense. Some of these have maintained for years a course of usefulness not inferior to their masculine (married) fellow laborers.

Motives of Converts.

The convert becomes an outcast in such a sense as the European cannot conceive. *Unless the missionary devise a mode of subsistence for him, he must starve.* In addition to other evils, this state of things tends to keep off all who have property to lose, and *draw together mendicants, idlers, and criminals, to profess Christianity for temporal ends.*

Apostates.

Of the various individuals as mentioned encouraging in the published journals of Messrs. Gutzlaff and Julins, *none have continued so.* None attend worship, or are particularly friendly to the missionaries. Buntz, who was baptized in 1833, and who for a while seemed a true disciple, grew cold, and about a year ago left the ministry to go into business, not without bitter feeling against the missionaries. He led away another disciple who has now fell into the deadly habit of opium-smoking—*Mr. Malcolm, deputy of "one of the great American Missionary Societies."*