

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

THE CATHOLIC.

Hamilton, G. D.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.

The last quarter of our publication is now going on, and still we find our list of remittances from subscribers vastly short for the bare expence and necessary outlay of our undertaking. We trust therefore, that all subscribers in arrears will pay up what they owe without further delay, that we may not, for the want of the means, be under the necessity of discontinuing our periodical; leaving ourselves, too, deservedly exposed to the degrading reflection, that we, Catholics, are the only people unwilling, for we cannot say incompetent, to defray the only English paper ever edited in the Canadas in defence of their Religion. We could have imagined that the Catholics of Toronto alone might keep our weekly paper from sinking.

Hugh McGillis, Esq., of Williamston, is requested to assist our Agents in Glengary.

Having received a great many applications for the Catholic, several weeks after its establishment, requesting the whole series from its commencement; and being unable to supply them at the time, we wish all those desirous of having complete files of the next volume, to acquaint us of it, postpaid, before the conclusion of the present volume.

We scorn to notice further the false, foul, and ignorant articles of the unmannerly contributor to the Editorial portion of the *Hamilton Gazette*; for, as we said before, there is no clean fighting with a chimney sweep. We wish to deal with no one but a Christian, a scholar, and a gentleman; so have all our best and most respectable friends, here and elsewhere, Protestant, as well as Catholic, advised us. The man writes not for the learned, but for the uninformed and gullible.

The Vicar General returns his thanks to Mr. Chevers and Mr. Patrick Reid, for their humane exertions, in looking after, and securing the effects, of the late Mr. Creighton, for the benefit of his orphan family.

We give below a summary of the News by the *Columbia* and *Great Western*.

TWENTY DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
Great Fire at Hamburg, many lives lost—Terrific Rail Road Accident with Fearful Loss of Life. Attempt on the Life of Louis Phillippe.

The British steam-packet *Columbia*, Captain Judkins, arrived at Boston at 6 o'clock Thursday morning, bringing London and Liverpool papers to the 19th ult., on which day she left the latter port, having made the passage in 13½ days.

A most distressing item of intelligence is brought by this conveyance;—that of the destructive conflagration which has taken place in the city of Hamburg. The loss

of property is even greater than that occasioned by our great fire in 1816, and in another aspect the calamity is awfully appalling—the immense loss of lives. We venture to express a hope that this community, which has so many commercial relations with the afflicted city, will take early measures to show its sympathy with it under this unparalleled misfortune.

The British Ministry continued to command their usual large majority in Parliament; and there was no doubt that Sir Robert Peel would be able to carry all his favorite measures, among others, the new tariff which was brought forward on the 10th ult. The income Tax Bill would have its third reading on the 23rd.

Another conspiracy to assassinate the King of the French had been discovered, the particulars of which will be found below.

A horrible disaster had occurred upon the Versailles Railroad, by which a fearful number of lives were lost; amongst them that of the celebrated circumnavigator, d'Urville with his wife and child.

The despatch from General Cass, our Minister at Paris, to the French Government, on the subject of their accession to the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, has found its way into the London papers.

The Cotton Market remained about the same as at the last advices. There was no improvement in the state of trade in England, but business was even duller than ever.

The *Great Western* arrived out in twelve days and eight hours, the shortest passage yet made. She was to leave Liverpool again on the 21st, and may be hourly expected. We understand that she has a full cargo of dry goods, shipped probably in anticipation of a higher tariff shortly going into effect.

The income tax bill, all amendments having been voted down, was ordered to be read a third time on the 12th.

Lord John Russell gave notice of a bill to prevent bribery.

Seven ships, with 1600 troops, had sailed for India, which shows a determination on the part of the Government to push the war against Afghanistan.

A Queen's letter inviting contributions from religious congregations for the relief of the industrious population in the manufacturing districts, is to have been resolved upon by Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of London.

Another conspiracy to assassinate the King of the French has happily been detected: and several persons, chiefly *ouvriers*, have been arrested, among whom is the notorious Consideré twice before implicated in similar plots, but acquitted. A quantity of petards, arms and ammunition, found in their possession, has been seized. The following letter contains the fullest particulars relative to this most atrocious conspiracy.

PARIS, May 7—A rumor prevailed yesterday that a conspiracy to murder the King had been discovered, to which, however, little credence was attached, the more especially from the silence observed by the Government journals last night, and

the absence of all allusion whatever to it by any of the journals of this morning. I find, however, upon inquiry, that the fact is but too true—that a discovery has been made by the police, which leaves no doubt of the existence of a plot, not only to murder the King, but to involve in the same fate as many members of the Royal Family as should be with his Majesty at the chosen moment for putting the atrocious plan of the conspirators into execution. It appears that during the summer months the King is in the habit of driving out from Neuilly in a large open caleche, accompanied by the Queen and other members of the Royal Family.

Upon such occasions the carriage is unattended by a military escort, and the horses are driven at a merely ordinary pace. These circumstances seem to have suggested the idea of an infernal machine, and one has been invented of a simple character, being in form of an ordinary sized ball, calculated to burst upon falling, and to shatter every thing near it with irresistible force. The principal material is said to be a fulminating powder of a very powerful character. The instruments for working, the materials, and some balls were found upon premises adjacent to Consideré's wine-shop, in the Rue Montmartre. This Consideré has been twice tried for complicity in plots to murder the King, and each time acquitted. He was one of those tried in connection with Quénisset. Consideré has been arrested, and seven others. This conspiracy will lead, in all probability, to more stringent laws. Up to Thursday night the police remained in ignorance of what was hatching.

On Sunday evening last, the King sat at an open window looking upon the open garden of the Tuileries during a whole hour, while a musical band was performing below in honor of his fête day. The garden was densely crowded, and it was observed that the greeting of the multitude was of an unusually cordial character. The public mind has latterly—thanks to a wise and moderate government—been so calmed and regulated, that a return to loyal feelings appears to have taken place; and the discovery just made will excite horror and disgust universally.

The Right of Search—In the French Chamber of Deputies, on the 18th of May, M. de Boissy persisted in his calls on M. Guizot for explanation respecting the slave-trade treaty. The questions related to alleged ill treatment of French sailors by British cruisers. M. Guizot denied that any such cases had occurred. The language of several members was very decided against the ratification of the treaty.

On the 17th M. Guizot had declared that the treaty would not be ratified. He repelled the idea that the Government would be more ready to ratify after the dissolution of the Chambers, and concluded with these words:

The line of conduct which I adopted two months ago in refusing to ratify the treaty I will equally pursue when the doors of this building are closed, and, in the actual state of things, I conceive that I should fail in my duty were I to recommend the ratification.

Advices from Hamburg, of the 14th, state that in clearing away the ruins 160 bodies had already been found. The number of houses totally destroyed was 1500, and 720 more were so injured as to be uninhabitable.

The British government had sent over a large supply of tents and blankets, and £10,000, already subscribed, had been sent over.

The following donations were announced:—

"The King of Prussia has given 50,000 dollars, and has ordered a general collection to be made throughout the kingdom.

The city of Berlin has given \$10,000, The King of Denmark 100,000 florins.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, 30,000 florins.

The Estates of Hanover have granted 100,000 dollars.

The city of Frankford 100,000 florins. The city of Bremen 30,000 dollars.

GREECE.

EARTHQUAKE.—Letters from Athens of the 28th of April state that several violent shocks of an earthquake were felt in various parts of the Peloponnesus, on the 18th. At Sparta, the shocks lasted from 25 to 30 seconds each. The inhabitants ran terrified out of their houses. On the same day, and in the course of the night, four or five slighter shocks were experienced. Beyond the Eurotas an immense rock fell from Mount Menelas, near the village of Drouchas. An old tower situated in the town of Magoules was thrown to the ground. At Mistra the soil trembled with more violence than at Sparta, and a portion of the Hellenic College, and several houses were destroyed. The water of the springs and wells became turbid, and an enormous rock, having detached itself from the summit of old Mount Mistra, rolled with terrific noise into the town. At Cahamet the first shock, felt at half past 9 o'clock, lasted between 40 and 50 seconds and there were ten others, from that hour until midnight, at intervals of three quarters of an hour. Most of the houses were damaged, and several in the neighbourhood actually gave way. Upwards of fifty dwellings were thrown down at Areopolis, and fifteen towers crumbled at Cetylus—Many persons were buried under the ruins of their houses in the province of Mainer. At Androusa several Churches fell in.—On the 15th ult., at about 4 o'clock, a. m., another shock was felt at Patras, which lasted a minute and a half. The *Courrier Grec* announces that a red rain had fallen at Tripolitz and elsewhere, and that the Minister of the Interior had collected information respecting that phenomenon, which would be submitted to the examination of the medical board.

Letters from Athens, of the 27th ult., inform us that two rather severe shocks of earthquakes were felt at Patras, on the 18th. A similar shock was experienced at Patras on the 25th. No mischief was done; but it appears that some houses suffered by a shock which also took place at the same time at Kalamitra and Androssa

SPAIN.

A recent letter from Madrid mentions a rumor of great importance. It says, we have good reason here to believe that the Queen's mother and Louis Phillippe are already engaged in securing the aid of the Pope to contract her nicens volens to some one Bourbon prince of their own choice, as soon as she has completed her twelfth year, on the 10th of October next.