

Doity: in fine, such deep sacred meaning, such full, just, and edifying allusion to the great mystery of the redemption, the infinite merits of our Saviour, and their application to our souls. Yet this part of the Catholic worship, which is so pregnant with all that is, and must be, accounted most holy and divine, by every one professing himself a Christian, is often nevertheless, from a profound ignorance of the intention of the worshippers, styled in *corruption, mere mumery*; although the Church of England herself, in her liturgy, has thought proper to copy after it. If such ceremonies, however, are but *mumery*, what are we to think of those used even by Jesus Christ himself: for instance, when he gave sight to the man who was born blind; and restored speech and hearing to him who was deaf and dumb?—John 9. 6, Mark. 7. 33.

ECCLESIASTICAL CURSES—Several are beginning to awake to the folly of the Porrian-show, in which Episcopal prelates and Presbyterian Elders were vying in bows to the Nestorian eueque nommo. A writer in the *Churchman* who assumes the ominous name of Becket, waves all question as to the validity of the Episcopal character, and boldly maintains that he should be treated as an accursed heretic.—*Catholic Herald*.

"Few even of those who profess a respect for Church authority, seem to have weighed the fact that on him, and on all who hold with him, lies the curse of the universal Church, uttered by a Council which, in every part of the Church, is revered as of acumenical authority. If any have weighed this fact and think it not conclusive, it cannot be expected that they will be staggered by the error of those wretched people itself. It will probably be to such an indifferent thing that Nestorianism, while it indirectly destroys belief in the Holy Trinity, directly denies that the second Person in the Godhead, 'for us and our salvation, . . . was incarnated by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary, and was made man, and was crucified.'" For to the letter all this is denied by the creed of every Nestorian.

Now, when one of this anathematized sect has come flaunting hither, with the name of his infamy stamped boldly on his forehead, why is it (if it can be that report says true) that priests of our Church have admitted him to their houses and intercourse, not as an object of charity, but on terms of companionship, nay, that they have led him to the very side of that altar, round which we believe that angels love to hover? Is it possible that Episcopal sanction has been given to this? What! at the altar of a Catholic Church to own communion with an anathematized schismatic, who denies that the son of God is come in the flesh? What are those ministers of the sanctuary about? If they have no knowledge of, nor care for the voice of the Church during the last 1400 years, have they so neglected their Bibles, too, that they cannot hear the disciple that Jesus loved?

"Many deceivers are entered into the world who confess not that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh *This is a deceiver and*

an Antichrist. Look to yourselves. . . if there come any unto you and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house neither bid him God speed. For he that biddeth him God speed, is partake of his evil deeds."

Now, if there be any priest who has done such things—if any bishop who has countenanced them by his presence or opinion, there is due from such to those who are subject to them in the Lord, an explanation how they come to be thus in apparent opposition to the whole Church, and to the most express letter of Holy Writ.

They have caused the truth to be evil spoken of. They have offended the consciences of weak brethren—and that not in the puritanical, but in the scriptural sense—for they have caused some who look up to them as guides, to view with love and respect those whom God's Church has cursed: who are cut off from the body of Christ and given over to satan.

I repeat it. If it be possible that they have done so, let them, as becomes them, explain their conduct."

The sermons of the Abbe Ratisbonne, the brother of the new convert at Rome, and who is himself a convert from Judaism, have obtained the most cheering success. Mention is made of a great number of Jews and Protestants whom the eloquence of M. Ratisbonne has drawn into the bosom of the true church. Amongst others (is the son of one of the richest bankers of Strasbourg, who has entered the seminary of Saint Sulpice in order to study for holy orders.—*Gazette de l'Andre*.

The French have achieved farther success in Algiers, and it now seems that the career of the hostile Arab chief is nearly at an end. His family and tribe have submitted to the French.

From the Kingston Chronicle.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—On Thursday last, the 9th inst. Major Otway's company of the Royal Artillery, consisting of Major Otway, Lieutenants Aylmer, the Hon T. Devereaux, and W. P. Pollock—3 Sergeants and 54 rank and file, left this garrison en route for England, proceeding to Quebec, via the Rideau Canal—after a residence amongst us of not less than nine years.

Early this morning, Captain Glasgow's company of the same corps embarked for Quebec, via the Rideau Canal. This company which is to be stationed at Quebec for some time, consists of Captain Glasgow, and Lieut. Branding, 2 Sergeants, 2 trumpeters, and 64 rank and file.

These fine companies carry with them the esteem and regard of this community—the gentlemanly and soldierlike deportment of the officers, as well as the uniformly quiet and orderly conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men, being well understood and deeply appreciated by the inhabitants of Kingston.

The 14th Regiment at present stationed in this Garrison, is to be stationed at London—they, as well as the detachment of the 43d, are to be relieved by the 23d Fusiliers, now in montreal. This fine regiment will come up upon the arrival of its

Depot Companies from England, which, it is stated, were to sail in her Majesty's ship "Resistance," for this country, on the 14th of May inst. It is therefore supposed that the 14th Regt. will be enabled to leave this post in about a fortnight. The establishment of the Fusiliers to be stationed here is about 1200 strong.

We understand that the whole of the 83d and 93 Regiments are to be stationed at Toronto.

Return of the Number of Emigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec during the week ending June 13:

England,	1176
Ireland,	1832
Scotland,	189
Lower Ports,	32
	2669

Cabin Passengers, not included in the above—	21
Previously reported,—	299
	15292
	320
	18:61
To corresponding period last y.	14610

Increase in favor of 1842—4351
A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Ag't.

OFFICIAL.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, (EAST.)
Montreal, June 9th, 1842.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Francis Hincks, Esquire, to be a member of Her Majesty's Executive Council for the Province of Canada.

The Honorable Francis Hincks, to be Inspector General of Public Accounts.

Hypolite Guy, Esquire, to be Commissioner of the Inferior Term of the Court of Queen's Bench, for the District of Montreal.

PLANK ROAD.—Mr. Shaw, the District Surveyor, is laying out the sections on the Hamilton and Port Dover road, preparatory to giving out the work.—*Express*.

RECEIPTS FOR THE CATHOLIC

Hamilton—Mr. Buckley, 7s 6d.
Preston—Mr. Campbell, 7s 6d
Chambly—V. Rev. Mr. Mignault, 15s. : and for Fergus Campbell and John Haunemney, each 15s.
Sorel—Rev. Mr. Kelly, 15s

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers respectfully intimate that they have now removed their entire stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES; to their new brick premises, Nos. 1 & 2, Victoria Buildings, corner of King and James streets, (near the Market,) where they will carry on the Dry Goods and Grocery business by Wholesale and Retail, as formerly.

OSBORNE & McINTYRE.

Hamilton, June 20, 1842. 42 Im

THREE OR FOUR respectable gentlemen can be accommodated with BOARD at the white Cottage on King William street, between Houghstou street and the Bell-House.

Hamilton, June 29, 1842.

INFORMATION WANTED of John Casey, who left the County Kerry, Ireland, in 1834, and has not since been heard of by any of his relations. He has a brother and sister, (Patrick and Johanna Casey) arrived this summer from Ireland, who would be glad to hear any tidings of him. Address to Hamilton, Canada West.
JOHN LANE.

June 28, 1842.

The Royal Family.—The following were the Annuities to the Royal Family in the year ending 5th of January, 1842:—

The Duke of Sussex	£21,000
The Duke of Cambridge	27,000
The Princess Mary, now —	
Dutches of Gloucester	15,958
The Princess Sophia	15,958
The Princess Augusta	11,216
The Princess Sophia of —	
Gloucester	7,000
Her Majesty Adelaide the Queen Dowager	100,000
Her Royal Highness —	
the Duchesse of Kent	20,000
The trustees of Prince —	
Leopold now King of the Belgians (a part repaid)	50,000
The Duke of Cumberland, now King of Hanover	21,000
The servants of King —	
George III., Queen Charlotte and Queen Caroline	14,085

Charge for the Royal Family, exclusive of the Queen and Prince Albert — £313,16

CANADA FALLS BOARDING-HOUSE.

MR. TRUMBLE,

BEGS to acquaint his friends and the public, that his house, the residence of the late General Murray, is now open for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Falls, who may prefer a private Boarding-House to the bustle of a Hotel. They can be accommodated by the week, day or month on reasonable terms; and from the invariable attention paid to the comfort and convenience of those who may frequent his house, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Niagara, June 22, 1842.

CARRIAGE TRIMMING.

E. MCGIVERN

BEGS to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has engaged a first rate Carriage Trimmer, lately from New York, and is now prepared to execute all orders in the above line in the newest styles and on the most moderate terms, at his Shop on King street, second door from Hughson street, opposite Messrs Ross & Kennedy's store.
Hamilton, June 3, 1842

REMOVAL.

Saddle, Harness and Trunk Factory.

E. MCGIVERN respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand to the new building, opposite to the retail establishment of Isaac Buchanan & Co., on King street. In making this announcement to his old friends, he most respectfully begs leave to express his grateful thanks for past favors, and hopes that unremitting attention to business will insure him a continuance.
Hamilton, Feb. 22, 1842.

PRINTERS' INK.

LAMB & BRITAIN, Manufacturers of Lamb's Blacking, begs to inform Printers in British North America, that they have, after considerable labour and expense, with the assistance of a practical and experienced workman from England, commenced the manufacture of PRINTERS' INK. They are now prepared to execute all orders which may be sent to them. Their Ink will be warranted to be equal to any in the world and as cheap.

Ink of the various FANCY COLOURS supplied on the shortest notice.
Corner of Yonge and Temperance Sts., Toronto, June 1, 1842.