

which was come to by your lordships at an earlier period of the week, on the part of my colleagues and myself, have tendered to her Majesty the resignation of the offices which we held—which resignation her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept; and we now continue to hold those offices only until our successors are appointed.

Their lordships then adjourned on Monday, September 6.

House of Commons, Monday, Aug. 30. The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

Some papers were then brought up from the Admiralty, and ordered to lie on the table.

Lord M. Hill, bearing his wand of office, as Comptroller of the Household, appeared in his place and said, that her Majesty had been waited upon, pursuant to the resolution of that honorable house, and he was desired by her Majesty to read to the house the following most gracious answer to the Address of her faithful Commons:

"It is great satisfaction to me to find that the House of Commons are deeply sensible of the importance of those considerations to which I directed their attention in reference to the commerce and revenue of the country and to the laws which regulate the trade in corn; and that, in deciding on the course which it may be advisable to pursue, it will be their earnest desire to consult the interests and promote the welfare of all classes of my subjects.

"Ever anxious to listen to the advice of my Parliament, I will take immediate measures for the formation of a new administration."

The Ministers.—We understand that her Majesty, yesterday, gave full and uncontrolled authority to Sir Robert Peel to form a new administration. Early this morning, three of the treasury messengers were in attendance on the Rt. hon. baronet at his residence in Whitehall Gardens.

As early as 9 o'clock, a special messenger was despatched to Stowe Park, Buckinghamshire, requesting the attendance of the Duke of Buckingham in Whitehall Gardens.

The following noblemen and gentlemen had long audiences with Sir Robert Peel this morning, and no doubt will form part of the new administration, or hold appointments in the household, viz: Lord Ellenborough, Lord Warriston, Lord Hardwicke, Lord Liverpool, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Elliot, Lord F. Egerton, Sir Thomas Fremantle, and Mr. W. Gladstone.

The official boxes belonging to the Treasury were sent this morning to the residence of Sir Robert Peel.

Great bustle and activity prevailed at most of the public offices this morning, occasioned by the removal of boxes and papers of the late ministers.

#### OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Queen's Speech.—The new Parliament was opened on Thursday, August 19th by commission.—The first thing done was to elect a Speaker; Mr. Shaw Lefevre was unanimously chosen as Speaker.—Nothing was done until Saturday 24th, when the following speech was delivered, by commission from the Queen:

#### THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you that her Majesty has availed herself of the earliest opportunity of resorting to your advice and assistance after the dissolution of the last Parliament.

"Her Majesty continues to receive from foreign powers the gratifying assurances of their desire to maintain with her Majesty the most friendly relations.

"Her Majesty has the satisfaction of informing you that the objects for the treaty of the 15th July, 1810, was concluded between her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, have been fully accomplished, and it is gratifying to her Majesty to be enabled to state, that the temporary separation which the measures taken in the execution of that treaty created between the contracting parties and France has now ceased.

"Her Majesty trusts that the union of the principal powers upon all matters affecting the great interests of Europe, will afford a firm security for the maintenance of peace.

"Her Majesty is glad to inform you that in consequence of the evacuation of Ghosian by the Persian troops, her Majesty has ordered that her Minister to the court of Persia to return to Teheran.

"Her Majesty regrets that the negotiations between her plenipotentiaries in China and the Chinese government have not yet been brought to a satisfactory conclusion; that it has been necessary to call into action the forces which her Majesty has sent to the Chinese coast; but her Majesty trusts that the Emperor will see the justice of the demand which her Majesty's plenipotentiaries have been instructed to make. Her Majesty

is happy to inform you that the differences which had arisen between Spain and Portugal about the execution of a treaty concluded by those powers in 1830, for regulating the navigation of the Douro, have been adjusted amicably, and with honor to both parties, by the aid of her Majesty's mediations.

"The debt incurred by the Legislature of Upper Canada for the purpose of public works is a serious obstacle to further improvements, which are essential to the prosperity of the United Province. Her Majesty has authorized the Governor General to make a communication on the subject to the Council and Assembly of Canada. Her Majesty will direct the papers to be laid before you, and trusts that your earnest attention will be directed to matters so materially affecting the welfare of Canada and the strength of the Empire.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"We have to assure you that Her Majesty relies with entire confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provision for the public service, as well as for the further application of sums granted by the last Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are most especially commanded to declare to you that the expenses which the events in Canada, China and the Mediterranean have occasioned, and the necessity of maintaining a force adequate to the protection of our extensive possessions, have made it necessary to consider the means of increasing the public revenue. Her Majesty is anxious that this object should be effected in the manner least burthensome to her people, and it has appeared to her Majesty, after a full deliberation, that you may at this juncture properly direct your attention to the revision of duties affecting the productions of foreign countries. It will be for you to consider whether some of those duties are not so trifling in amount as to be unproductive to the revenue, while they are vexatious to commerce. You may further examine whether the principle of protection, upon which others of these duties are founded, be not carried to an extent injurious alike to the income of the state and the interests of the people.

"Her Majesty is desirous that you should consider the laws which regulate the trade in corn. It will be for you to determine whether those laws do not aggravate the natural fluctuations of supply; whether they do not embarrass trade, derange the currency, and by their operation diminish the comfort and increase the privations of the great body of the community.

"Her Majesty, feeling the deepest sympathy with those of her subjects who are now suffering from distress and want of employment, it is her earnest prayer that all your deliberations may be guided by wisdom, and may conduce to the happiness of her beloved people."

#### ITALY.

Rome.—I regret to find that all accounts concur in stating that his Holiness is in bad health, caused by erysipelas, attended by dropsical swelling, and aggravated by intense attention to the arduous duties of his exalted office. May the Almighty long preserve the life of this venerable and illustrious pontiff, who has been such a worthy successor to the chief of the apostles! During his short reign compared to that of the renowned Pius VII., it is truly astonishing what wonders he has been enabled to perform. It has been his glory to beautify and canonize a number of saints—he has pronounced to the Catholic world the eulogium of the martyrs of China—he has, in the most formal manner, recommended to the cardinals, patriarchs, primates, prelates, priests, and people of the universal church, the Association for the propagation of the faith. He has denounced, in a voice of thunder, the horrors of slavery, and the execrable traffic in human beings—he has repaired the splendid basilic of St. Paul, and added to the splendor of St. Peter's mighty church. He has given a new stimulus to art and science—whilst he has denounced the daring impiety of mis-called philosophers. He has condemned the sleeping shepherds of Russia, who allowed schism to creep in, to the prejudice of faith and morals—whilst he has nobly stood by the ecclesiastical hero of Cologne, and his brother bishops, who have so heroically maintained the rights of religion and morality. He has extended the empire of Christ, and has everywhere striven, with all his might, to destroy the kingdom of Satan. He has issued briefs, bulls, and encyclicals, in favor of the Institute of Britain—of the religious ladies of our Lady of Charity—of the good shepherds at Angers—of the pious women under the rule of St. Vincent, and of various other institutes, for the promotion of virtue and piety, and for the extirpation of vice, error, and schism.

He has increased the number of vicars apostolic in England, has advised with the vicars apostolic in Scotland, for the advancement of religion there, and now employed in combining and consolidating in one sentiment the venerable bishops of Ireland. He has established new bishoprics, and appointed bishops in Algiers, in Gibraltar, in Guiana, in Demerara, in Madras, in the

Indies, and at the Cape of Good Hope. He has acted, not only as the true successor of St. Peter, but as the representative and vicar of Jesus Christ.

His Holiness was able to be present at the high mass and sacred solemnity of All Saints, in the Pauline Chapel, but was not able to assist there, as he had desired, on the feast of All Saints. As his Holiness had expressed his determination (if health at all would permit) to be present at the great solemnity of St. Charles Borromeo, the greatest interest had been evinced at Rome when the last letters left, and a universal desire had been expressed that the Holy Father would be enabled to visit the church on this interesting occasion.

The bull of his Holiness for the establishment of eight vicariates in England, given at Rome, at St. Maria Maggiore on the 3d of July, has been formally published. It speaks of the great increase of religion in England, and calls on all to return thanks to the Almighty for such signal blessings.

#### PRUSSIA.

According to the latest accounts from Prussia, less of Christian peace is expected from the act of apparent clemency on the part of the new King towards the Archbishop of Posen, than was originally anticipated. The "Univers" says that the evil genius which at first prompted the Prussian cabinet to its acts of violence towards the church, has dictated an explanation of what was considered the act of grace which takes all its merits away, and damps every hope as to the future. The royal intimation to Catholics who have the misfortune to be under Protestant domination in Prussia, now is, that the new King has no intention whatever to depart from the policy of his predecessor, which has his full approbation—that the suspensions of the functions of the Archbishop of Posen was only a just punishment for his contempt of the authority of the laws—that the mitigation of the sentence pronounced against him, and the permission granted to him to return to his diocese was merely an act of royal clemency—and that this was only accorded on the expectation that the laws would in future be respected, which laws are, according to the "Univers," the *sic volo* of this single despot, pronounced in the support of an unjust and arrogant authority. It is but too plain that the troubles arising from the proceedings against the Archbishop of Posen are not at an end.

As a sort of set-off against this news it is announced that there is a coalition between the Catholics and Liberals of Holland, which promises much for religious liberty. It is significantly remarked, that a similar alliance was formed in Belgium before 1830, and that, if the ways of the tolerant be not mended, it might lead to a similar catastrophe.

The circumstances in which our Catholic brethren are placed under the sway of the 'evangelical' government of Prussia are becoming every day of deeper interest. They have not been hitherto sufficiently understood in other countries; each of which was occupied with its own affairs; but events are becoming too big, and facts too numerous, to be longer overlooked. The persecuting acts of despotic governments can no longer be covered by the veil of what some people love to call 'the dark ages,' and if not as Catholics, at least as men, who must feel interested in the fate of those whom even a few hundred miles separate from us.

The zealous opposition given by M. Droste do Vischering, Archbishop of Cologne, to the principles of Professor Hermes, which have been so unhappily propagated in the diocese, has rendered a portion of the clergy, more or less infected by those errors, rather unfavorable to the return of the illustrious prelate. At Cologne, 10 parish priests out of 21 refused to sign a supplication addressed to the King, to obtain permission for the venerable archbishop to return to his episcopal duties. The university of Bonn shows similar dispositions, but this is not to be wondered at.

A letter, however, in the *Courier de Francoine*, dated Cologne, October 23, states that very few persons have declined to sign the petition which was presented to the King to obtain the deliverance of the archbishop. The Vicar General, in reply to a deputation charged with the collection of signatures for the petition, said that he was prohibited by superior authorities (residing probably at Coblenz) from signing similar representations; that he had not even granted permission to do so to several deans who demanded it; that the refusal given to the deans had been required of him by a superior will; and that in a word, he had himself previously shown what his real feelings were by the steps which he had taken relative to the liberation of the archbishop. So much for the spirit of the Prussian constitution.

At a late meeting held in Cologne, ostensibly for the purpose of taking measures for the repairs of the cathedral, the popular feeling was shown to be strongly in favour of the persecuted archbishop, and the half-Catholics, or *Hormestians*, as they are called there, were sadly discomfited by the interjection which they met with. The conduct of these men is a striking instance of

the danger to which Catholics are exposed under a Protestant government, when the spiritual jurisdiction of their pastors is impeded or interfered with.

NOTICE.—The Rev. Dr. Leo is appointed Pastor to the Catholic congregation of St. Catharines, in the room of the Rev. John Cassidy, who is gone on a visit to his native country.

W. P. McDONALD,  
Vicar General.

We thank our contemporary, the *Hamilton Journal and Express*, for his mention of our paper; though he gives us credit for more than we presume—that is, the "maintenance and propagation of the Roman Catholic faith;" to which our poor and humble endeavours can add but a piffling mite.

The strange priest alluded to in our last and present numbers, is a Mr. Waters. Our neighbour, Editor of the *Gazette*, in noticing our publication, seems astonished that any priest should have "removed so far west." But he should have known that Catholic priests have found their way into every quarter of the globe—east, west, north, and south—many centuries before the so called Reformation;—that, like the Apostles, whose only lawful successors they are, they braved every danger, and cheerfully endured every privation, every torment, and death itself, to propagate and establish that faith, which they had been commissioned and sent forth to teach;—that to them alone is owing the conversion of all nations, particularly this country and our own, from heathenism to christianity;—and that they are found in all countries under the sun; in countries, too, which none of our Protestant missionaries, who are not covetous of martyrdom, have ever dared to enter. Witness, at the present time, the actual state of catholicity in China.

We have generally remarked that the editor of the *Hamilton Gazette* delights in fishing out and exposing to view, the real or feigned exceptionable characters in our church, and every true or false tale that, in his opinion, might degrade her in the eyes of the public. Were we to follow his example, we should find enough in their own sayings and doings for the most severe retaliation. But it is not in our nature nor habits to delight, like the filthiest of animals, in wallowing in the mire. It is, however, to the credit of our church to expose and expel, as she invariably does, all who, by their scandalous conduct, disgrace her sacred ministry. We may be allowed here to subjoin the well known Scottish proverb—"If there had not been a bad priest, there never would have been a good minister."

We perceive, from a perusal of that paper of the 18th inst, called *the Church*, that our anglican parliamentary, national sect, is just now coaxing and wheedling the Methodist separatists to join them.—"Come to us," they say, "we are both British and loyal." Get a Bunting, a