

THE CATHOLIC.

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

VOLUME III

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THE CATHOLIC

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THE VERY REVEREND WILLIAM P. MACDONALD, V. G.
EDITOR.

THE VICES. An Extract.

There are, who feel their gen'rous bosoms swell
With all th' aspiring passion to excel.
Such, to some lofty object as they tend,
And o'er the rest conspicuous far ascend,
Pride marks the worthiest objects for his prey;
And from their glorious pursuit tempts astray;
Th' aerial demon, whispering unperceiv'd
What signal feats their talents have achiev'd,
Shews what they might of fame and wealth obtain,
Did they but bend their efforts such to gain:
Points honors plac'd within their easy reach.
To these, their merit's need, straight bids them stretch;
Bares on their view the emblems bright of pow'r;
Tells how these oft were won in lucky hour
By those to them inferior. Av'rice next,
To sway them from their nobler purpose fix'd,
His countless hoard displays, that yellow gleams;
And gold all pow'rful here on earth proclaims.
Then envy prompts the sigh for bliss so rare,
Another's spied; and wish to snatch or snare;
And, should her sting e'er reach th' unguarded heart,
It, with its venom leaves a cureless smart.
Lust too assails the mind, if stubborn still;
And seeks, prone-rushing, to upset the will;
While sensual pleasure acts her part with each;
Strives with her poison sweet the heart to reach:
The will in ev'ry form enticing woos;
And, if to be subdued, at length subdued.
Then all is sudden loat man's self-controul,
When once he steps beyond th' appointed goal;
Nor need surprise us more the pranks he plays,
While on enchanted ground he darkling strays.

Oft one suffices of these tempters dread
Beyond the moral bounds our steps to lead;
Then, say, what must not all their might combin'd,
Or urg'd successive on th' unconscious mind?

Alone lust arm'd all Asia with his spell.
The Greeks, reclaiming Helen, to repel.
'Gainst these he still his fondest voi'ries arms.
The Turks, who dread to lose their harem's charms.
Yet, with their pristine valor those assail,
And must, in cause so just, as erst, prevail.
'Tis not for liberty alone they fight,
And bold reclaim their long usurped right:
From brutal lust they strive, and ign'rance blind,
To guard the fair; and free the fettered mind.
God's champions these acknowledg'd, say, can such,
E'er vanquish'd, to such brutal miscreants crouch?
No; weak in human means though they contend,
Their righteous cause must triumph in the end.

Curs'd be that late alliance,* holy sham'd,

* Written at the time of the late quarrel between Turkey and Greece.

By despots plotted for their purpose damned!
If they, who form'd it, christian, e'er should place,
As co-legitimate, their own disgrace,
Within its pale secure the barb'rous Turk,
And bid from justice there the ruffian lurk!

Thou, whom thy happier fate, such compact dire
Forbids to sanction! Thou, should heav'n inspire,
Whose frown can shake the haughtiest despot's throne!
O Britain, make the glorious cause thine own!
With thee let tempting av'rice plead in vain
A respite to the lustful demon's reign;
And shew thee all in jeopardy else plac'd
Thy wealth of Ind; and home expense increas'd;
He lies, the fiend. Thou greater hence shalt rise;
Admir'd by all; and dearer to the skies.
Nor less thy conqu'ring banner, near unfurl'd,
Than distant spread, shall awe the eastern world.
'Tis thine the noble task, by heav'n assign'd,
To break th' oppressor's bonds, and free mankind;
Hence, like his Samson, in gigantic might,
God sends thee forth, his people's wrongs to right;
If thou not too secure like him recline
In pleasure's lap, shorn of thy strength divine.
If war must be, 'tis godlike to repel
Th' aggressor's wrong; and wanton fury quell.

Original.

CHRISTIAN RELIGION DEMONSTRATED DIVINE.

CHAPTER LIV.

THE BOOK OF JOB.

This book takes its name from the holy man, of whom it treats; who, according to the more probable opinion, was of the race of Esau; and the same as Jobab, King of Edom, mentioned in Genesis, ch. 36, v. 33. It was uncertain who was the writer of it. Some attributed it to Job himself; others to Moses, or some of the prophets. In the Hebrew it is written in verse from the beginning of the third chapter to the forty-second chapter. D. B.

Chapter 1—verse 1. "Land of Hus." "The land of Hus" was a part of Edom; as appears from Lamentations of Jerem. 4, 21. Ibid.

Verse 5. *Bliss*, for greater horror of the very thought of blasphemy, the scripture both here and v. 11, and in the following chapter, v. 5, 9, uses the word *bliss*, to signify its contrary. Ibid.

Verse 6. "The Sons of God," the Angels.—Ibid. "Satan also," &c. This passage represents to us in a figure, accommodated to the ways and understandings of men. 1. The restless endeavours of Satan against the servants of God. 2. That he can do nothing without God's permission. 3. That God doth not permit him to tempt them above their strength; but assists them by his divine grace, in such a manner that the vain efforts of the enemy only serve to illustrate their virtue and increase their merit. Ibid.

We may gather from all this, and from many other passages in scripture; that, with the permission of God, the devils are the immediate ministers of all the evils we endure in this life; temporal, as well as spiritual. We ourselves, too, freely yielding to their inspiring im-

pulse, are made the instruments of their plotted mischief against ourselves and others.

Chap. 3—verse 1. "Cursed his day." Job cursed the day of his birth, not by way of wishing evil to any thing of God's creation; but only to express in a stronger manner his sense of human miseries in general; and of his own calamities in particular. D. B.

His language here was inspired, to shew what a misery and misfortune it is for the creature to be doomed to suffering and pain; the opposite of the end for which it had been called into existence; and therefore what the woeful state and lamentations must be of those unfortunate beings, who are cast away for ever from the face of their God; and condemned to everlasting torments for their sins.

Chap. 4—verse 18. "Behold, they that serve him are not steadfast; and in his Angels he found wickedness."

In this vision of Eliphaz is revealed to us the fall of the Rebel Angels; and also a doctrine directly contrary to that of *Protestant Assurance*; but the same as taught by the Catholic church; and agreeing with the words of Scripture, which affirms that "no one knows whether he is worthy of love or hatred," Eccles. 9, 1, and of St. Paul; who though "not conscious to himself of any thing," declares himself "not thereby justified, for that he who judges him is the Lord." 1 Cor. 4, 4.

Chapter 6—verse 2. "My sins," &c. He does not mean to compare his sufferings with his real sins; but with the imaginary crimes, which his friends imputed to him; and especially with his wrath, or grief, expressed in the third chapter, which they so much accused; though, as he tells them here, it bore no proportion to the greatness of his calamity. D. B.

Chap. 9—verse 9. "As a cloud is consumed, and passeth away; so he that shall go down into hell, shall not come up." That is, he that goes down into the grave, shall not come back to occupy his former place here on Earth; as is further shewn in the following verse.

Verse 16. "I have done with hope," &c. Job seems here to speak the language of despair; but he only, in a poetic and figurative strain, affirms death and non-existence to be preferable to life in the midst of suffering and misery without end; and shows forth the utter wretchedness and hopeless condition of those whom the Lord "rebukes in his fury or chastises in his wrath."

Chapter 9—verse 20. "If I would justify myself; my own mouth shall condemn me. If I would show myself innocent, he shall prove me wicked." How does this agree with the Presbyterian's gift of assurance?

Verse 30. "If I be washed, as with snow water; and my hands shine ever so clean; thou shalt plunge me in filth; and my garments shall abhor me." That is, however innocent we may think ourselves; he all-searching eye of God will still spy guilt in us.

Chap. 10 The whole are the conjectural reasonings of the holy sage concerning the suffering lot of fallen man.

Chap. 11. In this chapter we see that the reasoning of Job's friends was false only in this, that they imputed all his temporal sufferings to his iniquities; whereas he was, though innocent, like the child of the sinful Adam, subjected to temporary trial and tribulation; in order that, by his patient resignation to the will of God, he might merit everlasting bliss.

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

THE CATHOLIC.

Hamilton, G. D.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

Amid the jar of party contention and the bitter wailings of national distress, (says the *Belfast Vindicator*,) the public eye has gradually turned away from the signs of a revolution which will ultimately effect a more permanent change in these kingdoms than the issue of a thousand party contests. Dr. Pusey is the man of the Era; and while a great and powerful party are domineering over the people in the name and on behalf, of the Established Church, that adventurous scholar has contrived to steal the Church itself from its party. The public have forgotten the new Reformers, but they have not forgotten the public; but on the contrary, are extending their dominions over the entire of the Protestant World. The *London Morning Advertiser*, a most unwilling witness, announces and deplors their success in the following terms:—

"Puseyism is spreading far and wide. It is insinuating itself into every crevice of the social system. So insidious in many instances are its approaches, that persons have drunk the deadly poison without being aware of the circumstance. It is working laboriously though not openly, in every part of the globe. In North America, in the West Indies, the East Indies, New South Wales, and every other place where civilization has made any progress, it has obtained a footing, and is making rapid advances.

"As regards the Church of England, the new heresy, or rather the revival of an old one with several new additions may now be considered fairly triumphant.—Three Fourths of the clergy are its strenuous abettors; and their ranks are every hour receiving fresh accessions—That church is now essentially Popish; in a short time she will become so avowedly, as she now is in secret.—Oxford recently erected its monument to the memories of Cranmer, Latimer, Ridley, and other Reformers. It would not surprise, if ere long other monuments, were to be erected in the same place, to the memories of Bonner, and some half a dozen of the other leading opponents of the Reformation.—One thing is clear—that no Evangelical conscientious clergyman can remain much longer within the pale of the Establishment. If he would maintain a good conscience, he must come of her, and raise his voice against the degenerate condition in which she has latterly fallen. Evangelical truth is in a fair way of being strangled within the bosom of the Church.—Whatever of true religion will be found in the land in a few years hence must be sought for among Evangelical Dissenters and within the pale of the Presbyterian establishment."

Apart altogether from any religious consideration we rejoice in this success of the now and only true Reformation of the English Church. It will afford a practical answer to the most scandalous lie of the Exeter-Hall fanatics and Home-Mission speculators. Popery, those persons were accustomed to declare, could only co-exist with the grossest ignorance. We will not answer them now by referring them to the long line of illustrious men who have been gathered into the fold of Rome, in all ages, since the redemption; but we will send them to the most learned professors, and illustrious prelates of England, to have their imputations practically refuted. All that is enlightened and distinguished of the English Church must be allied with the grossest ignorance, if a predisposition to Catholicity involves such a consequence.—*Boston Pilot*.

SPEECH OF MR. O'CONNELL

At the Great meeting of the Catholics of Liverpool in the Royal Amphitheatre.

MR O'CONNELL rose and was received with the most affectionate and enthusiastic demonstration of applause, which was renewed for nearly ten minutes. The right hon. gentleman said: I cannot, like my rev. friend, say this is the first time I addressed a public meeting, or that I am unaccustomed to public speaking [laughter]. I cannot describe the heartfelt pleasure and delight which I feel in having to propose the following resolution—"That it will be highly conducive to the good of religion that the fathers of the Society of Jesus be enabled to resume their labours in the sacred ministry in the town of Liverpool." Oh, it fills me with delight to speak where bigotry is rampant. Go, look for a more bigoted place than your town of Liverpool. If you can find such a place, I shall go and visit it as a curiosity [laughter]. There is more practical bigotry in Liverpool than in any other ten towns in England combined. Here they have bad politics because they are bigots. The corporation, with a preponderating majority of Tories, remarkable for exclusiveness, frustrates every individual effort to promote Christian charity. The parliamentary representatives of the town are bigots, who pander to faction and sacrifice the public interest. Bigotry is the polar star in this town of joint-stock churches, where the pulpit is desecrated by harangues breathing intolerance and religious rancour. Every Christian knows that the plunder of the Catholic Church was followed by the desecration of the altar—that the Reformation was nurtured in impurity, and fostered by persecution of the faith of our fathers. Let us rejoice at the prospect that the Catholic faith, in all its ancient glories, is likely to be re-established in England, once she shall have returned to the centre of unity. In all nations remarkable for great learning and freedom, as well as morality, the ancient faith is gaining fresh triumphs; I challenge any man to test this truth. I shall take them, nation by nation, and prove that Catholicity is daily increasing, that the effect, the disastrous effect of error is manifested where Protestantism prevails. I shall stand with the globe be-

fore me and prove that the banners of Catholicity are unfurled in many nations where the ancient faith, not a very distant day, was at a discount. In North America, at the period of the Revolution, when the people flung off the trammels of oppression on a trick of their one fine morning (a laugh), there was but one Catholic bishop; now there are twenty-seven bishops and an archbishop; and Catholic Churches are every where appearing to rebuke bigotry; and give a practical proof that, while Protestantism contracts and daily disappears, Catholicity is expanding and encompassing within herself the nations of the world (loud cheering). I shall give you disinterested witnesses to this glorious consummation. There is Miss Martineau, a Unitarian—but I have nothing to do with her creed, as it is not my fashion to find fault with the religious tenets of others—there is Martineau, who states that so rapid is the accumulation of Catholic strength, that all America will eventually become Catholic; so great, so astounding does this lady regard the progress of Catholicity, that she predicts the universality of the Catholic faith in that great country. Again, we have Captain Mariyat, a thorough Tory, a man in no way enamoured of any thing Catholic, who, while he questions the correctness of Miss Martineau's conclusions, admits that in all the valleys of the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri, the population will be Catholic; that is, we shall have a trifling addition to our numbers of about one hundred and twenty millions (laughter and great cheering.)

In Germany, Protestant Prussia, and along the Rhenish banks, the good cause triumphs. In Prussia there is a sort of compromise of religion, an attempt to make out a new religion. Three thousand Lutherans lately left that country, because they could not cut out spiritual cloth after the new fashion. Though the Archbishop of Cologne—a man who should be dear to every Catholic, on account of his chivalrous devotion to the ancient faith, and his martyred resolution—though that great man was consigned to prison, persecution failed in its object, and new triumphs were given to Catholicity. France has recovered from her fatal revolutions, when infidelity raised its ominous front, and religion was put to the ban; when the rivers were deluged with blood, and the worst passions ran riot in the absence of religious control. Oh! there is a glorious manifestation to be witnessed in France. Eighteen hundred men go to confession now in one church, where not five went before. Youths are forming themselves into religious societies; and, from province to province, Catholic Christianity is extending its benignant influences (prolonged cheering). In Spain infidelity is on the wane among even the former adherents of the fell tyrant, Espartero.—The banner of the cross waves again triumphant in Portugal. Catholicity is spreading in all quarters, recovering its strength where it has been depressed by tyranny, and finding its way, through the instrumentality of pious missionaries, into regions where the faith was not known.—

All things are working together to give to that faith a glorious triumph worthy of the second coming of Christ, (immense cheering). Let us now look to Scotland.—Never was there a greater revolt in the religious world than is now to be witnessed in Scotland. The Church and State are at open war. The Church defies the State, and the latter issues its mandates against the Church. To be sure, I am no admirer of such alliances; and I regret that the Catholic Church had ever been tarnished by state alliance. Dr. Stewart, a Presbyterian clergyman of Belfast, said the Reformation of the Church of England was effected by Henry VIII., the murderer of his wife—how charitable he is! Why he murdered three wives.—[Laughter.] M'Neile may retort on him, and say that the Scottish Reformed Church was brought about by the villainies of John Knox, who, according to Mr. Tyler, was guilty of two assassinations. The Catholic Church was disgraced, it is true, by the persecutions of Queen Mary—persecutions which however, only continued for three years, while Elizabeth, the pious Protestant, persecuted with a vengeance for forty years. Eight thousand Protestant Dissenters were destroyed by an emanating tyranny in the reign of the profligate Charles II. But let me pass from this theme to rejoice in the prospect of a new church, and in the resumption of their useful labours by the Fathers of the society of Jesus. There cannot be a more useful extension of Catholic influence.—Who can duly appreciate the extraordinary services of the Jesuits? Tears of blood cannot atone for the persecutions inflicted on that most excellent Society.—Thank heavens! the times are coming round, the just anger of God, if I may venture on the phrase, may be averted by the restitution of this truly Christian Society. There was a time when a man would be knocked down for halting the approach of a Jesuit. Thank God! the Jesuits are appearing again amongst us. The spirit of the times is daily undergoing a salutary change. The highest families, I may say, are giving us their first born. Earl Spencer's brother is now preaching in Dublin, and the brother of Colonel Sibthorp edifying the Protestants of England by his unanswerable defence of the old faith, to which he is a distinguished convert; and out of respect, as I am in Liverpool, I forbear mentioning the name of another distinguished convert, who has renounced all considerations to embrace the Catholic faith. The people of Ireland offer up their aspirations for England's conversion. Have they done nothing? Oh! where would be your numerous Catholic churches if Paddy had not come to England! [Laughter.] When Europe was buried in darkness, it is a well-authenticated historical fact, that Ireland sent her missionaries to diffuse the light of knowledge and spread the blessings of religion despising narrow or sectarian feelings, and over a benighted world. A good Christian would not degrade the God of all into the God of a sect. I have ever been the advocate of civil and religious liberty, without reference to creed or clime; for

the Protestant in Spain as well as the Christian in Constantinople. Truth requires neither fraud nor force. She disdains such alliances. I have, in all the varied scenes of my political life, proclaimed that man has no right to tyrannise over his neighbour's thoughts; that conscience is a question solely between man and his Creator. Our triumph will not be sullied by any uncharitable feeling.—Charity and benevolence will be our polar star, and freedom of conscience be regarded as a sacred and unalienable right of all men. [When the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat the cheering was protracted for several minutes.]

Anti-Catholic Dealings—Ejection of Tenants.—Capt. Colclough, S. P. I., and twenty men, went on Monday to protect the sub-sheriff at Cunamunna, near Rohara, in this county. We have not heard how many families were put out, nor the extent of property taken possession of. The quiet possession of the property was given by the people before the police arrived. On Tuesday, the same officer and twenty men went to Curramore for a like purpose, where forty families were dispossessed, averaging six each, from one small corner of a parish; and thus have two hundred and ninety-four human beings been thrown on the world without food to eat, or a roof to cover them.—*Athlone Sentinel.*

Parliamentary Education.—We take the following from the *Belfast Vindicator*:—"We, the undersigned, who were receiving money from the Synod of Ulster under the plea of teaching the Irish language, do hereby declare that we have not taught any for the last four years; neither has there been any school in this parish (which comprises that portion of the county of Antrim denominated the Glens), during that period; nor, as a matter of course, has any school under us been inspected during that time, by any officer belonging to the Synod; and we considered it no harm to take the money which the Synod gave us for doing nothing.—Patrick Macaulay, Patrick Loughran, Patrick Quin, John M. Kessick."

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

Father Mathew.—We understand that Father Mathew, the distinguished Apostle of Temperance, is to visit Glasgow on Monday next, and that a great demonstration will be made by the teetotalers on the occasion. On Tuesday, the 16th there will be a procession in Glasgow, at which it is expected that from sixty to seventy thousand persons will take a part. The Teetotalers and Reclabites of Edinburgh have engaged a special train for the occasion. The friends of the abstinence cause in Ayrshire intend to follow the example of those of Edinburgh, and not less than three or four hundred are expected to join in the tribute of respect to Father Mathew.
Ayr Observer.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The Great Western arrived at New York on Saturday last—left Bristol on the 8th inst., and the Acadia at Boston, on Sunday last, in 14 days from Liverpool, which port she left on the 4th inst.

The following are the most important items, by these arrivals:—

INDIA—CHINA.

The Overland Mail from India reached London, on the 3rd inst., with dates from Bombay to the 19th July; Calcutta 8th, Candahar of the 19th, and Jellalabad of the 20th June, and from China, to the 27th May.

An Official despatch states that an attempt was made by Akbar Khan, at the head of three thousand men, with the assistance of the rebel force, under a son of Shah Soojah, to take Candahar by surprise, in the absence of Col. Wymer, who was detached with a large force to Ghilzie province; but General Nott routed them completely. Surtur Jung, fourth son of Shah Soojah, deserted by his followers, surrendered.

From Jellalabad accounts are conflicting of the state of the troops, some exaggerating their want of comforts and the prevalence of sickness. On the other side the fact is known, that instead of retiring, General Pollock had sent out a detachment to attack some forts ten miles to the southward. Unanimity and good feeling continued to animate all the troops there, and a strong desire was exhibited for going forward to Cabul, in order to avenge their slaughtered countrymen, and to wipe out the stain from the honor of the British Indian army.

The plan for the next campaign, now in a state of preparation, is said to have been arranged by the Duke of Wellington in England, and will be to the end of having not only an effective army of reserve in case of any future reverses, but at the present moment of concentrating all the troops in Afghanistan in proper positions until the opportune time arrive of a simultaneous advance on Cabul of the divisions under Gen. Pollock from Jellalabad, and of General Nott with his division from Candahar.

The Afghans were divided among themselves, some being eager for forming conventions and terms of amity with the British.

The Emperor of China, rather than await a visit from General Sir H. Gough, and Admiral Sir W. Parker, at his palace at Pekin, had preferred retiring beyond the Great Wall with his family, considering himself to be much safer in Tartary than in China. His Celestial Majesty, before going, was graciously pleased to command his loving subjects to fight away, promising that if they kill all the barbarians he would return and rule them as before. Such imperial condescensions must be very gratifying to them.

THE RIOTS.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are still far from satisfactory.—One or two mills are about to re-commence work, but many remain in a complete state of inaction, whilst the workmen appear to be drawing their deposits from

the Savings Bank for the purpose of enabling them to prolong their struggle with their employers. Although quiet at present, the turn-out appears to be restrained from the commission of violence solely by the presence of troops and the police.

The report of the destruction of Sir Robert Peel's house by the mob, received here by the *Caledonia*, was unfounded.

It was rumoured that Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst would resign, on account of the feeble state of his health, and the heavy burden of his office.

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the *Augsburgh Gazette*, confirms the reports in circulation of the complete failure of the Russian expedition in the Caucasus, under General Grabbe. The loss of the Russians is estimated at 6,000 soldiers and 80 officers.

GERMANY.—On the 9th of July, the Catholic community of Hamburg and Altona were witnesses of a religious ceremony which had not taken place in that region for the last 300 years. Mgr. Luicke, bishop of Osnabruck, pro-vicar apostolic, made his solemn entry into the Catholic Church of Hamburg, where he was received with the usual ceremonies. At a solemn high mass his grace administered the blessed sacrament to above a hundred persons, and after the mass the sacrament of confirmation to 240 others.

The bishop was received with the greatest respect by the first burgomaster, resident ministers of Austria, France, Spain, Belgium, and the Brazils, and also by the minister of Prussia. On the 13th, he set out for Lubeck, Schwerin, &c., and on quitting the territory of Hamburg expressed his satisfaction with what he had seen, adding, "Everything has been beyond my expectations."—*Voix Catholiques de Pays Bas.*

SPAIN.—A new monthly periodical is about to appear, called *The Catholic Review*. Its object is to cheer the faithful children of the Church in their struggles at home, and to stimulate them to perseverance, by showing them the noble sacrifices which so many are making for the cause of Catholicity throughout the world.

The government of Espartero is extending its violence to the colonies of Spain; in the island of Cuba alone nine of the nineteen convents for men have been suppressed, and all their goods and possessions confiscated.

The two daily organs of the religious press in Madrid have published the letter of Cardinal Lambreschini, in which his eminence informs the editor of *L'Union Catholique*, that his holiness has condescended to bless their efforts in the defence of truth and unity.—*Catholic.*

The intended governor of the diocese of Saragossa, the too-famous La Rica, persists in obliging the religious ladies of the city to betray their consciences or give up the miserable pension, which is due to them for the spoliation of their property. This starving-out system has not yet shaken the constancy of the virtuous persons against whom it has been directed.—*Id.*

The diocese of Lugo is in a painful position. The clergy are of opinion that they ought not solicit the civil authorization to preach and hear confession, and will not apply for the certificates of adhesion which the governor enjoins them to proceed. This opinion is shared in by the majority of the Spanish clergy. The learned Bishop of Tuy has interfered in this question, and his opinion is that the ecclesiastics who abstain from obtaining the certificates ought not on that account to be suspended from the pulpit and the confessional ex-

long as their legitimate ecclesiastical superiors does not interdict it to them; and, on the other hand, that the ecclesiastics who have obtained the certificate ought not to be suspected of schism.—*Id.*

The *Cruz* inserts, in one of its late numbers, the sentence pronounced by the supreme tribunal of justice on the Bishop of Placencia, found guilty of having undertaken the defence of the Holy See, and having addressed observations to the government on the sale of the goods of the clergy. This worthy prelate has been condemned to two years of relegation; and, when the state of his health shall permit, will have to undergo his sentence in that place of the province of Cadiz, except the capital of that province, which the government may appoint, there to be under the surveillance of the authorities. His lordship is warned by the same sentence, that in case of a repetition of the offence, he will be treated with more severity.—*Id.*

The Cathedral Chapter of Calahara has as yet received nothing towards the dotation of worship and the clergy, and although the virtuous bishop, Mgr. Abella, whom the supreme tribunals condemned to exile, believes it his duty to drink in silence the cup of bitterness, it is fit that the world know that the government is leaving him to die with hunger. The Prior of Alcantara, to whom that which is due to him has not been paid, and who has exhausted his patrimony in supporting the ecclesiastics and churches of his jurisdiction, has in vain applied to the government.—*Id.*

Heart-rending as is this intelligence, it is yet consoling to know that the churches can scarcely contain the over increasing number of the faithful, who come to supplicate of the Most High, at the foot of his altars, the salvation of their country.—*Id.*

Catholicism in Spain.—The capital of Spain has just witnessed an act of piety, which recalls days glorious for religion. The following is taken from a Madrid paper:—"On the 6th instant, early in the evening, the Viaticum was being carried from the parish of St. Louis to the house of a sick person in the neighbourhood, when the cottage of Queen Isabella and her sister, who, returning from a drive, arrived in the street, just as the priest had entered the house of the sick person. Those royal personages did not consider themselves exempt from the fulfilment of a duty in which their ancestors never failed. They descended from the carriage—entered the yard of the house, and remained kneeling until the priest had accomplished his mission. The minister of the Lord then ascended the carriage, and these august children followed on foot. The holy Viaticum being brought back to the church, Isabella and her sister knelt before the grand altar until the *Tantum ergo* was chanted. They were then conducted to the carriage by the officiating priest, and loudly cheered by the *Vivas* of the multitude, who were attracted by the performance of this act of piety. Some amongst them were seen to shed tears of joy.—*Univers.*

The Prussian government having requested the new coadjutor of Cologne, M. Von Geissel, to make some alterations in the pastoral which he had addressed to the faithful of that metropolis, his grace thought it his duty to refuse compliance; and the government, we understand, has not deemed it expedient to persist. The mandate which the archbishop coadjutor proposes to publish relative to the prayers for Spain had been four weeks at Berlin on the 20th of July, but up to that time the *placet regium* had neither been refused nor granted.—*Catholic.*

From the Catholic Herald

The following we take from our excellent and talented contemporary the *Dublin Evening Post*.

PUSEYISM.

"We take the following paragraph from the *Morning Advertiser*:

"Puseyism is spreading far and wide. It is insinuating itself into every crevice of the social system. So insidious in many instances are its approaches, that persons have drunk the deadly poison without being aware of the circumstances. It is working laboriously, though not openly, in every part of the globe. In North America, in the West Indies, and East Indies, New South Wales, and every other place where civilization has made any progress, it has obtained a footing, and is making rapid advances. As regards the Church of England, the new heresy, or rather the revival of an old one with new additions, may now be considered fairly triumphant. Three-fourths of the clergy are its strenuous abettors; and their ranks are every hour receiving fresh accessions. That church is now essentially Popish; in a short time she will become so avowedly, as she now is in secret. Oxford recently erected its monuments to the memories of Cranmer, Latimer, Ridley, and other Reformers. It would not surprise us if ere long other monuments were to be erected in the same place, to the memories of Bonner, and some half dozen of the other leading opponents of the Reformation. One thing is clear—that no evangelical conscientious clergyman can remain much longer within the pale of the establishment. The Puseyites repudiate the idea of either English Dissenting ministers or Scotch clergymen being considered ministers of the Gospel at all. They look on them only in the light of laymen, and maintain that all the ordinances they administer are invalid. Children baptized by Presbyterians, Wesleyans, or Independents, they represent as not being baptized at all. Hence, did they only possess the sanction of the secular power, they would shut up all the Dissenting chapels in the land, and seal the lips of all Dissenting ministers."

We think there is a great overcharge here, and that the Editor has not considered his premises—or, rather, has not made himself accurately informed of the facts.

We do believe, for example, that Puseyism is spreading—but we do not believe it a *Heresy*. Or, if it be—for we do not choose to meet the point just now—that it is only one of the various Heresies with which the Church of England has been overlaid from its very commencement; from that happy period.

When Gospel truth first shone from Balaam's eyes.

Again—we do not believe that Puseyism is making any great progress, or any progress at all, except amongst the Clergy, perhaps, and we doubt whether *inter eos*. For, in the first place, the majority of our Colonists to Canada—the great emporium—are Scotch Calvinists and Irish Papists, the English generally going to the United States. But, as to the members of the Anglican Church in these Colonies, they are too busy in taming the wilderness to dream of

entering into theological controversies—and the same cause holds true of the Australian Colonies. With regard to the recommendation of our London contemporary to the Evangelicals to abandon the Church—it is, we must say, particularly simple. Why, they, particularly the Calvinistic portion, are the majority; and it is our opinion—and has been so for a long time—that from the Evangelicals the Establishment has much more to apprehend than from the Tractarians of Oxford.

On the other topics broached by our contemporary, we do not think it necessary to touch. But, on the whole, we would say to the *Advertiser*, it need be under no apprehension for his Church, so long as its Temporalities remain."

JESUIT MISSIONARIES.

[From that excellent and talented periodical the *Religious Cabinet*, printed in Baltimore, we quote the following extracts concerning the Jesuit Missionaries in America. Let our Protestant mock Missionaries, male or female, show any thing like the following in their pretended apostolic exertions to convert the heathen.]

It is gratifying to find that another distinguished writer, a Protestant historian, of our own day and country, has likewise done full justice to the Jesuits. Bancroft, in his history of the United States, (vol. iii. ch. 20) gives a detailed and eloquent account of their missionary labours in Canada and the valley of the Mississippi. The limits of this article will only allow the following extracts. Page 120, he thus glances at the general history of the order:

"The establishment of the 'Society of Jesus,' by Loyola, had been cotemporary with the Reformers, of which it was designed to arrest the progress.... Its members were, by its rules, never to become prelates, and could gain power and influence only by influence over mind. Their vows were poverty, chastity, absolute obedience, and a constant readiness to go on missions against heresy and heathenism. Their cloisters became the best schools in the world. Emancipated, in a great degree, from the forms of piety; separated from domestic ties; constituting a community essentially intellectual, as well as essentially plebeian; bound together by the most perfect organization, and having for their end a control over opinion among the scholars and courts of Europe, and throughout the habitable globe, the order of the Jesuits held, as its ruling maxims, the widest diffusion of its influence, and the closest internal unity. Immediately on its institution, their missionaries, kindling with a heroism which defied every danger, and endured every toil, made their way to the ends of the earth; they raised the emblems of man's salvation in the Moluccas, in Japan, in India, Tibet in Cochin China, and in China; they penetrated Ethiopia, and reached the Abyssinians; they planted missions among the Caffres, in California, on the banks of the Maranhon, in the plains of Paraguay, they invited the wildest of barbarians to the civilization of Christianity." He bears

the following testimony to their worth as missionaries in North America, (p. 122.)

"Away from the amenities of life, away from the opportunities of vain glory, they became dead to the world, and possessed their souls in unalterable peace. The few who lived to grow old, though bowed by the toils of a long mission, still kindled with the fervor of Apostolical zeal. The history of their labors is connected with the origin of every celebrated town in French America; not a cape was turned, nor a river entered, but a Jesuit led the way."

"For fifteen years enduring the infinite labors of the Huron mission, exhibiting, as it was said, 'an absolute pattern of every religious virtue,' Jean de Brebeuf, respecting the nod of his distant superiors, bowed his mind and his judgment to obedience. Besides the assiduous fatigues of his office, each day, and sometimes twice in the day, he applied to himself the lash; beneath a bristling hair shirt he wore an iron girdle, armed on all sides with projecting points; his fasts were frequent; almost always his pious vigils continued deep in the night. In vain did Asmodeus assume for him the forms of earthly beauty; his eye rested benignantly on visions of divine things. Once imprisoned in a trance, he beheld the Mother of Him whose cross he bore, surrounded by a crowd of virgins, in the beatitudes of heaven. Once, as he himself has recorded, while engaged in penance, he saw Christ unfold his arms to embrace him with the utmost love, promising oblivion of his sins. Once, late at night, while praying in the silence, he had a vision of an infinite number of crosses, and, with mighty heart, he strove, again and again, to grasp them all. Often he saw the shapes of foul fiends, now appearing as madmen, now as raging beasts; and often he beheld the image of death, a bloodless form, by the side of the stake, struggling with bonds, and at last falling as a harmless spectre at his feet. Having vowed to seek out suffering for the greater glory of God, he renewed that vow every day, at the moment of tasting the sacred wafer; and as his avidity for martyrdom grew into a passion, he exclaimed: 'What shall I render to thee, Jesus, my Lord, for all thy benefits? I will accept thy cross, and invoke thy name;' and in sight of the Eternal Father and the Holy Spirit, of the most holy mother of Christ and St. Joseph; before angels, apostles and martyrs; before St. Ignatius and Francis Xavier, he made a vow never to decline the opportunity of martyrdom, and never to receive the death blow but with joy.

"The life of a missionary on Lake Huron was simple and uniform. The earliest hours, from four to eight, were absorbed in private prayers; the day was given to schools, visits, instructions in the catechism, and a service for proselytes. Sometimes, after the manner of St. Francis Xavier, Brebeuf would walk through the village and its environs, ringing a little bell, and inviting the Huron braves and counsellors to a conference. There, under the shady forest, the most solemn mysteries of the Catholic faith were subjected to discussion. It was by such means that the sentiment of piety was unfolded in the

breast of the great Ahasistari. Nature had planted the seeds of religious faith: 'Before you came to this country,' he would say, 'when I have incurred the greatest perils and have alone escaped, I have said to myself, some powerful spirit has the guardianship of my days;' and he professed his belief in Jesus, as the good genius and protector, whom he had before unconsciously adored. After trials of his sincerity, he was baptised; and, enlisting a troop of converts, savages like himself, 'Let us strive,' he exclaimed, 'to make the whole world embrace the faith in Jesus.'

"Each sedentary mission was a special point of attraction to the invader, and each, therefore, was liable to an Indian massacre. Such was the fate of the village of St. Joseph. On the morning of July 4th. 1648, when the braves were absent on the chase, and none but women, children and old men remained at home, Father Anthony Daniel hears the cry of danger and confusion. He flies to the scene—to behold his converts, in the apathy of terror, falling victims to the fury of the Mohawks. No age, however tender, excites mercy; no feebleness of sex wins compassion. A group of women and children fly to him to escape the tomahawk, as if his lips, uttering messages of love, could pronounce a spell that would calm the madness of destruction. Those who had formerly scoffed at his mission implore the benefit of baptism. He bids them ask forgiveness of God, and dipping his handkerchief in water, baptizes the crowd of suppliants by aspersion. Just then the palisades are forced. Should he fly? He first ran to the wigwams to baptize the sick; he next pronounced a general absolution on all who sought it, and then prepared to resign his life as a sacrifice to his vows. The wigwams are set on fire; the Mohawks approach the chapel, and the consecrated envoy serenely advances to meet them. Astonishment seized the barbarians. At length, drawing near, they discharged at him a flight of arrows. All gashed and rent by wounds, he still continued to speak with surprising energy,—now inspiring fear of the divine anger, and again, in gentle tones, yet of a more piercing power than the whoops of the savages, breathing the affectionate messages of mercy and grace. Such were his actions till he received a death blow from a halbert. The victim to the heroism of charity died—the name of Jesus on his lips: the wilderness gave him a grave, the Huron nation were his mourners. By his religious associates it was believed that he appeared twice after his death, youthfully radiant in the sweetest form of celestial glory; that, as the reward for his torments, a crowd of souls redeemed from purgatory, were his honoring escort into heaven.

"Not a year elapsed, when, in the dead of a Canadian winter, a party of a thousand Iriquois fell, before dawn, upon the little village of St. Ignatius. It was sufficiently fortified, but only four hundred persons were present, and there were no sentinels. The palisades were set on fire, and an indiscriminate massacre of the sleeping inhabitants followed. The village of St. Louis was alarmed; and its

women and children fly to the woods, while eighty warriors prepare a defence. A breach is made in the palisades; the enemy enter, and a group of Indian cabins becomes a slaughter-house. In this village resided Jean de Brebeuf, and the younger and gentler, yet not less patient, Gabriel Lallemand. The character of Brebeuf was firm beyond every trial; his virtue had been nursed in the familiar sight of death. Disciplined by twenty years' service in the wilderness work, he wept bitterly for the sufferings of his converts, but for himself he exulted in the prospect of martyrdom. Both the missionaries might have escaped; but here, too, there were converts not yet baptized; besides the dying might, in the hour of agony, desire the ordinances; and both, therefore, remain. They exhort the combatants to fear God; they bend over the dying to give them baptism, and claim their spirits as redeemed. Success was with the Mohawks—the Jesuits' priests are now their prisoners, to endure all the tortures which the ruthless fury of a raging multitude could invent. Brebeuf was set apart on a scaffold; and, in the midst of every outrage, rebuked his persecutors, and encouraged his Huron converts. They cut his lower lip and his nose; applied burning torches to his body; burned his gums, and thrust hot iron down his throat. Deprived of his voice, his assumed countenance and confiding eye still bore witness to his firmness. The delicate Lallemand was stripped naked, and enveloped from head to foot with bark, full of resin. Brought into the presence of Brebeuf, he exclaimed: "We are made a spectacle unto the world, and to angels, and to men." The pine bark was set on fire, and, when it was in a blaze, boiling water was poured on the heads of both the missionaries. The voice of Lallemand was choked by the thick smoke; but, the fire having snapped his bones, he lifted his hands to heaven, imploring the aid of Him who is an aid to the weak. What need of many words? Brebeuf was scalped while yet alive, and died after a torture of three hours; the sufferings of Lallemand were prolonged for seventeen hours. The lives of both had been a continual heroism; their deaths were the astonishment of their executioners.

"It may be asked, if these massacres quenched enthusiasm. I answer, that the Jesuits never receded one foot; but, as in a brave army, new troops press forward to fill the places of the fallen, there were never wanting heroism and enterprise in behalf of the cross and French dominion.

"For the succeeding years, the illustrious triumvirate Allouez, Dablon and Marquette, were employed in confirming the influence of France in the vast regions that extend from Green Bay to Lake Superior, mingling happiness with suffering, and winning enduring glory by their fearless perseverance.

"For to what inclemencies, from nature and from man, was each missionary among the barbarians exposed. He defies the severity of climate, wading through water or through snows, without the comfort of

fire; having no bread but pounded maize, and often no food but the unwholesome moss from the rocks; laboring incessantly; exposed to live, as it were, without nourishment, to sleep without a resting place, to travel far, and always incurring perils, to carry his life in his hand; or rather daily, and oftener than every day, to hold it up as a target, expecting captivity, death from the tomahawk, tortures, fire. And yet the simplicity and freedom of life in the wilderness had their charms. The heart of the missionary would swell with delight as under a serene sky, and with a mild temperature, and breathing a pure air, he moved over waters as transparent as the most limpid fountain. Every encampment offered his attendants the pleasures of the chase. Like a patriarch, he dwelt beneath a tent; and of the land through which he walked, he was the master, in the length of it, and in the breadth of it, profiting by its productions, without the embarrassment of ownership. How often was the pillar of stones like that where Jacob felt the presence of God!—How often did the ancient oak, of which the centuries were untold, seem like the tree of Mambré, beneath which Abraham broke bread with angels! Each day gave the pilgrim a new site for his dwelling, which the industry of a few moments would erect, and for which nature provided a floor of green, inlaid with flowers. On every side clustered beauties which art had not spoiled and could not imitate."

On page 161, the historian draws a touching picture of the death of Father Marquette, the discoverer of the Mississippi. Juliet was the French envoy who accompanied his expedition. "Juliet returned to Quebec, to announce the discovery (of a great river), of which the fame, through Talon, quickened the ambition of Colbert; the unaspiring Marquette remained to preach the gospel to the Miami, who dwelt in the north of Illinois, round Chicago. Two years afterwards, sailing from Chicago to Mackinaw, he entered a little river in Michigan. Erecting an altar, he said mass after the rites of the Catholic church; then, begging the men who conducted his canoe to leave him alone for a half hour:

"in the darkling wood,
Amidst the cool and silence, he knelt down,
And offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks
And supplication."

"At the end of the half hour they went to seek him, and he was no more. The good missionary, discoverer of a world, had fallen asleep on the margin of the stream that bears his name. Near its mouth, the canoe men dug his grave in the sand. Ever after, the forest rangers, if in danger, on Lake Michigan would invoke his name. The people of the west will build his monument."

In conclusion of this imperfect sketch, the writer would beg leave to state, that he is not a Jesuit, nor ever will be.

P. F.

PROGRESS OF PUSEYISM.—The Tractarians have obtained entire possession of Stanley Grove, the new training school of the National School Society.

Six Historical Lectures on the Reformation in England, by the Rev J. Waterworth. We quote from the Religious Cabinet.

A late writer has observed of the times in which we live, "Never, since the era of what is called the 'Reformation,' has the controversy between Protestantism and Catholicism assumed so interesting a complexion; never has it come so home to every breast; never was it so imperative on each individual to make a decision as to his own line of conduct!"

Since those words were written, scarcely a week of years has passed away, and the evidences of their truth have accumulated on every side. Judging from the general tone of language and sentiment that pervaded society within the recollection of some now living, few could have anticipated the change in both which we this day behold; which no attentive observer of the times can fail to perceive. The heart of the Catholic leaps within him at the brightening prospect; and as he contemplates the possibility of the near approach of that day when the mother Church of Christendom shall again fold to her bosom her long estranged children, Heaven will forgive him if a prayer escape his lips that he may not close his eyes in death before he hath seen the salvation of Israel.

We are not of that number, if, indeed, there be any such, who are inclined to set an extravagant value upon the tokens of love, the marks of respect, the signs of repentance, in their deportment towards the Catholic Church, which distinguish the men of the present, from the generation that has gone before them. Our convictions of her divine origin and mission are, we trust, too deeply seated to be much influenced in her regard, by either the smiles of the world or the frowns of hell.

As amid the ever-changing scenes of this earth—the fall of empires, the rise of states—the Church steadfastly looks on the face of her Christ, we read on her sad, but immortal brow, her past eventful history, her future destiny. The Life of her Divine Spouse is the type of her own. His mortal course was not one of unmingled joy, of unclouded glory. The brightness of Thabos was soon followed by the gloom of Calvary; and this, again, by the splendors of Olivet. Deeply, indeed, did he drink of the torrent in the way, before he lifted his head in the kingdom of his Father. Such, too, is the destiny of his Church. She has her ages of tribulation; she has her years of honor and glory; these, again, to be succeeded by, perchance, darker ages of sorrow than any she has yet endured, until she is summoned to the last struggle and the last triumph that shall close her earthly career.

With these convictions of the indefectibility of the church of God—that Church of which a thousand years ago an intrepid bishop said, "We confess one, and only one Catholic and Apostolic Church, never to be overcome"—do we therefore suppose we may disregard, as of no account, the homage which from time to time her very adversaries love to offer her? Far from it. These testimonials have their permanent value. They may be likened

to so many grains of gold which the stream of time, as it rolls on to the ocean of eternity, throws up from its troubled waters; and he who stoops to gather them, to make an offering of them afterwards upon the shrine of Truth, has not toiled in vain.

Within the last few years so many such evidences of improved feelings, of actual good will among the ranks of our separated brethren; so many testimonials to the beauty, majesty, and worth of our over-lasting Church, have come under our observation, that we are almost at a loss what gem to choose, to deck therewith the feet of her whose steps are beautiful upon the mountains, bringing good tidings, preaching peace. We take one from a native writer. He is speaking of the efforts made by the Church to civilize mankind more immediately through the influence of her religious institutions; to infuse into the heart of society a gentler, a holier, a more spiritual life than it had hitherto possessed; and thus eloquently, truthfully, does he discourse:

"In this sphere it labored with untiring zeal and perseverance from the first century to the fifteenth, and successfully laid the foundations of all that society now is. During the greater part of that period, by means of its superior intelligence and virtue, it ruled the state, modified its action, and compelled its administrations to consult the rights of man, by protecting the poor, the feeble, and the defenceless. It is not easy to estimate the astonishing progress it effected for civilization, during that long period, called by narrow-minded and bigoted Protestant historians, the dark ages. Never before had such labors been performed for humanity. Never before had there been such an immense body, as the Christian clergy, animated by a common spirit, and directed by a common will and intelligence, to the cultivation and growth of the moral virtues and the art of peace. Then was tamed the wild barbarian, and the savage heart made to yield to the humanizing influences of tenderness, gentleness, meekness, humility, and love; then imperial crown and royal sceptre paled before the crosier; and the representative of Him who had lived, and toiled, and preached, and suffered, and died in obscurity, in poverty, and disgrace, was exalted; and made himself felt in the palace and in the cottage, in the court and the camp; striking terror into the rich and noble, and pouring the oil and wine of consolation into the bruised heart of the poor and the friendless.

"Wrong, wrong have they been who have complained that kings and emperors were subject to the spiritual head of Christendom. It was well for man that there was a power above the brutal tyrants called emperors, kings, and barons, who rode rough-shod over the humble peasant and artisans; well that there was a power, even on earth, that could touch their cold and atheistical hearts, and make them tremble as the veriest slave. The heart of humanity leaps with joy when a murderous Henry is scourged at the tomb of Thomas à Becket; or when another Henry waits barefoot shivering with cold and hunger for days, at the door of the Vatican;

or when a pope grinds his foot into the neck of a Frederick Barbarossa.

"Aristocratic Protestantism — which has never dared enforce its discipline on royalty or nobility — may weep over the exercise of such power; but it is to the existence and exercise of such power that the people owe their existence, and the doctrine of man's equality to man its progress.

"All that the Church has really done for humanity was done during what are termed the dark ages. It then laid the foundations of modern civilization, breathed into it its humane and gentle spirit, and animated it for an uninterrupted career of peaceful conquest. It was then it established schools and universities, founded scholarships, and prepared for a system of universal education. It emancipated the slave, declared all men equal before God, raised the barefooted friar to the throne of Christendom, and made the rich sinner disgorge his misbegotten wealth to feed the poor he had robbed, and to serve the interest of humanity. Children, as we are, of what is called the 'Reformation,' and which was nothing but a rebellion against the Church, and the establishment of an insurrectionary government, we are too prone to forget the benefits of the Church; and, casting a veil over its struggles and its labors of love, we would fain make it appear that there was no light in the world till Protestantism was born, and nothing done for humanity till a German monk dared burn the papal bull. But all that has been done since is but the necessary development of what was done before. He is an undutiful son who curses his own mother, and no good can come of him."

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR GENERAL TO MR. LAFONTAINE.

Government House,
Kingston, Sept. 13, 1842.

Sir,—Having taken into my most earnest and anxious consideration, the conversations which have passed between us, I find my desire to unite to the aid of, and cordial co-operation of my government, the population of French origin in this Province, unabated. I have therefore not waited for the result of your deliberation, but, on the contrary, have been considering how far I can possibly meet the views of those who have the confidence of that part of the population, so as to make their accession to this government satisfactory to themselves, and at the same time accompanied by that mutual confidence, which can alone make it beneficial to the country.

I have accordingly come, not without difficulty, to the conclusion that, for such an object, I will consent to the retirement of the Attorney General, Mr. Ogden, from the office he now holds, upon its being distinctly understood that a provision will be made for him, *comme surate* with his own and faithful services.

Upon this retirement, I am prepared to offer you the situation of Attorney General for Lower Canada, with a seat in my executive Council.

The office of Solicitor General in Lower Canada has long been kept vacant, in the hope of some arrangement, by which

the object which I have always had in view might have been assisted; and I shall be happy to listen to your suggestion of the name of any gentleman of British origin, whose co-operation in the government will aid us in the attainment of one common object.

I have reverted carefully and anxiously to your expressed wish of being joined in your adherence to my government, by a sufficient number of supporters, to ensure the confidence of those whose interest you represent.

I find that one of my plans for the advantage of Lower Canada, viz: the distribution of a portion of the too crowded population of your frontier settlements over a large extent of territory, may be made to coincide with your view.

Mr. Girourd has been represented to me as a gentleman possessing administrative facilities of a high order, and at the same time the confidence of his countrymen.

He can mutually assist in forwarding my object in this respect; and I have therefore determined, if I should be successful in inducing you to accept my proposition, on offering to him the situation at present held by Mr. Davidson, with a seat in the Council, on the understanding that the latter shall also be provided for in a manner suitable to his just pretensions; and that Mr. Girourd shall be elected, by some constituency, a member of the Assembly.

I have further determined to offer the confidential post of Clerk of the Council to some gentleman of your recommendation; and I would suggest that the reputation enjoyed by Mr. Morin or Mr. Parent, would designate them as perhaps among the fittest persons for your recommendation.

Mr. Baldwin's differences with the government have arisen chiefly from his desire to sit in concert with the representatives of the French portion of the population; and, as I hope those differences are now happily removed, I shall be willing to avail myself of his services.

Mr. Draper has tendered to me the resignation of his office; I shall always regret the loss of such assistance as he has uniformly afforded me; and I shall feel the imperative obligation of considering his claims upon the government, whenever an opportunity may offer of adequately acknowledging them. This will leave the office of Attorney General, with a seat in the Council, at my disposal, and I am prepared to offer it to Mr. Baldwin.

The absence of Mr. Sherwood deprives me of the opportunity of ascertaining how far he might be willing to accede to the arrangement, and of knowing whether he is ready to fulfil one of the conditions of his appointment, by obtaining a seat in the Assembly.

The disposal of this office must, therefore, be left as a matter of future consideration.

From my knowledge of the sentiments entertained by all the gentlemen who now compose my constitutional advisers, I see no reason to doubt that a strong and united Council might be formed on the basis of this proposition.

In this persuasion, I have gone to the

utmost length to meet, and even to surpass your demands; and if, after such an overture, I shall find that my efforts to secure the political tranquillity of the country has been unsuccessful, I shall at least have the satisfaction of feeling that I have exhausted all the means which the most anxious desire to accomplish the great object you could have enabled me to devise.

I have the honour, &c.,

C. BAGOT.

To Mr. La Fontaine.

From the Kingston Whig.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, Sept. 20.

The House met at half past 11 o'clock, and shortly after proceeded in a body attended by the Speaker and Sergeant at Arms, with the Maco, to Government House, to present the congratulatory address to the Queen and Prince Albert on the birth of the Prince of Wales, and on Her Majesty's escape from the late attacks. The House on its return adjourned to 7 o'clock P. M.

The House met again at 7 o'clock this evening. After some ordinary business, Mr. Dunscombe rose to enquire concerning a petition he had presented for indemnity, for losses suffered in the rebellion. Mr. Harrison said that within two years there was a sum of £40,000 appropriated by Government for the purposes of relief to those who had suffered. He was not then prepared to say whether any or what amount of that money was still unappropriated, but he could say that the subject was fixed to come under the consideration of the Government, though it might not be immediately.

Mr. Brown moved to refer the petition of Robert Barclay and others, for losses sustained by the non-performance of a contract entered into by them with the officers of Public Works. The motion was opposed and lost.

The petition for an act of incorporation from the town of Niagara, was moved to be referred to a committee of Mr. Thompson, but on Mr. Harrison stating that a bill was then before the government for incorporating towns, and would be brought before the house at an early day, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Moffat gave notice that he would on Thursday move for a committee of the whole House, to consider the expediency of disqualifying the present Secretary of the Board of Works.

Mr. Hale gave notice that he would move on to-morrow for a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the standing rules of the House.

Mr. Neilson moved for a return of the amount received, in 1841, for timber licences on Crown Lands, and the amount due for such, during same period.

Mr. Hincks said that full information would be laid before the House, on the subject, in the public accounts.

Mr. Neilson said he wished for separate accounts on this subject. Carried.

Mr. Armstrong moved a committee of the whole House to-morrow to amend two ordinances of the House relative to winter roads in Lower Canada. Carried.

Mr. Jones asked for leave to bring in a bill to amend an act of the Legislature of

Lower Canada, for the qualification of Justices of the Peace. The bill was brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday.

Mr. Harrison laid upon the table a copy of the letters and despatches between His Excellency and Mr. La Fontaine.

Mr. Hamilton moved for returns relative to timber licences on Waste Lands.

Mr. Hincks objected, as he said those matters would come fully before the House in a day or two in the public accounts.

Mr. Hamilton moved also for returns of the amount of timber shipped at Ristogouch. Both carried.

Mr. Moffat moved for 250 copies of the La Fontaine correspondence being printed in French.

A discussion ensued on this motion between Messrs. Aylwin, Johnston, and Viger; the Speaker remarked that it was quite impossible to carry on the business of the House if gentlemen did not act differently to what they have done since the opening of the present session. Mr. Johnston made some remarks on Mr. Viger's observations, which Mr. Hamilton required to be entered on the Journal of the House. Strangers were ordered to withdraw for some time before the business of the Assembly was proceeded with. The motion was ultimately carried.

Mr. Simpson moved for a committee relative to the Beauharnois canal, naming the gentlemen who were to form it.

Mr. Harrison said that motion might be considered a portion of last night's debate, and from the attack made on the President of the Board of Works he could not allow the motion to pass unnoticed. He had no objection to any of the men named on that Committee, but the House should name them, and not any hon. gent. who brought forward a motion. The President of the Board of Works was charged with either acting corruptly or with a great want of professional skill in choosing the south side of the St. Lawrence for the Canal, instead of the North side. Mr. Harrison continued at some length to remark on the source of information from which the opposers of this canal had brought before the house; it had come from interested parties. He was sure the Hon. Mr. Killaly, when he came before them, would convince the House of the correctness of the course pursued. Mr. Harrison warmly repelled the observations on Mr. Killaly's conduct, in the course of his speech he was called to order by the Speaker, but apologised by saying his anxiety in favour of an absent friend urged him to use the expressions he did.

Sir A. McNab said, if any thing was wanting in his mind to make this scrutiny necessary, it was rendered more so by the warmth of Mr. Harrison in defending the President of the Board of Works. He would therefore press the inquiry.

The motion was carried after a very warm debate, a committee being named by the House. Messrs. Simpson, Cameron, Moffat, Merriitt, Parent, Sir Allan McNab and Dunscomb.

Mr. Johnston moved for a return of the estimated expense of the bridge over the O-tawa at Bytown. Granted.

Mr. Hamilton moved for leave to bring in a bill relative to the Salmon fishery at Gaspé. Leave was granted, and the bill to be read a second time on Thursday.

The order of the day being called on, several bills were advanced in stage.

Mr. Watt moved for a return of the expenditure of the Provincial Government of Canada East, exclusive of prosecutions for political offences.

Mr. Hincks opposed, he said all the information that could be laid before the House was contained in the public accounts, and those would be laid before them in a few days. He did not know what Mr. Watt meant, except it was to embarrass and annoy the Government, by bringing on such motions.

Mr. Watt moved for a return of the amount of money paid the late Secretary Mr. Murdoch, as he did not think Mr. Murdoch would hesitate retaining more than his due, if he had the opportunity.

Mr. Hincks again repudiated such an assertion against an absent man, and said he trusted the House would require something more than simple assertion for this motion. He dwelt at length on the motion as being a most wanton and unprincipled one. Both motions were lost.

The report of the Committee on the Bank of Upper Canada was read, also that on the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, and ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole House.

Messrs. Cameron, Derbighshire, Leslie, Papineau and Burnet, were appointed a committee to consider Mr. Cameron's Lumber Bill.

The House adjourned at 11 o'clock, to next day.

Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The House met at 3 o'clock. Several petitions were presented. Fourteen were received and two were rejected for informalities.

The following petitions were referred:

From the Ladies Ursulins at Quebec, for justice for certain wrongs done them by the Executive government of the Province. Messrs. Neilson (mover), Cheslie, Aylwin, Bartelot, and Doctor Tache, appointed.

From William Fisher and John Bowen of Quebec, for the same. Same Committee.

From the Company of the Cobourg Harbor, praying for an extension of time for payment of a loan. Committee appointed on petition of George Bolton.

From the Gore Bank company. Messrs. Thompson (mover), Merritt, D. B. Viger, Leslie, and Sir Allan McNab—committee.

For the Association established at Quebec for the support of destitute orphans. Messrs. Parent (mover), Bartelot, Moore, Black and Aylwin.

From divers Censitaires of Jesuits estates, praying for relief for arrears due. Referred to a former committee.

The House then went into Committee of the whole on the Bill for improving an Act of the last Session, for the administration of justice in criminal offences, &c.

Mr. Black moved a resolution, that the imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary be reduced from 7 years to 3. The

committee then rose and the House resumed and concurred in the resolution of the committee.

Mr. Black then brought in the Bill, which was read a first time and ordered for second reading on Saturday.

Mr. Hale moved for a committee to take into consideration the standing rules of the House. The Speaker said that there were two judgments of the House which negatived the proposal. Mr. Hale alluded to the manner of naming committees, at present followed by the House, and said it was really absurd to allow such a rule of the House to exist. The Speaker said the object of the Chair amounted to this, that if this was pressed, the House would be entertaining on one day what it rejected on another. Withdrawn.

Messrs. Aylwin and Viger were appointed on the committee for investigating the alleged outrages in Lower Canada, in the room of Messrs. Baldwin and Draper.

Mr. Neilson moved for leave to bring in a bill to fix the places for election of members for Canada East. The Bill was brought in, read a first time and ordered for second reading on Monday.

Mr. Hamilton moved for leave to bring in a bill regulating the duties on salt and fishing tackle in the District of Gaspé. Granted.

Mr. Moore moved for returns of the Correspondence of the Emigration Association at Sherbrook, relative to roads there and at Gosford, and an account of the money expended thereon. Granted.

Mr. Dehlsle moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent practising Attorneys from acting as Justices of the Peace. Granted.

Mr. Watt brought forward a motion for copies of correspondence relative to James Bracker of Wendover, but in consequence of the absence of all the members from the Treasury Benches, he withdrew it at the suggestion of Mr. Simpson.

Doctor Kimber moved for copies of the last reports of the Commissioners touching the Militia Claims, and also for Lord Durham's reports relative to Jesuits Estates.

THE BRITISH WHIG.

Sir Allan McNab said he wished to introduce to the notice of the House a statement of the British Whig, of yesterday evening, saying in speaking of the debate of Monday evening that "the Speaker had interdicted Mr. Cartwright from speaking until he had retracted his expressions." He (Sir Allan McNab) said the Speaker did not interdict him (Mr. Cartwright), nor could he, and he wished to contradict the statement, that it should not go to the public that such a thing had occurred.

Mr. Simpson said he thought the best way to act in the matter, was to leave the press to itself.

Doctor Dunlop said that as all did not read the newspapers alike, it was as well to contradict it, as perhaps some of the clodhoppers might take it up and imagine that such a thing was done by the Speaker.

Mr. Johnston said the House had no occasion to mind it, for the British Whig

would be speaking while it was a Whig, and the House never need be frightened by a volley of types; he considered it nothing else.

The Speaker did not say any thing whatever, either contradictory or confirmatory of the words alluded to by Sir Allan McNab.

Mr. Harrison moved for returns relative to the bridge from Bytown to Hull, on the Ottawa.

The Montreal Boundary Bill was read a second time, and a committee of the whole House moved for by Mr. Harrison to report on the Bill. Sir Allan McNab objected to the bill. After a short discussion it was carried.

The House went into Committee, Mr. Cameron in the chair, on Sir Allan's bill, better to secure the independence of the Members of the House of Assembly. There was much discussion as to the occasions on which Members should vacate their seats, and after some time was expended, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The House resumed, and Friday next was the day appointed.

Mr. Hincks laid upon the table the returns moved for respecting the Fee Fund of the District and Division Courts—200 copies ordered to be printed. He also laid upon the table the public accounts of the last year.

The House went into committee on the Fire Insurance Laws of Lower Canada, Mr. Johnston in the chair. Mr. Yule moved a resolution, to the effect, that those laws required amendment. The Committee rose, and the House resumed. The resolution was concurred in, and Mr. Yule brought in a bill, which was read a first time and ordered for a second reading on Friday.

The House went into committee on the Ordinance of the late Special Council, respecting the disuse of the Train of the Lower Canadians, Mr. Moore in the chair. Mr. Armstrong moved a resolution that the ordinance should be amended, because in the greater part of Lower Canada it was a dead letter, the habitants refusing to comply with its provisions. The ordinance was a complete failure, for the habitants were a people who would not change their habits. Mr. Parent wished to repeal the whole law—it was an abominable tyranny. Mr. Turcotte followed in the same strain. Mr. Deslisle did not wish the law to be repealed—it had done a great deal of good in his part of the country. Mr. Moffatt spoke against its total repeal, inasmuch as it would be a backward step in Legislation. Good winter roads were now being made, and would it be right to return to the bad ones? Mr. Hamilton said the Ordinance never had been carried into effect in Gaspé, and was there a dead letter. It was foolish to talk of making a road twelve feet wide in a country so thinly inhabited. Several other members spoke *pro et con*, and amongst others Mr. Viger, who said he was an enemy to every kind of legislation: What more the worthy member said could not be heard in the box, by reason of his speaking so low and

indistinctly. The Committee passed the resolution without amendment, rose and reported the same, and the House when it resumed concurred in it, and gave leave to Mr. Armstrong to bring in a bill, which was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow (this day).

Mr. Harrison announced to the House, that the Governor General would receive the vote of confidence Address on Thursday, at half-past 3 o'clock.

The House went into committee on Mr. Hamilton's resolutions on the Gaspé Fisheries, Mr. Forbes in the chair. Mr. Hamilton read the whole, and moved the adoption of the first:

Mr. Moffatt asked the gentlemen on the Treasury Benches for information, as to the probable length of the session.

Mr. Harrison was willing to give the required information. The Government had come to the determination of having a short session. Those Bills only would be passed which were required to carry on the government until next February, when the House would be called together again. [Members cried where? where?] The House adjourned.

LETTERS AND CASH RECEIVED.

Dundas—Mr. Waidle and C. Collins, each 7s. 6d.

Peterboro'—Rev. Mr. Butler, \$5.

Sandwich—Rev. Mr. McDonell, 7s. 6d. and for Chas. Baby and W. Baby, Esqs., each 15s.; also for Jno. O'Connor, John Cavenagh, Jno. Martin, Lawrence Conway, Wm. Cotter, and Patrick Daily, each 7s. 6d.

ONLY ONE GRAND
ENTERTAINMENT
CONCERT.

SIGNORA DE GONI, the celebrated Guitar player, and MR. KNOOP, the unrivalled Violinist, most respectfully inform the inhabitants of Hamilton, that they will give a Grand Instrumental Concert, on this Evening, Wednesday, September 28, at the

TOWN HALL.

PROGRAMME.

- PART FIRST.
1. GRAND DUO for Guitar and Violincello Madame de Goni and Mr. Knoop.
 2. GRAND SOLO for Guitar; Madame de Goni.
 3. ADAGIO and Variations, for Violincello; Mr. Knoop.
 4. SPANISH SONG; Madame de Goni.
- PART SECOND.
1. GRAND DUO for Guitar and Violencello; Madame de Goni and Mr. Knoop.
 2. CAPRICCA on Swedish National Airs, introducing imitations of the Bagpipe; Mr. Knoop.
 3. SPANISH SONG; Madame de Goni.
 4. FANTASIA without accompaniment, (a la Paganini); Mr. Knoop.
 5. GRAND SOLO for Guitar; Madame de Goni.

TICKETS \$1 each—to be had at the door of the Concert Room. The Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Notice to Forwarders.

A BROWN CARPET BAG was sent from Hamilton, via Stenmer Britannia, last July, addressed to Richard Baxter, student, Montreal College. It has not yet reached its destination; and has been only traced to Toronto. The Forwarders are requested to look among their articles for the same, and send it on, or other measures will be used for its recovery.

SAMUEL BAXTER.

Hamilton, Sept. 28, 1842.

GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL)

M. C. GRIER

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has just received an extensive and general assortment of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; English French and American Chemicals, and Perfumery, &c. &c., which he will sell by WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the smallest remunerating profits for Cash.

M. C. G's. thorough knowledge, combined with his experience in the Drug business, warrants him in saying, that all those who may favor him with patronage may confidently rely in procuring at his Store, almost every article in his line of business of very superior quality. He would, therefore, earnestly solicit a share of public patronage.

M. C. G is Agent for the American Phrenological Journal, and keeps constantly on hand Fowler's System of Phrenology, and Busts accompanying the work, with the organs raised and marked; Fowler on Matrimony, Temperance, the Phrenological Almanac, and the Phrenological Characters of Fanny Elssler, the Actress, and J. V. Stent, the Sculptor,--all works of acknowledged worth.

Hamilton, July 22, 1842. 46

CABINET, FURNITURE OIL AND COLOUR WAREHOUSE. KING-STREET, HAMILTON, Next door to Mr. S. Kerr's Grocer.

MESSRS. HAMILTON, WILSON, & Co., of Toronto, desire to announce to their friends and the public of Hamilton and its vicinity, that they have opened a Branch of their respective establishments in this place, under the direction of Messrs. SANDERS and ROBINSON, and that they intend to manufacture all kinds of Cabinet and Upholstery Goods, after their present acknowledged good and substantial manner.

—ALSO—

Painting in all its branches, Gilding in oil and burnished do., Lettering Signs, &c. &c., Paper Hanging, Rooms Colored, &c. &c., which they will execute cheap and good. To their friends, many of whom they have already supplied, they deem it superfluous to give any farther assurance; and to those wishing to deal with them, they would respectfully say 'Come and try.'

Also, a quantity of Berlin Wool and Ladies' Work Patterns, kept constantly on hand.

N. B.—Gold and Plain Window Cornices of all kinds, Beds, Mattresses, Pillcases, Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c., made to order on the shortest notice. King street, (next door to Mr. Kerr's Grocery.) Hamilton, June 28th, 1842.

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL. JAMES STREET, (NEAR BURLEY'S HOTEL.)

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public generally, that he has fitted up the above named house in such a style as to render his guests as comfortable as at any other Hotel in Hamilton. His former experience in the wine and spirit trade enables him to select the best articles for his Bar that the Market affords; and it is admitted by all who have patronized his establishment, that his stabling and sheds are superior to any thing of the kind attached to a public Inn, in the District of Gore.

N. B.—The best of Hay and Oats, with skill and attentive Ostlers. W. J. GILBERT Hamilton, Sept. 15, 1842.

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 accompany each vial have the signature of the proprietor; any in vials put in plain ounce vials, or of a different description, 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. H. Webster, 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.

CAUTION

The public are cautioned against an Article put up by a notorious counterfeiter in New York, closely resembling this medicine in appearance, and which he is endeavouring to force into market, on the well sustained reputation of Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

The only safety the public can have is in being very particular to call for Fahnestock's genuine article, and not confound it with other medicines under names somewhat resembling FAHNESTOCK'S.

C. H. WEBSTER,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST King-Street, Hamilton,

BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Hamilton and vicinity, that he has commenced business opposite the Promenade House, and trusts that strict attention, together with practical knowledge of the dispensing of Medicines, to merit a share of their confidence and support.

C. H. W. keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, and Patent Medicines, Warranted Genuine Imported from England.

The following is a list of Patent Medicines received direct from the Proprietors Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Moffat's Life Pills and Bitters, Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, Tomato Pills, Sphou's Headach Remedy, Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Low and Reed's Pulmonary Balsam, Bristol's Extract Sarsaparilla, Bristol's Balsam Horsehood Southern Tonic for Fever and Ague, Rowland's Tonic for Fever and Ague, Sir James Murray's Fluid Magnesia, Urquhart's Fluid Magnesia, Hay's Lintment for Piles, Granville's Counter Irritant, Howe's Nerve and Bone Lintment, Also

Turpentine, Paints, Oils and Colours; Copal and Leather Varnish, Dye-Woods and Stuffs; Druggist's Glass-Ware, Perfumery, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Spanish and American Cigars, Snuffs, &c.

Horse and Cattle Medicines of every Description.

Physician's prescriptions and Family recipes accurately prepared.

N.B. Country Merchants and Pedlars supplied on reasonable terms.

Hamilton, May, 1842. 38-6m

Carrriage, Coach, and Waggon PAINTING.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public, that he has removed his Shop from Mrs Scobell's to Walton and Clark's premises, on York Street, where he continues the Painting and Varnishing of Carriages, Coaches, Sleighs, Waggon, or any kind of light Fancy Work Also, the manufacture of OIL CLOTH.

Having had much experience during his service under the very best workmen, he is confident of giving satisfaction.

C. GIROURD.

Hamilton, March 23, 1842

GIROURD & McKOY'S GILVERE STABLE

Near Pross's Hotel, HAMILTON.

Orders left at the Royal Exchange Hotel will be strictly attended to. Hamilton, March, 1842

SHIP & INN.

JAMES MULLAN begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former residence to the Lake, foot of James street, where he intends keeping an INN by the above name, which will combine all that is requisite in a MARINER'S HOME, and TRAVELLER'S REST;—and hopes he will not be forgotten by his countrymen and acquaintances. N. B. A few boarders can be accommodated.

Hamilton, Feb. 23, 1842.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened the Store lately occupied by Mr. J. Layton, in Stinson's Block, and is now receiving an extensive assortment of Birmingham, Sheffield and American Shell and Heavy HARD WARE, which he will sell at the very Lowest Prices.

H. W. IRELAND.

Hamilton, Oct. 4, 1841.

PAPER HANGINGS.

2,000 PIECES of English French, and American PAPER HANGINGS, of the most choice and fashionable Patterns, for sale, wholesale and retail, at exceedingly low prices, by

THOS. BAKER.

Hamilton, Aug. 1, 1842.

WEAVERS' REEDS.

600 STEEL AND CANE Weavers' Reeds, of the necessary numbers for Canada use, for sale by

THOS. BAKER.

Hamilton, August 1, 1842.

PATRICK BURNS,

BLACKSMITH, KING STREET, Next house to Isaac Buchanan & Cos large importing house.

Horse Shoeing, Waggon &leigh Ironing Hamilton, Sep. 22, 1841.

PRINTERS' INK.

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

Ink of the various FANCY COLOURS supplied on the shortest notice.

Corner of Yerge and Temperance Sts. Toronto, June 1, 1842.

THE CATHOLIC.

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

And containing subjects of a liberal and moral—Political, Social and Literary character, together with Poetical 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]

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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, Dunas
Rev Mr. Mills, Brantford
Rev Mr. Gibney, Guelpi
Rev J. P. O'Dwyer, London
Dr Anderson, do
Mr Harding O'Shaun, do
Rev Mr Vervais, Amherstburg
Mr Kevel, P. M, do
Rev Mich. MacDonell, [Maidstown], Sandwick
Very Rev August McDonnell, Chatham
A. Chisholm Esq., Chippawa
Rev Ed. Gordon, Niagara
Messrs P. Hogan & Chas Colquhoun, St Thomas
Rev Mr. Snyder, Wilket, near Waterlo
Rev Mr. O'Reilly, Gore of Toronto
Rev Mr. Quinlan, New Market
Rev Mr Charest, Penetanguishene
Rev Mr Proulx, do
Rev Mr. Fitzpatrick, Ops
Rev Mr. Butler, Peterborough
Rev Mr Taylor, Picton
Rev Mr. Bienna, Belleisle
Rev T. Smith, Richmond
Right Reverend Bishop Goulin, Kingston
Rev Patrick Dollard, do
Rev Angus MacDonnell, do
Rev Mr. Bourke, Camden East
Rev Mr O'Reilly, Brockville
Rev J. Clarke, Prescott
Rev Alexander J. McDonnell, do
Rev John Cannon, Bytown
D O'Connor, Esq., J. P., Bytown
Rev J. H. McDonagh, Perth
Rev George Hay, (St. Andrew's), Glenora
Rev John Macdonald, [St. Raphael], do
Rev John Macdonald, [Alexandria], do
John McDonald, Aylmer.
Mr Martin McDonnell, Recollet Church, Montreal
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, do
Right Reverend Bishop Kenrick, Philadelphia