

THE CATHOLIC.

QUOD SEMPER, QUOD UBIQUE, QUOD AB OMNIBUS CREDITUM EST.—WHAT ALWAYS, AND EVERY WHERE, AND BY ALL IS BELIEVED.

VOLUME III.

HAMILTON, [GORE DISTRICT] MAY 10, 1843.

NUMBER 35.

THE CATHOLIC

Is Printed and Published every Wednesday morning, at

No. 21, JOHN STREET.

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THE VERY REVEREND WILLIAM F. MACDONALD, V. G.

EDITOR.

Origin.

EXTRACTS FROM A POEM ON THE "POWER OF MONEY,"—
DEDICATED TO HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE
OF KENT. CANTO III. MONEY'S RATIONAL AND BENEFI-
CENT REIGN.

Concluded

Such, Money, is the noblest, wisest use
Needs e'er be made of thee. Nor thou in ought
So lovely seem'st, such friend to man sincere,
As in his wants when thus thy bounty's shewn:
Though may'st thou else full many an office kind
Through life perform, to pleasure so'e, or use
Kindly conducive: may'st his present pain,
If not prevent, diminish; and if here
Of sorrow's loathed cup he's doom'd to drink,
Canst sweeten, as he sips, the bitter draught.

All round the globe thy safe conducting hand
Leads him, on pleasing study bent of men,
And manners new; and shews him scen'ry strange.
In foreign climes, of varying nature spread
Wild, waste, or rich and blooming to the sight;
And still, where'er he goes, at ev'ry place,
Palace or cottage, to thy ward secures
The ready welcome, and the treatment kind.
Thou knit'st for him the bands of friendship, form'd
With fresh acquaintance, learn'd, and good, and great;
And in the gay convivial hour provid'st
Still reason's feast renew'd, and flow of soul,
By thee what rare is found; what curious priz'd;
What beauteous charms the eye; or fragrant pour'd
Delights the smell; or palate pleases sweet;
Or health salubrious keeps, or sickness cures;
With art's productions; and, to feed the mind,
The fruits of science, choice of choicest found,
Are careful gather'd, to enrich his home.

Thither return'd, how happy may'st thou make
Whom thou attendant guid'st! How elegant,
Fitted by thee, how snug and cheerful smiles
His mansion quite complete! Around his lawns
So green and level spread; with bleating flocks
Peopled, and lowing kine; or sprightly steed,
Joyous that there pursues his sportive course:
And limpid lake holds to th' encircling woods
Its mirror smooth! where round his esier isle
The Swan his snowy form so stately steers:
Along the cove the babbling Brook pursues
His wild meand'rings; and, in merry mood
Exulting, hies him o'er the sunny glade;
While near is blooming seen the orchard sweet,
Pomona's haunt; and thine, Vertumnus, stor'd
With Nature's daintiest delicacies, pour'd
Profusely forth, the garden wall'd around;
And tufted shrubb'ry; and th' o'ershadow'd walk
Winding its grav'ly mazes, girt with flow'rs
Gay nodding o'er their stalks, and scatt'ring wide
Their balm ethereal; where, melodious heard,
Caro's the Finch, the Linnet and the Thrush:
And oft, on summer's ev'oth' enchanted ear
Is won by loud lament of Philomel,
From thicket's secret bow'r mellif'ous sent.

But choicest of his comforts still, and chief,
By thee afforded, is sweet intercourse
Of friends select. For oh! he's social form'd
By Nature: nor her delicacies sole,
Pour'd e'er so copious forth, nor all thou giv'st,
Can he contented relish; for he joys
His bliss t' impart, and in another's share.
Yet this thou too bestow'st; and more, his choice;
His heart's own darling sound, life's partner sweet,
'Mid thousands blooming fair, that court his eyes,
And strive his envied pref'rence each to win.

Then, with the happy choice, (if rational made,
And for the mind's endowments chief preferr'd;
Not vain external shew of passing charms,
Like bloom of blushing flow'r, that from each blast
Shrinks delicate, oft with'ring in its prime;
Nor proud display of wealth, whose dazzling veil
Oft mis'ry's tort'ring train from sight but hides;)—
Then, with such happy choice, his bliss by thee
Is, Money, crown'd complete and to the brim,
Till ev'n o'erflowing, fill'd his cup of joy.
For what of good on earth has he to crave
Ungranted; while his object best below'd,
Most priz'd, long anxious sought, by thee now found,
He fondly clasps; save love's endearing pledge
The fam'ly smiling round, in sportive group,
Reflecting all their sires in youth renew'd?

O this of sweet society sought by man
The sweetest far; which Nature's closest tie
Connects, and common int'rest fast secures!
Not ev'n in Eden's wilderness of sweets,
Without this social bliss, was Adam blest;
But solitary mourn'd till found his Eve.
Nor had he else repin'd, if but her steps,
Her guardian lord design'd, he well had watch'd:
Yet for his ruin'd partner such his love,
That, not to lose her from his sight, he chose
To risk her fate, and in her ruin share.
And still, for woman's sake, what will not man
Risk fearless! what, for her he loves, not dare!

Nor (blest with her, the object of his choice,
And round him innocent his children rear'd,
If thou be'st by the needful to provide,
With lib'ral still, if not with lavish hand,)
Is ought to him this meanly selfish world;
Its bustling tumult ought, and vain turmoil.
He, safe in port arriv'd, hears unalarm'd
The tempest rave along the troubled main;
And waits secure, till dawns the happy morn,
When, loos'd thy grappling chain, with anchor weigh'd
And hoisted sail, he fearless bears away
For realms, where, Money, ne'er thy sway was known.

From the U. S. Catholic Magazine.

VOIGT'S HISTORY OF GREGORY VII.

*Histoire du Pape Gregoire VII., et de son siecle, d'apres
les monuments originaux.* Par J. Voigt, profess. a
l'universite du Hall. Traduite de l'Allemand, par M.
l'Abbe Jager. Paris, 1838. 2 vols 8vo.

*History of Pope Gregory VII., and of his age, from
original documents.* By J. Voigt, Prof. at the Uni-
versity of Hall. Translated from the German by the
Abbe Jager. Paris, 1838. 2 vols. 8vo.

[CONCLUDED.]

6.—In answer to the appeal of the Saxons, Gregory
wrote a letter to Henry, in which, after having employ-
ed all his eloquence to reclaim him, he threatened him
with excommunication, unless he repented and reformed.

Flushed with his recent victory over the Saxons, Henry
despised the admonitions of the pontiff. He assembled
a conventicle at Worms, in 1075, which attempted to
depose Gregory, and set up Guibert, archbishop of Ra-
venna, in his stead. He directed two insolent letters
to the Roman people and to the Pope, to announce to
them the decision of the mock council: and sent Rol-
lando, a secret emissary, to insult the pontiff to his face,
in the council which he was to open in Rome. Gregory
screened the envoy from the punishment which his in-
solence provoked; read the insulting documents himself
to the council, with the utmost *sang froid*; and, in order
to let the excitement subside, adjourned the session un-
til the next day. He then calmly explained to the one
hundred and ten assembled bishops, the whole of his
past relations with Henry, and his wish to secure the
freedom and peace of the Church. It was only at the
most urgent request of the council, that he consented to
excommunicate Henry.

7.—It is manifest, that in the whole proceeding Gre-
gory wished to correct and not to degrade Henry: hence,
in a letter to the princes and bishops of Ger-
many, he promised to re-admit him on repentance.

8.—It was a law of the German empire, that if a
prince remained under excommunication for one year,
he forfeited his crown. Hence it was that Henry was
in so much haste to be absolved by Gregory at Ca-
nossa.

9.—If Gregory deposed Henry, the consent of prin-
ces and people at that time secured to him the right to
do so. This is so certain, that it is not deemed neces-
sary to adduce facts to prove it. Voigt admits it; and
his translator proves it by incontestible contemporary
documents. Gregory then usurped nothing—he is
borne out by the spirit and the jurisprudence of his age.

10.—Finally, though Henry was not sincere in ob-
taining absolution from the excommunication, at Canos-
sa; though in less than fifteen days thereafter he broke
all his solemn oaths, yet Gregory abstained for nearly
four years from renewing the excommunication. His
legates in Germany went beyond their instructions,
when, at the diet of Forcheim in 1077, they approved
of the election of Rodolph. He often lamented this im-
prudent step. He viewed it as premature, and calcu-
lated to foment, rather than to remedy the troubles of
Germany and of the Church; and he declares, that
"he would rather suffer death, if necessary, than be the
cause of the troubles of the Church." He labored in-
cessantly to heal the divisions of Germany, and to stop
the effusion of blood—council after council, he assem-
bled in Rome—diet after diet, he appointed to be held
in Germany, for the final settlement of the matter.—
But Henry thwarted all his measures: so far from
seeking, he was afraid of that justice which Gregory
wished to have meted out to him. He then, and not
Gregory, was responsible for the protracted civil war in
Germany.

Such was Gregory, as shown by his acts. Henry tri-
umphed over him for a time; and he died an exile; but
he died as he had lived, virtuous, calm, unshaken and
happy. Henry died, reduced to the lowest degrada-
tion, abandoned by all, and despised by all, even his own
sons, who had successfully carried on a civil war against
him. Gregory was "the Hercules of the middle ages: he
enchained monsters, crushed the hydra of feudalism,