

look out for a remedy for themselves! I have but little more to say; but I have, in the name of the people of Ireland, to protest, I do in their name, protest again at the late prosecutions. I protest against them in the name of the people of Ireland; first, on account of the nature of those prosecutions. Forty-one public meetings, every one of them admitted to be legal, not one of them impeached as against the law, every one of them making in the calendar of crime a cipher; but by multiplying ciphers, you succeed by a species of legal witchcraft, in making a number of what were ciphers before, by adding them together, fatal to those who were engaged in them. (Hear, hear.) This meeting is legal, that meeting is legal, the other meeting is legal; three legal meetings together make one illegal. That is your calculation. Do you think that the people of Ireland will understand this? You may oppress them, but you will not laugh at them with impunity. That is my first objection. The second on which I ground my protest is, the striking off eleven Catholics from the jury panel. There is no doubt of the fact—eleven Catholics were on the jury panel, every one of them were struck off. The fact is undisputed; it is met with an excuse—there must be always an excuse to cover a misdeed. [The hon. and learned member replied to the charge brought against him for packing a Catholic jury to try General Bingham.] The case was one of private assault—he had nothing to do with the jury; there were three Protestants upon it. In another case, a jury of five Catholics and seven Protestants brought in a priest guilty of conspiracy. On a charge of sedition, last session, a jury of ten Catholics and two Protestants found the prisoner guilty without leaving the box. As a general principle, therefore, I can say, there never was a more base insinuation than that which was made, that ten or eleven Catholic jurors would perjure themselves on any occasion or in any case. (Hear, hear.) He asserted that at the late trial issue should have been joined in the shape of fraud, and added, never since the days of Scroggs and Jefferies, has there been so one-sided a charge. I thank you for your promises to increase education, although ignorance is your security. (Hear.) As to your offer of Lamb's Act it is not needed. The old statutes of mortmain do not apply to the Catholic clergy in Ireland, and the charities are recognised to the full extent, and managed with as much impartiality as Protestant charities. I will tell you what should be done. Make every Catholic bishop in his diocese—you cannot get rid of them, there they are—make each of them a quasi corporation. Let property go to his successors without the intervention of trustees, heirs at law, or executors, and this will be an act exceedingly useful for charitable purposes. I am not battling with you; the moment you come to do any good to Ireland you shall have me heartily with you. The hon. and learned gentleman frankly offered suggestions for the improvement of the proposed franchise bill, but hoped little from it, and less from the Commission of Landlord and Tenant. You will do great mischief, because you unsettle the minds of all the occupiers. (Hear, hear.) The idea has gone abroad that all who have been ejected within the last six years are to be restored. But you should act expeditiously. You have been, year after year, increasing the facility of distraining and weeding these wretched people, and turning them adrift at the expense of sorrow. The whole of that machinery I would sweep away, and bring the law of landlord and tenant as it was before the Union. You cannot quiet Ireland till you do her financial justice. (Hear, hear.) The only grievance that could be said to have been redressed is corporate abuse; but it has not been really redressed. Your corporate reform has thrown out one party dissatisfied, and given the shadow of power to another. Make the Corporate Reform Bill for Ireland equivalent to that of England. Absenteeism ought to be punished as if it were a crime. (Cheers.) You will say—how are we to get at absentees, to tax them? You have done it already. In your income tax you have done it. Irish landlords who reside in England pay the income tax—you have the machinery, the mode, the method. Be unsparing in compelling them to go back to their country to attend their wretched serfs. (Cheers.) You must, if you be statesmen, look to the condition of Ireland with the eye of a master, and you must then see, that until there shall be religious equality there cannot be political justice. (Cheers.) Have we got that religious equality? I am told by some

—salary the Catholic bishops and clergy. They have totally refused it. You have not enough in your treasury to pay them. As to their station, as to admitting them to Parliament, there is no place not absolutely respectable where I would not rather see them than in Parliament. (Cheers and laughter.) But does the Protestant religion require all this? Do you say that it is necessary for religion to be kept up by money? Do you tell me your religion will fail if people are not paid for its ministry? Is that your Protestantism? (Cheers.) The Catholic clergy in Ireland had all these livings and wealth to themselves; There certainly have been some donations since the Reformation, but the great mass and bulk of them—nine hundred and nine-nine out of every thousand—you took from them—you drove them out—you hunted them through the wilds and fastnesses—you put the same price, and that literally, on the head of a priest, as on the head of a wolf. But with all this has the Catholic church failed for want of money? (cheers.) No. Never was it in more triumphant progress! Four arch-bishops, 23 bishops, 50 deans, 60 arch-deacons, 2,000 parish priests, some of them with two or three curates, an entirely unbroken hierarchy, as unbroken and perfect a hierarchy as it was before Henry VIII. assailed it. (Hear.) Have you not, then, the same trust in your Protestantism that I have in my Catholicism? (Cheers.) Do you not believe scriptural faith, and the power of argument, and the influence of education, and all the sharpness of talent which literature gives, and which you have among you, that all these are not sufficient to fence and protect your church. (Hear, hear.) And is not the blessing of God, if the truth be with you, upon you more, than with the other? Oh I do not like to dwell upon this subject, but now implore you to take into consideration the whole case of the Church. We'll go back to carry your answer. What you mean to do for Ireland? Ah, I am afraid your answer will not be a satisfactory one. I wish it were. Years enough have passed away since the connection between the two countries to exhaust all malice and ill-will, and put them to an end. The period ought to come when Christians should embrace one another as men and brothers. (Cheers.) When justice and the spirit of truth should prevail and spread throughout the land, when the odious distinction between Catholic and Protestant—odious in all its relations, except in the relation of rivalry in piety and justice—should be abolished and done away with. [The honourable and learned gentleman concluded his address in the midst of loud and long continued cheering.]

Sir, R. PEEL replied; We have no space to refer to what he said of the past; and can give the merest outline of what he promised for the future. His determination was to uphold the Protestant Church in its full integrity, not excluding such reforms as might improve its usefulness. He proposed to give facilities for the endowment of private benefactors to the Roman Catholic church; and to increase very largely the grant for public education. He referred with emotion, to the sacrifices which he had made for Ireland, when in order to carry emancipation, and, as he had hoped, to ensure her tranquility, he had risked private friendship and political connection, and forfeited the cherished representation of that university where his earliest ambition had been gratified. He hoped that, if party did not mar the endeavour, Ireland might yet be governed by the ordinary law. He expressed his belief that there was a growing disposition to discard mere party feeling; and concluded with an eloquent aspiration for the day when the Sovereign of these kingdoms, alighting like some benovolent spirit on the shores of Ireland, might lay the foundation of the temple of peace.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied at some length, and the House divided—

Against the motion.	324
For it.	225
Majority against it.	99.

Two public dinners are spoken of as likely to be given, to Mr. O'Connell, in London. One, over which Mr. Ducombe, the member for Finsbury, will preside, will take place at Covent garden. This is a political movement, in which the desire to annoy the Government is apparently as great as the wish to honor the member for Cork

BIRTHS.
On the 30th ult. Mrs. Edward McGivern of a daughter.
At Toronto, on the 29th ult. the lady of John Hillyard Cameron, Esquire, of a son and heir.
On the 16th March, Mrs. W. Servos, of a daughter.
At the Fort, Red River, on the 2nd August, the lady of Adam Thom, Esquire, L. L. D., Chief Resident Judge of the Hudson's Bay Company, of a son.
At Peterboro, on Wednesday the 20th March, the Lady of the Rev. Mr. Edwards, of a daughter.
In Kingston, 28 March, Mrs. F. W. Smith of a daughter.
At Woodbourne Hall, Binbrook, the lady of E. Donnelly, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.
At Beamsville, on the 22nd March, Mr. D. M. Lachlan, to Margaret Helen, youngest daughter of Mr. Francis Crooks, Grimsby.
At Woodstock, Rev. Charles Deedes, to Letitia Anne, eldest daughter of the Hon. Pleydell Bouverie.
At Aylmer, on the 1st March, Amie Lafontaine, to Miss Elizabeth McDonald.
At Christ Church, Mobile, on the 4th March, by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, Hiram Norton, Esq., of Chicago, to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Sagar Esq.

DIED.
In Toronto on the 30th ultimo, of erysipelas, Peter Paterson, sen., Esquire, aged 64.
In Montreal, on the 27th March, Edward Augustin, son of Robert James Begly, aged 3 years, 7 months, and 25 days.
At 10 Duncan Street, Drummond Place, Edinburgh, on the 14th ultimo, Jane Welsh, wife of Mr. John Thompson, merchant, after a short illness. Her loss will be severely felt by surviving relations and a numerous circle of friends.
On the 25th February, at Sackville, N. B. Charles Allison, youngest son of the Rev'd H. Pickard, A. M.
At St. Andrew's, N. B., on the 2nd instant, the Hon. James Allanshaw, in the 52nd year of his age, greatly regretted.
In Kingston on Monday night, the 1st inst. ANNE FRANCES, daughter of Francis M. Hill, Esq. aged 6 years and 8 months.
At Guilford, on the 25th ult., JAMES GEORGE GERRARD, infant son of the Hon. Peter McGill, of Montreal.
In Toronto on the 23rd ultimo, after a short illness, Mr. Christopher Beaty, aged 33, a native of Dublin.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED
AMHERSTBURGH.—Mr. Kevill for Serjeant Sheerman, R.C.R.R., 15s.
Mrs Cannon, 15s. instead of 7s. 6d., as last week published.
PERTH.—Rev. J. H. McDonagh, \$11; being for Messrs Daniel Kerr and John McDonell, each 15s., and for Messrs Simon McEachan, Martin Doyle, and Wm. O'Brien, each 7s. 6d. balance Cr. 256d.

POTASH KETTLES AND STOVES.
of every kind required in this market, at the HAMILTON FOUNDRY, JOHN ST. E. & C. GURNEY would respectfully inform their town and country customers, as well as the public generally, that they are now manufacturing and have on hand, Potash Kettles and Coolers, Parlor, Box, and Cooking Stoves, of every size and of new and fashionable patterns, together with Ploughs, Cultivators, Pains Mills, &c.; which they will sell at cheaper prices than at any other foundry in Canada West.
E. & C. Gurney would be also to observe, that their Foundry is the only one in Western Canada that casts Potash Kettles.—These castings have been inspected by competent judges, who pronounce them as good, if not superior to those imported from Scotland; and being sold at a lower price, it is hoped that Canadians will give this matter so far their consideration, as to consent to encourage home in preference to foreign manufactures.
N. B.—The Ancient Plough, and a new style of Plough lately brought into this country, and which is highly approved of in New York state, are both made at this foundry.
All kinds of Custom work done on the short est notice, and on most reasonable terms.
Hamilton, April, 1844. 29

GENERAL GROCERY, LIQUOR: AND PROVISION STORE.
T. 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 Eccleston's Confectionary Shop, King Street, where he will keep a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, & Provisions.
Cash paid for all kinds of Produce at the market price
Hamilton, June, 1843.

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December, 1842.

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Hamilton, Sept. 6, 1843.