



# THE CATHOLIC.

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

VOLUME III.

HAMILTON, [GORE DISTRICT] JUNE 21, 1843.

NUMBER 41.

## THE CATHOLIC

Is Printed and Published every Wednesday, morning at

No. 21, JOHN STREET.



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

EDITOR.

Original.

### TO MAJOR H—.

The downcast look, the frequent sigh,  
The tear, now glist'ning in thine eye,  
Tell, Marshal, how thy grief o'erflows,  
To think how, like the fresh blown rose,  
Nipp'd by the frost, it was thy doom  
To wither in life's early bloom.  
To think how late on India's plain,  
(Where sordid souls hunt after gain  
Through each dark art, and winding wile,  
That may dread justice's search beguile.)  
Thy mind, with nobler ardour fir'd,  
At nought, but spotless fame aspir'd  
And how thy youth, as fortune led,  
In honour's path fast forward sped;  
Belov'd, respected by thy Peers;  
Each pleas'd thy worth rewarded hears.  
O, then what vigour nerv'd thy frame!  
How glow'd thy breast with warlike flame!  
When, o'er thy flying courser hung,  
Amid' the foe thou'rt foremost sprung.  
As daunted legions round thee reel,  
As o'er them waves thy threat'ning steel.  
But, ah! close lurking in the rear,  
Pale sickness stops thy bold career:  
Arrests thee with her icy hand;  
Bids halt the vital current stand,  
Numb'd by her baleful, freezing touch;  
And hangs the o'er the tottering crutch.

Yet think, (the thought thy grief may quell;  
And sorrow's gath'ring cloud dispel;)   
O think, my friend, how many pine  
In anguish keener far, than thine.  
Nor they, whom guilt's envenom'd sting,  
Thrills through nor they, whose follies bring  
On their frail frame diseases dire.  
Nor they, whom justice bids expire:  
Or in the dungeon's dreary gloom,  
'Mid clanking chains alive entomb:  
Such madly sought, and met their fate;  
And mourn their lot with vain regret.  
But they, like thee, whose steady mind  
From virtue's path has ne'er declin'd;  
Whom often Providence alwise,  
Like Job, with various suif'ring tries  
Weans from the world's deceitful toys,  
And points to Heaven's perpetual joys.

See in the dreary mountain wild,  
From all life's comforts far exil'd,  
Beneath old age who feebly bend;  
To stay their steps no friends attend.  
Such, famish'd in the lonely cot,  
By all th' unfeeling world forgot,  
Should sickness seize; who then shall spread  
For their craz'd limbs the downy bed?  
Who warm the couch? Or with kind care  
The strengthening potion quick prepare?  
With soothing words who then shall cheer

Their anguish'd mind; dispel each fear!  
And in life's last and dreaded smart,  
When death shall hurl his brandish'd dart;  
Who then shall weeping close their eyes,  
And bid their souls to glory rise?  
Of all these helps bereft they mourn,  
Unpitied, friendless and forlorn.

While heav'n has granted thee t' enjoy  
Those, who their ev'ry thought employ  
To sooth thy care. A father's near:  
A mother, brother, sister dear.  
At times thy friend his visit pays;  
And cheers thee with his newest lays:  
Or some quaint anecdotes repeats:  
Talk's o'er the news; reads the debates  
Of Britain's statesmen: marks where war  
Bloodstreaming whirls her thund'ring car,  
And oft by turns th' historic page,  
Of moral truths our minds engage.  
At times on fancy's wings we soar,  
And wh'er's starry vault explore.  
While reason's sweets thus copious flow  
To quench the bitter cup of woe;  
O, ever be, with equal mind,  
To heav'n's mysterious will resign'd!

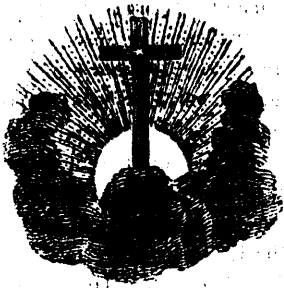
### ROME.

EASTER SUNDAY—It is said there are 5000 English in Rome: these of course include Britons, Irish, Welsh, and colonists. I observed their general demeanour throughout the Holy Week; it was anything but decorous or respectful; frequently frivolous; in some instances insolent, in others absolutely disgraceful—laughing talking, sneering, screaming, running as if in a theatre, and forcing their way to obtain convenient places. As for the unfortunate Swiss Guards, they were set at defiance; and I have often expressed my astonishment at the patience of this fine troop of young men, who seemed petrified at the cool impudence and laughable pretensions of some bustling cheesemonger, gentleman farmer, or half-pay John Bull, struggling for a first place in the Sistine, or St. Peter's. At the door of the Canon's Chapel, in St. Peter's, the following scene occurred:—A tall old Englishman, with two ladies, forced their way through hundreds, when at length the crowd was so dense that it seemed impossible to go further. A priest was standing before him, when, with the most deliberate audacity, he so move! his shoulder sideways as to throw this gentleman completely out of his position. The ecclesiastic turned round, and asked what he meant. He clenched his fist, put his tongue out of his mouth, and made such grimaces as to excite the disgust and laughter of those who witnessed this painful scene. Another Englishman remonstrated, saying, "you are acting a most improper part." "Oh, G—d—n the vulgar priest, he should not be there in the way of gentlemen and ladies," said this English bear. The event proved who was the Christian and the gentleman. Instead of calling the police, and punishing this barbarian countryman of ours, the Roman priest took calmly out his snuff box, and, with subdued anger in his eye, gracefully offered it to the delinquent. The effect was thrilling. It caused the Englishman to blush with deep shame, and drew from every surrounding lady and gentleman, native and foreigner, a "viva" for the priest. The Englishman offered his box and his hand, and asked forgiveness." "By G—d," he exclaimed, "that has taught me a lesson of Christian charity I shall

never forget." I have seen two other English ladies in the Pauline chapel, in the presence of the blessed Sacrament, laughing so loud as to disturb the crowds that knelt in silent worship. They were seated and behaved with so much scandalous indecorum that I went very quietly, and told them unless they left the chapel I would hand them over to the police. They thanked me very coolly, and walked out. These are only two out of hundreds of similar instances which have excited the just contempt of foreigners for the English on the Continent. They are tolerated nuisances in society merely because they spend more money than other strangers. There are of course many exceptions to this general rule. It was remarked, as a very unusual circumstance, that three of the twelve Bishops who had the honour of attending as assistant-prelates at the Papal throne on Easter Sunday were British-born subjects—namely, the Right Rev. Dr. Griffiths, V. A. of London; the Right Rev. Dr. Clancy, V. A. of British Guiana; and the Right Rev. Dr. Brown, V. A. of Lancashire. The rest were Italians and French, with the exception of one Turkish prelate, and the Archbishop of Cuba. The exterior of St. Peter's, and the entire of the outside of its magnificent dome, were covered by thousands (I should rather say millions) of blazing oil-jumps at sunset of Easter Sunday; the effect was a combination of beauty and sublimity of the highest order. The *tout ensemble* presented a clear and luminous outline of the architectural subdivisions of windows, pillars, pilasters, circles, wreaths, festoons, all gloriously crowned by the illuminated cross, which rests on the summit of this stupendous temple of the Most High and Holy God. On Monday evening, the gironde, or fireworks, of the Castle of St. Angelo poured out their streams of liquid light into the tranquil and balmy atmosphere; and the oldest Romans vied with the youngest children in their just exclamations of pleasure and surprise, on witnessing the endless variety of glorious forms, and dazzling hues, and varying elevations, which the ingenuity of man imparted with such apparent ease and success. The cannons roared forth their gunpowder thunder in unison with the sky-rockets that shot upwards like expanding serpents, and evaporated in forms of fishes, with stars of purple, white, and red. The whole castle at one moment was one pellucid blaze of silvery starlight, the next a mass of purple liquid flame—again it assumed the form of waterfalls of fire—a moment after, it exhibited the drama of the Church of Orvieto—leafy outlines and endless ellipses of the same burning element succeeded in quick succession; in fact, the whole seemed a scene of fairy enchantment, or what an imaginative friend suggested, "like a comedy got up in purgatory on the eve of the joyous departure of emancipated spirits from the realms of cleansing fire." If anything merely earthly could be supposed to shadow forth what the heavenly Jerusalem must be, with its angels bearing golden censers filled with frankincense—the never-ceasing songs of strong and pure praise, offered at the shrine of the Eternal—the attendants around the throne of the Lamb clothed in vestures of purple and white linen—its innumerable altars, and doors of crystal, and jasper, and glass—its never-setting sun—the streams of prayers and music, and rejoicings that fill the boundless halls of intermedate space,—certainly Rome, during Easter week (with its symbolical actions, and its endless and holy works of prayer, and fastings, and sacrifice; its priesthood and hierarchy celebrating the divine offices morning and mid-day, and

noon; its faithful people in hourly churches), is the only spot in the world's wide waste that can, by a reasonable or figurative mind, be supposed to approximate to John's revealed vision of the future glory, where time shall be no more. To this wondrous city of buried empires—to this living Christian emporium of arts, religion, and civilization—every Catholic should come who has a heart to feel, and an intellect to comprehend the still vigorous never-fading glories of his ancient creed in this Holy City—her natural cradle—her consecrated sanctuary for eighteen centuries.—*Tablet*.

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



## THE CATHOLIC.

HAMILTON, G. D.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1843.

We must apprise our subscribers, that unless the outstanding sums due for our paper be remitted forthwith, *the Catholic* will end in or before the end of the present volume. We do not begrudge our labour in so good a cause, without pecuniary remuneration; though our profits, if any, were destined for religious purposes solely. But profits we never had, and losses we have thereby always sustained, greater than we were well able to bear. If all the Catholics in Canada east and west, care so little about their religion as to allow to drop for want of support, the only paper published in its defence; let them blame themselves for the unrefuted calumnies and degrading misrepresentations of their creed and character so unsparingly heaped upon them by the thousand times better supported Protestant press in every Township in the Province. We hope we shall not be ultimately compelled to publish the names of the defaulters. Surely after this we may rely upon the zealous endeavours of our Agents to prevent the *Catholic* from sinking.

The Ryerson Methodists commenced their conference proceedings on Tuesday se'ennight in the white Chapel, John Street; but for fear of interruption, or the disclosure of their sage deliberations, they removed to the old chapel on King Street east. This John Street is too hot a quarter for these retailers of fire and brimstone to quarrel in; and fortunate indeed it is for the inhabitants that they have removed; for should an ignition of the combustible materials in which they traffic occur, the damage to the neighborhood would be more and grievous—exceeding in

its destructive qualities, the sufflation of brother Chapel's *ten cords* of friction matches he has recently manufactured.

There is among them, too, one Dr. Luckey, an itinerant importation of Yankee Methodism from Rochester; and who, besides, has rendered himself odious by his declamation against the advocates of anti-slavery! Is this the man to prohibit the liberty of the "fettered African"—one of the necessary results of Methodism—as pretended in the editorial of the last *Guardian*? Dr. Luckey, indeed, is an unlucky sample of a friendly apostle to African liberty.

That monthly rag of blasphemous scurrility, *the Missionary Record*, was to have been this week the object of our animadversion. But, on looking over it, we find it quite beneath our notice! and it were worse than a waste of time to dwell on the silly and fictitious adventures, the obtrusive impudence, the ignorant idiotisms, and recklessly profane assertions of Tanner and his Calvinistic crew; commissioned it would seem, and sent forth, by the Geneva committee to push their fortunes and find a living, where they may, by evangelical spouting. Like hungry and prowling wolves they have wended at last their weary way to Canada; a *soi dissant* Dr. Malan; and a discarded soldier afterwards a *Colporteur*, or book pedlar, named Vessot; who found since his arrival a willing female helpmate to his ministry in some Fillicaut family, residing below in the parish of St. Therese; who, for a wonder in a Catholic land, possessed a Bible! These, and Tanner, who seems their chief, have undertaken the more than Don Quixot enterprize of converting Canada from Popery!!! But it is to be feared that they have reckoned without their host, as they now begin to feel.—Nor need they wonder, or complain that those, on whom they so unmercifully force themselves, should as unceremoniously eject them, as unbidden and unwelcome customers. The magic boasted virtue of their wizard wands, (their mangled, misinterpreted and altered Bibles,) will not prevent their utter discomfiture. Like Pharaoh's magicians, they will every where find some *Aaron's rod*, the *one rod of truth*, to swallow up the rods of the opposing magicians. Their better chance by far had been to have landed themselves on some more Protestant soil; and to have claimed an equal right with their evangelizing Brethren of every creed, to the usual profits of their missionary speculations. There, as none have an absolute, or *infallible* certainty of being right, every new religious scheme may be hailed as the better one. There too they may be furnished with ready made female helpmates, docile and ductile at a word, without the necessity of sending them, like the uninitiated Canadian girl, Miss Fillicaut, to be taught and trained up for the ministry by the preacher's wife, Mrs. Tanner.

In the last *Guardian* the editor complains that Methodists are altogether left out in the School Act. He should know that they are included under the generic name of PROTESTANT.

### "MONEY MAKES THE MARE TO TROT."

No wonder if the motto of our Methodist preachers be (as proclaimed in a former number of the *Christian Guardian*.) "*A begging we will go*;" when we see their begging efforts reported in the same paper of the 14th inst., to be so successful as to filch from our townsman, Edward Jackson, Esq., in March last, no less a sum than £40, or 160 dollars; and not having paid it in, at the time mentioned, he has added to his subscription the sum of 12s. as interest on the same down to the present date. Thus do these religious empirics, "for Althy lucre's sake, with feigned words, make merchandize of their simple followers," as the Apostle expresses it; "Leaving the right way, they have gone astray, following the way of Balaam, the son of Bosor, who loved the wages of iniquity."

Secretary's Office, (West.)

Kingston, 10th June, 1843.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the following persons, to compose a Board of Examiners for the respective Cities and Towns Corporate in Canada West, under the 16th Section of the Common School Act, 4 & 5, Vict. cap. 18, viz:—

CITY OF TORONTO.

James R. Armstrong, Rev. John Barclay, Hon. John Elmsley, Rev. Henry J. Grasset, Rev. J. J. Hay, Rev. John Jennings, William Moore Kelly, James Leslie, John Goodenough Lynn, James McDonnell, Martin J. O'Beirne, George Ridout, Charles Robertson, Rev. John Roof.

TOWN OF KINGSTON.

Tancard Bouthillier, Thomas Baker, Rev. Patrick Dollard, George Desbarats, Rev. Wm. M. Herchmer, Charles Hales, Rev. Thos. Liddell, D.D., John Mowat, Anthony Manshan, Walter McCuniffe, James M. Rolison, Mathew Rourk, James Sampson, M.D., John Waudby.

TOWN OF CORNWALL.

Rev. Alex. McDonnell, Donald McDonnell, Donald Ceneas McDonnell, Rev. Hugh Urquhart, Rev. Alex. Williams, Guy Carleton Wood.

TOWN OF BROCKVILLE.

Rev. Edward Denroche, Luther Houghton, Alexander McMillan, Patrick Murray, Rev. Phillip O'Reilly, Rev. William Smart.

TOWN OF PICTON.

Rev. Murth Lalor, Rev. Wm. Macauley, Rev. Hugh McMahon, Timothy McGuire, Rev. James Rogers, Hon. S. Washburn.

TOWN OF BELLEVILLE.

Rev. Michael Brennan, Rev. John Grier, J. W. Dunbar Moodie, Hugh McGinnis, Peter O'Rielly, Rev. John Reynolds.

TOWN OF COBourg.

Rev. Thos. Alexander, Rev. A. N. Bethune, Rev. William Dolan, Simcon Fennell, Andrew McAllister, Rev. Egerton Ryerson.

TOWN OF HAMILTON.

George H. Armstrong, Rev. John G. Gaddes, Rev. Alexander Gale, Very Rev. Wm. P. McDonald, Samuel McCurdy, E. Cartwright Thomas.

TOWN OF LONDON.

Alexander Anderson, Rev. Benjamin

Cronyn, Rev. Patrick O'Dwyer, Rev. Wm. Proudfoot, Patrick Smith, John Wilson.

SEVERAL of the Tory papers (for every thing is made political by a certain class now-a-days) have become rabid at the selection made by the Governor General of School Examiners; but if these Gentlemen would look to the Act, they would find that it is imperative on his Excellency to appoint, in towns, one half of the Examiners of the Roman Catholic persuasion. The bill owes its paternity to Mr. Day, a high Tory, who was then of the Council, and was passed before the present administration succeeded to power.—*Journal and Express*.

OPENING OF KING'S COLLEGE, Toronto.

The Bishop's address purported to be a history of the College, in what point of view we could not understand, except as a history of his own doings with regard to it, what he did do, and what he did not do, his horror and grief at the idea of its exclusiveness being broken up, interlarded with imputations and denunciations against all who had dared to lift their voice in opposition to its exclusive character. One thing he forgot to mention, one which we think was more materially connected with the College—viz., the appropriation of its funds, this subject would have been more in keeping, than lauding that madman and knave SIR FRANCIS HEAD, "whose departure" as he said "from the Province, was regretted by all the loyal"—aye indeed, regretted by such men as the Bishop, because he allowed them to do as they would, without investigation or control,—because at their bidding he rode rampant over the people of the Country and brought it to Rebellion and the verge of ruin.

Is the appropriation of the property of the country for the purposes of King's College, in unison with those various declarations,—is it not a wrong, and one of the most serious description, that one class of perions sho'd, in preference to all others have set apart for the education of their children, a large proportion of the property of the country, while, on the other hand, other, and as numerous and influential classes, should be shut out from such a great privilege—it cannot remain so—it will not, if the people of Canada are true to themselves.—*Constitution*.

We perceive that the Canada Company have appointed an agent to reside in Buffalo. This is an excellent arrangement and is highly creditable to the activity and intelligence of Mr. Widder, the Commissioner. Tens of thousands of emigrants arrive at Buffalo every season, seeking for information where they shall settle. Of course, Canada is never recommended. The present arrangement, we hope, will be the means of sending many valuable settlers.—*Wig*.

**THE CANADA COMPANY.**

HAVING recently had many inquiries from various parts of British North America, and from the United States, upon the TOWN OF GUELPH and the WELLINGTON DISTRICT, of which it is the District town, have been induced to print the following Memorandum—which will, it is hoped, prove useful and interesting to those who may contemplate settling in Canada West, as it is furnished by a very intelligent and experienced Gentleman and Magistrate, long resident in Guelph.

**Price of Improved Farms.**

Vary much according to quality, situation and other circumstances. The average price of unimproved Land, is \$5 per acre, improved Land, \$14 to \$16 per acre. The Buildings on a Farm are invariably sold at a sacrifice, altho' there may be few respectable Settlers possessed of means disposed to sell on any terms, especially at bare value or at a loss to themselves, there would be no great difficulty in purchasing improved Properties.

**The Kinds of Produce.**

The kinds of Produce are, Wheat, Barley, Peas Potatoes, Rye, all the Grasses, including Clover, Turnips, (very fine) Carrots, Cattle Beet, and Linseed. Some seasons, the early kinds of Indian Corn do very well.

**Wages.**

Average of Agricultural Labourers, £20 per annum if able-bodied men, such are boarded in the house; Day Labourers, (now) 2s. 6d. per diem; Day or week Labourers in Hay or Harvest Work 3s. 9d. to 5s. per day; Boys and Girls, under 14 years of age, \$2 per month, which increases with age up to \$4 per month.

**Crops.**

Their character and yield vary with the Seasons, but as the Land is as good as any in the Province, a good Season gives to the judicious Farmer an ample return, and so far as I know, or hear, our Crops are as abundant as in any other part of Canada. The extraordinary deep snow of this last Winter has damaged the Fall Wheat for the first time during my sojourn here. Our clover, Turnips, and Potatoes, are in great perfection; Peas of all kinds grow here most luxuriantly and yield abundantly.—Every where rich pastures may be made by ordinary means. Our Cattle are very fine and rapidly improving under the influence of the Agricultural Society here. Butter and cheese may be made to any extent. Pigs are greatly improving in breed, and where fed on barley and Peas, produce as fine meat as I ever tasted in England. Sheep are becoming numerous and are found to pay well.

**Climate.**

Of course, we would say, that our Winters are too long, but they are very rarely as severe or as long as in Lower Canada, nor have we usually more sleighing than is absolutely required to convey produce to Market. As regards the salubrity of the climate, I can at once answer that there is no spot better for health, no agues or fevers, and very little diseases of any kind beyond those brought on by excesses. This neighbourhood has restored to good health many sickly persons who have re-

moved from the Old Country, as well as from many of the Districts bordering on the Lakes and unhealthy parts of the Union. The soil and substratum are well adapted to ensure a healthy state of the air. We are extremely well supplied with excellent Water, which is readily found a few feet below the surface.—Springs are numerous. Our Lands are neither hilly nor flat, but ever varying in nice undulating order. The Wild Land is mostly timbered by Hard Wood.

**Society**

Decidedly good for Old Countrymen—1st, because we have many here who are well bred and well educated—2nd, because we are nearly all (with half a dozen exceptions) Old Countrymen—3rd, we have feelings, views, affections and habits, that harmonize with the glorious trio of Guelph, Wellington and Waterloo. Even the streets of our town are so named as bring daily to our minds the most renowned Counties, Cities and Towns of our Father Land—Lastly, so many old friends have met here together as to banish from our recollections at times, that we were ever transplanted. A Master is still a Master with us, and a servant is even so, a Servant still, and not a "Hlp."

**Population.**

Guelph Township contains about 2500—all the surrounding Townships have been longer settled than Guelph, and are nearly all as well settled.

**Prospect.**

The past of Guelph has been one steady uniform course of prosperity to all who seek it, and the prospect by no means forbid a continuance of improvement; large new Mills are going up very near us; a Plank Road to the Lake is on the point of being commenced; the Owen's Bay Settlement is calling daily upon us for supplies of goods and produce; and every year we have an improved set of Settlers coming in with skill and capital superior to those who induced them to come and join them.

**Provisions.**

All the necessaries and real comforts of life are here found in abundance, at a very moderate rate—cheaper, of course, than in the large towns of the Province, but still in ordinary times remunerating the producer.

**Places of Worship.**

The Church of England, the Roman Church, the Scotch Church, the Independents or Congregationalists, the British and Canadian Methodists, and Baptists, have all their respective Places of Worship in this Town. We have no religious feuds here, no Mormons, no Millerites! We have a good General Circulating Library well supported. Temperance gains ground here daily. Schools abound in the Township, and the District Grammar School is in our Town.

**Stores or Shops.**

We have several Stores selling the usual variety of a Country Merchant, and at prices very little in advance upon those of the nearest Port. All sorts of British and Foreign fabrics and produce may be met with in Guelph. New Stores opening every few months.—Many of these Stores

take in produce for goods and some pay Cash for all sorts of produce.—Luxuries of nearly all kinds are to be found in the Stores.

**Mechanics.**

This class is numerous in all ordinary Trades, and are always coming in, but all who are worthy, do well and acquire property. The charges of Mechanics are almost twice as much as they are paid in England, to a similar class of artizans. I know of none out of employment, nor a person near me in want of the necessaries of life. Our Mechanics generally speaking, are a sober, industrious well behaved set of men.

**Distance from Ports and other Markets.**

Our Home market is very considerable, an extensive Trade is carried on in the back Townships now settling, and Bakers and Millers buy largely for cash; the Distilleries and Breweries take off a large quantity of produce. Three large new Corn Mills are erecting within seventeen miles of ours, and the contemplated new Road will take us easily to the Ports within twenty-five to thirty-five miles from us.

**House Rent.**

House and Store rents are too low with us, I think, as only from six to ten or twelve per centum, per annum, upon cost of erection, &c., is either asked or offered. We have not a very greedy or speculating people in Guelph.

**Our Taxes.**

In the United States they would be well understood by saying the amount is not more than one-third, or at most one-half what the Taxes are in the Union, 1½d. in the pound on Assessed Property, and 1d. per acre on Wild Land per annum, is the amount of all that is paid here. It will be gratifying to those long resident in the Union, to be informed (what nearly all men like very much,) that the Taxes are imposed by those having to pay them, thro' their own representatives in the new District Councils, and were any inducements necessary to Old Countrymen settled in the States, to come to Canada my main means would consist in informing them of the very altered state of Canada, as regards Responsible Government and Municipal Councils.

**Cost of Transportation by the Navigable Waters, and afterwards by land to the Company's Settlement.**

The Cost of Convoiance by Steamboats varies slightly each year,—but the following rates of Passage will be found to be sufficiently correct:—

| From                  | Cabin.  | Storage. |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|
| Montreal to Toronto.  | £3 10 0 | £1 10 0  |
| Montreal to Hamilton. | 3 15 0  | 1 12 6   |
| Toronto to Hamilton.  | 0 5 0   | 0 2 6    |
| Kingston to Toronto.  | 1 5 0   | 0 10 0   |
| Rochester to Toronto. | 1 0 0   | 0 10 0   |
| Lewiston to Toronto.  | 0 10 0  | 0 5 0    |

Land Carriage, that is the hire of a Team of two Horses, Waggon and Driver, which will take 18 cwt. of load, may be reckoned at 8d. per mile to the journey's end,—supposing the Team to come back empty; cheaper land travelling than this can, however often be obtained by making a bargain.

\*Opposition (and rates are lower just now.)

**Communications with the United States.**

Steamers ply daily from Lewiston, Queenston, and Niagara, to Toronto and Hamilton distant 40 miles. There are two Steamers plying three times a week from Rochester to Toronto, Kingston, and Hamilton. The distance by Railway, from Buffalo to Lewiston, is 20 miles. The Kent Steamer leaves Buffalo every Monday and Thursday for Port Stanley, opening an easy, cheap, and quick communication with the London, Huron, Western, Talbot, Brock, and Gore Districts. The Waterloo Steamer plies between Buffalo and Chippewa, from whence there is a Railway to Queenston. The Steamer Brothers, Captain Eberts, in connection with a daily line of Stages from London, leaves Chatham, in the Western District, for Detroit and Amherstburg, Monday Wednesday, and Friday Morning,—returning the alternate days, at seven o'clock, A. M.

Distance from Hamilton to Guelph thirty miles; Stages and Post pass to and from daily.

Note.—The prices given are in Halifax Currency, of which \$1 or 5s., is equal to 8s. Y. U. S.

With reference to the prices given in this statement, it will be well to bear in mind, that the last twelve months has been a period of extraordinary depression in the value of Agricultural Productions, and that prices have ruled lower than has been known for many years: There have been many causes acting to this result, but perhaps the leading cause has been the free introduction into Canada, of United States produce. The Provincial fiscal regulations which will be in force next month, will, it is expected, operate beneficially to the Canadian Agriculturist; and if to those the free importation of Canadian produce into the United Kingdom, be conceded, by the Imperial Government, the prosperity of this Province will be insured, and numbers of farmers with capital, enabled to hire labour, will, there is reason to believe, emigrate and settle in Canada.

A Map of the Town of Guelph may be seen at the Office of the Canada Company, and at Dr. ALLING'S, Guelph.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, }  
Frederick Street, Toronto, }  
5th of June, 1843.

Mr. STEELE'S MISSION TO AMERICA.—Mr. Steele, in seconding the motion, observed that he was ready to go on his Repeal mission to America as soon as his August Leader thought fit to send him; he disclaimed all participation in the opinions of those American friends of Repeal who thought that it could never be obtained by moral force. With regard to the question of American slavery, he would not, in any way interfere with the institutions of America, but would confine himself to the object of his mission Mr. Connell, after stating that his eldest son would accompany Mr. Steele to America, announced the Repeal rent to be £4482: 3s.—*Tablet.*

## THE LATE ANNIVERSARIES.

The Bigots have had an open field in New York for the exhibition of their malignity, and neither respect for themselves nor the contempt of the spectators could restrain them in their antics. Every foolish charge, every uncharitable denunciation which a sectarian press has issued for years back, was concentrated for the occasion, and honest men heard with surprise the rage with which bigotry "spits itself abroad." A few more such anniversaries will give Protestantism, as those Parsons understand it, a blow from which it will not soon recover. The following just castigation from Democratic, Whig, and Neutral papers, will give the reader some idea of the contempt which those Rev. ! men have brought on themselves and their cause.—*Catholic Telegraph.*

*From the Albany Argus.*

"If we do not give as full abstracts as some of our cotemporaries, of the proceedings of the anniversary meetings of the religious and philanthropic societies, which occupy so much space in the New York papers, it is because, we are free to say, we have a decided repugnance to the spirit which characterizes in some prominent instances, the speeches—we had almost said toasts—as reported in the New York papers. It strikes us that editors in and out of New York, would do a service to the cause whose spirit and essence is "peace on earth, and good will to men," if they would permit the harangues of some of the Reverend gentlemen who figure at these anniversary meetings, to spend themselves in reverberating about the walls of the Tabernacle. We allude particularly to such speeches as those delivered before the Foreign Evangelical Society, by the chief speakers.

"Of course, after saying thus much it will hardly be expected that we should go into a review of remarks, to which we could scarcely do justice without copying them entire. For such as have read them, it is unnecessary. To those who have not, it may be sufficient to say that we allude to a speech, the leading idea of which is, that the Christianity of this nineteenth century is split up into two grand divisions, who are at present engaged in desperate struggles as to which of the two forms or systems of Christianity thus designated shall ultimately prevail—which holds up one of these 'two editions of the Christian religion,' as a *piratical edition—the Devil's own edition*, revised and amended to suit his own views—as a Christianity of forms, of ceremony, of institutions, of multiplied and binding observances—a Christianity with a priesthood to stand between man and God—a Christianity of salvation by works, by *purchasing heaven*—to the speech which gives the name of 'Catholic' to this system, and which charges Papists, in giving a particular translation to a particular passage of scripture, with 'knowingly falsifying the word of God.' If any thing more is necessary to convey an idea of this speech, we might point to some other passages in which the opposing system is characterized by way of contrast, as 'a Christianity of the spirit, worshipping God in spirit

and in truth—not in Latin,—not in any particular form rather than another,' &c. &c. We might also advert to the speech of another Reverend gentleman, who followed up his tirade with the remark that, he was fully impressed with the importance of the conflict to which allusion had been made, and as clearly convinced that Papacy was but *infidelity and scepticism dressed in the garb of Christianity.*—This remark would imply that the speaker understood the gentleman who preceded him as ranging the Papists only on one side and Protestants on the other. But in this he mistook the precise line of demarcation intended to be drawn between the contending parties. The former speaker said his *line* would not run *exactly* between the Roman Catholic church on the one hand, and all Protestant churches on the other."

*From the New York Tribune.*

"Our friend who suggests that at the late Anniversaries a great deal more aversion and dread was manifested toward the Pope and the Devil, while he thinks the latter personage considerably more replete with vitality if not with venom, and therefore deserving of the more belligerent regard at these unsectarian assemblages, is probably aware that we quite agree with him in this opinion. He must also be aware, however, that not Catholics alone have reason to complain of the unceremonious positiveness with which they are denounced as anti-Christian, infidel of heart, opposed to vital religion, &c. &c. at these meetings. We do not think any good would be effected by newspaper controversy on the subject, and presume that the mass of those so harshly judged would not care to see any formal rebutter introduced in their behalf. Bad taste and even ill-feeling are best opposed by silence.—Our rule in this is—to report whatever we deem worthy of reporting—to give it to our readers as the author's sentiments, not ours, and leave it to be contraverted as it was uttered when a proper occasion presents itself. A different course would create more bitterness than would be allayed by it."

*From the New World, Sat. May 20.*

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.—We have never yet met with a more pitiful exhibition of impotent spite, hatred, and "all uncharitableness," than we find in the report of the proceedings of the Foreign Evangelical Society, at a meeting held in Dr. Hutton's church in this city, on the 10th instant. The chief speakers were two reverend gentlemen named Bacon and Kirk, and their addresses were entirely made up of low abuse of Catholicism.—Mr. Bacon called Catholicism and Protestantism two editions of the Christian religion; the former he denominated "the devil's own edition, revised and amended from time to time to suit his views."—What meek christian feeling! what charity, "that loveth all things," is manifested in this and the following extract.—We beg to assure the Rev. Mr. Bacon, that by his violent display of malice and injustice he was wrought more injury to the church which he professes to have at heart than he will ever be able to repair.

"The one," says Mr. Bacon, "is a Christianity of *Forms*, of ceremonies, of institutions, of multiplied and binding observances. A Christianity with a priesthood to stand between man and God; a Christianity of salvation by works—by purchasing Heaven. The other is a Christianity of the Spirit—worshipping God in spirit and in truth—not in Latin—not in any particular form rather than in another; but worshipping God in that intercourse of the Soul with the Spirit of its Maker, a Christianity which offers salvation without money and without price, without sacrifice or priest, to the humble and believing soul. This Christianity says, in answer to the question, 'What shall I do to be saved?' 'Repent.'—What does the other say? It says, 'Do penance!' That's the way this Christianity translates the Bible; and I say, in the face of every man who understands the Greek alphabet, that the Papist, when he thus translates the New Testament to mean 'Do penance,' knows that he falsifies the word of God. He knows, if he knows the simplest elements of the language in which it was written, that it does not mean 'do penance,' more than it means the greatest absurdity that could be placed upon the sacred page. There is no truth in language if such is the meaning. Yet in the face of truth this system of Christianity thus gives answer to the inquiring soul.

"To the question, 'How can I be saved?' the Spirit of Christianity answers, 'Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, whose is the only name given under heaven among men whereby we may be saved; our intercessor, our advocate, our living, ever living advocate to make intercession for us, and through whom we have access into the holiest place. Believe in him.'

"What does the other say? 'Fast—and yet you need not fast two much.'—'Eat fish instead of flesh; eat no meat on Friday, but eat butter.' Fast—perform this pilgrimage; pay the priest for his services; he'll be responsible for you. He stands between God and you; and if you are not saved *he* runs the risk—not you. Put your salvation in his hands, and God will hold him responsible and let you go."

We will not waste time in exposing the slanderous imputations against the Roman Catholic religion, contained in these remarks. To readers as intelligent as those for whom we write they carry their own refutation. One of two things is quite certain; either the Rev. Mr. Bacon is entirely ignorant of the doctrines of Catholicism, or he has published to the world what he knew to be unjust in regard to them. In charity we will suppose the former.

"When I was a boy," he says, "I used to read of such things as Roman Catholics in Fox's book of Martyrs, and the N. E. Primer; but as for seeing a live Catholic, I should have as soon thought of seeing a live Cyclops."

We believe that his little knowledge of the Roman Catholic religion was entirely derived from the books here mentioned.

The remarks of the Rev. Mr. Kirk were of so coarse and vulgar a nature, that we cannot consent to disfigure our pages with them. He has insured to himself, by his malice and folly, the contempt of the truly good and wise of all religious denominations."

*The Great effort of Popery is to keep people in Ignorance*—Such has been the constant cry of a certain class of Protestants. We have an illustration of the truth of the declaration in the following recent testimony of a Mr. Laing, a Scotchman and a Protestant, which we take from the *London Tablet.*

"In Catholic Germany, in France, Italy, and even Spain, the education of the common people in reading, writing, arithmetic, music, manners, and morals, is at least as generally diffused, and as faithfully promoted by the clerical body as in Scotland. It is by their own advance, and not by keeping back the advance of the people, that the Popish priesthood of the present day seek to keep a head of the intellectual progress of the community in Catholic lands; and, they might perhaps retort on our Presbyterian clergy, and ask, if they too, are in their countries at the head of the intellectual movements of the age! Education is in reality not repressed but is encouraged by the Popish Church and is a mighty instrument in its hands and ably used. In every street in Rome for instance, there are, at short distances, public primary schools for the education of the children of the lower and middle classes in the neighborhood. Rome with a population 157,678 souls has 372 public primary schools, with 483 teachers, and 14,099 children attending them. Has EDINBURG SO MANY PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THOSE CLASSES? I doubt it. Berlin with a population about double that of Rome, has only 264 schools. Rome has also her university, with an average attendance of 600 students; and the Papal states, with a population of 2½ millions, contain eleven universities. Prussia, with a population of 14 millions, has but seven."

INVOCATION OF SAINTS.—In the *Churchman's* reply to Dr. Pise, concerning the merits of which it is not our wish to say any thing, we notice with pleasure the assent of our contemporary to the views of Bishop Montague on the invocation of Saints. He indeed distinguishes these views from Catholic doctrine and practice and would seem to reduce the invocation to a mere rhetorical apostrophe; but the examples adduced by Bishop Montague are of a more special character. We venture, then, to recommend to the *Churchman* to act up to his convictions, and to repeat daily in all humility, "Holy Mary, pray for me; holy Peter, pray for me;" and we promise ourselves the consolation of recognizing him soon as a brother in closer and holier relations, than the editorial sympathies which have hitherto bound us together.—*Catholic Herald.*

"Bearing this distinction in mind, let the reader peruse the following passages from Bishop Montague, which Dr. Pise

and other Romanists are fond of quoting, and which are in truth the strongest testimonies that can be found, in any of our writers, in favour of the Invocation of Saints:

"I do not deny but the saints are mediators, as they are called, of prayer and intercession, but in general and for all in general. They interpose with God by their supplications, and mediate by their prayers."

"This is the common voice with general concurrence, without contradiction of revered and learned antiquity, for ought I could ever read or understand; and I see no cause or reason to dissent from them touching intercession of this kind."

Indeed, I grant that Christ is not wronged in his mediation. It is no impiety to say as they do—Holy Mary, pray for me; Holy Peter, pray for me."

With Bishop Montague, we do not deny that the saints departed, just as all good Christians on earth intercede, "in general and for all in general"; we do not deny that compellations or addresses to them of this sort are to be found in ancient authors; and we grant also, that in such invocations "there is no impiety."

HOW SHALL THE SCRIPTURES BE APPEALED TO AS A RULE OF FAITH?

Among the first questions upon which the Reformers divided, was the one that stands at the head of the paragraph. Some insisted, that whatever was not expressly condemned by Scripture might be retained in faith and practice—others contended, that all which was not explicitly taught and sanctioned by the written word of God, should be rejected. The dogmatic spirit of Luther, together with his predilections for Catholic usages, kept him firm in the advocacy of the former proposition: where ever his influence prevailed, "it was recognized as a principle, to reject nothing but what contradicted a clear and express declaration of Scripture"(a). Whether he acted conformably with this rule, is a question that does not now come properly under examination. The other proposition also had its partizans, who refused to admit a dogma, or approve a point of discipline, that could not be sustained by plain scriptural proofs. And as every congregation—nay as each individual—exercised (in the last resort) the license of judging if a given article of doctrine or discipline was thus sanctioned, it resulted necessarily, that disputes continually arose, and were endlessly perpetrated. Those different modes of employing the Scriptures as a Rule of faith, have run counter of each other through the whole history of Protestantism; and at this day, we find them separating sectaries, who, upon a superficial survey, would be classed as belonging to the same household of opinion. For instance, a discussion has been carried on, through the *Observer*, respecting the propriety of using, in the public service of the Presbyterian Church, any Psalmody besides that of David. One writer requires his opponents to 'sustain the exclusive use of the Psalms of David, by plain and positive enactments of Heaven, either from the Old or New Testament; and reproves

the 'intolerable presumption, that would despoil the free born Church of Christ of her liberties, and deny the fitness of every Scriptural song, and of every Scriptural truth, to be employed in the praises of the Most High'(b). In the same paper, an impugner of this liberty, challenges the opposite party, to produce 'divine authority, plainly, clearly, and undeniably expressed, for the use of human effusions, imitations of David's psalms & other uninspired productions, in the worship of the Church; and intimates, that as they 'certainly will fail to produce' the required 'divine authority for their system of Psalmody, not only the guilt of schism, but also the sin of offering unauthorized praise to God falls with tremendous weight upon their heads'(c).

D'Aubigne relates that Luther, after a conference with the destroyers of Images, retired "astonished at the scene he had witnessed, and having failed to convince the inhabitants of Orlamund, who claimed for themselves the right of interpreting and freely expounding the Scriptures." They—provoked by his impertinent interference with their prerogative of judging for themselves, even if they chose to judge wrong—magisterially banished him from their city "in the name of all the devils," and accompanied his departure with the prayer, that he might "break his neck before he got out of their town"(d). From the discussion to which we have adverted, the combatants retire alike discomfited, for 'Each was by turns unhorsed;' reciprocally shocked at their mutual obstinacy; and pertinaciously adhering to their different modes of applying the Scriptures as a Rule of Faith. And although those modes conduct to diametrically opposite conclusions, the parties agree, that the Scriptures have been appointed by God as the sole repository of his revelations; and teach that if used in the way which each prescribes, they are a sure guide to a knowledge of the divine Will!

(a) D'Aubigne, Hist. of Ref. vol. iii. p. 84. N. Y. Ed. (b) Charleston Observer of May 20, art. Question of Psalmody by Charlestonensis.

(c) Ibid. Letter xii. by W. R. Hemphill.

(d) D'Aubigne, Op. cit. p. 178.

ORIENTAL MISSIONS.

A letter from Mesopotamia states that the rivalry between the Protestant and Catholic missions continues with much ardour on both sides. Two American Methodist missionaries, assisted by a Nestorian bishop, are erecting a large house and schools among the Caldean mountaineers. They perfidiously assured the Nestorian patriarch, that they did not come with the intention of preaching a new religion, for his religion was good, and their sole purpose was to civilize his people. To conceal more effectually their real intentions, they publicly observed the fasts, abstinences and other practices of the Nestorian church. They even went so far as to receive communion from the hands of the priests—they who neither believe in the real presence nor in the divine institution of the priesthood. But

it appears that any means that will but further their schemes seems to them both just and laudable. It is thus that they interpret the admirable lesson of Saint Paul, that we must be all in all with one another. The missionaries caused to be published in the English and United States Journals that they had in a great measure, converted the entire Jacobite population. A reinforcement of three other missionaries was immediately sent off to their aid; but what was the surprise of the Jacobites when they heard the strange missionaries lay claim to the direction of their own church. "We do not know you," replied the Nestorians, we will not belong to neither the American church nor the English church." A negro bishop, whom the American Missionaries had brought at a great expense from India, and whom they hoped to impose on the Jacobites drew upon himself, on this occasion, the animadversions of the whole country, and was obliged to fly. It was discovered that he was sold to the Protestant missionaries, and he was chased from the country. But another incident, not less curious, has fixed our attention. It appears that the English missionaries are real Puseyites, and the Methodists find that they are too favourable to Catholicism; consequently divisions have sprung up among them, and there seems little probability of their coming to a reconciliation. In this dilemma they have divided the mission into two parts; the American will take the mountains of Kurdistan, and the English will reserve to themselves the town of Masoul and its environs. It is not thus with the Catholic Missionaries. Although they belong to different nations and are members of different religious orders, yet their symbol and their object are the same, and they are united in one common bond of indissoluble charity. The Italian Dominicans, and the Spanish Capuchins, and the French Lazarists, all labour with the same zeal in the destruction of the common enemy, and in spreading abroad the conquests of unity.

A GERMAN'S OPINIONS OF THE PRESENT RELIGIOUS STATE OF ENGLAND.—Catholicism has put on its armour to attack Protestantism; and against the English gold-and-barrier-Protestantism every one must wish it to succeed. The English church consists merely of the clergy—the benighted clergy; while, as to the laity, the greater portion of them are only attached to it either from selfish motives, political feelings, or habit. Few others are to be found in the church. And then it is to be asked, if a majority of this church the Puseyites—have not openly disowned English Protestantism, and as loudly confessed the Principles of Catholicism? What the opinion of the English people is on this very point is very plainly proved by the fact, that at this moment there are in England alone, eighty new Catholic churches building, and amongst others in the metropolis of London, where, at the close of the last century, Catholic persecution raged, there is now a magnificent gothic cathedral nearly completed. It is extraordinary enough that the colonial policy of France has brought on a

quarrel between Catholicism and Protestantism for the heathen world.—France's ships bring out Catholic missionaries; the English convey merely land-jobbers, who buy acres and cattle with their Bibles in order that their sons may be prosperous farmers and extensive shopkeepers. Look to the work on New Zealand by Doctor Dieffenbach, and then say if I exaggerate.—*Algemeine Zeitung*.

CONVERSIONS IN ENGLAND.—*Reception of Converts at St. Mary's, Westminster.*—On Sunday last, 11 persons (six of whom had been members of the Church of England, two of the Scotch Church, and the other three Wesleyans) were received into the true fold. The solemn ceremony took place after the Gospel at the High Mass, when each neophyte was received in succession into the sanctuary by the Rev. Pastor, with the solemn words in the baptismal service, "Come into the house of the Lord," &c., and all were arranged before the altar. An impressive discourse was delivered on the occasion by the Very Rev. Dr. McGee, from the text, "There shall be joy among the angels," &c. These and many others of the numerous conversions which are daily adding to the inconvenience of the small and deficient Catholic chapels of London by overcrowding them, are to be attributed in some degree to the Reformation Society and its pair of itinerant worthies, Messrs Cumming and Parkinson, who, by their palpable mistakes and blundering malice, produce more good than harm to the Catholic cause.

Totness.—On the 29th ult., Mrs Samuel Cumming, a lady of this town, made a public profession of faith, at the chapel at Follatown, the seat of Stanley Carey, Esq., and was solemnly received as a member of the Roman Catholic Church by the Rev. M. J. C. Carroll, A. M.—*Western Times*.

Hinckley.—On Sunday last the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation was administered in St. Peter's chapel by the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman to 55 persons, the greater part of whom were converts. His lordship preached also on behalf of the Day and Sunday Schools connected with the chapel.

Hull.—Amongst the converts admitted into the church last week by our worthy and beloved pastor, the Rev. J. Render, were the mother and sister of our highly talented townsman, Taylor Bulmor, Esq., who, some time ago, very kindly painted and presented to our chapel, a splendid original picture of St. Augustine, Archbishop of Canterbury, which is placed over the altar dedicated to that saint.

Cambridge.—About 30 adults, the majority of whom were converts, received confirmation last Sunday from the hands of the Right Rev. Dr. Wareing.

Rome.—Two daughters of General Scott have been received into the Catholic church and also two American clergymen.—*Expositor*.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.—The late council recommended Bishopricks to be established at the following places. Milwaukee; Chicago; Oregon Territory; Little-Rock, Arkansas; Hartford, for Connecticut and Rhode Island; Pittsburg; also a Bishop for Charleston and two Coadjutors.—*Cath. Tel.*

DEPTFORD POOR, DEPTFORD SCHOOLS, AND DEPTFORD CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

The following details have been furnished us by the Rev. W. Marshall:— The want and misery of some of the poor of Deptford are so appalling, that when I have nothing to relieve them, I tremble at the very thought of being called to attend them on their sick-bed; but, gracious God, can I call it a bed! where the father or mother of a family lies upon a handful of straw in the corner of a loathsome room or hovel, stripped of every article that is pledgeable and furnished only by some four or five emaciated, spectre-like children, without food, without fire, without clothing; and, to consummate their misery, the father or mother, as the case may prove, out of employment for numbers of weeks? Should any persons charitably disposed doubt this or think that I exaggerate, I invite them to come and see. Should they say, "We have enough to do to attend to the poor of our own district," I shall merely reply, that those who are considered to be most comfortable here with very few exceptions, would be looked upon in another district as objects of commiseration and charity; and I add this fact, that since this mission was opened on the 15th of May last, the poor-box has afforded not more than 7s. 6d. for their relief. Some will also say, "We are paying immense taxes and poor-rates, let the poor avail themselves of them by going into the workhouse; but the workhouse is the last resource, especially for the industrious, who are daily in expectation of employment; and so well are the authorities and Protestants here acquainted with their state, that they by no means urge the like argument, but, much to their credit, deal out to them, unhesitatingly and without distinction of creed or country for the greater part, whatever little means they can dispose of in charity. It is really to them that the poor are indebted for being preserved from actual starvation, but their charity is light indeed in the hands of so many needy creatures.—Our schools at present, notwithstanding the rigor of the season and the destitution of the parents, number nearly 150 pupils, and I could vouch that each school would amount to that number within a month—if I could but find a few benefactors to assist in clothing, &c., the absent children; for they are absent, not through the fault of parents, but through want. The benefactors of our daily schools are as yet, very few; there is but one lady and one gentleman who have promised to subscribe a pound a year each towards them. These schools are literally supported by the continual and unwearied exertions of the poor—by the pence of the poor collected by means of clubs held at public-houses. I said daily schools, for we have also Sunday schools, from which the greatest advantages accrue to a large portion of the adults, who, from different causes, were completely ignorant of their religion; but now we have the consolation of seeing many of them preparing for their first communion. Some of these creatures were in a very naked state, and it was for them principally that I, on a former occasion, appealed to the Catholic public to put by their cast-off clothes and

send them here. It will be a source of consolation to the charitable persons who have assisted even in this humble way, to hear that those creatures who, some time ago, knew not how to sign themselves with the sign of the cross, are now instructed in their prayers, in the most essential parts of their religion, and are spelling and reading, and do even join in prayer for their benefactors. From these great advantages it is to be hoped that such benefactions will be continued, and that such parcels will be directed to the Catholic Schools, Deptford, or that persons not knowing how to send them, will drop a note to the Chaplain, and he will send the carrier for them.—With regard to our proposed Church, I ask, what mission can hold out a stronger claim for one than ours? Where is there, within the reach of our knowledge, a Catholic congregation of not less than 2500 deprived of the benefit of a suitable place of worship? Where is there a detachment of soldiers, a great portion of whom are Catholics, deprived of such a benefit? Here they are obliged to cluster at the entrance of a school-house, capable of containing about 200 persons, without a possibility of entering to escape the inclemency of the weather. Need I make mention of the claim the poor Catholic convicts, screwed up in their iron fetters, have to a resident pastor? Shall I add, as a fourth claim, that an eligible piece of freehold ground has been purchased in the most respectable part of Deptford for the same purpose, and that the mission has been supported from its opening by the pence of the poor?—I promised to appropriate to either of the foregoing purposes whatever is given in accordance with the intention of the giver. I hope my appeal will penetrate the hearts of the charitable and excite their sympathies in our favor."—*Tablet*.

A NEW CREED.—From the following extract it appears that the Scriptures have been again tortured, to supply a new theory for Protestant Christians. We must not, however, have exhausted our human ingenuity had exhausted its interpretation of the Divine Word, but it appears that inconsistency is infinite, and doubtless, as long as the principle of private interpretation prevails, creed after creed, folly after folly will arise to play us ridiculous part amongst men and then descend to the tomb without a hope of resurrection.—The efforts of Protestants to liberate themselves from the snares of error, are becoming daily more violent, but so long as they cling to the principle, that the Scriptures are like a plunder ground into which every man who chooses may make an incursion, so long will their struggle for liberty sink them deeper in the difficulty. The author of the latest theory is not to be blamed more than any of his predecessors. \* \* \* He is only extending to its remote boundaries the principle which the Reformers introduced.—Moreover, the Rev. Mr. Channing is a scholar, a man of good feeling and has an undoubted right according to Protestant notions, to form a new sect as often as his opinions change. We Catholics may well congratulate ourselves on the inflexible certainty of our faith and the immutability of our doctrines, when we observe the said confusion and uncertainty

with which those are "tossed to and fro" who clamour against us because we will not adopt their principles and participate in their divisions.

ANOTHER NEW MOVEMENT.—"The Christian Union" is the name of a religious association recently established in New York and Brooklyn. A statement of its principles has been published, said to be from the pen of W. H. Channing, late of Cincinnati. Sunday meetings are held, one of which is under the guidance of a leader, and the other wholly spontaneous in character, in which every one is at liberty to utter his or her convictions and feelings in whatever form or prayer, or praise, or address may seem most true and benefiting. This union, says the editor of the Liberator, "has no creed, but its members meet on the common ground of our common spiritual nature, relations and destiny." The same editor, who regards this movement "with favor and satisfaction" and "sends the principles on which it is based, states as one of its objects, "reform in regard to the confusion of existing opinions upon all subjects, religious, moral, and practical." This object will doubtless be accomplished, at least so far as their "wholly spontaneous" meetings are concerned.—Those, if well attended, as we presume they will be, will be a perfect jargon—a most admirable "confusion of existing opinions on all subjects, religious, moral and practical." What an advancement of enlightened principle and religious freedom is here! We agree with the editor from whose paper we take the foregoing notice of the New Society, that its meetings will not be productive of much unanimity, but what right has he or any other Protestant to sneer at the new invention? They are all in the same predicament, and a Sectarian may adopt the opinions of Mr. Channing as well as the opinions of any other man who thinks proper to add to the confusion of Christianity.—*Cath. Telegraph*.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION.

Plan of Instruction. FRENCH and English Languages taught after the most approved modes. Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, the Elements of Philosophy and Chemistry, Drawing, Painting, Plain and Fancy Needle Work, &c.

General Regulations. Parents or Guardians, residing at a distance, are respectfully requested to name some individual in the city who will be charged to liquidate their bills when due, and receive the ladies, if circumstances render their removal from School necessary.

Children of all denominations are admitted, provided they conform to the rules of the Institution; uniformity requires an exterior observance of the general regulations of worship, yet it is particularly wished to be understood, that no encroachments are made upon the liberty of conscience.

No pupil will be received for a shorter period than three months.

Payment will be required quarterly in advance.

No deduction will be made for a pupil withdrawn before the expiration of the quarter nor for absence, unless occasioned by sickness.

There will be an annual vacation of four weeks.

DRESS AND FURNITURE. Every boarder on entering, must be provided with bed and bedding, six changes of linen, stockings, pocket handkerchiefs, towels, three night wrappers, combs, tooth and hair brushes, a slate, books, paper, (and if to learn drawing, drawing materials.)

TERMS PER ANNUM, Entrance, Board and Tuition, (washing not included.) 100 Half Board, 50 Day Scholars, 14 Drawing and Painting, 12 French, 6

The French language will form an extra charge only for Day Scholars. Kingston, April 23, 1843.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF TAILORING !!!

THE Subscriber, wishing to extend his business, takes this method of informing the public that he has made a very great reduction in his prices, amounting on some articles to one third less than formerly.

But in consideration of this great reduction, he intends in future to exact payment on delivery from all, without distinction of persons, as the time spent in collecting small debts might be more profitably employed; from this rule he will not deviate.

Those who patronise him may rest assured that no pains will be spared to have his work done in a style that will bear comparison with any in the Province.

The price of Cutting is also reduced. SAMUEL McCURDY.

N. B.—The Spring and Summer Fashions are just received, in which a very material alteration in style will be observed from that of the last reports. Hamilton April, 6, 1843 31

BAILEY & HOWARD'S ALBANY & BUFFALO EXPRESS Will leave Buffalo for Albany and intermediate places, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at half past 3 o'clock, P. M. Returning, will leave Albany for Buffalo & Buffalo, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 1/2 M. Also, will leave Buffalo for Toronto and Hamilton, (Canada West,) every Tuesday morning at half past 8 o'clock.

At Albany, Bailey and Howard connect with Messrs. HARTEN & CO. Easton and Fort, PULLEN & COOP, New York Express. Any kind of Express business entrusted to the care of their Agents, shall be promptly attended to. BAILEY & HOWARD Albany, May 1843.

SAMUEL McCURDY, 7 JOHN STREET, HAMILTON

CASH RECEIVED—Guelph—Rev. Mr. Gibney, 10s.; also for books, 10s.

GENERAL GROCERY, LIQUOR, AND PROVISION STORE.

MR. BRANIGAN begs leave to announce to his friends and the public, that he has recommenced his old calling, at his former stand, next door to Mr. Ecclestone's Confectionary Shop, King Street, where he will keep for sale a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, & Provisions.

Cash paid for all kinds of Produce at the market prices. Hamilton, June, 1843. 40

Stationery.

THE Subscribers 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.

A. H. ARMOUR, & Co. Hamilton, June, 1843. 39

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have on hand a large and well selected stock of BIBLES, Prayer and Psalm Books, at very moderate prices, and in every variety of binding.

A. H. ARMOUR & Co. Hamilton, June, 1843. 39.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have always on hand a large stock of such School Books as are in general use throughout the Province, which they dispose of Wholesale and Retail at unusually low prices.

A. H. ARMOUR, & Co. Hamilton, June, 1843. 39

# EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND.

TO BE DISPOSED OF IN CANADA WEST (late UPPER Canada.)

*No Money is Required Down.*

TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS.

THE CANADA COMPANY offer about EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF THEIR LANDS mentioned in the printed List of this year, which are in Blocks containing from 2,000 to 9,000 Acres each, situated in the Western District, and in Scattered Lots, Containing from 80 to 200 Acres each, situated in almost every Township in Canada West, on terms, it is believed, the most liberal and advantageous that have been yet made public. By this new plan, the Company dispose of their Lands by way of LEASE for a term of TEN YEARS,—

## NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN.

The Rents payable annually being only equal to the Interest upon the present upset value of the Lands—thus for example, suppose 100 Acres, being now worth 10s. per Acre, is £50, the Interest thereon is £3, which latter sum and no more, is the amount of Rent to be paid each year—full power being secured to the Settler to purchase the Freehold, and take his deed for the Land he occupies, at any time during the Lease, when most convenient to himself, at a fixed advance upon the present upset price; and of course, thereby saving all future payment of Rents. Assuming the value to be as above, (10s. per Acre) the advance required for the Deed would be 1s. 3d., if paid within the first five years from date of Lease—or 2s. 6d. per Acre, advance, if paid subsequently and previous to the expiration of the Lease.

The Lands offered [excepting only the Park and Town Lots in Guelph] vary in price from 2s. up to 13s. 9d. per Acre—the Rents upon which would be respectively as follows, viz:—

| Upon 100 Acres upset price being 2s. per Acre, | Rent would be the whole yearly | £ s. d. | and no more. |
|--|--------------------------------|---------|--------------|
| Do. do 3s. do.                                 | do. do.                        | 0 12 0  |              |
| Do. do 4s. do.                                 | do. do.                        | 1 4 0   |              |
| Do. do 5s. do.                                 | do. do.                        | 1 10 0  |              |
| Do. do 6s. 3d. do.                             | do. do.                        | 1 17 6  |              |
| Do. do 7s. 6d. do.                             | do. do.                        | 2 5 0   |              |
| Do. do 8s. 9d. do.                             | do. do.                        | 3 12 6  |              |
| Do. do 10s. do.                                | do. do.                        | 3 0 0   |              |
| Do. do 11s. 3d. do.                            | do. do.                        | 3 7 6   |              |
| Do. do 12s. 6d. do.                            | do. do.                        | 3 15 0  |              |
| Do. do 13s. 9d. do.                            | do. do.                        | 4 2 6   |              |

In order to afford every assistance to industrious and provident Settlers, the CANADA COMPANY will receive any sum, no matter how small the amount may be, for which the Settlers may not have immediate want, on Deposit,—allowing Interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount with interest accrued, shall at all times be at the disposal of the Settler, without notice. For this purpose the Company have opened an Account, which is termed "Settler's Provident or Savings Bank Account,"—thus affording to the Provident Settler every facility for accumulating sufficient money to purchase the Freehold of the Land which he leases, whenever he chooses to do so, within the term of Ten Years; but should had Harvests, or any other unforeseen misfortunes visit him, he has always the amount deposited, with interest accrued, at his disposal to meet them.

The Lands are also to be disposed of upon the Company's former plan, viz.—for Cash down, or by one-fifth Cash, and balance in five equal Annual Instalments with Interest.

The Company will remit from Canada any sum of money, however small the amount, to any part of the United Kingdom and Europe, free of all charge. The Company will also remit any sum of money from Europe to Canada, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in the Province free of expence, thus insuring the benefit of the premium of Exchange to the Emigrant, and likewise saving him from the inconvenience and too frequent loss arising from bringing his money with him in coin.

The Company, with a view to accommodate Emigrants having no immediate use for the funds will allow interest, at Four per Cent. per annum, for money left with them for any period not less than Ninety Days—the money, however, being always at the Emigrant's disposal, without notice.

Every kind of information upon Canada, and directions, that can possibly be useful to intending Emigrants to Canada, will be readily furnished, free of all charge, by applying personally or by letter, to the Company's Office in England,—Canada-House, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate-Street London.

The new printed Lists of Lands, (which may also be seen in every Post-Office and Store in Canada West,) and any particulars, may be obtained, free of charge upon application (if by letter, Post-paid) to the Company's Office at Toronto.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, FREDERICK-STREET, TORONTO, 17th February, 1843.

## GREAT ENLARGEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.

The proprietors of this time-honoured and universally popular Family Newspaper announce, that in consequence of the unparalleled patronage which has been extended to their establishment, they will, on the 18th of March next, bring the commencement of its XLth volume, issue the Philadelphia Saturday Courier in a greatly enlarged Form, with New Type, New Paper, on a New Press, and every way in such superb style as to startle at once as the largest and most beautiful Family Newspaper, issued from the Press.

This is saying and promising much, but we trust that our faithful reputation for the faithful performance of our contracts, will guarantee its perfect credence.

We have entered into engagements, in every branch of our business for materials, aids, and dependencies which must fully sustain our intentions.

### TO AGENTS—TERMS.

The terms of the COURIER are \$2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will officiate to procure ten new subscribers, and send us \$15, per money and postage free, we will accept for one for each. Seven copies for \$10 or 35 copies for \$5, or one copy three years for \$5.

Address, M. MARIN & HOLDEN, Philadelphia.

## THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY MUSEUM.

Triumphant success and a New Discovery in the Printing Business. A most important and invaluable discovery has been made by a gentleman of this city, by which newspapers may be printed in their present form, and, at the same time, capable of being converted at pleasure, into a Magazine form, for recreation.

This grand improvement, which is destined to form a new era in the business, effecting an entire revolution in the art of printing mammoth newspapers, will be introduced, by permission of the patentee, into the Philadelphia Saturday Museum, commencing in May next.

### IMPROVEMENTS IN "THE MUSEUM"

The Museum is now so fairly and firmly established, that we feel warranted in making some very extensive and important improvements. By the first of May, we shall have completed all our arrangements. We shall have, in the first place, a beautiful, clear and bold type—in the second, a superb smooth and white paper—in the third place, we shall make an ingenious and novel change in the arrangement of the matter—in the fourth place, we shall increase our corps of contributors in all the various departments of a Family Newspaper—in the fifth place, we have secured, at a high salary, the services of EDGAR A. POE, Esq., a gentleman whose high and versatile abilities have always spoken promptly for themselves, and who, after the first of May, will aid us in the editorial conduct of the journal.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum. Three copies for Five Dollars, or Sixteen copies for Twenty Dollars, is the extra inducement offered at present for clubbing.

THOMAS C. CLARKE & CO., Office of the Saturday Museum, Publishers, Hall, No. 101 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

### TYPE AT REDUCED PRICES.

GEO. BRUCE & CO. Typefounders, at No. 13 Chamber's Street, near the Post Office, New York, have on hand an unusually large stock of their well known Printing Types, Ornaments, Borders, Rules, &c. of the best metal, set in original matrices, and very accurately finished, all of which they have determined to sell at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Placing the Book and Newspaper fonts as follows,

| Pica        | at 22 cents per pound |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| Small Pica  | 34 do                 |
| Long Primer | 35 do                 |
| Bourgeois   | 49 do                 |
| Brevier     | 48 do                 |
| Minion      | 64 do                 |
| Nonpareil   | 68 do                 |
| Agate       | 86 do                 |
| Point       | \$1 20 do             |

For approved paper at 6 months, or 6 per cent. less for cash.

Wood Type, Printing Ink, Presses, Cases, Brass Rules, Composing Sticks, Chases, and other Printing materials, furnished with promptitude and at the lowest prices.

Printers of Newspapers who publish this advertisement with this note three times before the first of June, 1843, and send one of the papers to the Foundry will be entitled to payment of their bill on buying four times the amount of it, New York City, March 24, 1843.

## SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that they have closed the store, formerly carried on by them, under the firm of W. G. Price & Co., on the corner of King and Hughson Streets, and removed the stock to their new premises, on the

CORNER OF KING AND JAMES STS., where they will sell, at and below cost, to enable them to run it off, during the next two months, before the arrival of their

## NEW GOODS.

They also beg to intimate that they have just opened out an extensive assortment of Goods, suitable for the Spring, imported in the late Fall Ships, comprising some of the

NEWEST & MOST FASHIONABLE Fabric, both in the piece and dresses, plain and figured Silks, printed Muslins, rich Shawls and Scarfs, Straw Bonnets, &c. &c. &c.

They would particularly direct attention to the large stock of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Drills (in the waterroom up stairs), which purchasers will find offers very superior advantage.

### THE STOCK OF HATS

is also very large and contains the latest styles in Broad and Narrow Loaf, in Black Beaver, and Dral undressed Summer Hats.

A great quantity of Ready-made Clothing.

PRICE & MITCHELL, Corner of King and James Streets, Hamilton, 7th April, 1843. 31-6

## WINNER'S Canadian Vermifuge.

Warranted in all cases.

THE best remedy ever yet discovered for WORMS. It not only destroys them, but invigorates the whole system, and carries off the superabundant slime or mucus so prevalent in the stomach and bowels, especially those in bad health. It is harmless in its effects on the system, and the health of the patient is always improving by its use, even when no worms are discovered. The medicine being palatable, no child will refuse to take it, not even the most delicate. Plain and practical observations upon the disease resulting from Worms accompany each bottle.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by J. WINNER, 10 CANTON King street, Hamilton

## THE LADIES' WREATH.

AND YOUNG LADY'S MAGAZINE. Is the Title of a New Work, published monthly, in Philadelphia, at the extremely low price of

### ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The design of this Work is to furnish, at a low rate, a Magazine, with, as regards literary merit and mechanical execution, shall equal the best three dollar magazines. Each number will contain at least 49 (50) pages of reading matter.

### ENTIRELY ORIGINAL.

From the pens of the most talented and female writers of the day. A SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVING Will be given in each number, and also one of a series of splendid Floral engravings, richly colored, now in course of preparation. It will be printed upon new type, cast expressly for the purpose, and upon fine white paper.

Among those whose contributions have already enriched our pages, will be found the names of Mrs. St. Leon Lord, Mrs. Pierson, Mrs. C. Theresa Clark, Tuckerman, Coates, Wolby, Dr. Water, Pike, and many others of the most prominent contributors to our periodical literature.

The liberal patronage bestowed upon the publication by a discriminating public, will but serve as an incentive to still greater efforts. We shall continue to issue, bi monthly, a work equal in every respect to the three dollar monthlies, at the low price of One Dollar a Year, in advance.

Specimen numbers will always be sent to postmasters and others desirous of acting as agents, or who apply post paid. Address

DREW & SCAMMELL, Publishers, 67 South Third Street Philadelphia, January, 1843. Subscriptions received at this Office



UPHOLSTERY AND CABINET MAKING:

Oil, Colours, Paints, 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...

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

ABBOTSFORD EDITION OF THE WAVERLY NOVELS

JUST Published, No. 1. of this elegantly illustrated Edition of Sir Walter Scott's Novel, 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 £50,000 on the illustrations alone.—Price 3s. each No.

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

ARMOUR & RAMSAY, Montreal.

A. H. ARMOUR, & Co. Hamilton.

RAMSAY, ARMOUR, & Co. Kingston.

Copies may also be obtained from the following agents.—Messrs A. Davids in, Niagara; J. Craig, London; H. Scobie, Toronto; G. Kerr & Co, Perth; A. Gray, Bytown, and J. Carey & Co. Quebec.

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscribers, a few copies of the following works of late publication:

A Digest of the Criminal Laws, passed since 1835, containing also the Township Officers' Act, and some Forms for the use of Justices.—By Henry C. R. Beecher, Esquire.—Price 5s.

Fame and glory of England vindicated Every Boy's Book; or a Digest of the British Constitution.—By John George Bridges, Esq.—Price 2s. 6d.

A. H. ARMOUR, & Co. Hamilton, March, 1843. 27

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.

November, 1842.

MEDICAL HALL.

OPPOSITE THE PROMENADE HOUSE King-Street, Hamilton.

C. H. WEBSTER,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in Hamilton, begs to inform the inhabitants of Hamilton and vicinity, that he has just received a large supply of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,

which he will sell as low as any establishment in Canada; and begs further to state, that he is determined to keep none but pure and unadulterated Medicines, & trusts by strict attention, to receive a continuance of their confidence and support.

A large supply of Hair, Hat, Cloth, Tooth and Nail Brushes; also, Paley's fragrant Perfume.

Horse and Cattle Medicines of every Description.

Physician's prescriptions accurately prepared.

N. B. Cash paid for Bees Wax and clean Timothy Seed. Hamilton, Dec, 1842. 13

Cure for Worms.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE; Prepared by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

THIS preparation has now stood the test of several years' trial, and is confidently recommended as a safe and effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system. The unexampled success that has attended its administration in every case where the patient was really afflicted with Worms, certainly renders it worthy the attention of physicians.

The proprietor has made it a point to ascertain the result of its use in such cases as came within his knowledge and observation—and he invariably found it to produce the most salutary effects, not unfrequently after nearly all the ordinary preparations recommended for worms had been previously resorted to without any permanent advantage. This fact is attested by the certificates and statements of hundreds of respectable persons in different parts of the country, and should induce families always to keep a vial of the preparation in their possession. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The genuine Vermifuge is now put up in one ounce vials, with this impression upon the glass, FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, and the directions accompanying each vial have the signature of the proprietor; any medicine put in plain ounce vials, and the signature of which does not correspond with the above description, is not my genuine Vermifuge.

The Subscribers deem it their duty to use the above precautions in order to guard the public against mistaking other worm preparations for their deservedly popular Vermifuge.

We have appointed Mr C C Bristol, No 207 Main St Buffalo, N. Y. our Sole Agent for Western New York & Canada West. The medicine can be obtained there at our wholesale Pittsburgh prices. Terms Cash.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co

For Sale in Hamilton by Messrs John Winer, T. Bickle, M. C. Grier, and C. H. Webster.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE MONTREAL TRANSCRIPT.

THE Subscriber will commence, this day, to print on a sheet equal in size to any newspaper printed in Lower Canada—thus keeping each of our original benefactors, and not sacrificing the reading matter for the advertisements. The circulation of the TRANSCRIPT amounts to 2,250 COPIES.

Thus joining our friends in making us their advertising medium.

No addition to the present Price will be made either in Town or Country.

TERMS—12c in Town, and 15c in the country, postage included.

Those who wish to subscribe, will please send their orders, post-paid, with a year's or six months subscription in advance otherwise the paper will not be sent. It is requested that they send 10c or 20c, and the overplus in cash, will be placed to their accounts.

All orders addressed to the undersigned will be punctually attended to.

D. McDONALD, Near the Post-Office.

Montreal, May 2d, 1843.

THE U. S. CATHOLIC MAGAZINE

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL, CONTAINING Chiefly selections from the best Catholic Reviews and other Publications.

Published with the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop.

TERMS. The United States Catholic Magazine, will be published regularly, on or before the first of every month—each number will contain sixty-four pages, extra Royal Octavo. It will be printed in the neatest manner, on fine paper of a beautiful texture, with new type, cast expressly for the purpose. The work will be delivered in the city, and mailed regularly to subscribers, about the first of every month. Twelve numbers make a volume: each volume will commence with the January number, at which time the year's subscription commences.

The subscription is Three Dollars per year payable invariably in advance, (except for the city subscribers, who have the privilege of paying half yearly in advance, when they prefer it.) No subscriptions will be received for less than twelve months, and in no instance will the work be sent to any one, unless the order is accompanied with the cash. The very low price at which the work is furnished, renders the payment in advance indispensable.

The risk in the transmission of subscriptions by mail will be assumed by the publisher, providing the persons transmitting, sends the money, regularly under the postmaster's frank.

All letters must be post paid, (or they will not be taken from the office,) and directed to JOHN MURPHY, Publisher, 146 Market-street, Baltimore, Md.

Feb 11, Subscriptions received at this Office.

THE CATHOLIC EXPOSITOR

AND LITERARY MAGAZINE.

With the April number the 4th volume of the Expositor will commence. The publishers cannot but return their thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to them during the past two years, and in announcing a new volume which will far exceed any of its predecessors in the quantity of matter, the number of pages, and splendid embellishments they hope to receive a corresponding patronage. The volumes of the Expositor commence with the April and October numbers, at which times subscriptions must commence and end. The expositor will be published on or before the first of each month; it will be printed on the very best quality of paper, with new type, cast expressly for the purpose. Each number will contain 72 pages royal octavo, stitched in a splendid cover, the design by Prudhomme, and engraved by Peckham. The embellishments will be of the highest order, by the best artists. Portraits of distinguished prelates and clergymen will appear during the year. We shall occasionally give fine lithographic views of the principal churches in the United States, of remarkable places, scenery, &c. The portraits will be on steel, engraved expressly for this work by Parker, in the highest style of the art.

TERMS TO CORRESPONDING SUBSCRIBERS One copy, \$3 per annum, payable invariably in advance in funds, current in New York. Two copies for \$5, or one copy for two years \$5; four copies for \$9, twelve copies for \$20.

All communications must be post paid, (or they are not taken from the post office,) and directed to the publishers of the Catholic Expositor, 161 Fulton street, New York.

New York, March 11. Subscriptions received at this Office.

THE WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

A NARRATIVE of the Miracles of the Virgin of the Tyrol, as seen and described by numerous eye witnesses.—"By Bishops, Earls, Counts, Barons, philosophers, men of science, lawyers, doctors, travellers of all countries, languages and various denominations;"—particularly by Grotius, one of the most eminent men in Germany, by Dr Binns of London, by Mr Conolly (formerly Protestant minister at Natchez), by Lord Shrewsbury, Premier Earl of England, —by persons of the most unblemished reputation, the most unimpeachable integrity, of the most undoubted veracity and exalted piety. To the truly religious man or the firm believer in Revelation, as well as to the unhappy sceptic, wandering without hope in the world, this interesting pamphlet will afford an infallible guide to the One True Fold; from the unerring testimony of these standing miracles of the Catholic Church.

Two fine copper plate engravings from drawings made on the spot, are given in the work, illustrating the usual appearance of these extraordinary beings, whether in a state of ecstasy or suffering.

CONVERSION OF RATTI DONNE, 1800. GASSERLY & SONS, 108 NASSAU, N. Y. Subscriptions received at this Office.

FOR SALE.

EAST Half Lot No. 4, 2d Block, in the 1st. Con. of Binbrook, containing 100 acres, 50 of which are cleared. Apply to James Cahill, Barrister & Attorney-at-law, Hamilton. Dec. 14, 1842. 6m14c.

THE CATHOLIC.

Devoted to the simple explanation and maintenance of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH;

and containing subjects of a Religious—Moral—Philosophical—and Historical character; together with Passing Events, and the News of the Day.

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

TERMS—THREE DOLLARS HALF-YEARLY PAID IN ADVANCE.

Half-yearly and Quarterly Subscriptions received on proportionate terms

Persons neglecting to pay one month after Subscribing, will be charged with the Postage at the rate of Four Shillings a year.

PRIZE OF ADVERTISERS.

Six lines and under, 2s 6d first insertion, and 7d each subsequent insertion.—Ten lines and under 3s 4d first insertion, and 10d each subsequent insertion.—Over Ten Lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements, without written directions, not sorted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

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

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

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

Produce received in payment at the Market price.

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY EXECUTED.

AGENTS.

NOTICE.—It is confidently hoped that the following Reverend gentlemen will act as zealous agents for the Catholic paper, and do all in their power among their people to prevent its being a failure, to our final shame and the triumph of our enemies.

- Rev Mr. O'Flynn, Dunwich
Rev Mr. Mills, Brantford
Rev. Mr. G. Bney, Guelph
Rev. J. P. O'Dwyer, London.
Dr Anderson, do
Mr Harding O'Brien, do
Rev Mr Vervais, Amherstburg
Mr Koyal, P. M., do
Rev Michl. MacDonell, [Maidstown], Sandwich
Very Rev Augus McDonell, Chatham
A. Chisholm Esq., Chippawa
Rev Ed. Gordon, Niagara
Rev Mr McDonagh, St Catharines
Messrs P. Hogan & Chas Calhoun, St Thomas
Streetsville

- Rev. Mr. Snyder, Wilmot, near Waterloo
Rev Mr. O'Reilly, Gore of Toronto
Rev Mr Hay, Toronto
Rev Mr. Quintan, New Marke
Rev Mr. Charest, Penetanguishene
Mr. Samuel Baxter, Barrie
Rev Mr. Fitzpatrick, Ops
Rev Mr. Dolau, Cobourg
Rev Mr. Butler, Peterborough
Rev Mr. Lallor, Picton
Rev Mr. Brennan, Belleville
Rev T. Smith, Richmond
Right Reverend Bishop Goulin, Kingston
Rev Patrick Dollard, do
Rev Augus MacDonald, do
Rev Mr Bourke, Camden East
Rev Mr O'Reilly, Brockville
Rev J. Clarke, Prescott

- Rev Alexander J. McDonell, Cornwall
Very Rev P. Phelan, do
D O'Connor, Esq., J. P., Bytown
Rev. J. H. McDonagh, Perth
Rev. George Hay, [St. Andrew's] Glengarry
Rev John MacDonall [St. Raphael], do
Rev John MacDonall, [Alexandria], do

- James Doyle, Aylmer.
Mr Martin McDonell, Recollect Church, Montroy
Rev P. McMahon, Quebec
Mr Henry O'Connor, 15 St. Paul Street, Quebec
Right Reverend Bishop Fraser, Nova Scotia
Right Reverend Bishop Fleming, Newfoundland
Right Reverend Bishop Purcell, Cincinnati, Ohio
Right Reverend Bishop Fenwick, Boston
Right Reverend Bishop Kobrick, Philadelphia