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# THE CATHOLIC

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

Very Rev. W. P. MacDonald, V. G., Editor.

OFFICE—CORNER OF KING & HUGHSON STREETS.

J. Robertson, Printer and Publisher.

VOLUME IV.

HAMILTON, [GORE DISTRICT] APRIL 10, 1844.

NUMBER 29.

## MISCELLANY.

To the Editor of the Montreal Transcript.

Sir,—A few days ago, I saw in the Gazette a good article on the insidious proceedings of the unprincipled people of the United States tempting our soldiers to desert to their land of liberty and slavery. This is far more frequent in Upper than Lower Canada. Several years ago, my affairs led me annually for eight or nine years, from Upper Canada to New York, an I twice or thrice every year. On my journeys, I often remarked the degraded situation of the British deserter, and the contempt with which he was treated. One instance remains strongly on my memory. Returning from New York to Upper Canada, by the way of Sackett's Harbour, in the month of October, as usual I stopped at the tavern, and requested the landlord to get his boat ready to convey me to Kingston. While this was getting forward, I sat down with mine host, whose eye was directed to an altercation on the highway a few yards from us. Upon enquiring what it was, mine host said, "It is a dispute between two stupid fools, who, about six weeks ago, deserted from Kingston to this place, and have since been working for the two farmers with whom they are disputing for their wages, and I guess they will get none. I went to them and found two good looking Irishmen in faded, ragged regimentals, each disputing with a farmer for their wages.

*Soldier*—You promised eleven dollars per month, and I have worked hard for near two months.

*Farmer*—You lie; I never promised you any wages.

*Soldier*—You did; I will take my oath on it.

*Farmer*—You lie; I promised you nothing.

*Soldier*—I will take my oath on it.

*Farmer*—You take your oath on it! Don't you know yourself to be a perjured villain. I should like to see the Magistrate that will take the oath of a perjured British soldier. You are both villains; we never promised you nothing.

Here the two wretched men held their heads down; they felt their degraded, helpless fate; they felt they were no longer on British ground. I returned to the tavern, and asked mine host what these two poor soldiers were to do. He replied, "Why, the fools, they must do as other deserters have done before them—beg and steal along the high-roads until they get into the State Prison." The boat was now ready, and I walked to the beach. Here I found the two deserters, who implored me to make their case known to their Colonel; and, if he would promise that they should not be shot, they would return and suffer any punishment. On my landing at Kingston, finding the boat would stay there some time, I called on the Colonel, and related what had passed. He felt for them, and said, I have several applications from deserters, but what can I do? They may return if they please, but if so, they must abide by the sentence of a court martial. I returned this answer, and heard no more of them.

During my travels, and with the same stopping at the tavern, I some times, remarked men passing who had not the step and air of the country people, and enquiring of mine host who they were, the general answer was, "I guess they are British deserters; you see they hold their heads down, nobody pities the fools." However willing the British deserter may be to degrade himself to the lowest class in the States, and thus pass unobserved, yet he cannot readily divest himself of the firm regular step and manly bearing of the British soldier. How different the reception of the "poor but honest sodger," on his return from foreign climes to his native land.

Sue wistfully she gaz'd on me,  
And lovelier was than ever;  
Quo' she, a sodger ance I lo'ed,  
Forget him shall I never:  
Our humble cot, and hamely fare,  
Ye freely shall partake o't—  
That gallant badge, the white cockade,  
Ye're welcome for the sake o't!

If the simple facts I have detailed, should defor one thoughtless British soldier from ruining and degrading himself, by desertion, I shall not have written in vain. How can a conscious perjurer and traitor expect aught but contempt and contumely, who he is known to be such?

I am, Sir, yours,  
"A SOLDIER'S FRIEND."

March 5, 1844.

**A WHITE QUAKERESS.—Curious Scene.**—A female belonging to the class called White Quakers, whose name appeared on the charge sheet as Lucy Jacob, of Williamstreet, was put into the dock, and charged by police-constable GG, D, with collecting a crowd of persons, and obstructing the footway on the quays. When the constable took the book, in order to be sworn, the prisoner said in a loud shrill tone of voice—"Thou art commanded, and I command thee to swear not at all, neither by Heaven above, for it is God's throne, nor by the earth beneath, for it is his footstool."

Mr. Stubbert told the constable to state his complaint.

The constable said he got the lady on the King's quay, some time before that; she was distributing these papers. (Here he handed one of the documents to Mr. Stubbert. It had reference to the festival of Christmas, and was one of the most bigotted compositions which we have seen emanating from the White press) to the people, who collected about her in large numbers. He wanted her to go away, and not collect a crowd or obstruct the footway; but she refused, and he was compelled to take her to the station house.

Mr. Stubbert—Pray, ma'am, what have you to say to the charge?

Miss Jacob (turning to the constable)—Thou hast told a lie in the sight of thy God, and the face of this man, whom the world calls magistrate.

Mr. Stubbert—Were you not on the quay, distributing papers, as he says? I was distributing papers; what hast thou to say to them?

Mr. Stubbert—I have not looked at any of them. Pray, constable, was there a

crowd of persons present so as to obstruct the footway?

Constable—There was, your worship. Miss Jacob—No, there was not; I was walking quietly along the street, and it was this man with the brass letters and figures on his coat collar, like one of the common jaunting cars that ply for hire, came up and created the crowd himself—the man with the brass figures, and "he that hath ears let him hear, for the beast hath a number, and the number of the beast is 66 D" (loud laughter).

Mr. Stubbert—You are doing a great deal of mischief by your acting in this manner. You wear a peculiar dress and

Miss Jacob—And is that any affair of thine, friend, what I wear? I am a free agent and must do the work that—

Mr. Stubbert—That Joshua Jacob sent you to do I suppose (laughter). Would it not be better for you to mind your own business, if you have any business to mind than to be strolling about the streets in your peculiar garb, obstructing the passengers and distributing nonsensical papers.

Miss Jacob—Man, thou knowest not what thou sayest. Art thou aware that I am doing God's work? and callest thou that nonsense? I tell thee, man, I am fulfilling the command of God.

Mr. Stubbert—I think you are greatly mistaken, young lady? will you go home and mind your business!

Miss Jacob—Whether am I to obey your command or the voice of the Lord? I must do the work I am commanded to do by—

Mr. Stubbert—By Joshua Jacob, I suppose. Will you go home and keep yourself quiet, if I let you off this time?

Miss Jacob—God told me when I came on his mission not to mind thee at all, or anything the princes or rulers of this world might say to me.

Mr. Stubbert—You may quote texts of scripture for your purpose, but the devil can do the same to suit his own purposes; go away now, and if you are brought here any more on a similar charge I will certainly hold you to bail.

Miss Jacob was then handed out of the dock, when she said "I was taken and dragged here without cause for the truth's sake, and now I am turned by the man (looking at the constable), and the number of the beast was 66 D" (loud laughter).  
*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

**FALLS OF NIAGARA.**—In the last number of Silliman's Journal—just issued—there is a paper communicated by Mr. Z. ALLEN, an engineer of reputation, in which he has furnished a computation, based on actual measurement, of the hydraulic power of the Niagara Falls. The principal measurements and the resulting mechanical power of the Falls are thus stated:

The volume of the Niagara river, as measured at its discharge from Lake Erie, is stated as equal to 374,000 cubic feet of water per second

This is stated to be equal to 22,440,600 cubic feet, or 167,862,420 gallons, or 701,250 tons, or 1,402,500,000 pounds of

water flowing out of Lake Erie every minute.

Mr. Allen then takes Watt & Bolton's estimate of the power of a horse, and deduces from it to the quantity of the hydraulic power of the river at the Falls.

That estimate of a single horse power makes it equal to a force, that will raise a weight of 33,000 lbs. one foot high, in one minute.

The perpendicular fall of the water is taken out at 160 feet; and one third of the mechanical power of the water is deducted, to cover waste in the practical application of it.

The result is, that 1,402,500,000 pounds of water, multiplied by 160, as the number of feet of fall, and the product divided by 33,000 as equal to the power of one horse, gives, after subtracting from the quotient one third for waste, a net quantity of power equal to 4,533,334 horses. The formula is stated thus:

$$\frac{1,402,500,000 \times 160}{33,000} \times \frac{2}{3} = 4,533,334$$

To illustrate the practical amount of this power for business purposes, Mr. Allen makes the following statement:

He states that Mr. Baines, of England, in 1835, estimated the total quantity of motive power then at work in all the cotton mills in Great Britain, as equal to a horse-power of 33,000; the whole motive power employed in the woollen, flax, and other manufactures, as equal to 100,000 horses; and the whole motive power employed in mining, in propelling boats, &c., as equal to 50,000 horses. Thus Mr. Baines made the entire motive power employed in all these ways, in 1835, in Great Britain, equal to 194,000 horses.

Since 1835, this aggregate of moving power is supposed to have increased about 20 per cent, or say 39,000 horse-power, making the entire aggregate of motive power now in use in Great Britain, in all the manufactures of cotton, wool, flax, &c., in mining, &c., equal to 233,000 horse-power. But all this power, the working of which produces so vast a proportion of the wealth of Great Britain, amounts to no more than one nineteenth of the motive power of the Niagara Falls!

**THE DEAD OF 1843.**—Among the distinguished persons who have died the past year, we perceive the name of Robert Southey; La Motte Fongue, author of "Undine"; Mahmetmann, the founder of the homoeopathic school; Cassimir Delavigne, the French poet; Foster, the author of valuable essays; Noah Webster; Washington Allston; Hugh S. Legare; Cleveger, the sculptor; Thomson, the founder of the Thomsonian system of medicine; and Dr. Channing.

The white of an egg is said to be a specific for fish-bones-sticking in the throat. It is to be swallowed raw, and will carry down a bone easily, and certainly. There is another fact touching eggs which it will do well to remember. When, as sometimes by accident, corrosive sublimate is swallowed, the white of one or two eggs, taken immediately, will neutralize the poison, and change the effect to that of a dose of calomel.

☞ All Letters and Remittances are to be forwarded, free of postage, to the Very Rev. Wm. P. McDonald, Hamilton

## THE CATHOLIC.

Hamilton, G. D.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1844.

### 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, council, 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.

We to-day republish the celebrated Resolutions of 1841, and we propose to continue them in our paper for three months. These resolutions cannot be too extensively circulated, or engraven too deeply on the public mind.

We also publish a part of the proceedings of the Legislature of Nova Scotia on Responsible Government. It will be seen that Mr. Howe extracted from His Excellency's reply to the Gore Address, and recognised in it the principle of Responsible Government. Our brethren of Nova Scotia appear to have overlooked the words "adequate importance." The whole of the extract alluded to, with the exception of these words, is admitted by the Reformers of Canada to be correct; but these important words nullifies the whole. They are the baited hook jointly and artfully concealed; and Mr. Howe, not perceiving this, swallowed the bait. We are confident that a little reflection will convince Mr. H. of his error. We shall take occasion at an early day, to give a commentary on the celebrated reply of His Excellency above alluded to; as well as the other *stale papers* so much lauded by the Tory Press.

In our next we will publish some of the excellent speeches delivered at the first meeting of the Reform Association of Toronto. They have afforded us the highest gratification, and we doubt not will be as acceptable to our readers.

The Spring Assizes for this District commenced on Monday. His honor Mr. Justice Hagerman presiding. The Hon. Henry Sherwood Council for the Crown. The civil and criminal business is unusually light; and the Court is not expected to continue more than a week. We will endeavour to give a report of any cases of importance.

We have perused attentively all the speeches of the Repeal traversers, and the speeches on their trial & on the state of Ireland, in both Houses of Parliament; and we are free to confess, that as far as unbiassed judgment goes, truth and talent are wholly and exclusively on their side;—trick—treachery—ignorance and fanaticism,—interested, unscrupulous, unblushing, reckless, determined and unconstitutional tyranny—seem altogether ranged, as usual, on the other side. The British maxim seems still to be *might alone makes right*. Our present rulers like Old Harry and his crouching interested tools—his baby successor's Government—the bastard queen's—the royal Scotch pedant's—with his reforming or rather deforming successors; will all some day be placed along with our German and Genevan innovators, on the blackest page of history by our indignant posterity.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning last, as Mr. B. Freeman, Innkeeper, in company with Mr. John Abel, was shooting on the ground adjoining Mr. Fergusson's creek, Mr. Abel, it seems, when adjusting the cap on his loaded fowling piece, inadvertently held it in a direct line with the body of Mr. Freeman, at, it is said, about five yards' distance. A discharge followed, lodging the whole of the contents in Mr. Freeman's side. He was immediately taken home, where medical assistance speedily arrived; and although hopes are entertained of his recovery, he yet lies in a very precarious state. We sincerely trust that his friends may not be disappointed in their hopes.

ANOTHER.—We regret to learn that a serious accident occurred to a daughter, about three years old, belonging to Mr. Bunker, on Monday. Her father had just left his buggy, in which the child was placed, for the purpose of assisting Mrs. Bunker into it, when the horse ran off, throwing out the child, causing the dislocation of her left thigh. Dr. O'Rielly was in immediate attendance, and we are glad to hear that he speaks favourably of the issue.

☞ Two or three of our *worthy* and *respectable* Tories have refused our paper since it has acknowledged itself in favour of the measures of the late ministry. These individuals we know would be very sorry indeed to call themselves *plebeian*, yet we imagine few of the latter would act in this manner without paying up their subscriptions. We trust the hint will be taken, as we dislike publishing names. It may not be very satisfactory for them to know, although it is to us, and no doubt to the majority of our readers, that our subscription list is on the increase.

We have received a letter from Mr. Clerk, Acting P. M., Camden, respecting the papers of Mr. Thomas, Judge, for which we paid 11d. postage. This has been no uncommon occurrence with us. For the future, we wish correspondents to know, that we will not take any letter out of the Post Office, unless it is post paid, or contains money.

☞ The Calendar for May for the Diocese of Toronto will appear next week.

☞ A great Repeal Meeting was held on Presentation on the 23rd ult. We shall set the patriotic introduction to the Resolutions, which were unanimously passed, in our next.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE.—We may safely say that navigation is open. This nice little Steamer, Capt. Gordon commander, came up to our wharves yesterday, and has caused quite a sensation in Town. Her trips, we learn, will regularly commence between this and Toronto, next Monday, leaving Hamilton at 7 A. M., and Toronto at 1 P. M.—Cabin passage 7s. 6d.—Deck do. 8s. 9d.

☞ THEATRE.—The gentlemen Amateurs perform this Evening the beautiful French drama of the *Duchess de la Valbalière*, with the afterpiece of a *Wife for an hour*.

☞ We learn that the Rev. P. Simon Sanderl has lately been appointed Pastor of the Germans of Wilmet, Petersburg, in this District.

☞ We return thanks to our Perth friends for the encouragement they give us in changing the style of our paper.

☞ The Governor has given the Rev. Mr. Vaughan £10. towards the building of a Catholic Church in Gananoque.

### [COMMUNICATION.]

Hamilton, April 8th, 1844.

MR. EDITOR, Sir:—  
Be pleased to insert the following and oblige yours, respectfully,

### A SUBSCRIBER.

On examining ancient and modern history, I cannot find a parallel to the circumstances that have lately transpired in this town. Our Municipal election took place about a month ago, and five signs of respectability were returned. These gentlemen are the Conservators of the Peace, and the dispensers of the law, within the corporation of Hamilton. Their first acts of jurisprudence were the appointment of officers, to wit, the Clerk, Bailiff, Assessor, and Collectors. The Clerk, an offending man, "more sinned against than sinning," was voted out, and his successor appointed; but by a sudden turn of their talisman, was reinstated with, it is said, a reduction of salary. The Bailiff, a respectable man "having his diploma," was kept in office. Well now, make room, gentlemen, for here comes the Assessor, a man of gigantic stature, and of stupendous intellectuality. Having also his "diploma," he was sworn in almost immediately, to make sure, knowing well the mutability of all earthly things. Here, observe; this person takes his per centage on the sum total, and had the present Board been possessed of the same discrimination as they observed in the case of the Clerk, they would have made a reduction on this score, (since retrenchment is the order of the day) Oh, no! he is a Caledonian Royal Archer. Now let me follow the Collectors. Poor — and — are appointed, and are allowed one's short week to plume their feathers; and then unceremoniously sent about their business. Another person is appointed Collector, not for a part but for the whole town. What depth of penetration! what discernment is here displayed! An official document is sent to this person, the purport of which is, that he is appointed Collector, and desired to appear before their worship (with reverence be it expressed) on the Monday following. Securities unquestionable were produced, and twenty more could have been adduced, but after remaining in the hall of justice three hours, a general mandate was proclaimed by the Emperor, in characteristic Na-Bob fashion.—"clear the room." After a debate of three hours' length, their worship came to the conclusion, that at their last meeting, their crania had been disorganized, and were now compelled to cancel the late appointment! Here a tempest broke, and the President replied that they had returned the minority instead of the majority. There were three candidates; one of them had two marks and the others one each. Now, any school-boy could have told where the majority was. What an admirable conclusion! it out Johnson's Johnson. Prepare gentle reader, for what follows. The appointment was cancelled! Mark the sequel.—Another person (who the week before was turned out) is again appointed, and no less a personage than the illus-

trious —. Why all this? the solution to all these mysterious proceedings cannot be found in any work extant, unless, perchance in the arena of masonry.

Whilst writing the above, a flaming hand-bill presented me, headed "Sealed Tenders;" On examining the Bill, I find the work will amount to about one dollar, and cost of the printing to perhaps double; and these are the men that rule the destinies of the town of Hamilton? A great deal of indecision and imbecility has certainly characterised their actions so far; and I think the only inference that can be drawn is, that they have taken upon themselves a responsibility they are unable to sustain, and that they must inevitably share the "Adventures of a bad Shilling."

☞ FIRE.—About 6 o'clock on Saturday morning a fire was discovered in the rear of Messrs. A. H. Armour & Co. Store, by which a range of out-buildings was speedily consumed. There was nothing of much consequence in any of them.—They were occupied by Messrs. A. H. Armour & Co. and J. P. Larkin;—the latter had fortunately removed a large quantity of Tea stored therein, but a few days previous. The former have sustained some loss by the hasty removal of part of their goods. As usual no body can tell how the fire originated.—*Gazette*.

### Tory Rascality in Hamilton.

The Tories of Hamilton have been long noted for the unscrupulous audacity of their conduct, and their behavior at the late meeting will not subtract from their fame. The meeting was called under the provisions of the late Act for "the orderly holding of public meetings" in which a meeting "of any particular class of the inhabitants" shall be deemed "within the meaning of the act." The Tories, therefore, had no right to attend, or to interrupt the proceedings with their gratuitous meddling, and impertinent interference; but they have as little regard for law as they have for reason, or the common civilities of civilized life, and they never hesitate to commit the grossest violations of any, or all of these, in the accomplishment of their nefarious designs. The sheriff deserves the unmeasured praise of all who love order and respect law, for the prompt and impartial manner in which he discharged his duty, and refused to recognize the acts of the intruder Doggan and his uninvited ruffianly Orange associates. The base brazen-tongued Tory Press has had the hardihood to demand the dismissal of Mr. Thomas! and for what? Obeying and enforcing the law! But is it any wonder that their violence and effrontery knows no bounds—winked at and encouraged as it is by the Governor? Witness his conduct, or the conduct of his ministry, in the case of the Orange outrage at Frostenac. There, even Magistrates—yes, the so-called conservators of the Peace interfered with the proceedings of a meeting, called according to the requirements of the Act, and when a representation of the fact was made to the Government, not so much as an answer was returned! Here, of course, is impunity for all future offenders. And this is the new system of Responsible Government.—*Toronto Mirror*

### Corporation Abuses.

Yesterday morning the 23th, two of the Kingston Police unceremoniously entered the houses of Hon. F. Hincks and the Hon. R. B. Sullivan, and served distress warrants on each for Corporation Taxes. Both these gentlemen have left Kingston, and their ladies knew nothing more of such business than to be able to say that payment had never been refused, and might have been had at any time if they had known it. Nevertheless the Collector, who resides but a very short distance from both houses, made affidavit of refusal to pay, and ordered the distress warrants accordingly. There is only one way of understanding these proceedings, which is to take them as an intended insult to the parties. We ask the Corporation authorities how they can expect respectable families to choose Kingston for a residence when they are subjected to such disgusting annoyances, and when they sanction them by keeping persons in their employ who can find no other but the most insulting way of performing their duties, while they are crafty enough to shelter themselves under the protection of the letter of the law. In both cases the money was instantly paid, and the Police took the costs of the warrants.—*Kingston Constitution*.

From the Halifax Morning Post.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

IMPORTANT CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

Halifax, Saturday, March 9th, 1841. We place before the country this morning the Resolutions moved on Tuesday last in the House of Assembly, by Mr. Howe, and the Amendment by the hon. the Attorney General.

The debate on it on Tuesday afternoon was remarkable for nothing peculiar, save that the real effect of the resolution—i. e. to introduce a system of governing the country by Heads of Departments, was carefully kept out of sight; and no wonder; when it must be felt on all hands that the country would never submit to a system that would transfer the most important public business to political demagogues.

The meaning of the proposition is that the Lieut. Governor, for the time being, shall be advised by nine Office-holders—and of course, if there be not nine Heads of Departments already, they must be created; and when they lose a majority in the Assembly, they must retire with a pension—to be paid out of the Provincial Funds, as in Canada. (Not fact.)

The Amendment passed in the House on Tuesday, 24 to 22—Messrs. Ross, Creighton, and Geo. Smith, being absent; and after a long debate the next morning, with closed doors, on the motion of Mr. Doyle for rescinding the vote of the preceding night was confirmed. We italicise important expressions Mr. HOWE'S resolution:

Whereas, the principles of Administration applicable to the Government of the North American Colonies, have been formally sanctioned, by the highest authority, on several occasions, and ought to prevent misrepresentation or mistake, to be recorded on the Journals of the Assembly, with its deliberate sanction:

And whereas, the following Resolutions, moved by Mr. Secretary Harrison, were adopted by the Parliament of Canada, on the 24th September, 1811.

For these famous Resolutions, see immediately under the Editorial head. And whereas the following declaration was read to this House on the 14th day of March, 1812, by the Hon. Mr. Dodd, with the concurrence of all the Members of the then Administration:

"In Canada as in this Country, the TRUE principle of Colonial Government is, that the GOVERNOR is responsible for the acts of his government to His Sovereign, and the Executive Councillors are responsible to the Governor. He asks their advice when he wishes it, he adopts it at his pleasure, and it is the duty of those that disapprove of his acts to retire from the Board."—Extract from a speech of Hon. A. Stewart.

We admit the whole of this, and have stated it several times, we also admit that any system of Government which does not include the responsibility of the Governor to the Sovereign, and of the Councillors to Him, is INCONSISTENT with the relation of a Colony to the Mother Country.

"Lord Falkland has received Her Majesty's commands to govern the Province in conformity with the well understood wishes of the people as expressed through their Representatives. His responsibility to his Sovereign, therefore, renders it imperative upon us to consult your wishes and possess your confidence.

"If, in carrying out his instructions, he comes in collision with the House, his Sovereign must judge between him and them, the people between the House and his Council; the success of his Administration depends upon his having a Council secure in the affections of the House. His Councillors are responsible to him, but he takes them because they possess your confidence, and he will dismiss them when they have lost it. This involves their responsibility to you. We admit our responsibility to the Governor, we admit the Governor's right to act and appoint, but we confess our obligation to defend his acts and appointments, and your right to obstruct and embarrass us in carrying on the Government when these are not wise and satisfactory; the exercise of the prerogative must be

firm and independent, in every act, of the Government, general and local; but its exercise is to be defended here by us; and the necessity there is for your possessing the confidence of the people, the Council yours, the Governor theirs—includes all the strength, and yet responsibility, which any desirable under a Representative Monarchy."

And whereas, His Excellency Sir Charles Mordaunt has thus explained, in answer to an Address from Gov. in Canada, his views on Colonial Government.

"If you mean that the Government should be administered according to the well understood wishes and interests of the people; the Resolutions of September, 1811, should be faithfully adhered to; that it should be competent to the Council to offer advice on all occasions, whether as to patronage or otherwise; and that the Governor should receive it with the attention due to his constitutional advisers; and consult with them in all cases of adequate importance; that there should be a cordial co-operation and sympathy between him and them; that the Council should be responsible to the Provincial Parliament and the people; and that when the acts of the Government are such as they do not choose to be responsible for, they should be at liberty to resign; then I entirely agree with you, and see no impracticability in carrying on Responsibility in a Colony on that footing, provided that the respective parties engaged in the undertaking be guided by moderation, honest purpose, common sense, and equitable minds, devoid of party spirit."

Therefore Resolved, That this House recognize, in the above Resolutions and Documents, the true principles of Colonial Government, as applicable to the Province.

The Kingston Corporation appears to be in particular bad odour at the present time, with the public; and its members at loggerheads among themselves. Reckless extravagance is the cause of the outcry against it: the Market House which was to have cost £10,000, is but three parts finished, and has exceeded £18,000. The Corporation, after giving its Architect permission to leave, for the Government, and armed him with high recommendations to the Corporation here, has discharged him for neglect of his duties. Part of a loan of £22,000 raised for purposes of improvement, has been lent by the Corporation to its own members, and it is said with but little prospect of its ever being repaid.—Times.

Military Road.—A party, consisting of an officer of the engineers, two officers of the 14th, two civil assistants, and twelve men, will start in a few days to explore the ground between Quebec and Halifax, for the purpose of marking out a line for the formation of a grand military road of communication between these places. The Imperial Government has granted £1000 sterling, for the purpose of this survey. The work is intended to be carried into execution as soon as practicable. This measure will be highly beneficial in opening out that portion of the Provinces, and facilitating the carriage of the mails, and the transport of produce.—Montreal Times, March 22.

Fortifications.—A line of permanent fortifications, of the strongest description, is about to be constructed upon the frontier, between New Brunswick and Quebec. They will be made with reference to the intended Military road, to protect or sweep it in the case may require. As soon as the surveys and plans are completed, the works will be commenced. This does not look as if Great Britain had any present intention of giving up this colony to be governed by itself, or any other nation. We have not heard whether the chain will be extended to Dandee and St. Regis, but it will be incomplete without; those parts of the country are at present much exposed.

The Army—Woolwich, March 1.—A detachment of intelligent non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Sappers will embark next Monday steamer for Halifax, N.S., to join and assist a party already employed in determining the boundary line between New Brunswick, and the United States.

Distribution of the Forces in Quebec.—Quebec—Detachment Artillery; 63rd and 82nd Regiments. Head-quarters of Major-General Sir J. Hope, K. C. B. Sorel—Reserve Battalion, 71st. Chambly—Do. Do. Do.

St. Helen's (opposite Montreal)—Detachment of 74th Montreal—Head-quarters of the Army. One battery Artillery; 43rd and 80th Regiments.

Liprarie—Head-quarters 74th St. John's—51st Regiment. Isle-aux-Nois—Detachment [Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment.

Philipsburgh, Oueltown, and Humpingsford—Provincial Cavalry. Chateauguay—Detachment Royal Canadian Rifles. Coteau du Lac—Do. Do. Do.

Kingston—Detachment Artillery; 14th Regiment and one wing 93rd Highlanders. Head-quarters of Major-General Sir R. Armstrong, C. B.

Toronto—Head-quarters 93rd. Niagara—Head-quarters Royal Canadian Rifles.

Amblerburgh—Detachment of Do. Do. London—Detachment Artillery, and Reserve Battalion 23rd Welch Fusiliers. Penetanguishene—Detachment 93rd Highlanders.

We fully subscribe to the following observations copied from the Quebec Gazette. As a proof Postmasters make free with Printer's papers we may adduce the fact, that on Wednesday last the Halifax Post and the Nova Scotia arrived here for subscribers, but we received no exchange; and as we see no notice in the Lower Canada papers of the important proceedings which have taken place in the Nova-Scotia Legislature, we presume they have been served with the same treatment.

"There has been great irregularity of late in the receipt of the Halifax papers. It is possible that, having become interesting, they are taken to be read at some of the way post offices. This comes from teaching people to read, without giving them, at the same time, a good moral education: 'thou shalt not steal;' or even covet 'any thing that is thy neighbour's.' The printers are very much interested in this essential part of education, for it is ruinous to them that people can read, if they covet having newspapers, without making them their own, by paying for them."—Kingston Chronicle.

Lord Brougham—"This Peer of Parliament," has again begun abusing his civilized friends, the Whigs, for an utter abandonment of their. "Lord Brougham," says the Examiner, "is like the madman who insisted that all the rest of the world were out of their senses. According to his assertions, both Liberals and Tories have changed their opinions. In one sense he has never deserted a principle—for perhaps he never had one." This paragon of political faith, voted with his old enemies, the Tories, against any inquiry into the grievances of Ireland.

We find in the Liverpool Mercury the following paragraph, describing a curious incident connected with the state trials in Ireland.

Father Lalor and the Attorney General.—Mr. Attorney General Smith, in his opening speech, said he was in a position to prove certain observations made by persons present at the Balmglass meeting, and among the rest the following:—'Father Lalor told them, in the chapel, that it was too far gone now, and that they should get it, but not without blood being shed.' The Rev. Daniel Lalor, P. P., has addressed a letter to the Dublin Evening Post, in which he says:—'Respectfully this quotation, if it refers to me, be it known to all whom it may concern, that I never said so, either in or out of the chapel; that whoever asserts it is a liar, whoever swears it is a perjurer, whoever knows me and believes it is a blockhead. The language is not complimentary, nor intended to be either so or otherwise; but it is what, under the circumstances, I want and like—short, handy, and intelligible.' And Father Lalor, hunt as he is, has infinitely the best of the dispute, for the Attorney General gave no evidence on the subject.

On Friday last crowded meetings of the Catholics of Tralee and Killarney were held in their respective towns, and resolutions unanimously adopted, denouncing in the strongest possible terms, the course pursued by the law officers of the crown in striking off the names of every Catholic from the special jury panel balloted for the state trials as an insult to the Catholics of Ireland; a violation of their rights

as British subjects, and in direct opposition to the spirit and letter of the emancipation act.

Positions to Her Majesty, founded on these resolutions, were agreed to at both meetings.

Internal Improvements in Michigan.—A bill has passed the Michigan House of Representatives, appropriating \$85,000 in lands for the grading and superstructure of the Central Railroad of Kalamazoo, and \$75,000 out of the net proceeds of the road, for ironing the same to that point.

Remarkable change in the Government.—Within three years the United States have had 3 Presidents, 2 Vice Presidents, 4 Secretaries of State, 4 Secretaries of the Treasury, 4 Secretaries of War, 6 Secretaries of the Navy, 4 Attorney Generals, and 3 Postmaster Generals. This includes the administration of Mr. Van Buren. Since his administration, the account according to a letter in the Herald stands as follows:

- President—Harrison, Tyler. 2
- Secretaries of State—Webster, Legare, Upshur, Nelson. 4
- Secretaries Treasury—Ewing, Forward, Spencer. 3
- Secretaries War—Bell, Spencer, Porter, Wilkins. 4
- Secretaries Navy—Badger, Upshur, Henshaw, Gilmer, Warrington. 5
- Attorney Generals—Crittenden, Legare, Nelson. 3
- Postmaster Generals—Granger, Wickliff. 2

Total, 28  
In these seven offices, in the ordinary and undisturbed course of events, seven persons would administer the government for eight years.—Albany Advertiser.

A New Cure for Consumption.—A subscriber, who has for a long time been afflicted with consumption and its attendant evils, informs us that as an experiment he mixed one part of Chloride of Iodine with six parts of water and kept it in his bed-room, in a partly covered dish, for a fortnight—during which time his health has been so sensible improved that he attributes it to be the Iodine, and desires us to give publicity to the fact.—[New York Sun.

What does the term esquire now import? If nothing it ought to be disused—if something it then must confer a title of some precedence. Counsellors at law, justices of the peace, and aged gentlemen were formerly entitled to it, more by reputation than in strict right. But now no one can venture to address a youth who has passed twenty-one—a merchant, or even a haberdasher, without esquireing him! And though it can break no bones, nor pick any pockets, it is still hugely out of keeping, and strongly indicative of the ultraism of our democracy. Would it not be far better wholly to abolish every title of precedence, than use them without the least discrimination.

It appears that during the last year, out of upwards of a million of persons who have travelled by railway in different parts of England, only one met with a fatal accident from causes not attributable to individual carelessness or rashness.

There is a report in circulation that a large body of "the Evangelical Clergy" are about to secede from the Established Church, and to set up a distinct communion on the principles of Episcopacy.

Two or three building yards in Sunderland, which have been unoccupied since 1840, have been taken for the purposes of ship building, which will shortly be in full operation there. These signs of reviving trade, however small, are gratifying.

Several iron steam-boats have been ordered to be built by the Lords of the Admiralty, to be employed for the conveyance of despatches.

The National publishes a letter from Rome, announcing that the utmost distress prevails in that city. Commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, are in a deplorable state; and the only income derived by the shopkeepers is from strange.



From the Catholic Advocate.

### ORIGIN OF BIBLE SOCIETIES.

The first Bible Society was started in London, on the 7th of March, 1804. The *Encyclopedia Americana* says:

"Bible Societies adhere to the principle of publishing the Bible without notes, starting from the Protestant principle, that the bible, and the bible alone, is the foundation of Christian faith. Undoubtedly, the various sects of Christians differing so greatly as they do, and always must, respecting certain points of faith and the interpretation of particular passages of the scripture, could not be made to co-operate with zeal in the distribution of the bible, if the texts were accompanied with commentaries. But now ministers must supply by verbal explanation the place of notes, because it is clear to every body that the bible cannot be understood, without the explanation afforded by study.—Thus the opinions of individuals, bravely delivered, are substituted for the more precise and profound criticism of united commentaries."

We perceive from this Protestant testimony, that to make "various sects unite" for bible societies, they had to adopt the Protestant principle, that "the bible alone" is the foundation of faith, although the Apostles taught the faith orally, and averred that "Faith cometh by hearing." In consequence of their principle, they had to exclude "notes and commentaries."—In consequence of this exclusion, and "because it is clear to every body that the bible cannot be understood without the explanation afforded by study," they had to supply this want of notes and commentaries, by "verbal explanation," necessarily "less precise and profound."

This "verbal explanation" must be given by the agents and missionaries of these "various sects," and must necessarily be sectarian. These missionaries and agents are consequently perambulating notes and commentaries on the Protestant Bible.

Now, in sober reason, we ask, how could the Catholic church, with views and principles so different from these, to approve of the scheme of bible societies?—Could she be duped by an artifice, designed to exclude her "precise and profound commentaries and notes," in order to substitute the perambulating notes and commentaries of the bible society, in the shape of agents and missionaries giving "verbal explanations" of the written word of God?

Let Mr. Humphrey tell the world of a heathen nation converted by his bible societies. Let him point to a single people converted from heathenism by any bible missionaries since the days of John Calvin. Let him begin by proving the Divine institution of bible societies—their Divine mission—the Divine promises made to them. Let him show what particular sects or denominations of Christians, should join together in this scheme for spreading the gospel. Let him settle the question as to which of these denominations should send its ministers with their Confessions of Faith, as a comment and key to the bible. Let him do all this at least, before he hazards this grave accusation against the Catholic Church, that she hates the word of God. He leaps to his conclusions with an unseemly haste, and coolly takes for granted the very point to be proved. If he will allow the Catholic Church to send her own bible, with her own ministers, and her own symbols, she will thank him for his contributions, and encourage him to exert his zeal in taking up collections for spreading the gospel; but if he wishes her to give her blessing to his scheme of spreading his Protestant bibles, together with the standards of Westminster, and a number of agents and ministers, who are to make the heathen lands ring with denunciations of the church of Rome and "the Scarlet Lady,"

she will not be silly enough to say "God speed!"

And yet, she will continue, as she has done, to preach God's word, amid perils from pagan enemies, which would soon cool the ardour, abate the zeal, and blanch the cheeks, of the devoted missionaries of the Bible Society. What money has this Society had in China, who had seized the glorious palm, in company with those whose heroic sacrifices of friends and life, has so recently reflected honor on Catholic zeal for the gospel? What names can it write on its catalogues of men or women who have proved their affection for God's word, by the out-pouring of their blood beneath the sword of pagan persecution? There are none. And yet, Mr. Humphrey accuses the Catholic Church of "hating God's word," while her missionaries are willing to preach it, even at the peril and cost of their lives.

To show how the Church of Rome "hates the bible," the reverend gentleman read from some book, we know not what, an anecdote, given on the authority of a certain Doctor Clarke, of Philadelphia, who, while at Rome, wanted a Bible, and asked his landlady for one, and she did not know what a Bible was, but bro't him a Mass book instead: And when the Doctor had made her understand what he meant, she told him: "Oh, yes they have them in their big libraries, &c. &c."

Quere: Did said Doctor speak the language of his landlady well? Or did he substitute some *lingo* of his own? Perhaps, he was as well versed in Italian as Pat was in French, when he went to borrow the gridiron. Said Pat to an old Frenchman:

"Parley vous Frongzey?"

"Oui Monsieur," answered the polite Frenchman.

"Then," responds Pat, will you lend me the loan of a gridiron?"

"Je n'entends pas," said the puzzled Monsieur.

"I want none of your tongs," says Pat indignantly.

And after many unsuccessful endeavors to get the gridiron, Pat had to give up in despair, convinced that the French did not understand their own language, or that there were no gridirons in France.

Dr. Clarke and Rev. Mr. Humphrey are satisfied that there are no Bibles in Rome. They are convinced of this fact from the conversation between Dr. Clarke and an Italian landlady.

Now, is it not a pitiful thing, to see men of reputed sense and information, stand up in a church, and so insult the reason and intelligence of their hearers? Did Mr. Humphrey believe this? If so, how gross his ignorance! If not, how incomprehensible his insincerity! Is he capable of stooping to such means, to bolster up the walls of that Sion, for which he battles?

Is Mr. Humphrey aware, that there have been in Italy, Italian versions of the Scriptures, ever since the first translation made by the Dominican Jacobus Voragine, afterwards Archbishop of Genoa, about the year 1292? Did he ever hear of the translation by Nicholas Malermi, a Camaldulose monk, printed at Venice in 1471, and with alterations, printed at Rome the very same year; reprinted at Venice in 1477, both in folio and quarto, and which, before the appearance of Luther's translation, had passed through thirteen editions? What is more, is he aware that these all bore on them the strange sentence, "with the leave of the Inquisition"? Is he aware that eight new editions of the same appeared before the year 1567? Did he ever hear of the version of *Brucchioli*, translated from the Latin version of *Pagnini*, and which, in the space of twenty years, passed through ten editions—all very inaccurate, and several of which were formally condemned?

The first edition appeared in 1532. In spite of the *Index* it passed through ten editions in twenty years. Did he never hear of the Catholic translation of Antonio Martini, Archbishop of Florence, published with the Sanction of Pope Pius VI—the New Testament, having been printed in 1769, and the Old in 1779? But both have been often since reprinted. So that, in the very hot bed of Popery, not less than thirty distinct editions of the Scriptures in Italian, were issued during the short space of seventy years!!!

THE SPIRIT OF METHODISM.—We take the following extract from the Christian Advocate, the organ of the Wesleyites in New York.

"Great complaints are made against the Prosecuting attorney, for challenging all the Romanists who had been summoned, as jurors. But this was a legal right, and if he believed that Romanists could not be impartial jurors, it was the official duty of the law officer to challenge them; and it is evident that if a Romanist is sincere in his profession, he dare not agree in a verdict against O'Connell, whatever may be the evidence in the case. Where the hopes of eternity depend upon the favor of the Priesthood, the Priesthood must be obeyed."

The publication of the grossest Calumnies, and the avowal in private life of the most disreputable prejudices, are procuring for them and their creed a character for cruelty and spitefulness, heretofore supposed to be confined to the followers of Mahomet. A little moderation, or rather less desperation in their language would secure some small share of credit for their statements amongst the lower orders of their sect, whose minds and morals are degraded by Camp meetings; but they are grievously deceived when they imagine that men with any pretensions to the decencies of life, will attach any importance to their vindictive puerile declamation. There are doubtless many people in their society, who are willing to believe at a minute's notice, the foulest stories which a pampered and corrupt Preacher of their sect can invent, or a lying newspaper like the Christian Advocate and Journal circulate amongst its readers, but it is to be hoped that the slime of the serpent is not on the hearts of all, and that many amongst them may be found who have not bowed the knee to the idols of falsehood and intolerance.

Under existing circumstances, some little reserve should be practiced by the methodists when speaking of Ireland. Though we know that they do most cordially and from the very depths of their souls, hate and abhor the Irish Catholic, and instead of breaking his chains would add to the strength and weight so as to crush him if possible into the earth; yet whilst the eyes of mankind are turned in astonishment at the scene now exhibited by a people struggling against the worst tyranny ever known on earth, such a time is unpropitious for charging them all with perjury. The Tories of England may approve such conduct; we know that the bitter Tory John Wesley, if living, would approve it, but in a country where some respect is felt for those who are oppressed, we are greatly deceived, if such base accusations will recommend their authors to the respect of the good, or even the veneration of their dupes. If the writer in the Christian Advocate and Journal believes what he has written, his heart must be as black as midnight, and there would surely be a poor chance for escape from an unjust verdict if such minds were to preside in the Jury when the accused was a Catholic.—*Cath. Herald.*

THE TWO CHRISTIANS.—It is not long since it was announced to the world, by a Methodist Preacher, as a matter of special wonder and congratulation, that the Hon.

\* Refer to Le Long. Bib. Sac. T. I. and to the Dublin Review, No. II. Art. I.

Henry Clay was a believer in Christianity; we have scarcely recovered from the effect of this announcement, when the country is again convulsed by the startling intelligence, that the Hon. Daniel Webster, in a recent trial at Washington, did actually vindicate Christianity!!—Why one would suppose that this was a Heathen land, so great is the joy which prevails amongst certain people when any of our great statesmen make professions of Christianity. The land of bibles and tracts, of societies for the conversion of the Heathens, the land whose zeal goes on voyages of discovery, "this Protestant land" as it is humourously called, struck almost dumb with astonishment and delight, because the great Daniel Webster vouchsafed to say something in praise of Christianity!!—Well! no doubt he is a very exemplary Christian and a member of the Temperance Society! He believes now in the bible, and who knows but he may be converted to another creed—which teaches a commonwealth to remunerate those whose property has been destroyed by a mob!!—Believing in Christianity, is popular—making restitution for the destruction of a convent is quite the reverse in New England.—*Catholic Telegraph.*

CHRISTIANITY AND CHARITY.—The following remarks, taken from the London News, will give the reader an insight into the effects produced by the Poor Laws in England. We have been incessantly directed to turn our eyes to that Country, as a specimen of the perfect civilization, and national honor which the reformed religion was alone able to accomplish. Thank God! the history of no Catholic nation can exhibit such a picture of inhumanity.

"But no! A system of political economy the most cursed in its spirit and operation—of philosophy the most foul, heartless and hollow, set itself to work to overturn the spirit of the ancient law—and destroying that fair beauty which was before only corrupted and not consumed, erected that code which is now ruining the happiness and morals of the people, and those architectural sarcasms which—mocking their memory of a bygone benevolence—are become the prisons of their poverty, and the punishment places of their distress."

Both in England and Ireland the New Poor-Laws have done more to distress the community than any other of the social mischiefs which attend the rapid progress of art and science—and corrupt too sadly while civilizing too fast. The poor laws in England was a cruelty, in Ireland a crime! It was and is essentially degrading in all its features. It refuses to assist poverty without disgracing it. It says to patient and pining industry, "Come into the workhouse or you shall have no aid—break stones or you shall break no bread!" It banishes in principle from the breasts of the rich all sympathy with the domestic affections of the poor. It says in plain terms—poor men, we will help you, but you must leave father and mother, wife and child. If you take our ironhearted pittance—our State-charity that does not feel! It is a bad, bitter, brutalizing law. The mother execrates it—the wife regards it with horror—the child rushes for its assistance with a young but sickening disgust. It has throughout all its operation tainted the loyalty of the poor—tended towards democracy and discontent—engendered dissatisfaction and distrust, and been the means in hundreds of cases of despair and death. It is instinct with the very passion of cruelty, and refines the torture which Christianity most abhors. And all this is known. Men cannot be ignorant of it—Ministers know it well—it is the daily truth that forces itself upon our Magistrates, and fills the columns of our newspapers with tales of grief. Nothing has been more creditable to journalism than its opposition to this monstrous Act. The fire and eloquence, power and persuasion of the *Times*—the liberal spirit of the *Sun*—the hardy strength of the *Standard*—humane tenderness of the *Herald*, and the consistent energy of the *Post* have all been directed against it with sincerity, plain as pure. The most able and honest, and vigorous of the weekly journals have opposed, and only a few cold organs of its wicked economy have endured its life with praise. All the homely family of social England despises it—all the warm and fruitful generosity of Ireland recoils from it—revolts at it with mingled rage, hatred, and disdain. It has nothing to keep it fair in men's sight—it is all bad—bitter bad—bad helplessly—to the core!!—*Id.*

### On the beneficial influence of the Papal power during the Middle Ages.

(From the Edinburgh Review for January, 1811.)

In an able review of Michelet's "History of France," in the last number of the Edinburgh Review, we find the following important admissions. After stating, that, of the characters which "figure on the author's canvas none is more impressive than that of Hildebrand;" and that "of the moral and social phenomena which he depicts, the greatest is the Papacy," the Reviewer continues:

That the clergy were the preservers of all letters and all culture, of the writings and even the traditions of literary antiquity, is too evident to have been ever disputed. But for them there would have been a complete break in Western Europe, between the ancient and modern world. Books would have disappeared, and even Christianity, if it survived at all, would have existed merely as another form of the old barbarous superstitions. Some, too, are aware of the services rendered even to material civilization by the Monastic association of Italy and France, after the great reform by St. Benedict. Unlike the communities of contemplative ascetics in the East, they were diligent in tilling the earth and fabricating useful products; they knew and taught that temporal work may also be a spiritual exercise; and, protected by their sacred character from depredation, they set the first example to Europe of industry, conducted on a large scale by free labor. It would do many English thinkers much good to acquaint themselves with the grounds on which the best continental minds, without disguising one particle of the evil which existed, openly or latently, in the Romish Church, are, on the whole, convinced that it was not only a beneficial institution, but the only means capable of being now assigned, by which Europe could have been reclaimed from barbarism. . . . In such men, [the popes] the power of the hierarchy might well become a passion; but the extension of that power was a legitimate object, for the sake of the great things which they had to accomplish by it. . . . Who, in the middle ages, were worthier of power than the clergy? Did they not need all, and more than all the influence they could acquire, when they could not be kings or emperors, and when kings and emperors were among those whose passion and arrogance they had to admonish and govern? The great Ambrose, refusing absolution to Theodosius until he performed penance for a massacre, was a type of what these men had to do. In an age of violence and brigandage, who but the Church could insist on justice, and forbearance, and reconciliation? In an age when the weak were prostrate at the feet of the strong, who was there but the Church to plead to the strong for the weak? They were the depositaries of the only moral power to which the great were amenable; they alone had a right to remind kings and potentates of responsibility; to speak to them of humility, charity, and peace. Even in the times of the first ferocious invaders, the "Recits" of M. Thierry, (though the least favorable of the modern French historians to the Romish clergy) show, at what peril to themselves, the prelates of the Church continually stepped between the oppressor and his victim. Almost all the great social improvements which took place, were accomplished under their influence. They at all times took part with the kings against the feudal anarchy. The enfranchisement of the mass of the people from personal servitude, they not only favored but incited as a Christian duty. They were the authors of the "Treaty of God," that well-known attempt to mitigate the prevailing brutalities, by a forced suspension of acts of vengeance

and private war during four days and five nights of every week. They could not succeed in enforcing this periodical amity, which was too much in advance of the time. In another sense, the Church was eminently a democratic institution. To a temporal society in which all rank depended on birth, it opposed a spiritual society in which the source of rank was personal qualities; in which the distinctions of people and aristocracy, freeman and bondman, disappeared—which recruited itself from all ranks—in which a serf might rise to be a cardinal, or even a pope; while to rise at all to any eminence, almost always required talents, and at least a reputation for virtue. In one of the earliest combinations made by the feudal nobles against the clergy, the league of the French Seigneurs, in 1246, it stands in, the foremost ranks of accusation against them, that they were the "sons of serfs."

Now we say that the priesthood never could have stood their ground, in such an age, against kings and their powerful vassals, as an independent moral authority, entitled to advise, to reprimand, and, if need were, to denounce, if they had not been bound together into an European body, under a government of their own. . . . No local, no merely natural organization, would have sufficed. The state had too strong hold upon an exclusively national corporation. Nothing but an authority recognised by many nations, and not essentially dependent upon any one, could, in that age, have been adequate to the post. It required a Pope to speak with authority to Kings and Emperors. Had an individual priest even had the courage to tell them, that they had violated the law of God, his voice, not being the law of the Church, would not have been heeded. That the Pope, when he pretended to depose Kings, or made war upon them with temporal arms, went beyond his province, needs hardly, in the present day, be insisted upon. But when he claimed the right of censuring and denouncing them, with whatever degree of solemnity, in the name of the moral law, which all recognised, he assumed a function necessary at all times, and which, in those days, no one except the Church could assume, or was in any degree qualified to exercise. Time must show if the organ we now have for the performance of this office—if the censure by newspapers and public meetings, which has succeeded to censure by the Church—will be found in the end less liable to perversion and abuse than that was. However this may be, the latter form was the only one possible in those days.

Were the Popes, then, so entirely in the wrong, as historians have deemed them, in their disputes, with the Emperors, and with the Kings of England and France? Doubtless they, no more than their antagonists, knew where to stop short. Doubtless in the ardor of their conflict, they laid claim to powers not compatible with a purely spiritual authority, and occasionally put forth intentions which, if completely successful, would have plunged Europe into the torpor of an Egyptian hierarchy. But there never was any danger lest they should succeed too far. The Church was always the weaker party, and occupied essentially a defensive position.

We cannot feel any doubt that Gregory VII., whatever errors he may have committed, was right in the great objects which he proposes to himself. His life is memorable by two things—his contest with the State, and the reform in the Church itself, which preceded it. The Church was rapidly becoming secularized. He checked the evil by enforcing the celibacy of the clergy. Protestant writers have looked upon this ordinance of the Catholic Church, as the joint product of pontifical ambition and popular fanaticism. We

would deny that fanaticism, or rather religious asceticism, had much to do with the popular feeling on the subject, and was perhaps the only lever by which the work could possibly have been accomplished.

After stating the abuse that arose in regard to Church proferment, which had become the prey of princes and nobles, the Reviewer continues:—Against this evil, what other remedy than that which Gregory adopted, did the age afford? could it remain unremedied? And what, when impartially considered, is the protracted dispute about investitures, except a prolongation of the same struggle? For what end did the princes of the middle ages desire the appointment of prelates? To make their profit of the revenues by keeping the sees vacant; to purchase tools, and reward adherents; at best, to keep the office in a state of complete subservience. It was no immoderate pretension in the spiritual authority to claim the free choice of its own instruments. The emperors had previously asserted a right to nominate the Pope himself, and had exercised that right in many instances. Had they succeeded, the spiritual power would have become that mere instrument of despotism which it became at Constantinople—which it is in Russia—which the Popes of Avignon became in the hands of the French kings. And even had the Pope maintained his own personal independence, the nomination of the national clergy by their respective monarchs, with no effectual concurrence of his, would have made the national clergy take part with the kings against their own order;—as a large section of them always did, and as the whole clergy of France and England ended by doing, because in those countries the kings, in the main, succeeded in keeping possession of the appointment to benefices.

Even for what seems in the abstract a still more objectionable pretension, the claim to the exemption of ecclesiastics from secular jurisdiction, which has scandalized so grievously most of our English historians, there is much more to be said than those historians were aware of. What was it, after all, but the assertion, in behalf of the clergy, of the received English principle of being tried by their peers? The secular tribunals were the courts of a rival power, often in actual conflict with the clergy, always jealous of them, always ready to make use of its jurisdiction as a means of wreaking vengeance, or serving its ambition; and which were stained, besides, with the grossest corruption and tyranny. "These rights," says M. Michelet, "gave rise, no doubt, to great abuses; many crimes were committed by priests, and committed with impunity; but when one reflects on the frightful barbarity, the execrable fiscality of the lay tribunals in the twelfth century, one is forced to admit that the ecclesiastical jurisdiction was then an anchor of safety. It spared, perhaps, the guilty; but how often it saved the innocent! The Church was almost the only road by which the despised races were able to recover any ascendancy. We see this by the example of the two Saxons, Brekspær, (Adrian IV.) and Becket. The liberties of the Church in that age were those of mankind."

On the other hand, Henry II., by the Constitutions of Clarendon, assumed to himself and his great justiciary, a veto on the purely spiritual act of excommunication—the last resort of the Church—the ultimate sanction on which the see depended for her moral jurisdiction. No one of the King's tenants was to be excommunicated without his consent. On which side was here the usurpation? And, in this pretension, Henry was supported by the great majority of his own bishops; so little cause was there really to dread any undue

preponderance of Popes over Kings.

The Papacy was in the end defeated, even in its reasonable claims. It had, to give up, in the main, all the contested points. As the monarchies of Europe were consolidated and the Kings grew more powerful, the Church became more dependent. The last Pope who dared to defy a bad king, was made a prisoner in his palace, insulted, and struck by the emissary of the tyrant. That Pope died broken-hearted; his immediate successor died poisoned.

After avowing that "all periods of supposed purity in the administration of human affairs are the dreams of a golden age," and stating, that all the world knows, that those never prospered who acted unworthily of their high calling, the reviewer thus concludes:—Who can estimate the extent to which the power of the Church, for realizing the noble aims of its more illustrious ornaments, was crippled and made infirm by these short-comings? But, to the time of Innocent III., and even of Boniface VIII., we are unable to doubt that it was on the whole a source of good and of such good as could not have been provided, for that age, by any other means with which we can conceive, such an age to be compatible.

### Penance.

Preachers complain, and schoolboys are surprised at the words *do penance*, used in our English translation from the Greek term, which, when analyzed, signifies to *change one's mind*; but judicious scholars observe that the Greek terms when employed by Jewish writers, are often modified by their peculiar usage. The term in question, as used by the Septuagint, and by the writers of the New Testament, means sorrow of heart for sins committed, and the external manifestation and fruits of this sorrow. A Presbyterian Preacher named Humphrey, has recently exercised his zeal and displayed his critical acumen, in Louisville Kentucky, as we learn from the Catholic Advertiser, which notices this point among many others.—*Catholic Herald.*

"Now, Mr. Humphrey, instead of taking it for granted, that the word 'repent' is the correct translation of the original *metanoia* and *metanoia*, should have proved this. He should have shown that the translators who first turned the New Testament into Latin, in the first ages of Christianity, did not understand the original. The ancient Italic version of St. Jerome, must be supposed correct, at least in all parts identified with the daily observances of Christians. It was made at a period when many, even in the western church, understood and spoke the Greek familiarly. They must have known what *metanoia* signified among Christians, and they expressed that signification *penitentiam agere*. St. Jerome's translation took the place of the old Italic version, and for *metanoia* gave *penitentiam agere*, showing, at the same time, the proper signification of that word, and the real doctrine of the Christian Church. But, besides, Jesus Christ himself seems to tell us what kind of *metanoia* He desired from sinners, when He extolled the repentance of the Ninevites, saying—'The men of Nineveh shall rise in judgment with this generation, and condemn it; because they did penance to the preaching of Jonas.' (*Mt. 12. 41*) Now, what was the *metanoia* of the Ninevites? It was a repentance in sackcloth and ashes, in praying and in fasting, of man, of child, and even of the beast of the field. This was *doing penance*. What is the signification given by Richardson, in his Classical Dictionary, to the word *penance*? He defines it: 'Penance or repentance, pain or punishment, suffered or inflicted in token of repentance, or in atonement or expiation of sin.' It then includes what the Protestant desires, viz., *repentance*, and moreover, it includes that for which some Protestants have no relish, viz.: *the fruits of repentance*, the works of atonement, expiation, and satisfaction.'

## ENGLAND,

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.  
THE IRISH DEBATE.

After a discussion of nine nights, the debate on the condition of Ireland terminated at four o'clock on the morning of Saturday week. The majority in favour of the Ministers was 90, in a house of 549. The discussion, although protracted, and occasionally wearisome, elicited upon the whole more than the average talent of similar parliamentary conflicts. There were some brilliant speeches on both sides—efforts that will live in history. On the ministerial side, the best speeches were those delivered by Sir James Graham, Lord Stanley, the Solicitor General, the Irish Attorney-General, and Sir Robert Peel; on the opposition side, by Lord John Russell, Mr. Macaulay, Sir Thomas Wilde, Mr. Sheil, Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. Roebuck. The discussion may be said to have embraced three phases—the past history of Ireland; the events arising out of the late trial, and the mode of conducting it; and the future policy for the amelioration of that country.

## STATE OF IRELAND.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—February 13.

This debate, one of unprecedented length in Parliamentary annals, was opened in a very full House by

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who moved for a committee of the whole House to take into consideration the state of Ireland. He attacked the method of governing Ireland pursued by the present Government. "Ireland," he said, "is occupied, and not governed, by those who now hold the reins of power (Hear, hear.) I say, and say it deliberately, Ireland is occupied, and not governed by the present administration. (Hear, hear.) The Government of this free country has been and should be a Government of opinion; the present Government in Ireland is notoriously a Government of force." (Hear, hear.)

Ever since the period of the Union, the Irish people had been made to wait for the fulfilment of promises made to them by Mr. Pitt, and those promises were not yet fulfilled. Up to a very recent period Roman Catholics had been systematically excluded from all juries. She had never enjoyed a franchise like England—

"I may be told," said his lordship, "that in considering the state of Ireland, we ought not to look to those questions of political franchise and political rights; that these will not put bread into the mouths of the hungry, or give employment to the unemployed; that these are not the remedies which Ireland requires in her distressed condition. I do not concur in such notions of the matter. (Hear, hear.) I have been accustomed to think that the participation of equal rights, that the benefits of a free constitution, are the very first and very best means by which we can impart prosperity to a country." (Hear, hear.)

These views were remarkably confirmed by the opinions delivered both by Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox in 1792.—

"And let me not be told," his lordship continued, "that we are now to learn some more speculative and abstract wisdom; let us not be told that Government can find means to give employment to a people without giving that people the benefit of the constitution—(Hear, hear)—that they can withhold the franchise, and yet confer prosperity; it is not in their power to do so. (Hear, hear.) I tell them that with respect to Ireland—happily it is unnecessary to say with respect to England—the best they can do with the people of that country—no doubt they may do other

things, and adopt measures highly necessary—but the best thing they can do for Ireland is to secure every man there in the employment of his clear rights, and enable every man to be sure that he will be represented according to the principles of the constitution." (Cheers.)

One of the best speeches is that of Lord Howick. His principal argument is, the weakness of the Empire occasioned by the discontent of Ireland, of which the following is an extract:

"Do you believe that three centuries of wrong after wrong, and waging battle after battle, for the maintenance of the establishment, at the sacrifice of the feelings of the people of Ireland can be readily forgotten? (Cheers.) Do you believe that three centuries of injustice and wrong have passed away, and not produced their necessary effects on the minds of the Irish people? (Loud cheers.) Let us judge of the Irish people by ourselves. Just ask, the people of England how they would feel if they were placed in the situation of the people of Ireland with reference to the Church Establishment? Just suppose for the moment that Ireland were the larger country, and had conquered England, and that a united Parliament sat in Dublin, and that we went before that Parliament, and applied for the restoration of a large endowment which had been taken from a Protestant Establishment, and transferred to the Catholic Church; suppose that such an appeal were made and resisted by such arguments as those brought forward by the right honorable gentleman opposite, would we, from any such mode of reasoning as we have heard, be induced to consent to a Catholic Established Church among us? (Hear, hear.)—Would the Right Honorable Baronet himself consent to it? (Cheers.) Can he lay his hand on his heart and say, that he would be less than a Repealer? and I am not mistaken if, under such a state of things, he would not follow the example of the people of Scotland, and take to the mountains and trust to his claymore. (Hear.) I can only say for myself that I would not submit to such a galling and degrading yoke (Loud cheers.) I would endeavour to obtain justice by every peaceful means, but no sacrifice that I could make would I consider, be too great to get rid of a yoke so very galling and degrading. (Loud cheers.)

## O'CONNELL'S PROTESTATION.

Mr. O'Connell rose, and the House (which had been rather noisy during Mr. Shaw's explanation) immediately became deadly silent. He said: Sir, I hope that there is not an individual in this house who will suppose I have risen to say anything about myself, or that there is an individual in this house, who after I have said what I intend to say, will have discovered—had he not known it by other means—that I had any personal interest in the late trials. Sir, I rise for another purpose: I am here to make a protestation. I am here to ask a question. I am here to protest in the name of my country, and on behalf of my countrymen, against the commission of one additional injustice to Ireland; and I am here also to ask the simple question of how is Ireland to be governed? (Loud cheers from the opposition.) I don't ask who is to govern it. I may have my preference on that point—probably I have—(laughter and cheers from the opposition)—But I ask how is it to be governed? Sir, there is one fact which no man can deny, and that is—that there is no one country in the world which ever inflicted so much oppression, which committed so many crimes against another, as England has committed against Ireland. That, sir, is an undeniable truth. The House was responsible for what had happened since the Union. You ought to think of the situation of Ireland at the Union, and compare it with its present state. If Ireland was then in a condition of distress and destitution, and if it has since arisen to prosperity and comfort, then applaud your government, talk of your wisdom as statesmen, and refer to the act of transition from want and misery to plenty and comfort

as decisive evidence of the wisdom of your councils. But is it so? Is that the state in which the facts are before the world? No, sir, directly the reverse is the fact. At the period of the Union there was conspicuous prosperity in Ireland. For eighteen years before that time it had enjoyed the highest of self-government, and it is a portion of history that no country ever rose so fast in prosperity as Ireland during those eighteen years. (Hear) In 1810, Mr. Pitt admitted, of course—he admitted, even against his own interest—that Ireland was in a state of prosperity, and the same thing was declared by the other side by one of the most powerful statesmen in Ireland—Lord Clare. Both concurred in the material point; but not content with letting well alone, not content with allowing that prosperity to go on progressing, they thought they could accelerate the progress by joining Ireland with England. Has the prophecy been fulfilled? Is Ireland in a state of prosperity? I am not here to talk of claims for political, and what, in some cases, may be fanciful rights. I am not speaking of the franchise—or of corporate rights—or of municipal rights—or of Parliamentary rights, but I am speaking of material and actual prosperity. Sir, what is the condition of Ireland? You talk of demagogues having power there. Oh! see the materials of their power,—(loud cheers from the Opposition)—the poverty and distress of the country! Kuhl, the German traveller, has no sympathies with the Repealers; on the contrary, he showed a distrust towards them.—That man, in his book on Ireland, has declared and pointed out, although he has travelled through all the countries of Europe—in none of them did he find distress such as he found in Ireland. There was no such thing known in other countries, and this, forty-four years after the Union! But there is Wiggins, agent to Lord Healdy, in 1830, he quoted instances of incipient prosperity. Fifteen years after his prophecy he has published a book; and, being a man familiar with Ireland, and with the condition of the people, he has declared that poverty has increased—is increasing—that everything is growing worse—that the sufferings of the people are hardly pronounceable. These are the materials on which a popular man of Ireland grows powerful.—(Loud cheers.) It appears from the commissioners (of Poor Laws) report that in the agricultural population seventy per cent. are in a state of poverty, living in a cabin containing only one room, while of the town population thirty per cent. lived in one room; and there were often several families living in the same. That according to the basis of the increase between 1821 and 1831, there should have been an addition to the population of seven hundred thousand, whereas there was but 70,000. Can any man who hears me deny these facts?—(Cheers.) Has any man who hears me ever seriously weighed them? I have shown that Ireland was prosperous before the Union. I have given you a faithful picture of her at present. Now how do you mean to govern Ireland? (Loud cheers) You can, to be sure, take legal proceedings against some of her people. You have sent an army over; but will that remedy the evils under which she is suffering—will it mitigate them? will it ease the deplorable poverty in which the mass of the population is sunk? (Loud cheers) With all my delinquencies on my head, the generous sympathy I have met in this country I shall never forget or conceal. (Vehement cheering from the opposition.) I shall proclaim it from one end of Ireland to the other. This, then is your time. Rally now for the elevation of the Irish people. (Loud cheers) Had the Union been real, the franchise should have been the same—all corporate rights the same—every civic privilege identical. Cork should have no more difference from Kent than York from Lancashire. That ought to have been the Union. (Cheers) That was Mr. Pitt's object. He distinctly obtained the sanction of the Sovereign to the measure on the ground of identifying the two people, which could not be done if a dominant religion was to be maintained. Emancipation was, therefore part of the terms of the union. The moment it was carried some ill-advisers of the crown—some exceedingly conscientious men—(Hear, hear, and laughter)—who deemed their own religion the sole depository of religious truth, induced the king to withdraw his consent. That was the time to have settled things according to your own wishes, but unhappily "the church in danger" was the cry raised. The union took place—an identification which was no other than that which Lord Byron speaks of as the shark identified with his prey for the

purpose of swallowing it. (Loud cheers.)—And what was the first act of your imperial legislation?—An act for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, and abolishing trial by jury. In 1805, Mr. Pitt was a party to the rejection of the Catholic petition. He lost his honor, but he reserved his place. Immediately after his death the Whigs came into office, and carried one great measure. They abolished the slave trade in the West Indies. They were able to do nothing for Ireland. Even the power given to the king to raise officers in the army and navy, conferred nothing on the Catholics. And here, Sir, I cannot help putting it to the gallant officer on the other side (Sir H. Hardinge,) how he should have felt if, for the bravery which he displayed on the part of his country, and the personal sacrifices which he cheerfully made, he had no hope of reward because his religion happened to be different from that of his commander-in-chief? Never forget that there was as gallant spirits in that army, whose chivalrous courage must have been depressed because they were conscious they could never have reaped the reward of their valor on account of their religion. (Renewed cheers) You have at last outgrown the no-Popery cry. Are you very sure that your church cry is more likely to stand the test of time? (Cheers.) Bonaparte rose, you began to conciliate; he fell, and you returned to your oppression, although the Catholic priests had been the instruments of keeping Ireland out of the hands of France. (Hear.) They, too, had their monster meetings—provincial meetings—simultaneous meetings—aggregate meetings. You attempted a prosecution; you failed. You avenged yourselves by a coercion bill. Let me take you to 1825. All the leading agitators—the bishops, the most influential men amongst the Catholic body, begged their rights as for alms on their knees. Did you want securities you might have had such that you could not get now, any more than you can get those names to flow backward. You "thanked God you had a House of Lords," and you drove the Irish people to that motto which has worked for them so much good:—

"Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not,  
Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow!"

(Cheers.) The people were roused. You attempted to return a Government candidate for Clare: I was chosen by a majority of 1,900. (Loud Cheers) Emancipation necessarily followed. You granted it in an indignant way. (Loud cheers) what you refused to justice, you yielded to necessity. Not a symptom of exultation was shown by the men who gained that victory. (Cheers.) As I said often, your union was not a compact, but the terms of capitulation granted to superior powers. It was enacted by 175,000 boroughs, and at an expense of £4,270,000. But even on your own calculation we should have 150 members; but when you granted emancipation you sacrificed the votes of the poorer classes. I did not consent to the disfranchisement of the forty-shilling freeholders, but your injustice would not be less for my participation. What next have we to complain of? the Church, which is the scapegoat of every iniquity. (Loud cheers.) The right honorable Recorder would die for it, and the wise plan he takes for preserving it is to make every restriction, every interference with the franchise and corporate reform, its buttress. (Much cheering.) What, at the present moment is your objection to deny perfect justice, but the Established Church? (Renewed cheers.) Lord Stanley though, in opposition carried a bill to limit the franchise. I thought at that right to bring on the Repeal question. Five hundred voted against it; but we had a pledge, with all the sanctions of an act of Parliament, that Irish grievances should be redressed. (Loud cheers.) We lay by for four years, and then formed the Precursor society, from which I presented a petition. (Here the honorable and learned member read the petition, which we are compelled to defer.) We were scouted out of this house; and he knows little of Ireland, he knows little of the feelings of an Irishman, who thinks he can possibly feel other than degraded if he could have acquiesced in silence in the perpetration of that atrocity which was then committed against him, by the sanctioning after forty years' existence of the Union, every one of the evils complained of. I confess, at the same time, if I had not a strong case of physical suffering, if our petitions were not backed by the misery, poverty, and destitution of the people of Ireland, we might have been laughed safely to scorn. But when you offered them no remedy, was it not their duty to



look out for a remedy for themselves! I have but little more to say; but I have, in the name of the people of Ireland, to protest, I do in their name, protest again at the late prosecutions. I protest against them in the name of the people of Ireland; first, on account of the nature of those prosecutions. Forty-one public meetings, every one of them admitted to be legal, not one of them impeached as against the law, every one of them making in the calendar of crime a cipher; but by multiplying ciphers, you succeed by a species of legal witchcraft, in making a number of what were ciphers before, by adding them together, fatal to those who were engaged in them. (Hear, hear.) This meeting is legal, that meeting is legal, the other meeting is legal; three legal meetings together make one illegal. That is your calculation. Do you think that the people of Ireland will understand this? You may oppress them, but you will not laugh at them with impunity. That is my first objection. The second on which I ground my protest is, the striking off eleven Catholics from the jury panel. There is no doubt of the fact—eleven Catholics were on the jury panel, every one of them were struck off. The fact is undisputed; it is met with an excuse—there must be always an excuse to cover a misdeed. [The hon. and learned member replied to the charge brought against him for packing a Catholic jury to try General Bingham.] The case was one of private assault—he had nothing to do with the jury; there were three Protestants upon it. In another case, a jury of five Catholics and seven Protestants brought in a priest guilty of conspiracy. On a charge of sedition, last session, a jury of ten Catholics and two Protestants found the prisoner guilty without leaving the box. As a general principle, therefore, I can say, there never was a more base insinuation than that which was made, that ten or eleven Catholic jurors would perjure themselves on any occasion or in any case. (Hear, hear.) He asserted that at the late trial issue should have been joined in the shape of fraud, and added, never since the days of Scroggs and Jefferies, has there been so one-sided a charge. I thank you for your promises to increase education, although ignorance is your security. (Hear.) As to your offer of Lamb's Act it is not needed. The old statutes of mortmain do not apply to the Catholic clergy in Ireland, and the charities are recognised to the full extent, and managed with as much impartiality as Protestant charities. I will tell you what should be done. Make every Catholic bishop in his diocese—you cannot get rid of them, there they are—make each of them a quasi corporation. Let property go to his successors without the intervention of trustees, heirs at law, or executors, and this will be an act exceedingly useful for charitable purposes. I am not battling with you; the moment you come to do any good to Ireland you shall have me heartily with you. The hon. and learned gentleman frankly offered suggestions for the improvement of the proposed franchise bill, but hoped little from it, and less from the Commission of Landlord and Tenant. You will do great mischief, because you unsettle the minds of all the occupiers. (Hear, hear.) The idea has gone abroad that all who have been ejected within the last six years are to be restored. But you should act expeditiously. You have been, year after year, increasing the facility of distraining and weeding these wretched people, and turning them adrift at the expense of sorrow. The whole of that machinery I would sweep away, and bring the law of landlord and tenant as it was before the Union. You cannot quiet Ireland till you do her financial justice. (Hear, hear.) The only grievance that could be said to have been redressed is corporate abuse; but it has not been really redressed. Your corporate reform has thrown out one party dissatisfied, and given the shadow of power to another. Make the Corporate Reform Bill for Ireland equivalent to that of England. Absenteeism ought to be punished as if it were a crime. (Cheers.) You will say—how are we to get at absentees, to tax them? You have done it already. In your income tax you have done it. Irish landlords who reside in England pay the income tax—you have the machinery, the mode, the method. Be unsparing in compelling them to go back to their country to attend their wretched serfs. (Cheers.) You must, if you be statesmen, look to the condition of Ireland with the eye of a master, and you must then see, that until there shall be religious equality there cannot be political justice. (Cheers.) Have we got that religious equality? I am told by some

—salary the Catholic bishops and clergy. They have totally refused it. You have not enough in your treasury to pay them. As to their station, as to admitting them to Parliament, there is no place not absolutely respectable where I would not rather see them than in Parliament. (Cheers and laughter.) But does the Protestant religion require all this? Do you say that it is necessary for religion to be kept up by money? Do you tell me your religion will fail if people are not paid for its ministry? Is that your Protestantism? (Cheers.) The Catholic clergy in Ireland had all these livings and wealth to themselves; There certainly have been some donations since the Reformation, but the great mass and bulk of them—nine hundred and nine-nine out of every thousand—you took from them—you drove them out—you hunted them through the wilds and fastnesses—you put the same price, and that literally, on the head of a priest, as on the head of a wolf. But with all this has the Catholic church failed for want of money? (cheers.) No. Never was it in more triumphant progress! Four arch-bishops, 23 bishops, 50 deans, 60 arch-deacons, 2,000 parish priests, some of them with two or three curates, an entirely unbroken hierarchy, as unbroken and perfect a hierarchy as it was before Henry VIII. assailed it. (Hear.) Have you not, then, the same trust in your Protestantism that I have in my Catholicism? (Cheers.) Do you not believe scriptural faith, and the power of argument, and the influence of education, and all the sharpness of talent which literature gives, and which you have among you, that all these are not sufficient to fence and protect your church. (Hear, hear.) And is not the blessing of God, if the truth be with you, upon you more, than with the other? Oh I do not like to dwell upon this subject, but now implore you to take into consideration the whole case of the Church. We'll go back to carry your answer. What you mean to do for Ireland? Ah, I am afraid your answer will not be a satisfactory one. I wish it were. Years enough have passed away since the connection between the two countries to exhaust all malice and ill-will, and put them to an end. The period ought to come when Christians should embrace one another as men and brothers. (Cheers.) When justice and the spirit of truth should prevail and spread throughout the land, when the odious distinction between Catholic and Protestant—odious in all its relations, except in the relation of rivalry in piety and justice—should be abolished and done away with. [The honourable and learned gentleman concluded his address in the midst of loud and long continued cheering.]

Sir, R. PEEL replied; We have no space to refer to what he said of the past; and can give the merest outline of what he promised for the future. His determination was to uphold the Protestant Church in its full integrity, not excluding such reforms as might improve its usefulness. He proposed to give facilities for the endowment of private benefactors to the Roman Catholic church; and to increase very largely the grant for public education. He referred with emotion, to the sacrifices which he had made for Ireland, when in order to carry emancipation, and, as he had hoped, to ensure her tranquility, he had risked private friendship and political connection, and forfeited the cherished representation of that university where his earliest ambition had been gratified. He hoped that, if party did not mar the endeavour, Ireland might yet be governed by the ordinary law. He expressed his belief that there was a growing disposition to discard mere party feeling; and concluded with an eloquent aspiration for the day when the Sovereign of these kingdoms, alighting like some benovolent spirit on the shores of Ireland, might lay the foundation of the temple of peace.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied at some length, and the House divided—

Against the motion.	324
For it.	225
Majority against it.	99.

Two public dinners are spoken of as likely to be given, to Mr. O'Connell, in London. One, over which Mr. Ducombe, the member for Finsbury, will preside, will take place at Covent garden. This is a political movement, in which the desire to annoy the Government is apparently as great as the wish to honor the member for Cork

**BIRTHS.**  
On the 30th ult. Mrs. Edward McGivern of a daughter.  
At Toronto, on the 29th ult. the lady of John Hillyard Cameron, Esquire, of a son and heir.  
On the 16th March, Mrs. W. Servos, of a daughter.  
At the Fort, Red River, on the 2nd August, the lady of Adam Thom, Esquire, L. L. D., Chief Resident Judge of the Hudson's Bay Company, of a son.  
At Peterboro, on Wednesday the 20th March, the Lady of the Rev. Mr. Edwards, of a daughter.  
In Kingston, 28 March, Mrs. F. W. Smith of a daughter.  
At Woodbourne Hall, Binbrook, the lady of E. Donnelly, Esq., of a son.

**MARRIED.**  
At Beamsville, on the 22nd March, Mr. D. M. Lachlan, to Margaret Helen, youngest daughter of Mr. Francis Crooks, Grimsby.  
At Woodstock, Rev. Charles Deedes, to Letitia Anne, eldest daughter of the Hon. Pleydell Bouverie.  
At Aylmer, on the 1st March, Amie Lafontaine, to Miss Elizabeth McDonald.  
At Christ Church, Mobile, on the 4th March, by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, Hiram Norton, Esq., of Chicago, to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Sagar Esq.

**DIED.**  
In Toronto on the 30th ultimo, of erysipelas, Peter Paterson, sen., Esquire, aged 64.  
In Montreal, on the 27th March, Edward Augustin, son of Robert James Begly, aged 3 years, 7 months, and 25 days.  
At 10 Duncan Street, Drummond Place, Edinburgh, on the 14th ultimo, Jane Welsh, wife of Mr. John Thompson, merchant, after a short illness. Her loss will be severely felt by surviving relations and a numerous circle of friends.  
On the 25th February, at Sackville, N. B. Charles Allison, youngest son of the Rev'd H. Pickard, A. M.  
At St. Andrew's, N. B., on the 2nd instant, the Hon. James Allanshaw, in the 52nd year of his age, greatly regretted.  
In Kingston on Monday night, the 1st inst. ANNE FRANCES, daughter of Francis M. Hill, Esq. aged 6 years and 8 months.  
At Guilford, on the 25th ult., JAMES GEORGE GERRARD, infant son of the Hon. Peter McGill, of Montreal.  
In Toronto on the 23rd ultimo, after a short illness, Mr. Christopher Beaty, aged 33, a native of Dublin.

**PAYMENTS RECEIVED**  
AMHERSTBURGH.—Mr. Kevill for Serjeant Sheerman, R.C.R.R., 15s.  
Mrs Cannon, 15s. instead of 7s. 6d., as last week published.  
PERTH.—Rev. J. H. McDonagh, \$11; being for Messrs Daniel Kerr and John McDonell, each 15s., and for Messrs Simon McEachan, Martin Doyle, and Wm. O'Brien, each 7s. 6d. balance Cr. 256d.

**POTASH KETTLES AND STOVES.**  
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 Coolers, Parlor, Box, and Cooking Stoves, of every size and of new and fashionable patterns, together with Ploughs, Cultivators, Pains Mills, &c.; which they will sell at cheaper prices than at any other foundry in Canada West.  
E. & C. Gurney would be 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 lower price, it is hoped that Canadians will give this matter so far their consideration, as to consent to encourage home in 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 kinds of Custom work done on the short est notice, and on most reasonable terms.  
Hamilton, April, 1844. 29

**GENERAL GROCERY, LIQUOR: AND PROVISION STORE.**  
T. 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 Eccleston's Confectionary Shop, King Street, where he will keep a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, & Provisions.  
Cash paid for all kinds of Produce at the market price  
Hamilton, June, 1843.

**FOR SALE.**  
BY the Subscribers, a few copies of the following works of late publication:—  
A Digest of the Criminal Law, 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.  
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A. H. ARMOUR, & Co. Hamilton, March, 1843.

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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.  
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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.  
December, 1842.

**JUST PUBLISHED, THE PROTESTANT or NEGATIVE FAITH;** 3rd Edition, by the Very Rev. W. P. McDonald, V. G.  
Orders for the above very interesting work are required to be sent to the Catholic Office immediately, as only a very limited number of copies are struck off.—Single copies in cloth, 1s. 3d.  
Hamilton, Sept. 6, 1843.



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. Devoreux, 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 Wine 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. Devoreux'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 5l. and under, Cash; from 5l. 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, Parlor, 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. Parlor Cooking Stoves. 2 sizes, with elevated Oven. Parlor 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—Bar and a half Cauldron Kettles, 5 pair Road Scrapers; and all kinds of Ho Wines.

Hamilton, 1st December, 1843;

Dr. SPOHN'S SICKHEADACHE REMEDY.

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

Middletown, N. J., March 13, 1840. Messrs. Comstock & Co.

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best observe 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 Bickle's Medical Hall; also at the Druggist shops of C. H. Webster and J. Winer Hamilton.

Children's Summer Complaint Specific Cordial.

Prepared and sold by Rev. Dr. Bartholomew for the wholesale dealers, 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 lose 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 Bickle's Medical Hall; also at the Druggist shops of C. H. Webster and J. Winer's Hamilton.

Stationery:

THE Subscriber are now receiving by the late arrivals at 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 the 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. Devoreux'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.c.z.s

JAMES CAHILL,

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

T. BRANIGAN

Is now paying

The Highest Price in CASH for WHEAT & TIMOTHY SEED, At his General Grocery and Liquor Store, King Street.

Hamilton; Sept. 13,

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Devoted to the simple explanation and maintenance of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. And containing subjects of a Religious—Moral—Political—Social—and Historical character, together with Passing Events, and the News of the Day.

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