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THE CATHOLIC.

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

OFFICE—CORNER OF KING & HUGHSON STREETS.

J. Robertson, Printer and Publisher.

VOLUME IV.

HAMILTON, [GORE DISTRICT] APRIL 17, 1844.

NUMBER 30.

1844. CALENDAR FOR THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. MAY.

- | | | | |
|----|--------|--|----|
| 1 | Wed. | SS. Philip James Ap. double of the 2nd class. | R. |
| 2 | Thur. | S. Athanasius B. and Doct. dbl. W. | |
| 3 | Fri. | Finding of the holy cross Bless and com. of II. Martyrs greater double Abstinence. | R. |
| 4 | Sat. | S. Monica, Widow, double. | W. |
| 5 | Sun. | 4th Sunday after Easter S. Pius V. Pope, double. | W. |
| 6 | Mon. | S. John Ap. and lv. before the Latin Gate, greater double. | R. |
| 7 | Tues. | S. Stanislaus, Bp. Martyr, dbl. R. | |
| 8 | Wed. | Apparition of S. Michael, A Change, greater double, 2 col. for the Bp, 2nd anniversary of his consec. Deus omnium fidulum Pastor et Rector famulum tuam Michaelum quem Ecclesie Torontoe press voluisti, &c. &c. | W. |
| 9 | Thurs. | S. Gregory Nazianzen, B. conf. Doct. double. | W. |
| 10 | Fri. | S. Antonius Bp., conf. Semi-double with com. of SS. Martyrs, Abstinence. | W. |
| 11 | Sat. | Office of the Immaculate conception of the B. V. M. Semi-dbl. | W. |
| 12 | Sun. | 5th Sun. after Easter, 2 or Miss. conc 3 pro Ecc. vii. pro Papa. | W. |
| 13 | Mon. | SS. Nereus and his comp. MM. com. of Ferni sem. dbl. Litanies Rogation day: Mis-sadam Rogationum P. | R. |
| 14 | Tues. | Rogation day, with com. of S. Bonifacius M. Litanies | P. |
| 15 | Wed. | Rogation day, with com. of vigil Litanies. | P. |
| 16 | Thur. | Ascension day, of obligation dbl. of the 1st class with an octave. | W. |
| 17 | Fri. | S. Paschal Baylon. conf. dbl. Abstinence. | W. |
| 18 | Sat. | S. Venantius, Martyr dbl. | R. |
| 19 | Sun. | 6th Sun. after Easter, S. Peter Celestine, Pope dbl. with com. of the Sun, of the oct. and of S. Peudentiana V. and M. | W. |
| 20 | Mon. | S. Bernard, conf. semi dbl. | W. |
| 21 | Tues. | S. John Nepomucen, Martyr, double (16th May) | R. |
| 22 | Wed. | Of the oct. of the Ascension Semi-double | W. |
| 23 | Thur. | Oct. day of the Ascension dbl. W. | |
| 24 | Fri. | S. Ubaldo, B. and C. conf. Semi-dbl. (formerly 16 May.) Abst. | W. |
| 25 | Sat. | Whitsun Eve, Semi-dbl. Fast. | R. |
| 26 | Sun. | Whit Sunday or Pent. dbl. of the 1st class, ad tertium per totam C'etavam. Veni creator spiritus &c. R. | |
| 27 | Mon. | Whit Mon., dbl. of the 1st class. R. | |
| 28 | Tue. | Whit Tues. dbl. of the 1st class. R. | |
| 29 | Wed. | Of the Octave, semi-dbl. Ember Day, Fast. | R. |
| 30 | Thu. | Of the Octave, semi-double. R. | |
| 31 | Fri. | Of the Octave, Semi-dbl. Ember day. Fast. | R. |

Public Income and expense of England.—A return has just been laid before Parliament, on the motion of Mr. Baring, of the net public income of the United Kingdom, with an account of the balances of money remaining in the Exchequer on the 5th day of January, 1843 and 1844, the total amount of revenue for the year ending January 5, 1844, derived from direct and indirect taxes, was £51,069,997s.; and from other receipts, £1,512,339s., making altogether £52,582,337 10s 2d. Of the latter sum the money received from China forms the principal item, and amounts to £1,315,209 1s 9d. The total charge of the funded debt is £28,581,067 4s 2d.: for the army, £5,997,150; the navy, 6,650,056; and the ordnance, £1,910,701. The balance in the Exchequer on the 5th day of January, 1843, was £1,390,053, and (thanks to the income tax) at the same period 1844, it amounted to £4,771,601 1s. 4d.

From the Kingston Constitution. Great General Meeting in Prescott, of the Friends of Ireland in favour of REPEAL!

Pursuant to the notice given at the first meeting of the friends of Ireland and Repeal on the 17th inst., a crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held at Prescott on the 23rd. of March. Besides Irish Roman Catholics, great numbers of their Canadian dissenting brethren, we were happy to observe, were also present, evincing by their demeanor that enlarged and noble spirit characteristic of genuine Christian benevolence, true nobleness of sentiment and devotion in the sacred cause of freedom and of the oppressed. Well will it be for our communities generally when rational common sense shall so far prevail over foolish prejudice, that no spirit of sectarianism shall be permitted to intrude on the neutral ground of political discussion and single hearted patriotism. Well will it be for the security of that sacred deposit of peace and good will bequeathed to us from on high, when sectarian zeal shall no longer degenerate into unchristian rancor; and variance of creed not being permitted to step over the threshold of the Church, cease any more to disturb us with the hate injurrying discords of irreligious dissensions. Centuries of sectarian warfare afflicted the world.—Brethren have recoiled and studiously kept aloof their brethren—Christian hands have been turned against Christian hands—hearts born for friendship, sympathy and love have throbbed and glowed from the lunatic pulsations of sectarian excitement, malice, or revenge! Has man bettered his own or the condition of his fellow man in consequence? Has he, by this course, contributed any increase of moral righteousness, kind feeling, or reciprocal good fellowship to his suffering associates, wearied out and overladen, as too many of them are, by the cruel impositions of grinding oppression? Has he not rather aggravated the desolating bitterness of their painful woes with the vinegar and gall of taunting acerbities, and the inhuman exclusiveness of sectarian antipathies? Away, then, with the scowling suspicion and the lurking hatred? Let them be finally dethroned from their unholy usurpations of the countenance and the heart—those rightful seats of the mild benignity of wisdom and kindly benevolence of the good Samaritan. Nations complain not unless they are oppressed—communities grieve not without adequate cause—individuals arise not to wail forth their afflictions unless they are buoyed up and influenced by the hope of relief and sympathetic commiseration. And shall men in their prosperity deny to their beseeching fellows in distress today, what all of us in our turn may have to ask for and supplicate from them tomorrow? Is the unhappy object at our door unworthy of assistance because he is a beggar? Or to ensure the relief his destination requires, he needs be clamorous, and remind us that the tenure of good fortune is uncertain and frail; that christian sympathy not irreligious antipathy is required at our hands to soothe his afflictions. How similar the case with communities and nations, and simple individuals! A people in dis-

ress is the national collective of individual misfortune, and the latter without reference to particular sect or even criminal degradation, must even challenge the obligation of individual sympathy; how touching, how necessitous, how irresistible to the heart of the christian and the patriot, the loud lamentations of the millions in distress: their oft repeated tales of famishing misery, the supplicating cries that are heaved from the bosom of their unhappy country; some will be heard to speak of the folly of the thing, others of the danger of excitement in peaceable society, and others will grow quiveringly pale at the lips, darken at the brows, put their hand to their breasts, tell us they are Britons, and talk of their loyalty. The first are old Nestors in their own estimation, full of flesh, discretion and selfishness—of the wisdom that keeps rather than of the generosity that gives—generous to a fault of their advice, and avaricious to an unlimited extent of their halfpence—most enthusiastic haors of disinterested enthusiasm. An excellent class of discreet fat old men these! What a pity the world is not governed and peopled by such discreet fat old men; Little need be said of the second class! they are well known; cringing pampered menials invariably seated at the gates of power—

Whose wills and thoughts alike have flown!
Whose words and deeds are not their own!

The third are indeed a degraded class; bound by an abominable and unhallowed oath that casts them out alike beyond the pale of civil polity, social regard, and ordinary politeness—slavishly subservient to self imposed tyranny of which they are sneaking, croaking compliant tools—they are the sowers of uncharitableness, and rankling hatred among their christian brethren, and kindreds of dissensions subversive of that good will and brotherly love bequeathed to us and ordained in the sacred legacy of our Blessed Saviour;—"Pennal Code" is stamped on their hands;—"Intolerance, Civil and Religious" is engraven on their foreheads. But may Heaven forgive, and disentangle them from the snares into which they have, many of them, heedlessly fallen. Such mensurely can have no claims upon, or sympathy with the lovely and generous green isle, for—

"When Erin first rose from the dark swelling flood,
God blessed the green island and saw it was good;
The Emerald of Europe it sparkled and shone
In the ring of Creation her most precious stone."

MISCELLANY.

CURIOUS CALCULATION.—If the amount of the National Debt, which is 800,000,000 sovereigns, were to be laid down in a horizontal position, they would reach 11,048 miles, each measuring 7.8ths of an inch across. If piled up perpendicularly they would reach 631 miles, placing 20 sovereigns in the space of 1 inch that would be 7.856 times as high as St Paul's, which is 404 feet high; they would weigh 5,673 tons, each weighing 5 cwt., 2½ grains, and would take 45,384 men to carry them, each man carrying 2½ cwt. If a person were to pay this large sum it would take as long as the world has been created, which is 5,847

years, by paying £6.5s. every day. It would take 25 years and four months to count them, by counting sixty every minute. If divided amongst the whole population of Great Britain, which is twenty-seven millions of persons, each person would receive £30. Supposing there was a deficiency of two grains in each, upon the whole it would amount to 93 tons in weight, and in value £13,000,000 to each 4d. The interest of this large sum at 4 per cent would be £32,000,000.

DISCOVERY OF ANTIQUITIES IN FRANCE.

—A short time since, as a laboring man at Dammartin, in Jura, was digging a trench in a vineyard near the road-side, he came to a large flat stone, which having been raised, laid open an orifice of about a metro square, leading to a cavity below. The farmer's son descended by means of a ladder, and to his astonishment found a vault, thirty metres square, supported by twelve large columns in excellent preservation. On the north was twelve cases in stone, standing against the wall, in shape something like the sentry-boxes of the present day. When struck, they gave back a hollow sound, and one of them having been broken, disclosed a complete suit of armor, much corroded by rust, but all the pieces of which were still connected with thick thongs of leather. The armor, which was of an exceedingly ancient form, contained all the bones of a skeleton, except the head, which was absent, leading one to suppose that the warrior had been decapitated. At the feet lay a purse, made of metal rings, containing twenty-three bronzo and silver medals of small size. They were all of the Netherlands, except one representing Charlemagne. A reliquary was also found which apparently had been attached by a chain to the neck of the figure. It was of octagonal form, and covered with chasing still perfectly clear and well defined. From the taste and delicacy of the design, it would appear to belong to the eleventh or twelfth century. A massive gold ring was also discovered, without any other ornament than the letters L. P. Round the other three sides of the vault were similar stone cases, also placed against the wall.—Some stones with vestiges of Gothic inscriptions appear to cover other tombs. In an angle a door is walled up, which is apparently the ancient entrance.

The Great Valley.—The Mississippi Valley has no parallel on earth—its length may be estimated at not less than 2,500 miles; and its main breadth is from 1,200 to 1,500. There are many facts to prove that the great change was brought about by repeated and long continued volcanic convulsions.—This valley is the most delightful, the richest and the fairest portion of the earth, and capable of sustaining a population of 190,000,000.

The crevice on the west side of Mount Etna is 400 yards long and 40 wide. The stream of lava issuing from it has spread to the width of two and a half miles. By the last accounts, the lava had swept away several houses, and destroyed sixty seven houses.

HAMILTON REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

A General Meeting of the Repeal Association of Hamilton, Dundas and Brantford, will be held at the usual place and hour (7½ O'Clock P. M.) of meeting in Hamilton, on Monday Evening, the 22nd Instant, for the purpose of electing new officers, and for other matters connected with the welfare of the association.

S. McCURDY, Secretary.
Hamilton, April 17, 1844.

THE CATHOLIC.

Hamilton, G. D.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1844.

In order to free myself from the entire responsibility of costs and editorial matter in the CATHOLIC periodical of Hamilton, I have made over the whole concern to Mr. John Robertson the printer, now the Editor; on the understanding that it continues favorable to the Catholic cause: with the promise of contributing in this sense alone towards its columns.

Wm. P. MacDONALD.

P. S.—Subscribers may henceforth remit all monies due, either directly to Mr. J. Robertson, the Printer and Editor, or through me to him.

Wm. P. MacDONALD.

RESOLUTIONS OF 1841.

1. That the most important as well as the most undoubted of the political rights of the people of this Province is, that of having a Provincial Parliament for the protection of their liberties, for the exercise of a Constitutional influence over the Executive Departments of their Government, and for Legislation upon all matters of internal Government.

2. That the Head of the Executive Government of the Province, being, within the limits of his Government, the Representative of the Sovereign, is responsible to the Imperial authority alone: but that, nevertheless, the management of our local affairs can only be conducted by him, by and with the assistance, counsel, and information of subordinate officers in the Province.

3. That in order to preserve, between the different branches of the Provincial Parliament, that harmony which is essential to the peace, welfare, and good government of the Province, the chief advisers of the Representative of the Sovereign, constituting a Provincial Administration under him, ought to be men possessed of the confidence of the Representatives of the people, thus affording a guarantee that the well understood wishes and interests of the people, which our Gracious Sovereign has declared shall be the rule of the Provincial Government, will on all occasions, be faithfully represented and advocated.

4. That the people of this Province have, moreover, a right to expect from such Provincial Administration the exertion of their best endeavours, that the Imperial authority shall be exercised in the manner most consistent with their well understood wishes and interests.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

Defeat of the Ministry.

The Ministry have received during the past week a series of mortifying defeats. On Monday they were unable to carry the Governor's own salary solemnly pledged and guaranteed to him on his coming to the Colony—the Opposition baffled and laughed at them; Huntington moved a reduction of £590 which the minority were compelled to consent to, being afraid to divide. On Tuesday, they abandoned their own scale of salaries to present incumbents, and took whatever sums Huntington proposed. On Sir Rupert George's salary they ventured to make a stand, and were beaten.

The Attorney General first proposed £870 sterling, or 1100 currency, leaving his fees as Registrar, amounting to £500 or £600 more untouched.—Huntington moved £560 sterling

or £700 currency as an amendment. Mr. Uniacke expressed his willingness to vote for £750 sterling. The Members of Government caught at this, abandoned their first proposition, and took their stand on the £750. They fought and explained, and entreated, near all day, and, at last divided the Committee, when there appeared—

For the Government	20
Against it	27

On Thursday the contingencies and the salary of the Private Secretary were got through, by the forbearance of the Opposition, but when Mr. Nutting's £700 sterling came to be proposed it was resisted, and finally withdrawn—the Government not daring to divide.—*Acadian Recorder.*

By the above extract from a Nova Scotia paper, the no-party ministry of Lord Falkland have been defeated by a majority of seven; notwithstanding which, it appears that the ministry, although in a minority, are still conducting the Government, submitting to have all their legislative measures altered and modified at the pleasure of the opposition. Our brethren in Nova Scotia appear to be ignorant of the true working of Responsible Government, the principal feature of which is that no Ministry are suffered to conduct the business of the country, without a majority in the House of Representatives. The House of Assembly ought to refuse to do business with any ministry who have not their confidence; and in that way force Lord Falkland into the observance of Responsible Government.

Lord Falkland conducts the Government of Nova Scotia WITH A MINISTRY IN A MINORITY, and Sir Charles Metcalfe conducts the Government of Canada WITHOUT ANY MINISTRY WHATSOEVER; and this is the way the rights of the people are trampled upon by men who profess to be acting under instructions to conduct the internal affairs of the country ACCORDING to the "WELL UNDERSTOOD WISHES OF THE PEOPLE." Sir Charles Metcalfe has suspended the constitution of the country about five months, and during that period has had but ONE Responsible Minister (Daily) to assist him; and yet Sir Charles Metcalfe professes to adhere to the Resolutions of 1841, and has the assurance to declare before the whole Province, that *Responsible Government has never been so truly carried out as under his administration!* His Excellency must surely entertain a contemptible opinion of our understanding, to suppose that he can humbug the people of Canada in so bare-faced a manner. But how is it that His Excellency and his one minister manage to meet the expenditure of the Government? The House last session voted supplies for three months; so that for two months the payment of the expenses of the Government are unauthorised. Perhaps His Excellency's great liberality in money matters induces him to draw upon his private funds to meet the required disbursements. If the House of Assembly, when it meets, shall do its duty, and refuse to allow the payment of the expenses of the Government during the suspension of the Constitution. Sir Charles Metcalfe and all of his subordinate officers, who thus aid him in violating the rights of the people, will be personally liable for the whole of the charges. His Excellency's drafts upon the Receiver General, since the expiration of the three months, are wholly unauthorised, and unless sanctioned by the House of Assembly, must be accounted for by him and the Receiver General for the time being.

SPEECH OF THE HON. ROBERT BALDWIN.
—We present to our readers to-day the eloquent speech of the Hon. Robt. Baldwin, at the late meeting of the Reform Association of Toronto, and we shall, in subsequent numbers, publish the speeches of the other gentlemen

delivered on that occasion. The whole affair taken together, may be considered as the most splendid exhibition of eloquence which has ever taken place in the Province. We may well feel proud at seeing our principles so ably, so eloquently, and so nobly advocated.

We had intended, (says the Halifax Register,) to lay our views of Irish policy before our readers this week, but we find our available space too limited. The times are pregnant with events of deep importance to the social and religious state of man, and Ireland seems destined to play a large part in the Drama of Europe's destiny. How proud we are of our country!—Calm, determined, persevering—the manifestation of a gigantic consciousness even in her passiveness—Ireland is glorious.

Look at O'Connell, the Conspirator!—the Idol of the "League"—honored as never Pitt nor Fox was ever honored, in the House of Commons—addressed by half Germany—worshipped by Democracy and Catholicity, the two great parties of France, and what shall we say of America?

So much has England gained by the "State Trials."

Peel is turning "Liberal"—Russell is turning "anti-finality"—Graham is turned "Concessionist"—and Shiel is half a "Repealer."

So much has England gained by the "State Trials."

AMATEUR THEATRE.—We paid a visit to the theatre on Wednesday last, and found a very respectable audience assembled. The dresses, decorations and scenery, so far as we could learn, elicited the utmost commendation. We regretted to observe however, as the play progressed, a great want of courtesy displayed towards the amateurs, by persons who ought, to say the least of it, to have known better. The play (*Duchess de la Valubiere*) was unquestionably a good one—had won unbounded applause from a Parisian as well as an English stage; and had honorably passed through the fiery ordeal of European criticism. Are a few individuals, therefore, gratuitously spending their time & money for the amusement of the town, to be sneered at, or hooted, because their acting does not come up to the standard of a few ignorant hypercritics? These young gentlemen call themselves *amateurs*, and as such ought to be judged. Being engaged in occupations that engross nearly all their time, it can only be by depriving themselves of a portion of their natural rest that they can be expected to find leisure to study their parts; and how ungenerous and unmanly it is to treat thus with unwarrantable censure men whose only object can be an anxious desire to amuse and gratify their audience.

We think the manager has, so far, displayed good taste in his selection of pieces. His wish no doubt is to do so; and we regret to observe in a cotemporary a few observations bearing on this subject, that seem to us quite out of keeping with his usual good nature, and which might have been better left alone. One thing, at any rate, is notorious, that while the manager, who spends the principal part of his time on behalf, it may be said, of the public, appears to get very little credit for his pains; whilst others, certainly far less deserving of notoriety, are made to appear as "gods among men!"

The house is better fitted up with scenery and decorations than any other in Western Canada. It contains two tier of boxes, a pit, a gallery, saloons, &c., in fact all the requisites of a "well appointed" Theatre, affording comfortable accommodation, to about 400 persons.—Indeed, the *tout ensemble* is well worthy the high reputation the Manager has gained among many of his friends, not only for his indefatigable exertions as such, but also for his artistical skill.

THEATRICAL.—We understand, that the celebrated and popular drama of Rob Roy is in rehearsal, and will shortly be enacted: Rob, Helen, the Bailey, &c. are said to be well cast. An overflowing house, then, may be expected.

JUVENILE ASSEMBLY AND BALL.—We are given to understand that Mr. McIndoe, our gentlemanly and favorite dancing-master, intends to close his Winter Classes, by giving an Assembly to his pupils on Monday next, 22nd instant. The dancing will commence at 7 o'clock, and continue till about 10, when the floor will be at the disposal of those Ladies and Gentlemen who may wish to dance quadrilles, &c. Tickets 5s, to be obtained at Press's Hotel, and from Mr. McIndoe.

ERRATA.—In the notices of the sums paid towards the Repeal Association of Hamilton, Dundas and Brantford, in our paper of the 3rd instant, the following corrections should have been made.

Hamilton—James Pearson and Michael Sweetman each paid 2s. 6d. For "A Kerry man 5s, read 7s. 6d.

Dundas—James Kennedy, cr. 10s. (sum subscribed, but not yet paid), Daniel Fields and Edward Kennedy from South of Ireland instead of "Louth, Ireland."

The Rev. Mr. Sanderl must apply for the holy oil, to the Bishop himself in Toronto.

LIST OF CONVICTIONS AT THE LATE ASSIZES.

James Burns, Robbery, 5 years Penitentiary.

Thomas McGovern, Rape, 6 months in Jail.

Peter Conklin and Lucian Annesly, Sheep stealing, 3 years each in Penitentiary.

John Boyle, Hannah Turnbull, and Ann O'Brian, Larceny, 3 years each in Penitentiary.

William Spencer, Larceny, 3 months in Jail at hard labour.

William Cubit, Stabbing, 6 months in Jail at hard labour.

John Scuyler, Larceny, 3 months in Jail at hard labour.

Daniel Gorman, Larceny, 3 years in Penitentiary.

From the Hamilton Gazette.

GORE DISTRICT ASSIZES.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman arrived here on Monday, and immediately proceeded to open the Court. The following Gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury:—

Wm. B. VanEvery, Esq., Foreman. Wm. Dixon—Abraham Shade—David C. Beasley—John Weir—J. Logie—R. Heslop—Abel Land—Abraham Cook—Jas. K. Buchanan—Thos. Hamill—Damel K. Servos—Wm. Gourley—Elijah Secord—Hiram Smith—Andrew Gage—Ashel Davis—John Chisholm—R. W. Suter—Henry Boyle and Robert Jarvis Hamilton, Esqrs.

His Lordship briefly charged the Jury, and the Court adjourned to Tuesday.

Tuesday, April 9.

Gass vs. McKee and Moffatt, Aggravated Assault. No defence. Verdict £25 and costs.

John Doe, on demise of John Lovejoy, vs. J. R. McDonald. Ejectment case.—Verdict for Defendant.

Dixon vs. McKinley.—Action for damages sustained by the defendant forcing plaintiff out of his bar, on the 1st January.—Plaintiff was drunk and violent, when McKinley shoved him out, and in doing so, Plaintiff fell over the stoop and was much hurt. Damages laid at £200.—Verdict for Defendant.

Forsyth v. Clark.—This was an action brought to recover damages for the non-performance of the fulfilment of the conditions of a lease, in not digging a well and erecting a barn upon defendant's farm. Verdict £15.

The Queen v. Sinclair.—Charge of poisoning his wife.—No Bill. It is gratifying to state that there was not a dissentient voice on the Jury respecting this bill.

Wednesday, April 10.

Linderman vs. Childfield.—This was an action for slander, said to be written by the defendant about three years ago.—The writing was proved, and went to state that the plaintiff had been guilty of perjury in a former transaction. In the defence it was attempted to be proved, that the action was brought with a malicious intention, in consequence of certain law suits which were pending between the parties, and also that the allegations were true. Verdict for Plaintiff £25.

John Applegarth vs. Duke Wellington Hopkins, Pathmaster. Trespass. Verdict for Plaintiff, £4 10 0

The Queen vs. Thomas McGullen.—The prisoner was indicted on a charge of rape on a young woman named Anne Wilner, on the 23d Dec. last, about 3 miles from Brantford. The case was fully proven, and the Jury returned a verdict of guilty without leaving the box.

John Applegarth vs. Duke Wellington Hopkins and J. Crickmore Trespass.

This case was something similar to the former one between the same parties.—Verdict for the Plaintiff.

Thursday, April 11.—Patterson against Armstrong. This was a civil bill suit for monies claimed by Mr. Patterson for monies received by the defendant who was for some time in his employment as teamster. The defendant proved a set off of £34 15. Verdict for Plaintiff £7 6s 3d.

Luce Ansley v. Peter Coghlan.—Mr. Sherwood Queen's Counsel, stated the case; the prisoner stood charged with stealing a sheep. Mr. Caprian missed a sheep on the morning of the 2d Jan.—Found the entrance to the barn opened, and marks of feet on the snow outside;—sent his man down the road, who informed him of prisoner and another man being in the neighborhood; saw the marks of blood on the road; went to a Magistrate and procured a warrant. The sheep was found under a bed, covered with a cloth, in the house of the prisoner's mother. Guilty.

Friday, April 12.

Breach of Promise of Marriage.—Sarah McBride, vs. James Howard.—It appeared that the parties were to have been married on the 19th Dec. last, when from some cause, neither party appeared. The Defendant was taken upon the Plaintiff and her mother, and offered as a recompence, land to the value of \$100, which was agreed to and the Deed made out, but subsequently refused, suggesting instead, cash to the same amount. Verdict for the Plaintiff, £2 10 0!

N. Hughson, vs. Hopkins!—Trespass.—3d suit.—Verdict for Plaintiff by agreement. £5.

Wat. Lovatt, vs. John Gage, Saltfleet. This was an action brought to recover damages for not fulfilling the covenant of a lease in not repairing a house, completing a barn and stable, and not supplying a sufficient number of rails for fencing, by which the cattle of his neighbors got into Plaintiff's field and destroyed his crops. Plaintiff's family also suffered during the winter from cold and wet in consequence of the very bad state of the dwelling house, which the defendant was bound to repair previous to Sept. 1842.—Verdict for the Plaintiff, £37 10 0.

Hannah, Turnbull, Anne O'Brien and John Boyle were placed at the bar charged with having on the 24th March last, at an early hour, forcibly entered the house of Mr. Applegarth, and stealing therefrom sundry cloths, razors, knives, books, &c. The indictment only charged them with the larceny. Verdict Guilty.

Daniel Gorman, an old offender, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing a saddle, the property of Dr. Mitchell of Dundas, and disposing of the same to a Mr Kemp. The prisoner had been an inmate of the Penitentiary in 1839, and again in 1840. Guilty.

Bucknell vs. The Executors of the late Allan Macdonnell others.—An writ of Provisory, note and interest—£482 14s—Verdict for the Plaintiff.

King's College vs. Campbell. An action for the recovery of certain lands.—Verdict by consent.

Saturday, April 13.

Whelan vs. M'Kee.—An ejectment to recover certain lots of land in the township of Beverly, under a patent of 1767. Verdict for plaintiff 1s. damages.

Forgery.—Edward Louismore, late of Paris, was arraigned, but in consequence of one of his principal witnesses being ill, the Crown allowed it to stand over to next assizes.

Strathey vs. Crooks.—This was a new trial granted by the Courts below. It will be in the recollection of our readers that at our last Assizes Mr. Strathey obtained a verdict against the Hon. James Crooks, for the large sum of £1700.

This case being called in Court, and in consequence of counsel not appearing for the plaintiff, was struck out of the Judges list. Mr. Sullivan mentioned that he could not move in the action, for want of certain papers in Toronto, which could not be forwarded in time.

Morris Jackson, a colored man, was placed at the bar, charged with having received some hens and geese, knowing same to have been stolen from the yard of Mr. Hislop.—Not Guilty.

Secretary's Office.

Kingston, 6th April, 1844.

His Excellency THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

William Salmon, of Simcoe, Barrister at Law, to be Commissioner of Bankrupts, in and for the District of Talbot, and John Prince, of Sandwich, Barrister at Law, to be Commissioner of Bankrupts, in and for the Western District, under 7th Victoria, Chap. 10. George Malloch, Andrew Norton Buell, and David B. O. Ford, Esquires, to be Commissioners of Customs, in and for the District of Johnstown.

James Dallas, of the Township of Orillia, Esquire, to be Warden of the Simcoe District in place of the Hon. J. E. Irving, resigned. George Fraser, of Goderich, Esq, to be a Coroner, in and for the Huron District.

His Excellency THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to grant licenses to Michael Mc Dermott, of Bytown, Gentleman, and John D. Lamell, of Toronto, Gentleman, to practice the art of Land Surveying, in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada.

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—We learn that the Public Offices here will close on the 15th and will be open in the City of Montreal about the 20th of May next.

It is rumoured that Col. Bullock, Adjutant General of Militia, as well as Col. Jarvis, Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs, will remove to Toronto, and that Anthony B. Hawke, Esq., Chief Emigrant Agent, will remain in Kingston.—Kingston Chronicle.

DISTRICT OF SIMCOE.—We this day give the proceedings of a late meeting of the Reformers in this District, to take measures to ensure the return to Parliament of one who will represent their interests, in place of Captain Steele, who, long ago, forfeited their confidence. After the powerful influence which was employed to emancipate the county of Simcoe from the thraldom of the old Compact, at the last general Election, there can be little doubt that the Reform interest, which, since then, acquired strength, will be again successful, if it be not divided in the choice of a Candidate.

The vacillating and devious parliamentary course of the Member for Simcoe has frequently been the subject of public observation; and this impression has not been lessened by the publication of his late opinions, in his late speech as Chairman of the meeting at Barrie, particularly when viewed in connexion with his vote in the House, in support of Mr. Price's motion. But, however consistent he might have been in his Parliamentary course, there is one vital question, his known opposition to which unfits him to represent the wishes of the people.—we mean, THE UNIVERSAL BILLS. Any man who is known to be in opposition to this, or a similar measure, should be scouted by every intelligent constituency from the hustings, as the enemy of religious liberty and equality—the foe of clerical and usurped power. We are told, that while the Gallant Captain has not gained by his policy a single vote from the ranks of the Tories, he has lost almost the entire votes of the Reformers, and to a moral certainty will not again represent Simcoe in Parliament. We hope that there will be in this District, as well as in all others, a perfect understanding among the Reformers, in support of a Liberal Candidate. "United, we stand;—Divided, we fall."—Examiner.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of Saturday. One Day Later from London.

The Packet ship Montreal, Tinker, arrived this morning from London, whence she sailed on the 6th of March. Capt. Tinker has kindly sent us the London Times of the 5th, being a little later than those by the steamer.

The London papers announce the death of Mr. S. Bompas, an eminent lawyer, whose name is familiar to us from his appearance in almost every criminal case of magnitude.

The House of Commons was discussing on the 4th, the army estimates, with the usual prompt rejection of all cutbacks to reduce them. The force proposed was 29,677 regular troops, 10,000 enrolled pensioners, 8811 Artillery and Engineers. 6000 marines on shore and 9000 Irish police; in all 162,433.—The money estimate was for £6,225,000.

Mr. Sharman Crawford moved a resolution declaring the maintenance of so large a standing army unconstitutional, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, but only 8 voted for it, against 87.

LATE NEWS FROM INDIA.

The Gibraltar Chronicle, of March 5, brought by the barque Douglass, Capt. Townsend, from Palermo and Gibraltar, contains a brief summary of the news by the overland mail, the advices from Bombay being to the 1st of February.

The principal intelligence is, that hostilities had broken out in Gwalior between the British and the natives (Mahrattas.) Three battles had been fought which were vigorously contested by the Mahrattas, and in which they were defeated, they inflicted severe loss on the British. The list gives 141 as the number of the latter killed, and 866 wounded. The Mahrattas are said to have between 4000 and 5000 killed and wounded.

The following English officers were killed, or died of their wounds:—General Churchill, Col. Sanders, Major Crommelin, Capt. Stewart, Magrath and Cobban, Lieuts. Newton and Leaths and Ensign Bray. Forty officers were wounded.

The Fort of Gwalior surrendered to the British, after the defeat of the Mahrattas, and several of the native chiefs made their submission.

The Governor General had declared that the country would not be occupied by the British, and that the requisitions of the Anglo-Indian Government would be limited to the establishment of a subsidiary force, to be officered solely by the English, but maintained by the Gwalior Government. The British troops were to retire immediately from the country.

There was nothing new from Scinde, or the Punjab.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

The Packet Ship Silvio de Grasse, Capt. Thompson, has just arrived from Havre, whence she sailed on the 5th of March. Our latest advices by the steamer was the 2nd.—The latest paper we have is the Paris Globe of the 4th.

Some arrests are said to have been made, of subscribers in one of the regiments forming the garrison of Paris, but no information is given of the cause.

Subscriptions were talked of, for the purchase of a sword, to be presented to Admiral Duperre. The Ministerial papers ridicule the idea.

Accounts from Stockholm, of February 20, were that the King of Sweden was a little better, but his condition was still very precarious.

Advices from Algiers were to the 24th of February. Nothing of importance had occurred, the troops being merely employed in detachments, making razzias, or predatory expeditions.

Letters from Alicante, Feb. 20, say that the bombardment of the town was commenced partially on that day. Provisions were becoming scarce, the blockade being rigidly kept up, and it was thought that the insurgents would surrender before many days.

Letters from Gortz of the 24th of February, say that the Duke d'Angouleme had undergone another operation, the results of which were pleasing.

A rumor was current at Vienna, of an approaching marriage between the Archduke Stephen, and the Princess Olga, daughter of the Emperor of Russia.

Monsieur de Gaersonnaire, supposed to be the oldest man in Europe, reached his 116th

year on the 20th of February. His health was very good.

EATE FROM PORTUGAL.

Capt. Stevens, of the schooner Lyra, arrived this morning, in 25 days from Oporto, informs us that when he left, the mails had stopped for two weeks, and that the city was under martial law. There had been some fighting in the country, and an insurrection was expected to break out at Oporto.

It was reported that one of the Queen's Generals had been killed the day before, in an engagement with the rebels; and it was farther bruted about that Don Miguel was in the country. The army was in good discipline.

The dates seem to forbid the idea that this is only an exaggerated version of the partial and quickly suppressed insurrection of which we had accounts by the last steamship.

FROM JAMAICA.

We are indebted to Captain Lawry, of the British schooner Joseph How, for Jamaica papers to the 24th of February. There is little news of importance. The 'Despatch' of the 23rd says:

The island continues tranquil, and the weather somewhat too dry, and the planters still languish for the want of the expected aid they so urgently require from the parent government—capital, machinery and cheap labor to develop their resources.

The Grand Court is sitting and the House of Assembly is bringing the business of the session to a close, while His Excellency, the Earl of Elgin continues to enjoy health, and to win golden opinions from all classes by his patronage of agricultural industry and general education.

Commerce we regret to add, is dull, from the impoverished and languishing condition of many of the finest sugar estates in the Island.

The yellow fever was prevailing to some extent. The Rev. Mr. Issachar was attacked on the 24th.—Tribune.

From the Cape Town (C. G. H.) Shipping and Commercial List of Feb. 2.

MOST IMPORTANT—ABOLITION OF THE PORT DUES.

We are happy to announce to the shipping interests all over the world, that the port anchorage and light-house dues, or any other description of port charges whatever, in every port of this colony, in respect of all vessels, whether British or foreign, are from this day abolished.

In addition to the annulment we have given above of the abolition of port dues, we are able to communicate to our commercial friends that an order of the Queen in Council has been passed, for removing the prohibitions which have existed since 1832, in respect of the importations of foreign oil, beef, pork and fish, which will be now admissible at the undermentioned moderate scale of duties, viz:

Meat, salted or cured, of all sorts, not being the production or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession, the cwt. 3s.

Meat, salted or cured, of all sorts, being the production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession, the cwt. 1s. 3d.

Oil, train and blubber, the produce of fish, or creatures living in the sea, of foreign fishing, the ton, imperial measure, £3.

Oil, sperm, of foreign fishing, the tun, imperial measure, £7 10s.

Fish, dried or salted, and fins and skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea, of foreign fishing or taking, for every £100, of the value thereof, £12.

It is impossible to overrate the favorable results which may be anticipated by the combined operation of these two measures; they will induce a great resort of foreign shipping, particularly American whalers, to our bays, and a wholesome check will be placed upon the prices of provisions for shipping at our ports, by the admission of foreign provisions at the moderate duties exacted.

From Bermuda.—By the brig Falcon, Capt. Pitt, we have Bermuda papers to the 23d inst.

The royal mail steamer, Thames, arrived there on the 22nd, from St. Thomas, with \$20,000 in specie on board. It was immediately transferred to the Dec, which left for England on the following day. The Thames sailed on the 25th for Havanna.

From the Toronto Globe.

GREAT GENERAL MEETING OF THE REFORM ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

The first General Meeting of the Association took place last evening, (25th ultimo,) and the proceedings will not fail to produce a powerful effect throughout the country. The feeling which prevailed throughout the evening was of the most enthusiastic description. The speeches were delivered with much vigour, and of them it is enough to say, that they were listened to by a large audience with marked attention and approbation from half-past six to half-past eleven o'clock. We would only say to our brother Reformers throughout the country,—here we have commenced the campaign; the ball has received its first forward impulse in the City,—let it be taken up in every county, in every village, and in every hamlet of the country,—and let us show that we are not a divided people, that an overwhelming majority are determined to receive, and will take no less, than their full share of the privileges of the British Constitution.

The Association has leased the suite of Rooms attached to the North American Hotel, including the large public room, and here the Association commenced their public proceedings. The meeting was called for at six o'clock; by that hour a large number of persons had assembled; at half-past six o'clock the room was densely crowded, and during the evening many went away unable to gain admittance.

Hon. JAMES E. SMALL rose and moved that the Hon. ROBERT BALDWIN do take the Chair. The motion was received with loud acclamations, and the honourable gentlemen took his seat.

Mr. BALDWIN then rose, and amidst loud and long continued cheering, he said that he felt particularly gratified at the honour which had been conferred upon him, in calling upon him to preside at the first General Meeting of the Reform Association of Canada, because it afforded the most unquestionable evidence that in their opinion he had proved himself the firm and uncompromising friend of that great and vital principle of British Constitutional Liberty which it was the great object of the Association to support (cheers); and because it showed that while exerting themselves to insure to their country the practical application of that great principle to the administration of all our local affairs, they repudiated the ungenerous course of casting by, as a menstruous rag, the man who had stood firm to that principle through evil report and good report in the darkest hour of our country's history (cheers); when the doing so was denounced from the highest quarters as incipient treason, as well as when emerging from the cloud of calumny, in which interest and ignorance and despotism had for a time succeeded in developing it, this great and truly British principle shone forth in all the splendour of its native truth and excellence, under the express sanction of one of the brightest ornaments of the proud aristocracy of the Mother Country, and the specially appointed High Commissioner and Representative of the Sovereign himself. (Loud Cheering.)

There was another ground on which he felt pleased at the honour conferred upon him. It afforded him the opportunity of giving expression in the most unequivocal manner, to his entire approval of the Association (hear, hear); and no exertion, on his part, he could assure them, should wanting to forward its object, and make

the organization they had recommended as effectual as possible; and he most earnestly recommended to all to value the principles of the British Constitution, and to whom the preservation of the connection with the mother country was dear, to lend their aid by joining in such organization. (Loud cheers.) For, depend upon it, the day will come when one of the proudest boasts of our posterity will be, that they can trace their descent to one who had his name inscribed on this great Roll of the contenders for Colonial rights. (Great cheering.)

Our objects (said Mr. Baldwin) are open and avowed. We seek no concealment, for we have nothing to conceal. We demand the practical application of the principles of the Constitution of our beloved Mother Country to the administration of all our local affairs. (Hear, hear.) Not one hair's breadth further do we go, or desire to go; but not with one hair's breadth short of that will we be ever satisfied. (Cheers.) The nature and extent of the demand has never been better expressed than by the great statesman to whom he had already alluded. Lord Durham had, in his Report to her Majesty, nobly vindicated the Reformers of the Province from the foul imputations which had been attempted to be cast upon them, and he (Mr. B.) would trespass on the meeting for a few moments, while he read a few extracts from that great Text Book of British Colonial Rights:—

"The views," says his Lordship, "of the great body of the Reformers appear to have been limited, according to their favourite expressions to the Colonial Constitution 'an exact transcript' of that of Great Britain, and they only desire that the Crown should in Upper Canada, as at home, entrust THE ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS to men possessing the confidence of the Assembly."

And after pointing out the nature of the evils, to the existence of which he attributes the unsatisfactory condition of the Province he proceeds:—

"It is not by weakening but strengthening the influence of the people on its Government, by confining within much narrower bounds those hitherto allotted to it, and not by extending the interference of the Imperial authorities in the details of Colonial affairs, that I believe that harmony is to be restored when dissension has so long prevailed, and a regularity and vigour hitherto unknown, introduced into the administration of these Provinces. It needs no change in the principles of Government—no invention of a new constitutional theory—to supply the remedy which would, in my opinion, completely remove the existing political disorders. It needs but to follow out consistently the principles of the British constitution, and introduce into the Government of these great Colonies those wise provisions, by which alone the working of the representative system can in any country be rendered harmonious and efficient. We are not now to consider the policy of establishing Representative Government in the North American Colonies. That has been irrevocably done, and the experiment of depriving the people of their present constitutional power is not to be then thought of. To conduct their Government harmoniously, in accordance with its established principles, is now the business of its rulers, and I know not how it is possible to secure that harmony in any other way than by administering the Government, on those principles which have been found perfectly efficacious in Great Britain. I would not impair a single PREROGATIVE OF THE CROWN; on the contrary, I believe that the interests of the people of these Colonies require the protection of

prerogatives which have not hitherto been exercised. But the Crown must, on the other hand SUBMIT TO THE NECESSARY CONSEQUENCES OF REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS, And if it has to carry on the Government in unison with a representative body, it must consent to carry it on by means of those in whom that representative body has confidence." (Loud cheers.)

And after showing that an elective Executive, which the Reformers of Canada never asked for, would not only be inconsistent with monarchical government, but would really, under the nominal authority of the crown, deprive the commons of one of the great advantages of an hereditary Monarchy—he proceeds:

"Every purpose of popular control might be combined with every advantage of vesting the immediate choice of advisers in the Crown, were the Colonial Governor to be INSTRUCTED to secure the co-operation of the House of Assembly in his policy, by entrusting its administration to such men as could command a majority, and if he were given to understand that he need count on no aid from home, in any difference with the Assembly that should not DIRECTLY INVOLVE THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE MOTHER COUNTRY AND THE COLONY. This change might be effected by a SINGLE DESPATCH CONTAINING SUCH INSTRUCTIONS; or if any legal enactment were requisite, it would only be one that would render it necessary that THE official acts of the Governor should be countersigned by some public functionary. This would induce RESPONSIBILITY FOR EVERY ACT of the Government, and, as a natural consequence, it would necessitate the substitution of a system of ADMINISTRATION BY MEANS OF COMPETENT HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, for the present RUDE MACHINERY OF AN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL."

Again—

"Nor can I conceive that it would be found impossible or difficult to conduct a COLONIAL GOVERNMENT WITH PRECISELY THAT LIMITATION OF THE RESPECTIVE POWERS, which has been so long and so easily maintained in Great Britain," and which he had previously referred to in these terms.

"Since the revolution of 1688, the stability of the English Constitution has been secured by the wise principles of our Government which has vested the direction of the national policy and THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PATRONAGE in the leaders of the Parliamentary majority."

Then, after referring to the idle attempt of some to deny the applicability of this principle to the position of a Colony he proceeds:

"I admit that the system which I propose would, in fact place THE INTERNAL GOVERNMENT of the Colony in the hands of the COLONISTS THEMSELVES, and that we should thus leave to them the execution of the laws, of which we have long entrusted the making, solely to them."

"I know not in what respect it can be desirable that we should interfere with their internal legislation in matters which do not affect THEIR RELATIONS WITH THE MOTHER COUNTRY." (Hear, hear.)

And after pointing out the VERY FEW points with respect to which the Mother Country, in his opinion, requires a control over the colony, among which he enumerates the regulation of foreign relations, and of trade with the Mother Country, the British Colonies, and foreign nations,—and the certainty that on such points a perfect subordination on the part of the Colony is sufficiently secured by the advantages which it finds in the continuation of its connection with the Empire, he proceeds:

"It (that is the subordination of the Colony to the Mother country), certainly is not strengthened, but greatly weakened by a vexatious interference on the part of the Home Government with the enactment of laws for regulating the INTERNAL CONCERNS OF THE COLONY, or in the selection of persons intrusted with their execution. The Colonists may not always know what laws are best for them, or which of their countrymen are the fittest for conducting their affairs, but at least, they have a greater interest in coming to a right judgment on these points, and will take greater pains to do so, than those whose welfare is very remotely and slightly affected by the good or bad legislation of those portions of the Empire. If the Colonists make bad laws and select improper persons to conduct their affairs, THEY will GENERALLY be the ONLY, ALWAYS the GREATEST, sufferers; and like the people of other countries, they must bear the ills which they bring on themselves until they choose to apply the remedy. But it surely cannot be the duty, or the interest of Great Britain to keep a most expensive military possession of these Colonies, in order that a GOVERNOR or SECRETARY OF STATE may be able to confer COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS on one rather than another set of persons in the Colonies. For this is really the only question at issue." (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

And again, with reference to the absurdity of supposing the people of the Colonies to be opposed to the principle which, it would be recollected, was one of the fallacies imposed, or attempted to be imposed on the home Gov't by Sir F. H. he adds:

"Nor can I conceive that any people, or any considerable portion of a people will view with dissatisfaction a charge which would amount simply to this: that the Crown would henceforth consult the wishes of the people in the choice of its servants."

The reading of these well known extracts had taken longer than he wished, but he felt it important that they should be kept prominently before the public, because they embrace the great principle which was subsequently enunciated in Parliamentary form, under the express sanction of Lord Sydenham, in the famous Resolutions of 3rd September, 1841, which declare that,

"The Representative of the Sovereign in the Province, is responsible to the Imperial authority alone, but that nevertheless, THE MANAGEMENT OF OUR LOCAL AFFAIRS CAN ONLY be conducted by and with the ASSISTANCE, COUNSEL, AND INFORMATION of subordinate officers in the Province." And that such subordinate officers, "constituting a PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION under him, ought to be men possessed of the confidence of the Representatives of the people,—thus affording a guarantee that the well understood wishes and interests of the people, will on all OCCASIONS, be faithfully REPRESENTED AND ADVOCATED." (Hear, hear.) And because they led to the overthrow of that wretched system of government so strongly denounced by Lord Durham, which Lord Sydenham declared he would not have raised an arm to uphold, and which led to those lamentable events which we have all so much reason to deplore. But which it was now attempted to re-establish, by misapplying to it the name of the very system which had superseded it. (Hear, hear.)

He would ask any man to read these extracts carefully, and say whether he found any trace of those new fangled classifications of public matters into those of "adequate importance," and those of "inadequate importance," which some person or other (for it was really hard to say in the present state of the Government who did advise his Excellency,) had ad-

ised the representative of the Sovereign to make his reply to the Warden and councillors of Gore. The classification of public affairs in Lord Durham's Report, as based upon a principle readily comprehended, and capable of a free application, namely, those which affect the relations of the COLONY with the MOTHER COUNTRY and those which do not (hear, hear,) over the former of which the control of the Mother Country was to be maintained, and the latter of which was to be conducted by means of Heads of Departments with precisely that limitation of the respective powers which has been so long and so easily maintained in GREAT BRITAIN. (Cheers.) But how preposterous to set up such a classification as is attempted in the reply to Gore. The equity administered in the Court of Chancery had once been described by a wag, to be governed by the length of the Lord Chancellor's foot. And the class to which the various public affairs of the Province were to belong, and which is the force to determine whether they are to be submitted for the advice of the constitutional advisers of the Crown, is to be decided by the Governor General's notion of their "ADEQUATE IMPORTANCE." (Hear, hear.) One Governor General is a bold man, and he deems few things of "ADEQUATE IMPORTANCE;" another Governor General is a cautious man, and he deems a larger portion of "adequate importance;" a third is a timid man, he enlarges the bounds of the class. Nay, the same Gov. General is in a different mood at different times, and what he deems of ADEQUATE IMPORTANCE at one moment, he may deem of little or none at another. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) For he believed that even Governor Generals were not wholly free from the frailties which diversify the conduct of us who move in a less elevated sphere.— And for his part he did not know whether the gage of the foot had not the advantage of the two. And let it be remembered that during all the time that the head of the Government was thus dealing with the affairs of the country, sometimes without it, his unfortunate ministers were general endorsers of the whole. Not an act of omission, not an appointment from that of a Chief Justice to the humblest one in the gift of the Crown, but what they were liable to be called to account for in Parliament, and in their places there compelled to defend, (Hear, hear.)

Such a classification for such a purpose was in fact one wholly unapplicable to a Government conducted "by means of competent heads of DEPARTMENTS" as recommended by Lord Durham, introduced by Lord Sydenham and practised by Sir Charles Bagot and necessarily contemplates but one Department with the Representative of the Sovereign as its head, and in which all the nominal heads of Departments merely play the parts of so many chief clerks, and which it must be confessed is quite in keeping with the declaration to be found in the same reply, that the head of the Government "is virtually responsible to the people of the Colony, and practically more so than even to the Mother Country." [Hear, hear.] A declaration which he need not tell them was in direct contradiction to the Resolutions of '41, in which he is declared responsible to the IMPERIAL AUTHORITY ALONE. A principle which might be called the very key-stone of the whole arch. [Loud cheers.]

For his [Mr. Baldwin's] part he had taken his stand upon the rock of the British Constitution, and he felt assured that whatever were the difficulties with which they might have to contend, and from whatever quarter they might come, ultimate success was sure to crown their efforts—but they wanted not only the Constitution, but as regards the administration

of their local affairs, the whole Constitution, and nothing but the Constitution.

By that Constitution the ministers of the Crown are responsible to Parliament for appointments to office as well as for every other act of the Government—and was not one of the modes suggested by Lord Durham for carrying out his proposed change in the practical administration of Provincial affairs, though not the only nor the best one, "that the official acts of the Governor" should be "countersigned by some public functionary?" (Hear, hear.) Does he not expressly deprecate as most injurious to the relations subsisting between the Colony and the Parent State the maintenance of a contest in order that a GOVERNOR or SECRETARY OF STATE may be able to confer Colonial appointments on ONE RATHER THAN ON ANOTHER SET OF MEN IN THE COLONIES? (Hear.) And do not the Resolutions of 1841 most distinctly point out the express object of Constitutional necessity for the management of our "LOCAL AFFAIRS," (not merely CERTAIN local affairs—not merely such local affairs as the Governor General may deem of ADEQUATE IMPORTANCE—but local affairs generally embracing all of whatever class or description.) [Loud cheers]—being conducted by and with the "ASSISTANCE, COUNSEL AND INFORMATION" of a Provincial Administration under the head of the Government, to be for the purpose of affording a guarantee "that the well-understood wishes and interests of the people, should, on ALL OCCASIONS be faithfully REPRESENTED & ADVOCATED." [cheers.] How can such wishes and interests be represented or advocated if those who are so to represent and advocate them are not to be consulted, (Hear.) And yet in the face of all this, with the very same breath that it is admitted that "appointments and proposals to make appointments" had been made without consulting his Ministers, the head of the Government is advised to declare that he had hitherto pursued the system of Responsible Government without deviation, [Hear, hear.] and to profess his concurrence in the Resolutions of 1841.—And a hope appears to be entertained that by a constant repetition of the assertion in the shape of answers to addresses, the people of Canada have so little of intelligence, and so crude a notion of their rights that they will at last be persuaded to believe it. [Hear.] He [Mr. Baldwin] doubted not that the head of the Gov't had practised Responsible Government as he the Governor General was pleased to interpret it—and of course being in his estimation a "YET UNDEFINED QUESTION," we cannot wonder if in preparing a definition for his own particular convenience he left a large margin for the benefit of that Constitution which favoured the exercise of a practically irresponsible and despotic power. But he (Mr. Baldwin) felt convinced that the people of this country were not such a set of children as to be satisfied with a mere bauble because it was called "RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT;" they had been contending for a substance, not for a shadow. And the question for the country to decide, was whether they were in effect to go back to the old system under the new name, or whether they were to have Responsible Government in reality as practically acted upon in the Mother Country. [Loud cheers.] A "rose" it was said, "by any other name would smell as sweet," and he would venture to say that the poppy would be equally disagreeable to the sense, and equally deleterious in its effect, though dignified with the name of the Queen of flowers. (enthusiastic Cheers.) If they were to have the old system let them have it under its own name, "the Irresponsible system," "the Company system" or any

other adapted to its hideous deformities; but let us not be imposed upon by a more name. We were adjured with reference to this new-fangled Responsible Government in a style and manner borrowed with no small degree of care from that of the eccentric Baronet who once represented the Sovereign in this part of Her Majesty's Dominions, [Sir F. B. Head,] to "keep it," "cling to it," and not to, "throw it away"!! [hear, hear.]

They all, no doubt, remembered the story of little Red Ridinghood, and the poor child's astonishment and alarm, as she began to trace the features of the wolf instead of those of her venerable grandmother; and let the people of Canada beware lest when they begin to trace the real outlines of this new-fangled Responsible Government, and are calling out in the simplicity of their hearts, Oh, grandmother, what great big eyes you have! Oh, grandmother, what a great big nose you have! it may not, as in the case of little Red Ridinghood, be too late, and the reply to the exclamation Oh, grandmother, what a great big mouth you have, "that's to gobble you up the better my child."—(Cheers and much laughter.)

It had been said that there is no FACT before the country to show that the course taken by the late Ministry was connected with the practical application of this principle. But is it not clearly stated in the note of Mr. Lafontaine, and not pretended to be disputed either in that of the Governor General or in any subsequent document proceeding from that distinguished quarter, "that appointments and proposals to make appointments" had been made by the head of the Government without his Council being advised of it. Is not that a FACT—and a fact too at utter variance with the statement that Responsible Government has been hitherto pursued "WITHOUT DEVIATION" to be found in His Excellency's note, and that made in the answer which the head of the Government has been advised to make in the Brock address, (hear, hear,) that "Responsible Government in all its essentials is acknowledged, adopted and faithfully pursued, AND HAS BEEN IN FULL OPERATION THROUGHOUT HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADMINISTRATION."

Some who have made this objection, seems unable to comprehend the difference between a FACT and a CASE. A case is not stated, because the ministry did not resign upon a CASE, but the FACT of "APPOINTMENTS AND PROPOSALS TO MAKE APPOINTMENTS" having been made without reference to them, is stated because it was upon not a case—but CASES of that kind, demonstrating as they did, that the head of the Government was not prepared to act up to the Resolutions of 1841 (hear, hear); and, upon ascertaining, by a conference with him, that so far from there being any prospect of an alteration in the practice referred to, he was resolved to persevere in it, that the ministry felt bound to resign. [Hear, hear.]

Again, an attempt had been made to mislead the public into a belief that the disruption turned wholly on a demand by the ministry of a STIPULATION—as it is called, of an unconstitutional character. (Hear, hear.) But he (Mr. Baldwin) thought that his learned friend, Mr. Lafontaine, having seconded Mr. Boulton's addition to the address, was a sufficient proof that all they asked was that mutual understanding which Mr. Boulton's resolution not only recognized, but indeed declared to be absolutely necessary. [Cheers.]

But it was clear from the abstracts he had read, and the undoubted acts to which he had referred, that the practice of the head of the Government, with respect to

the point alluded to, had not been consistent with the principle of Responsible Government as recommended by Lord Durham, and as enunciated in the Resolutions of 1841, and that had the Governor-General, on the conference which ensued upon the Ministers' remonstrance acquiesced in these views as to what ought to be the practice of the Government with respect to appointments, and objected merely to entering into any formal stipulation upon the subject, he would have so explained himself to the Ministers, and have so stated in his note to Mr. Lafontaine, in which it is expressly stated that "three or more distinct propositions were made to him over and over again"—[hear, hear]—sufficiently showing the anxiety of Ministers to meet his views as to the mode of arriving at the object, provided that object was substantially attained, viz., the coming to a distinct understanding as to what ought to be the practice of the Government in this particular. [Cheers.] But this was the real difference—the head of the Government was and is of one opinion, they were and are of another. He was and is of opinion, as the answer to the Gore Address distinctly avows, that he need only consult his Ministers on what he deems occasions of adequate importance, they were and are of opinion that his constitutional duty is to consult them on all matters, "except on points involving strictly Imperial interests." [Cheers.] But when the cause of the disruption is placed solely on the "stipulation," it is forgotten that this was a difficulty that could only have arisen on the occasion of the remonstrance which took place the day before the resignation, whereas the Governor-General himself has declared that he and his Ministers had been in a state of 'antagonism' from his first arrival in the Province. [Loud cheers.] How idle it is then to pretend that the question at issue between them, was any other than whether his views or theirs were the most consistent with the real principle of Responsible Government as recommended by Lord Durham and enunciated in the Resolutions of 1841. [Hear, hear.]

Again: it had been said that the Ministry had resigned, because of a difference between them and the head of the Government, upon a mere theoretical question, and this allegation is made in the very face of the statement in Mr. Lafontaine's Note, "that had the difference of opinion between his Excellency and themselves, and, as they have reason to believe, between his Excellency and the Parliament and the people of Canada generally, been merely theoretical, the members of the late Executive Council might and would have felt it to be their duty to avoid any possibility of collision." (Cheers.)

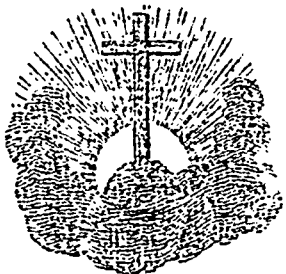
Again: it has been said that they had attempted to wrest from the Governor General the royal prerogative—to make him a tool and themselves supreme—though in the same Note to which he had referred, is the (as yet) uncontradicted assertion "that they repeatedly and distinctly explained to his Excellency that they considered him free to act contrary to their advice, and only claimed an opportunity of giving such advice," and of knowing before others his Excellency's intentions. (Hear, hear.) The truth is (said Mr. Baldwin), the views of Responsible Government, developed in the documents proceeding from the head of the Government, would, if acted upon, make the Responsible Ministers of the Crown in the Province the merest tools, and reduce them to a state of degradation the most abject and humiliating; and was such the condition that is henceforth to be annexed to the tenure of the highest offices in the Province? If it is, then no men of char-

acter will accept them. (Loud cheers.)—Again it had been said that there had been a discrepancy between the statements of Mr. Lafontaine's note, and that of the Head of the Government: but a careful perusal of these documents will show, that no discrepancy exists as to the facts alleged in that note. (Hear, hear.) There is, indeed, much difference in the views of the respective parties, but that was what led to the disruption—the Head of the Government protesting against "the explanation," not against the existence of any fact stated by Mr. Lafontaine,—we also protest against his Excellency's explanation; for while he calls Responsible Government "an undefined question,"—we turn to Lord Durham's Report, and to the Resolutions of 1811, and deny that it is undefined, except to those who are unable or unwilling to understand it. Upon the practical application of this great principle to the administration of all our local affairs, he believed, depended not only the happiness and prosperity of the Colony itself, but the continuation of its connection with the Parent State. This was no new opinion of his,—it was one which he had communicated to Lord Glenelg, in 1836, and to Lord Durham, in 1838; it was, therefore, that that he had ever exerted the best energies with which the Almighty had blessed him, to procure this great political good for his native country. [Cheers.]

Born under the protection of the British standard,—under the protection of that standard he wished to live and die, and to leave that protection as an inheritance to his children after him: but not as a mark of infamy or degradation, but as one of honour and of safety. (Loud Cheers)

He feared he had trespassed too long upon their attention, but he had almost necessarily been led to touch upon the points to which he alluded, to counteract the effect of any misapprehension which might exist respecting them. There were others which lay so directly in his way, that it was difficult to abstain from taking them up, but they would no doubt be treated of by the gentlemen who were to follow him, and with, he doubted not, much more eloquence than he could pretend to discuss them. Again thanking them, therefore, for the honour of placing him in that chair, and for the attention with which they had so long heard him, he would give way to the other gentlemen who had come prepared to take part in the proceedings of the day. (Loud cheers.)

ECCLESIASTICAL.



METHODISM v. CELIBACY.

The Rev. Mr. Brush, of the Methodist Church, is one of the members of the "league" against Catholicity. He is a married man, and so perfectly satisfied with the connubial felicity which he enjoys, that he must needs express his delight to the public in a tirade against Celibacy. On Tuesday evening last, he held forth to the delight of a large audience, in the Baptist meeting-house, on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, where he mouthed many scandalous charges against our clergy, and referred for proofs to such

gentry as Hume, Blanco White, et id genus.

We did not learn what was the text of the better half of the Rev. Mrs. Brush, but suppose he must have chosen this, from St. Paul, as the most appropriate he could find in the Scriptures:

"But I would have you to be without solicitude. He that is without a wife, is solicitous for the things that belong to the Lord, how he may please God."

"But he that is with a wife is solicitous for the things of the world, how he may please his wife: and he is divided."—1 Cor. c. 7th. v. 32 and 33.

With this text, the happy husband of Mrs. Brush, had no doubt, an excellent opportunity to show, how greatly superior his knowledge is to that of St. Paul, who wished the ministers of God to be "without a wife." St. Paul did not know as much about these matters as Mr. Brush, for he was an unmarried man, and Mr. Brush is a married man; and, besides a wife, is blessed with a large number of little Brushes.

If Mr. Brush could have had an occasion to read his carefully written lecture "on celibacy," to St. Paul, there can be little doubt, that the Apostle would have deemed it advisable, not only to change the text in Corinthians, but also to search for some Apostolic lady to share the labours of his ministry. An interesting question here presents itself to our mind. Was Mr. Brush a minister, before he was a married man, or was he married before he was a minister? The world would be greatly gratified to know this. If a minister, before he was married, we would like to know whether he was an honest moral man, labouring faithfully in the Lord's vineyard, or a graceless young man, using the cloak of religion as a disguise. If married before he was a preacher, we would ask whether he has since felt that "solicitude" against which the Apostle would guard the Lord's ministers, and whether he has been "divided," as the Apostle said that the man with a wife must be, between "the things of God" and "the things of the world."

There is another chivalric young hero "of the league," who is at this time engaged in sharpening his spear, furnishing his shield, and preparing his trumpet, for Tuesday evening next, when, perhaps, the Catholic Church will be more seriously shaken, than it has been since the dawn of the glorious Reformation.

This champion, like his illustrious namesake in Shakspeare, may well exclaim:

Malcolm. "Why do we hold our tongues, That must may claim this argument for us?"

He has a right to claim this argument of Mr. Brush, for he yet exults in single blessedness, not having been so fortunate as to find a suitable partner of his apostolic labours and tribulations. Would it not be delightful to hear the Rev. Mr. Malcolm in continuation of the subject, so ingeniously handled by Mr. Brush? The public would then have the concert of two voices, the one for matrimony, and the other from the midst of matrimony. We are convinced, that there must be some pious young lady in this city, willing, in the Lord's cause, to come forward and relieve Mr. Malcolm from the distressed situation in which he finds himself at present, for the want of a fit gospel helpmate. How can they listen to the eloquent denunciations of Mr. Brush against celibacy, and know that Mr. Malcolm is still unprovided for, without feeling the deepest sentiments of religious compassion?

Mr. Brush should be held in particular esteem by a vast portion of mankind; by all who lead a single life, whether they do so from choice or necessity; for he very charitably supposes them a very wicked set indeed. Mr. Brush has expunged, the great virtue of a single life, from the gos-

pel, first as a thing impossible, and secondly, as a thing without value or merit. The scriptures may advise it, and promise that it shall be rewarded. St. Paul may practice and command it. The Church of Christ, "the pillar and ground of truth," may preach it, exhibit her children to aspire to it, and cause it to be a part of her discipline, for those who serve the altar; but what is all this, when contrasted with the positive experience of the Rev. Mr. Brush, as to the great advantages of a married ministry?

We do not blame Mr. Brush for getting married, and we rejoice exceedingly to know that he is so greatly blessed in this enterprize, that his experience should become a public testimony. In fact, we think that all Protestant preachers ought to get married; 1st. Because they have none but a conventional and presumed ministerial character. They have no orders, and they get their mission from their own followers. They have a right to marry, because the people who made the ministers, have never forbidden them to marry. St. Paul's remarks in 1st Corinthians, regarded the Apostolic ministry, and consequently had no reference whatever to them.

2dly. It is a great pleasure to the Protestant denominations to support their families. And 3rdly, they have so few ministerial duties to perform, that they would scarcely know what to do in order to kill time, were it not for the various household duties, which they now so honorably and usefully discharge.—Catholic Advocate, Louisville, Ky.,

PATRIOTISM.

A Preacher from the North of Ireland, has been amusing a congregation for some days and nights, as we have been informed, in this City, with stories about the superstitions and crimes of his countrymen. When unhappy Ireland felt the power of reformed England, the people were deprived of their lands, and to educate them was made a crime, but this did not satisfy the hate of her conquerors. They were also, if possible, to be robbed of their character, and from that day to this—from Spencer to the author of Charles O'Malley, every gross kind of buffoonery has been attributed to the persecuted and bleeding people, to make the world believe that they were unfit to enjoy the privileges of freemen. When some English tourists misrepresented the American character and returned abuse for the rights of hospitality, so freely tendered in their behalf every citizen was indignant not only at the gratitude of the writers, but their perversion of facts and exaggeration of some of the national peculiarities. But what would an American think, if one of his own countrymen would pander to the vicious taste of England, with disgusting details of his fellow citizens? What idea would he have of the heart of him, who would so far forget the feelings of nature, as to insult the character and misrepresent the customs of his native land? Is there any one, who would not scout the man who could be guilty of such horrid baseness? Now this is the treatment which Ireland receives from this creature whose name is Simpson, and he who trafficks the character of his native land, for the sake of a little money, will scarcely be over delicate in speaking of the United States when he returns home, if thereby he can turn a penny to put in the Lord's treasury, a fancy institution of modern times, established generally for the benefit of the castles. Had the Presbyterians of Ireland ever hunted and persecuted by the Catholics—had they sent out a Cromwell to burn their houses, and kill their women and children—had they forbidden them to hold property & shut them up within a certain prescribed space; had they fore-

od them to emigrate to every clime to escape oppression, there would be some excuse for this unmeasured vituperation, but this man can allege nothing of the kind; he hates the Catholics because they will not relinquish that religion which has prevailed in their Island for fourteen hundred years, to embrace a creed of yesterday. Is the American who heard this defamer of his native land, such a simpleton as to believe, that men in Ireland kill the women for the poor plunder of their shoes and stockings?!!! Now if the Old Boy himself was to come to Cincinnati (if he be not here already and just arrived from Ulster) could he have the impudence to tell a bigger lie than this? Does this Preacher think that the Americans are fools? Instead of abusing Catholics, let him look at home. Let him remember what Protestantism has done to his own people; how their marriages have been declared invalid and their children illegitimate, in all cases in which a Church of England Pastor has not officiated, when one of the contracting parties belonged to that most beautiful church! Let him speak of that Protestant Government whose bloody minions made death a sport—and amongst others hanged at his own door and in the presence of his family a Presbyterian Preacher and a true son of the Father of the late United States—a Pastor, Alexander Porter of Louisiana! Be ashamed of yourself, Simpson, and go home. The air of freedom will poison you. What a pity Attorney General Smith is deprived of your services!—Cincinnati Telegraph.

The decision of the Court of New Orleans in the exciting controversy between the amiable Bishop of that See and the Wardens of the Cathedral, is altogether in favor of the rights of the Bishop, and places the Trustees in a most unenviable position.—ib.

We are informed, on creditable authority, that such is the difficulty, nay, impossibility, of procuring clergy to go out and undertake pastoral and missionary duties in New South Wales and Tasmania, that the Colonial Secretary has sternly intimated, that since those settlements cannot be left wholly in a state of spiritual destitution, if clergy are not speedily found, he must appropriate the endowments to the Roman Catholics and Wesleyans.

Now, we sorrowfully maintain, that these and such like facts are a burning disgrace and reproach to our Church, and but too plainly prove that the earnest and trusting spirit of the ancient saints and martyrs, of St. Paul, St. Thomas, St. Columba, St. Augustine, St. Boniface, and why should we not add Xavier, is all but extinct among us; that we are immeasurably inferior in faith and fortitude in all the great gifts and qualities of the Spirit to those who have preceded us, and whose lives and sufferings it is the fashion with so many to rival and despise. How may we best revive amongst us their graces and virtues, whose exercise was so blessed and prospered by Providence? Can it be otherwise, than by learning in their school, and training ourselves according to their discipline?—English Churchman.

IRELAND.

Irish Bishops.—On adding together the sums sworn to in the probates of the wills of eleven bishops, the total amount left was found to be in round numbers one million eight hundred thousand pounds. In all Ireland there are not more than four hundred thousand episcopal Protestants, so that these bishops are paid alone at the rate of nearly five pounds per head for every man, woman, and child under their episcopal care, exclusive of the money they spent upon themselves and families, and exclusive of the pay of all the inferior church clergy. No wonder the Roman Catholics of Ireland look with indignation upon such a state of affairs. If these revenues had been in the hands of their real and legal lords the Catholic Bishops, twelve hundred thousand pounds of this money, at least, would have been expended on the poor of Ireland, and on building churches, schools, and colleges.—Tyne Messenger.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 30th ult. states, that an ukase had just been issued by the emperor declaring that the Roman Catholic clergy of the western provinces of the empire should be paid by the State after the 1st of May next. The ukase divides the Catholic parishes into five classes. The pastors included in the first are to receive an annual salary of 900 silver rubles (100l.) and those of the last class of 230 roubles. (37l.)

MISCELLANY.

THE WORLD FOR SALE.

The world for sale!—Hang out the sign, Call every traveler here to me; Who'll buy this brave estate of mine, And set my weary spirit free? 'Tis going!—yes I mean to ding 'Tha bauble from my soul away; I'll sell it, whatsoever it bring;— The world at auction here to-day!

It is a glorious thing to see,— Ah, it has cheated me so sore! It is not what it seems to be! For sale! It shall be mine no more! Come, turn it o'er and view it well;— I would not have you purchase dear; 'Tis going!—I must sell! Who'll buy the splendid tear?

Here's wealth in glittering heaps of gold,— Who'll buy?—but let me tell you fair, A baser lot was never sold. Who'll buy the heavy heaps of care? And here, spread out in broad domain, A goodly landscape all may trace; Hall, cottage, tree, field, hill and plain; Who'll buy himself a burying-place?

Here's Love, the dreamy potent spell That beauty flings around the heart; I know its power, alas! too well;— 'Tis going!—Love and I must part! Must part!—What can I more with Love? All over the enchanter's reign; Who'll buy thy plumeless, dying dove,— A breath of bliss, a storm of pain?

And Friendship, rarest gem of earth,— Who e'er hath found the jewel his? Fraud, fickle, false, and little worth— Who bids for Friendship—as it is? 'Tis going!—going!—Hear the call; Once, twice, and thrice!—'Tis very low! 'Twas once my hope, my stay, my all— But now the broken staff must go!

Fame! hold the brilliant meteor high; How dazzling every gilded name! Ye millions, now's the time to buy. How much for Fame! How much for Fame? Hear how it thunders!—Would you stand On high Olympus, far renowned, Now purchase, and a world command! And be witha world's curses crowned!

Sweet star of Hope! with ray to shine In every sad foreboding breast, Save this desponding one of mine— Who bids for man's last friend and best? Ah, were not mine a bankrupt life, This treasure should my soul sustain; But hope and I are now at strife, Nor ever may unite again.

Ambition, fashion, show, and pride, I part from all for ever now; Grief in an overwhelming tide, Has taught my haughty heart to bow. By Death! stern sheriff, all bereft, I weep yet humbly kiss the rod; The best of all I still have left— My faith, my Bible and my God.

A CURIOSITY.—From the speeches delivered recently in the British Parliament we extract one, which will amuse our readers.

Sir C. NAPIER, in the course of a most witty, amusing and convincing speech, begged to relate an anecdote or two. When he was in command of a ship lying at Cove, he went up from Passage to Cork one day in a fly or car, as they call it there. On the road a very decent young lady got in. (Laughter.) Well, she was a very nice girl—(loud laughter)—a pretty country girl going up to Cork market. He and she got talking together. (Shouts of laughter.) He said to her, "Well suppose you are all better satisfied now that your little question is settled." Said she,

with great simplicity, "Arrah now, (and here the hon. and gallant member imitated the Cork brogue to a nicety. "Arrah, now and dy'e see, that man working by the roadside? He has a garden of his own, and out of that garden he is obliged to pay one tithe to the Protestant clergyman who he thinks is sending his soul to the devil, and another to the Catholic priest to save him from going there. (Shouts of laughter and cheering.) He remembered some years ago talking with two Presbyterian relatives respecting the Catholic and the Protestant religion. They were two old women—(laughter)—but sensible ladies and relatives of his own. They were, moreover, old maidens. (Laughter.) He asked them their opinion about the Catholic religion; and they replied it was very bad, and that any one could be saved by it was morally impossible. He then asked them what they thought of the Church of England; and they said, "they had very great doubts about it—it was a little better than the Catholic Church." (Laughter.) Hon. gentlemen might laugh, but that was still the opinion of old Presbyterians. The right hon. baronet, the Secretary for the Home Department, had asked if they wanted to admit Catholic bishops to the House of Lords. He (Sir C. Napier) said certainly not. There were too many bishops there already. (Laughter.) But, let him ask the right hon. baronet, in return, would he continue to put clergymen into the cure of parishes which had no congregations! (Hear, hear.) The first proposition was simply absurd, the last was entirely unreasonable.

There died lately at Colmar, in the Haut Rhin, an Israelite, at the age of 98 years, leaving an immense fortune. This he accumulated by buying and selling land, by purchasing reversions, and by granting loans of money at usurious interest. He was blind for the last 20 years of his life, and yet examined personally all the property he purchased before he concluded the bargain, which he took care should be a good one for himself. When land was the object, he went over every part of it, and when a house was offered to him, he visited every room from top to bottom, running his hands over all that he could touch, and making his guide give him the details of such parts as he could not reach. He had it ascertained, between 6 and 7,000 persons who owed him money, and whenever it was required to settle an account with any one of these, his numerous debtors, he immediately gave from memory, an accurate statement of every item, principal and interest, dates and circumstances, being in fact a living journal and ledger.

BARTIES.

In Toronto on the 7th inst., the lady of S. G. LYNN, Esq. of a son. In Toronto, at Ralph's Hotel, on the 3rd instant Mrs. A. Smith, of Port Credit, of twins. At Peterboro, C. W., on the 29th March, the wife of the Rev. John Edwards, of a daughter. At Beaulieu, Toronto Township, on the 20th March, the lady of the Rev. C. Dale, A. M., of a son. At Weston, near Toronto, on the 25th ultimo, Mrs. Francis C. McArthur, of a son. At Gananoque, on the 27th ultimo, the lady of the Hon. John McDonald, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 28th ult., by the Rev. M. Harris, Rector of Perth, Mr. James Hicks, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. William Worrie, brewer, both of the same place. At Gosfield, C. W., on the 28th ultimo, Mr. Samuel Henry Harris, to Sabina Catherine, eldest daughter of Pridoux Gurth, Esquire. At Christ Church, Mobile, on Monday, the 5th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, William Norton, Esq., of Chicago, Illinois, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Edward Sager, Esq., of Manchester, England. On the 22nd Feb., at Parton Rectory, Northamptonshire, at the residence of her guardian, the Rev. Joseph Pratt, Miss MacMuir, to Charles Boyer, Esq., of Canada West, and 6th son of the late Rev. J. W. R. Boyer Rector of Swedon and Smeaton, Leicestershire. In Peterboro, on Monday the 5th inst., Mr. Wm. Mersinger, to Miss Ann Eliza, third daughter of Mr. Adam Switzer, both of Peterboro. On the 10th inst., at the residence of D. K. Serris, Esq., Barton, by the Rev. Mr. Alexander, Mr. Robert Davis, of Long Point, to Eliza daughter of Thos. Davis, Esq., of Saltfleet.

DIED.

At Peterboro, on the 30th ult., James Gardiner Armour, Barrister at Law. At Amherstburgh, on the 23rd ult., Robt. Innes, in the 22nd year of his age. At Havana, Island of Cuba, on the 8th Feb., Colin McDonald Esquire. In Peterboro on the 8th instant, the infant son of the late J. G. Armour Esq. On Monday night the 5th inst., Mr. Thomas Edwin Rice, aged 22 years. At Essex Town on the 6th ult., Mr. Daniel Perry, aged 63 years.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED. Toronto—Rev. Mr. McIntosh for Bishop Power, & Rev. Mr. Hry, each 10s. Nelson—Mr. Robert Best, 16s. Dundas—Mrs. Collins, 7. 6d. Niagara—Rev. Mr. Gordon, for Mr Thos. Trumble, 20s. D. McDougall, Esq. 7s. 6d. bal. cr. 2s. 6d. Rigaud—A. McDougall, 5s. Alexandria—A. McDonnell, Esq. for Old Donald McKinnon, Colonel A. Chisholm, & Valentine Chisholm, each 15s. Allan Williams, and James Harney, each 7s. 6d.

1844. THE SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY S. McCURDY, TAILOR, John Street. Hamilton, April 17, 1844.

REMOVED. THE Register Office for the County of Wentworth, has been removed to the second floor of the house on King Street, between that occupied by Messrs. Osborn and McIntyre, and Jasper J. T. Gilkinson, Esq., and immediately above the office of the Subscriber, where Marriage Licences can at all times be had on application to the Deputy Registrar. ALLAN N. MACNAB. Hamilton, April 11, 1844. 30-5t

JOHN KENNEDY, GENERAL GROCER, Liquor & Provision Merchant, West side of the Court House Square.

RETURNS his thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, and begs to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has increased his stock of Groceries and Provisions, and has on hand a small but well assorted stock of Dry Goods;—all which he is prepared to sell at very low prices.

The Subscriber also begs leave to observe, that he has taken JOHN WILLSON'S old stand, on Upper John Street, where he will keep a good selection of Groceries, Liquors, and Provisions, including Flour, Oats, Oatmeal, Bran & Shorts, which will be sold at his usual low prices. Hamilton, April 17, 1844. 30.

NOTICES. WHEREAS on Friday last, 5th Instant, a Note of Hand for £12 10s. payable by Philip Triller, Trafalgar, was accidentally lost; This is therefore to give notice to the finder that the Note has been settled and, that the presentation of the Note for payment will be of no avail. April 6, 1844.

POTASH KETTLES AND SPOONS, 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 Coals, Parlor, Box, and Cooking Stoves, of every size and of new and fashionable patterns, together with Ploughs, Cultivators, Paint Mills, &c., which they will sell at cheaper prices than at any other foundry in Canada West.

E. & C. Gurney would beg 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 low price, it is hoped that Canadians will give this matter so far their consideration, as to consent to encourage home preference to foreign manufactures. N. B.—The Ancaster 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 kind of Custom work done on the shortest notice, and on most reasonable terms, Hamilton, April, 1844. 29

FOR SALE. BY the Subscribers, a few copies of the following works of late publication: A Digest of the Criminal Laws, passed since 1835, containing also the Township Officer's Act, and some Forms for the use of Justices.—By Henry C. R. Beecher, Esquire.—Price 5s. Fame and glory of England vindicated Every Day's Book; or a Digest of the British Constitution.—By John George Bridges, Esq.—Price 2s. 6d. A. H. ARMOUR, & Co. Hamilton, March, 1843.

ABBOTSFORD EDITION OF THE WAVERLY NOVELS. JUST Published, No. 1, of this elegantly illustrated Edition of, Sir Walter Scott's Novels, and will be continued every fortnight, until their completion. Some conception of the style of this Work may be known from the fact, that the British publishers have expended no less a sum than £30,000 on the illustrations alone.—Price 3s. each No.

No. III of the People's Edition of the Waverly Novels is just issued, and will be continued on the 1st of each month.—Price 9d.

ARMOUR & RAMSAY, Montreal. A. H. ARMOUR, & Co. Hamilton. RAMSAY, ARMOUR, & Co. Kingston. Copies may also be obtained from the following agents:—Messrs A. Davidson Niagara; J. Craig, London; H. Scobie, Toronto; G. Kerr & Co, Perth; A. Gray, Bytown; and J. Carey & Co, Quebec.

BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have on hand a large and well selected stock of Bibles, Prayer and Psalm Books, at very moderate prices, and in every variety of binding. A. H. ARMOUR, & Co. Hamilton, June, 1843. 39.

THE Subscribers have received further supplies of Catholic Bibles and Prayer Books, &c; among them will be found The Douay Bible and Testament; Key of Heaven; Path to Paradise; Garden of the Soul; Key to Paradise; Poor Man's Manual; Catholic Catechism. Sold wholesale or retail, by A. H. ARMOUR, & Co., King Street, Hamilton. Decemr. 1842.

SCHOOL BOOKS. THE Subscribers have always on hand a large stock of such School Books, as are in general use throughout the Province, which they dispose of Wholesale and Retail at unusually low prices. A. H. ARMOUR, & Co. Hamilton, June, 1843. 39 A. H. ARMOUR, & Co.

GENERAL GROCERY LIQUOR AND PROVISION STORE. THE 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. Ecclestones Confectionary Shop, King Street, where he will keep a large general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, & Provisions. Cash paid for all kinds of Produce at the market price. Hamilton, June, 1843. 40

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE

AUCTION SALE

Of Horses, Carriages, Sleighs, Cutters, Household Furniture, Wines, Liquors, &c.

THE Subscriber begs to announce, that he has been instructed by Mr. N. Sevèreux, of the Royal Exchange, King Street, Hamilton, to sell by Public Auction, on Monday the 22nd April, and following days, all the Household Furniture, China, Glass, and Earthenware, consisting in part of Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows; Mattresses, Sheets, and Pillow Cases; Counterpanes and Blankets; Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Carpets, Bureaus, Wash Stands, Looking Glasses, Window Curtains, Box and Cooking Stoves; besides a large quantity of Kitchen Utensils, Dinner Service, &c. Also, a very superior four-horse stage, nearly new; Carriages, Waggon, Sleighs, Cutters, Harness, four handsome first-rate Horses; all the Bar Furniture, consisting of several pairs of best cut-glass Decanters, Tumblers and Wino Glasses; together with all the Wines and Liquors, comprising Brandy, Rum, Gin, Whiskey, and Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines—and numerous other articles.

It is needless to make any comment respecting the manner in which Mr. Devereux's House is furnished, to the People of Hamilton and vicinity; but for the information of persons at a distance, who may be desirous of attending this Sale, (and very many no doubt will be happy to avail themselves of so advantageous an opportunity,) that the House is furnished in a handsome manner with all new Furniture. It is, therefore, expected that the Sale will be well attended.

TERMS.—The Terms are: for all sums of \$1. and under, Cash; from \$1. to 20L. four months' credit; 20L. and upwards Seven months' credit, [without interest] by furnishing approved endorsed Notes.

Sale to commence each day at eleven o'clock.

R. WONHAM, Auctioneer.
Hamilton, March 25, 1844.

HAMILTON

IRON FOUNDRY.

JOHN STREET.

E. & C. GURNEY respectfully beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Hamilton and the country generally, that they have erected and have now in full operation the above Foundry, where they daily manufacture, at the lowest possible prices, every description of **Ploughs, Stoves, & Machinery**. E. & C. Gurney would particularly call public attention to their own make of **Cooking, Parlour, and Panel Box STOVES,**

Consisting of upwards of 20 varieties, which, for elegance of finish, lateness of style, economy in the use of fuel, and lowness of price, surpass any thing of the kind hitherto manufactured in Canada.

The following are some of the sizes:—

- Premium Cooking Stove.
- 3 sizes with three Boilers.
- 3 do with four Boilers.
- Parlour Cooking Stoves.
- 2 sizes, with elevated Oven.
- Parlour Stoves.
- 2 sizes with 4 columns
- 2 do with 2 do
- 2 do with sheet iron top.
- Box Stoves.
- 4 sizes Panel Box Stoves.

Together with a new style of **PLOUGH** and **CULTIVATOR**, never before used in Canada.

Also—Barrel and a half Cauldron Kettles, 5 pail do., Road Scrapers, and all kinds of Hollow Ware.

Hamilton, September, 1843. 2

Dr. SPOHN'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY.

Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives.

Middletown, N. J., March 12, 1840. Messrs. Comstock & Co.

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purpose for which it is intended.

[Certificate of Judge Patterson]

I HEREBY CERTIFY that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for about 20 years—the attacks occurring once in about two weeks, frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe, as apparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried almost all other remedies in vain, I have been induced as a last resort to try Spohn's Headache Remedy as sold by you: and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends, found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine. She has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is now permanently cured. The attacks are now very seldom, & disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefited by the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant

JEHU PATTERSON,

Judge of the Court of C P

This Medicine can be had at Bickie's Medical Hall; also at the Drug-gist shops of C. H. Webster and J. Wiener Hamilton.

Children's Summer Complaint Specific Cordial.

Prepared and sold by Rev. Dr. Bartholomew for the wholesale dealer, Comstock & Co. N. Y.

MOTHERS should guard with their serious care the health of their children, and a little medicine always at hand in the house, may not only prevent immense pain and suffering to their tender offspring, but actually save their lives. What parents could ever forgive themselves, if for the want of a seasonable remedy they risked the life of their children till remedies were too late. The complaints of the stomach and bowels of children progress with such rapidity, that unless checked at the start, they are not only hazardous, but almost always fatal. In country places this remedy may be taken with certainty to stop all such complaints, and save the expense of calling a physician, or if a physician is sent for from a distance, this medicine will assure the safety of the child till the physician arrives.

LET, THEREFORE, NO FAMILY be without this medicine always at hand in their houses. How would they feel to loose a dear child by neglecting it?

ADULTS will find this cordial as useful to them as children; and its being free from all injurious drugs, &c. will be sure to please as well as benefit. In all sickness at stomach and bowel complaints do not fail to employ carefully this cordial.

WILL YOU, WE ASK, risk your lives and those of your children by neglecting to-keep this in your house, when it only costs **TWENTY FIVE CENTS?** We are sure all humane heads of families must supply themselves with this cordial without delay.

This medicine can be had at Bickie's Medical Hall; also at the Drug-gist shops of C. H. Webster and J. Wiener's Hamilton.

Stationery.

THE Subscriber is now receiving by the late arrivals of Montreal, a new supply of **Plain and Fancy STATIONERY**, including Account Books of every description—full and half bound.

UPHOLSTERY AND CABINET MAKING:

Oils, Colours, Painting, Glazing & Gilding.

THE Subscribers, thankful for all past favours, desire to inform their Friends and the Public, that Messrs. HAMILTON & WILSON have recently retired from the firm—and that having considerably enlarged their old premises, and acquired greater facilities for carrying on their business, they are now prepared to manufacture any article, or execute any order in their line; and as they have assumed the entire responsibility of this business, they intend to put every kind of work at the lowest prices for Cash, or short approved Credit—hoping by strict attention to every department of their Business, to merit a continuance of the kind support they have heretofore received.

Feather Beds, Hair and Wool Mattresses, Gilt and plain Window Cornices, &c. made to order, to any design, and at short notice.

A good assortment of Looking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes kept constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail.

MARSHALL SANDERS, JOSEPH ROBINSON.

King street, Hamilton, May, 1843.

38

BEEF!

BLACKWELL & MILLER, BUTCHERS.

RETURN thanks for the public patronage they have received since they commenced their business in Hamilton; and they beg leave to announce that they can, (as they have always been able to do,) accommodate customers with any quantity of the best Beef, Mutton, Veal, &c., that can be offered for sale in the Town. Having taken the premium for fat Beef at the last cattle show, they take leave to speak of this fact as a guarantee that their meat shall be all prize meat, and afforded at a lower price than meat in general is sold at.

N.B. Please call and examine, and judge for yourselves, at the stall of

BLACKWELL & MILLER.

Hamilton, February 20, 1844.

CAUTION.—Whereas **PATRICK KINNING**, an indentured Apprentice to the Coopering business, has lately ran away from my employment. This is therefore to give notice, that I will prosecute with the utmost rigour of the law, any person who will harbour him; or One Penny reward for information that will enable me to discover his whereabouts.

THOMAS McMANUS.

Dundas, January 30, 1844.

REMOVAL.

JNO. P. LARKIN,

Importer of **BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.**

HAS REMOVED to his NEW STORE, in Mr. J. Erwin's Brick Building, corner of King and John Streets, being a few doors west of Mr. Devereux's Royal Exchange, in which he is opening a splendid assortment of **NEW and CHEAP GOODS.**

The highest price in Cash paid for Wheat
Hamilton, 2nd January, 1844 6m 6z 6

JAMES CAHILL, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW. Corner of King and Hughson Streets, Over Mr. Bayford's Brick Store HAMILTON.

T. BRANIGAN Is now paying The Highest Price in CASH for **WHEAT & TIMOTHY SED,** At his General Grocery and Liquor Store King Street. Hamilton., Sept. 13

THE CATHOLIC.

Devoted to the simple explanation of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH: And containing subjects of a RELIGIOUS—MORAL—PHILOSOPHICAL—and HISTORICAL character, together with Passing Events, and the News of the Day.

PUBLISHED on WEDNESDAY MORNING, in time for the Eastern and Western Mail, at the Catholic Office, No. 21, John Street, Hamilton, G. D. [Canada]

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Advertisements, without written directions, inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements, to ensure their insertion must be sent in the evening previous to publication.

A liberal discount made to Merchants and others who advertise for three months and upwards.

All transitory Advertisements from strangers or irregular customers, must be paid for when handed in for insertion.

* Produce received in payment at the Mark price.

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SAMUEL McCURDY,

PAINTER

15 JOHN STREET, HAMILTON.