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THE CATHOLIC.

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

VOLUME II.

HAMILTON, [GORE DISTRICT] SEPTEMBER 7, 1842.

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THE CATHOLIC

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

Extracted from Charity,

A MANUSCRIPT POEM.

What treasures vast in earth's rich bosom stor'd,
Of min'ral kind; all for our various use
And comfort destin'd! Whence materials fit
We for each choice or needful purpose form:
The ores metallic; and the pitchy stone,
Their stubborn force ignited to subdue:
Or warm in wint'ry colds our chilly frame
With kindly blaze; and sweet repast prepare.
Imprison'd thus, and ever close at hand,
In many a substance sleeps the embryo flame;
So wond'rously compress'd; since nought on earth
So volatile and fugitive is known.

Say, Chymists, whence and how your drugs & dyes
Ye mix and decompose, with all your art
Pharmatic tried, and still progressive found?
Such from her store exhaustless earth supplies
And bids to man, her Lord and ruler own'd,
Her ov'ry element submissive yield.

For him her viewless winds careering fly,
For from his lowly home intent to sweep
The dank contagion, brew'd in loit'ring fogs,
And lurking; shrouded in the stagnant gloom.
The misty fluid caught, they bear aloft;
Roll into clouds; and waft all around our globe
On sounding pinions borne; till, where abrupt
Yawns the wide chasm, by heats dilating caus'd;
They sudden drop their charge in welcome show'rs
Irriguous spread, to drench our thirsty soil.

Through foaming ocean's tide they too impel,
Like steeds aerial tugging at his car,
Man's vent'rous bark; and urge to distant climes
Its course; like fleet wing'd eagle's airy flight.
Thus, ev'n the wat'ry world, at first that seem'd
The bound'ry plac'd impervious to man's sway;
Free access, and convenient now affords
To all the realms remote of his domain.

Original.

CHRISTIAN RELIGION DEMONSTRATED DIVINE.

CHAPTER LI.

THE SECOND BOOK OF PARALIPOMENON.

Chapter 2—verse 7. "Send me therefore a skillful man that knoweth how to work in gold and in silver, in brass and in iron; in purple, in scarlet, and in blue; and that hath skill in engraving with the artificers, whom I have with me in Juda and Jerusalem; whom

David, my father, provided." The religion of God was always favourable to the arts and sciences. Nay, the skill of the artificers is declared in scripture to be inspired by God himself, from whom all talent, ingenuity, and wisdom flows; indeed the human skill in all its mechanisms is but an imitation of the divine. "Behold," said the Lord to Moses, "I have called by name Bishaleel—and I have filled him with the spirit of God, with wisdom and understanding, and knowledge in all manner of work to devise whatever may be artificially made of gold, and silver, and brass; of marble and precious stones, and variety of wood; and I have given him for his companion Ooliob—and I have put wisdom in the heart of every skilful man," &c. And is it not then surprising that our Protestant pretended scripturalists should so roundly condemn the Catholic Church for employing so the choicest artists to decorate with all their skill in religious adornings and edifying representations, the house of God! Their religion in all its branches is inimical to the arts and sciences; and therefore like the children of Abaddon; wherever they got a footing they always began their pretended reform, by pulling down every choice religious monument of art; and plundering or destroying the rare or costly ornaments of God's established sanctuaries. The truth is, the first Reformers were put to their utmost shifts to invent accusations against the Catholic church, which they wished to see proscribed, and their own whimsical sects established in her room, and in this they could never hope to succeed, without persuading the public that she was in all the senses they could devise, (though the acknowledged only church of Christ; to which alone all his promises were made,) corrupted, fallen and degraded. This was their reason for misrepresenting so her holy doctrines and observances; and in particular for their calumniating railings against her use of sacred edifying and instructive decorations in her temples: in the destruction and plunder of which; a tempting bait was held forth to the ignorant and ever change loving rabble; and in a final seizure of her lands and other possessions, a rich spoil to the unprincipled great, their interested encouragers and abettors.

Chapter 3; verse 11.—It was on "the Jebusite's threshing floor" that Solomon erected his Temple; "in the place which David had prepared."—It was on "the threshing floor," where the wheat, the Emblem of the just, is purified, that the true Solomon builds his Church, for his Church is the Spiritual threshing floor, on which he cleanses his wheat, before gathering it into his barn. It was on "the place prepared by David;" that is by the Jewish Kingly Institute: on the ground "of the Jebusite—bought by David for fifty sickles of silver." 2 Kings 24. That is on the ground of the Gentile, for which the prefigured David paid down the silver pieces, or purchase money of his Blood which entitled him to claim henceforth, as his property, the possession of the Gentile on which he intended raising his Temple, to receive within it the Ark of the Jewish Covenant: that is, absorb in his now fixed and perfected Religion the figurative and transient one of the Jews. On the floor, the Destroying Angel, at the prayer of David, offering himself, as the guilty one a victim of propitiation for his people, was bid to sheath his sword that which is spiritually realized in the merciful Dispensation of Jesus Christ.

Verses 10, 11, 12, 13, Were the golden cherubim, herein described, not "graven images;" nor the "like-

ness of anything in the heavens above?" Did not Solomon then, according to protestants, break God's commandment by making them?

Chapter 4.—Verse 4. "And under it there was the likeness of "something in the earth beneath;" even of oxen, which the Egyptians, worshipped: and the Israelites sometimes after their example; still Solomon is not blamed as a transgressor of God's law, for making such, and placing them in his temple. See also verse 15.

He caused lions also to be engraven. as we noticed above. 3 Kings, 7, 29. Does not all this quite shock the protestant Image haters?

Chapter 5—Verse 7. "And the priests brought in the ark of the covenant of the Lord into its place; that is, to the oracle of the temple, into the holy of holies under the wings of the cherubims."

None but the priests, were ever allowed to guard the deposit of God's religion.

Chapter 6. "Then Solomon said, the Lord promised that he would dwell in a cloud; but I have built a house to his name; that he might dwell there forever." He dwells in the cloud of his revealed mysteries, a cloud impenetrable to man, during this life. But the Saviour has built a house to his name, his one, holy, catholic and apostolical church, "that he might dwell there forever." There, as in Solomon's temple, that cloud, in which God dwells, is seen "to fill the house," where the worshippers pour forth in joint accord their praises to the Lord, and say: "Give glory to the Lord, for he is good; for his mercy endureth for ever." Ch. 5, v. 13.

Chapter 6—verse 34. "If the people go out to war against their enemies by the way that thou shalt send them;" (not in a spiritual sense by the way which they shall choose themselves,) "and adore thee towards the way of this city, which thou hast chosen; and the house which I have built." That is, in their religious worships and belief, they are always to keep in view the Saviour's revelations to his Church. They are "to adore God towards the way of the house" which the Redeemer has built; and to look in no other direction.

Chapter 7—verse 1. "Fire came down from heaven." So it did in the form of fiery Tongues, to confirm the dedication of the Saviour's new Temple, his Church, the house built by the true Solomon, for the Lord "to dwell in for ever."

Verse 9, "And he made on the eighth day a solemn assembly." The eighth day was the Christian Sabbath here alluded to on the first day of the week.

Chapter 9. The Queen of Saba is an emblem of the Gentile Church—

Verse 9. "There were no such spices, as those which the Queen of Saba gave to King Solomon." Of spices the incense was made, and incense was the emblem of prayer, or worship. Now God declares, Malachy I, 11. That there was no such acceptable worship paid to him; by the Jews, as that which would be one day paid to him by the Gentiles.

Chapter 15,—verse 3. The prophecy here mentioned of Azarias, regards chiefly the state of Israel, after the rejection of the Saviour, and their final conversion.

Chapter 19,—verse 3. "But good works are found in thee." Yet Luther and the first reformers denied all the meritorious efficacy of good words.

End of the second book of Paralipomenon.

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 7.

Although, by the non-payment of Subscribers, we find ourselves, at the end of this year's publication, upwards of £1:0 short of what is due for paper and printing; we venture to test once more the feelings towards their Church of her members in the Canadas, by continuing at such personal risk, our publication. We did expect some remuneration for our trouble, the whole of which we intended allotting towards the defrayment of debts, incurred in building here a Church and presbytery. But as formerly we have been left in the lurch. Trusting, however, to the heaven-inspired zeal of our Catholic brethren for the defence of our much calumniated and misrepresented Religion in this country, we shall risk once more, and as long as our means will permit, the publication of *The Catholic*,—the first and the only English paper of the kind edited in the Canadas. To our Subscribers who have duly remitted their Subscription money, we return our sincerest thanks; though they have a more gratifying reward in their consciousness of having contributed towards the cause of truth, in the removal from the public mind of ignorance and error.

We hail, as another powerful auxiliary to the good old cause of Catholicity, *The Religious Cabinet*, a monthly periodical, printed and published at Baltimore by John Murphy, 146 Market street; the 8th number of which we have been favoured with in exchange.

We have witnessed the astonishing operation of nature, the Daguerrotype, by which the exactest possible likenesses are taken, at three minutes sitting, by Mr. Proctor, who has taken rooms above Mr. Grier's druggist shop.

*Catholicism is homogeneous, Protestantism heterogeneous; the one compact and united, the other vague and loose; the one inflexible, the other pliable and elastic. The one is unvarying in standard of purity, the other admits into its circulation every degree of alloy, yea down to sheer dross. The pressure of gold in the base mixture does not redeem its character; thus it must draw from its inferior, not from the superior metal—it is a debased compound after all. And the same must be said of that Church in which it is admitted that Protestantism, with all its lowness of standard, its coldness of feeling, its selfishness of principle, is so thoroughly mixed, kneaded and incorporated, rises to its surface in episcopal manifestations, and penetrates its mass. The bright grains of Catholic truth or feeling, which sparkle amidst the viler elements, only excite shame to see them so thrown away and disgraced; they do not stamp upon the motley heap the note of standard purity.—*Dublin Review*.*

Oh, it speaks trumpet tongued for the wish to lay solid claim to that from which human pride and worldly motives separate them.—*Catholic Herald*.

From the True Tablet.

SUPPLY—COLLEGE OF MAYNOOTH.

In a committee on Tuesday, the Irish estimates for the Foundling, the House of Indus-

try, Female Orphan House, Lock and Lying-in, Stevens's, the Fever, and Incurable Hospitals, were agreed to, and £5028 was proposed amid loud cheers for the Catholic College of Maynooth—Mr. Plumptre, Mr. Bateson, Mr. Cochrane, Sir H Smyth and Col. Verner, spoke against the grant; Lord Clements, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Milnes, Lord Jocelyn, and Lord Eliot supported it.—Mr. O'Connell was not sorry for this debate; and if he were at liberty after the speeches that had been made, to vote against this grant, he should do so on principle, because he thought no one set of Christians should be called on to pay for the religious establishments of another. The hon. member for Clochester (Sir G. H. Smyth, who said he had read the books taught at Maynooth) was fortunate in his researches. (A laugh.)

How happy I, who was so studious, To catch thy lure, oh Capoducius!" (Laughter.) He would advise him to take a journey to Oxford. (A laugh.) He could produce the last number of the "British Critic," and there he could find doctrines that could console the hon. member for Pontefract, who thought he was getting so close to them (the Catholics) that he would be sure to keep away from them. (A laugh.) He did not know what had become of the hon. baronet, the member for Oxford University. (A laugh.) He should not say he had "skulked" away; that was an unparliamentary word, and not true in this instance: but he should be glad to know whether he relished those doctrines. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) He was sorry the gallant colonel (Colonel Verner) was not in the house—one at least of the three colonels had gone away, though he had not fled. (Laughter.) The gallant colonel talked against the Catholic clergy; he would ask him, what protection they got from the magistrates in the county of Armagh? Was not the town of Maghera sacked? Were not the furniture and property of the inhabitants consumed? Did not the people fly for their lives? And did not that take place in the presence of the gallant colonel? And was there any human being convicted for it? Was it nothing, too, for the rich gentlemen to bring up their sons in bitter animosity and rancour against the clergy, using at the same time some flimsy hypocrisy to cover their malignity, but only to make it doubly dangerous? Were not the foulest accusations made against the Catholic clergy? but then part was by insinuation only; less courageous than by open accusation. "But," said the hon. member for Londonderry "I know it to be true; I can prove them." There was not one of those calumnies but was as false as it was foul, as untrue as it was malignant. He who made such charges against the Catholic clergy was a miscreant, unworthy of a civil reply. The typhus fever never appeared in Ireland but hundreds of the Catholic clergy died from their attention to the sufferers; and yet the hon. member could make such charges against them. Shame upon those who educated him. It was proved by every committee for 30 years that the Irish were a moral and religious people, yet it was now said that they were educated in obscenity—it was found only in the imagination of their accuser—his own filthy and beastly imagination—he begged pardon, in his reading, in his literature, in his study. Why did they not attend to their own religion? Why did they not say their own prayers; The gallant colonel stated that those charges had been made against the doctrines taught at Maynooth, and that they had never been answered. Why, they were the doctrines that were taught throughout the Catholic world. Every controversialist had made the same charges, and whether they were refuted or not the Catholics had not diminished in the combat. The gallant colonel said they were immoral. On

this point he was ready to meet the gallant colonel on any fine morning, and probably the hon. member for Kent would be able to get the use of Exeter-hall for the debate; but the college of Maynooth and its professors looked with a sovereign disregard, which did not rise to the dignity of contempt, at these charges made against the faith of an overwhelming majority of the Christians throughout the world—against the faith which had remained unchanged in Ireland—against the faith of the ancestors of every one now present. (Hear, hear.) He had rather the sum of £5000 was flung to the dogs than that it should be made the subject of this discussion; but when the Catholics were challenged, it was not for them to shrink from the combat.—Col. Verner denied that he had assisted in the sack of Maghera; on the contrary, he laboured to prevent it.—Mr. Bateson complained of the word "miscreant," and the allusion to the way in which he (Mr. B.) had been educated. My relative, he said, did not bring me up to become a cowardly blusterer, or a mendicant hypocrite; he did not bring me up to be one whose only arguments are appeals to the worst passions of the mob, or one whose abuse is the strongest praise. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Connell, he said was used to, and proud of, such compliments. He had served his country; he had done his duty at a time when a calumnious spirit and a spirit of unchristian malignity protruded themselves; and he threw back with sovereign disregard the imputations of those who calumniated his creed, and perhaps hated his country.—The vote was carried by 95 to 49.—A motion for adjournment was negatived by 59 to 1, and the report was received.

THE BISHOP IN JERUSALEM.

Dr. Howley and the King of Prussia, who are very respectable men in their way, and doubtless zealous after the good which their lights enable them to perceive, are really doing their best to ferret out the respect and esteem of all conscientious men, nay, of all reasonable men. In pursuance of their scheme for uniting in Jerusalem two churches that by no means agree in Europe, they have founded a bishopric to which no congregation are attached, and for the spiritual consolation of a possible flock, Lutheran Clergymen are to be ordained by a bishop of the Church of England and Ireland on the conditions which will be found in the following extract from the *Prussian State Gazette*:—

Berlin, July 11.—His Majesty has been pleased to address to the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs the following orders in respect to the relations of the bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland in Jerusalem, to the German congregations of the Evangelical religion in Palestine:—

"I send you herewith a letter from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of England, which contains the definitive proposals respecting the relations of the Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland in Jerusalem to the German congregations of the Evangelical religion in Palestine, which are inclined to place themselves under the jurisdiction of the latter. You will see from this letter that the prelate secures to the congregations of the German Protestant faith in Palestine the protection and pastoral care of the English bishop at Jerusalem, without any other conditions than such as the exercise of the protection itself requires. The publication of these proposals will be the best means to dispel the misunderstanding of some well meaning person, and to render the misrepresentations and calumnies of the evil-minded of no effect. Though there are at present no German Protestant congregations in Palestine, but the formation is still to be looked for under the influence of favourable circumstances: yet young divines of the German Protestant

Church, whom the increasing interest in the labours of the missions for the conversion of the Jews induced to go to Palestine, will certainly think it desirable to avail themselves of the offers contained in the letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to obtain a greater freedom of action; and a more successful result of their labours, by accepting the protection and care of the Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland. I am very ready to support, in a suitable manner, young divines of this kind, when they have been examined and found duly qualified, and especially proceed themselves to be thoroughly grounded in the doctrines of the Protestant faith, according to the Augsburg Confession, and I invite you to point out to me any such persons.

"(Signed) FREDERICK WILLIAM.

"To the Minister of State, Eichhorn.

"Limbeth, June 18, 1842.

"SIR,—As it seems to me desirable that your Majesty should be thoroughly acquainted with the relations in which the German congregations in Palestine will stand with respect to the Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland in Jerusalem, I take the liberty most respectfully to submit the following proposals, which I hope will be agreeable to your Majesty.

"The bishop will consider it as his duty to take under his pastoral care and protection all the congregations of the German Protestant faith which are within the limits of his dioceses, and are inclined to place themselves under his jurisdiction, and will afford them all the support in his power. The German Liturgy, which has been carefully examined by me, which is taken from the liturgies received in the churches of your Majesty's dominions, will be used in the celebration of divine service by the clergymen who are appointed on the following principle:—Young divines, candidates for the pastoral office in the German Church, who have obtained your Majesty's royal permission to this end will exhibit to the bishop a certificate from some authority appointed by your Majesty, in which their good conduct, as well as their qualification for the pastoral office, is in every respect attested. The bishop will, of course, take care, in the case of every candidate so presented to him, to convince himself of his qualifications for the especial duties of his office, of the purity of his faith, and of his desire to receive ordination from the hands of the bishop. As soon as the bishop has fully satisfied himself on these points he will ordain the candidate, on his subscribing the three creeds, the Apostles, the Nicene, and the Athanasian, and on his taking the oath of obedience to the bishop and his successor, will give him permission to exercise the functions of his office.

"With respect to the confirmation of young persons of such congregations in Palestine, the clergymen of the congregation will prepare them for that purpose in the usual manner, will subject them to the requisite examination, and receive from them, in the presence of the congregation, the profession of their faith. They will then be presented to the bishop, who will confirm them according to the form of Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland.

"With the most profound respect, I have the honour to remain, Sir, your Majesty's most sincere and humble servant.

"(Signed) W. CANTERBURY.

"To his Majesty Frederick William the Fourth King of Prussia."

From the letter of the King, it appears that the pastoral care and protection of the English bishop in Jerusalem will be secured to the German congregations of the Evangelical religion in Palestine, "without any other conditions than such as the exercise of the protection itself requires." Now what condi-

tions the exercise of the protection—for the conditions necessary to the exercise of the pastoral care are not included—requires, except the condition that the congregations will consent to be protected when they want protection, we do not understand. It appears, however, that “the publication of these proposals will be the best means to dispel the misunderstanding of some well-meaning persons, and to render the misrepresentations and calumnies of the evil-minded of no effect.” If, then, any condition were appended to the protection, save the condition required by the exercise of the protection itself, there would be no misunderstanding on the part of “the well-meaning,” no misrepresentation on the part of “the evil-minded;” these latter being all who are scandalized at these proceedings. Now that which “the well-meaning” understood, and “the evil-minded” represented, was, that the bishop in Jerusalem was about to exercise spiritual authority over persons differing from him in belief, and that those differing from him in belief were about to yield him spiritual obedience. This, then, is not so, and if it is not so, the Bishop of the Church of England and Ireland in Jerusalem will present the singular spectacle of a bishop having no spiritual authority over the flock which is under his protection and care.

Divines of the German Church are to be ordained by the bishop, to take the oath of obedience to the bishop and his successor, to exercise the functions of the pastoral office with his permission, and then to get up congregations by converting the Jews. Here are conditions beyond the conditions required by the exercise of the protection itself. The German congregations, however, are to be subject to no conditions save those required by the exercise of the protection itself. If, then, the German pastors form part of the congregations, they will be bound by conditions exceeding those required by the protection itself; and they will be bound by those only which the exercise of the protection itself requires. If the German pastors do not form part of the congregations, then the congregations will not have to pay obedience to the bishop, while their pastors will have to pay him obedience. Further, the congregations will not be subjected to the spiritual authority of the bishop, and yet they will be confirmed by him.

Dr. Howley, having examined the German Liturgy, permits it to be used in the celebration of divine service, on the following principle:—

“Young divines, candidates for the pastoral office in the German Church, who have obtained your Majesty’s royal permission to this end, will exhibit to the bishop a certificate from some authority appointed by your Majesty, in which their good conduct, as well as their qualification for the pastoral office, is in every respect attested. The bishop will of course, take care, in the case of every candidate so presented to him, to convince himself of his qualifications for the special duties of his office, of the purity of his faith, and of his desire to receive ordination from the hands of the bishop. As soon as the bishop has fully satisfied himself on these points, he will ordain the candidate on his subscribing the three creeds—the Apostles’, the Nicene, and the Athanasian, and on his taking the oath of obedience to the bishop and his successor, will give him permission to exercise the functions of his office.”

This, however, is a principle that regulates the ordination of German divines by the Bishop of Jerusalem, not one that governs the use of a liturgy in the celebration of divine service. Suppose Dr. Bloomfield were to say,—“The liturgy of the Church of England will be used in the churches of my diocese on the following principle:—that candidates for dea-

con’s orders present themselves, with their testimonials, to Mr. Allen, at King’s College, London, on a certain day, and there be examined by that gentleman;” we should call this nonsense. Precisely similar to this is what Dr. Howley has said respecting the principle on which the German liturgy will be used in Palestine.

We thought the letter of introduction to the prelates of the East which Dr. Howley gave to Dr. Alexander the greatest absurdity we ever read; the two letters before us are more ridiculous, because they affect a practical character.—*The Tablet*.

THE SPY SYSTEM.

A fair espionage by the executive, though evidencing a baseness which a free government might well be ashamed, is a thing of which no man save the guilty need have a personal dread; but when that of cautious watching is converted into a set system of criminal-making, innocent and guilty may alike tremble at the consequence. At a retrial in one of the northern counties, one of the government retainers admitted on his cross-examination in a ribbon case, that he had, since he became an informer, made ribbon-men by the hundred with the full-knowledge of the police, and for the sole purpose of having them subsequently prosecuted! This is a state of things that requires no comment. To say that some of our unfortunate peasantry have been torn from their families and transported to some penal colony as ribbon men, on the evidence of this wretch, will give a tolerable idea of the manner in which the rulers deal with us. Does not Ireland then stand in need of a national government?

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 inst, early in the evening, the Viaticum was being carried, from the parish of St. Louis, to the house of a sick person in the neighborhood, when the cortege of Queen Isabella and her sisters, who were 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*.”

Our Constantinople correspondence of the 13th ult., contains most important news—no less than the breaking out of war between the Ottoman Porte and Persia. Rumours of an approaching struggle had lately prevailed in the Turkish capital, to which our agent had given no belief, but it appears now that hos-

tilities have broken out in good earnest, and that a Persian army is already in march to the Turkish frontier. The Shah of Persia has also given orders to all his subjects resident in Turkey to return home; but it appears that the Porte will not allow any of them to depart until their pecuniary engagements be all fulfilled.

The Porte, though taken by surprise, has got ready an army of 30,000 men to resist the invaders, and it is possible that we may soon hear of actual hostilities.

It is said at Constantinople that this war has been fomented by foreign influence, and we have no doubt the foreign influence alluded to is that of Russia, which is determined that Turkey shall have no repose.—*London Herald Aug. 3*.

L’ABBE MONTI.—This aged and useful member of the Catholic Church is no more. He died on the night of the 3rd instant, at half-past 11 o’clock, in Mobile, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. His body was brought over in the Mobile boat yesterday.—He was the cure of the St. Louis Cathedral, and a man universally beloved. Since the death of Pere Antoine, no blow has fallen more heavily upon the Catholic Church. He was a native of Italy, and once an officer of dragoons in Napoleon’s “Army of the Rhine.”—*New Orleans Bulletin*.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION.—Immense destruction of wealth.—The Directors of the Mississippi Railroad Company have set fire to and destroyed six hundred and seventy-five thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars, of the issues of this defunct institution.

The eastern tower of the French Cathedral is now completed, so far as relates to the masonry, and the building forms the finest architectural ornament, as well as the grandest ecclesiastical structure, on this continent.—We understand that a clock is to be placed in one of the towers, with a plate glass dial, to be lighted inside with gas, so that the time may be known by it during the night as well as during the day. The bells which are to be in the tower are shortly expected from Europe, and are said to be of a peculiarly rich and sweet tone. A merry peal from them will be a great improvement on the present ding dong, unmusical monotony which grates on the ear.

The removal of the steeple of the old cathedral will doubtless be effected with as little delay as possible, and the area in front of the new one cleared of all incumbrances and finished in a style corresponding to the improvements which have been made and in contemplation of being made in the surrounding buildings. In the centre of the square there is an excellent well of spring water which might be made useful to the thirsty citizens by having a pump attached to it, and ornamental to the city were a handsome *jet d’eau* erected on it, instead of the flaming gas light, which might be divided into three or four lights around the *jet d’eau*. The gentlemen of the Seminary are, we are sure, liberal enough to co-operate with the Corporation in having so desirable an improvement effected, and the cost would not be great.—*British Whig*.

LETTERS AND CASH RECEIVED.

Newmarket—Rev. Mr. Quinlan \$4, for W. O’Sullivan, 7s 6d; and Ronald McDonald (Orillia), 10s.—August 29.
Kingston—W. J. McDonell, for two subscriptions to the 3rd volume of *The Catholic*, in advance, 30s.—August 25.
L’Orignal—Hon. Mrs. Grant, 15s.—August 29.
Toronto—P. Burke (Printer), 7s 6d
W. Flamboro—Lewis Aslin, 7s 6d
Whitby—Bart. Farrell, 7s 6d

From the British Whig.

OUR ADVERTISEMENT.—During ten years’ existence we have scarcely asked a favor of our contemporaries. To such of them as will give it three insertions, we shall feel obliged, and will reciprocate.—

THE BRITISH WHIG.

DURING the Session of Parliament this Newspaper will be published three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Persons remitting one dollar (postage paid) will have the British Whig sent to them by mail during the Session.

The Terms of Subscription are one pound per annum, in advance.
Kingston, August 26th, 1842.

GENUINE

DRUGS AND MEDICINES
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL)

M. C. GIBBS,

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.

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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 further 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, Pillows, 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.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, KING STREET, HAMILTON—CANADA,

BY NELSON DEVEREUX. THE Subscriber having completed his new Brick Building, in King Street, (on the site of his old stand) respectfully informs the Public that it is now open for their accommodation, and solicits a continuance of the generous patronage he has heretofore received, and for which he returns his most grateful thanks. N. DEVEREUX. Dec. 24, 1841.

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL. JAMES FREET, (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 civil and attentive Osters. W. J. GILBERT Hamilton, Sept. 15, 1841.

Carriage, 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 LIVERY STABLES Near Press'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. Lanyon, in Stinson's Block, and is now receiving an extensive assortment of Birmingham, Sheffield and American Shelf and Heavy HARD WARE, which he will sell at the very Lowest Prices. H.W. IRELAND. Hamilton, Oct. 4, 1841.

SAMUEL McCURDY,

PAINTER.

BY FREET, HAMILTON

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, Spion's Headach, Remedy, Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Low and Reeds Pulmonary Balsam, Bristol's Extract Sarsaparilla, Bristol's Balsam Horehound 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 Liniment for Piles, Granville's Counter Irritant, Hewe's Nerve and Bone Liniment. At so Turpentine, Paints, Oils and Colours;— Copal and Leather Varnish, Dye-Woods and Stuffs; Druggists' 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 Pedlers supplied on reasonable terms. Hamilton, May, 1842. 38-6m

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS For 1842

HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER. HE ALSO wishes to acquaint his Patrons, that he has REMOVED to his New Brick Shop on John Street, a few yards from Stinson's corner, where they may rely on punctuality and despatch in the manufacture of work entrusted to him. S. McCURDY. Hamilton, 1st April, 1842.

REMOVAL.

Saddle, Harness and Trunk Factory.

MCGIVERN respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand to the new building, opposite to the retail establishment of Isaac Buchanan & Co., on King street. In making this announcement to his old friends, he most respectfully begs leave to express his grateful thanks for past favors, and hopes that unremitting attention to business will insure him a continuance. Hamilton, Feb. 22, 1842.

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 Yonge and Temperance Sts. Toronto, June 1, 1842.

WEEKLY & SEMI-WEEKLY N.Y. COURIER & ENQUIRER TO THE PUBLIC.

FROM and after FRIDAY the 11th instant, the Weekly and Semi-Weekly Courier and Enquirer will be enlarged to the size of the Daily Paper, and offer inducements to the Advertiser and general reader, such as have rarely been presented by any papers in the United States. SEMI-WEEKLY.—This sheet will be published on Wednesdays and Saturdays. On the outside will be placed all the contents of the Daily sheets for the two preceding days, together with appropriate matter for the general reader selected for the purpose; and the inside will be the inside of the Daily paper of the same day. This publication will of course be mailed with the daily paper of the same date, and carry to the reader in the country the very latest intelligence. Terms of the Semi-Weekly Paper.—FOUR DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

WEEKLY COURIER & ENQUIRER.

This sheet also is of the size of the Daily Courier, and the largest weekly paper issued from a Daily press, will be published on Saturdays only, and in addition to all the matter published in the Daily during the week, will contain at least one continuous story, and a great variety of extracts on miscellaneous subjects, relating to History, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Manufactures, and the Mechanic Arts. It is intended to make this sheet the most perfect, as it will be one of the largest of the kind ever offered to the reading public; that is, a NEWSPAPER in the broadest sense of the term, as it necessarily will be, from containing all the matter of the Daily Courier, and at the same time very miscellaneous and literary, by reasons of selections and republishings set up expressly for insertion in this paper. Terms of the Weekly Courier and Enquirer.—THREE DOLLARS per annum to single subscribers. To two or more subscribers less than six, to be sent to the same Post Office, Two Dollars and a half per annum. To six subscribers and less than twenty-five, to be sent to not more than three different Post Offices, Two Dollars per annum. To classes and committees over twenty-five in number, to be sent in parcels not less than ten to any one Post Office, One Dollar and Three Quarters per annum. In no case will a Weekly Courier be forwarded from the Office for a period less than one year, or unless payment is made in advance. Postmasters can forward funds for subscribers free of Postage; and all remittances made through Postmasters, will be at our risk.

The DAILY Morning Courier and New York Enquirer, in consequence of its great circulation, has been appointed the Official paper of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States. Prices Current and Reviews of the Market, will of course be published at length in each of the three papers. Daily Papers TEN Dollars per annum. Postmasters who will consent to act as agents for the Courier and Enquirer, Daily, Semi-weekly and Weekly, or employ a friend to do so, may in all cases deduct ten per cent. from the amount received, according to the above schedule of prices, if the balance be forwarded in funds at— in this city. New York, February, 1842.

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 & Co's large importing house, Horse Shoeing, Waggon & Leigh Ironing. Hamilton, Sep. 22, 1841.

THE CATHOLIC.

Devoted to the simple explanation and maintenance of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH; And containing subjects of a Religious—Moral—Philosophical: and historical character, together with Passing Events, and the News of the Day.

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

TERMS—THREE DOLLARS HALF-YEARLY PAID IN ADVANCE. Half-yearly and Quarterly Subscriptions received on proportionate terms.

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

PRICE OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

Produce received in payment at the 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, Duane
Rev Mr. Mills, Brantford
Rev. Mr. G.aney, Guelph
Rev. J. P. O'Dwyer, London.
Dr Anderson, do
Mr Harding O'Brien, do
Rev Mr Vervais, Amherstburg
Mr Kovel, P. M., do
Rev Mich. MacDonell, [Markstown], Sandwich
Very Rev Augustus McDonnell, Chatham
A. Chisholm Esq., Chippewa
Rev Ed. Gordon, Niagara
Rev Mr Lee, St Catharines
Messrs P. Hogan & Chas Calhoun, St Thomas
Mr Richard Culbert, Streetville
Rev Mr. Snyder, Wilmot near Waterloo
Rev Mr. O'Reilly, Gars of Toronto
Rev W. Patk. McDonagh, Toronto
Rev Mr. Quinlan, New Market
Rev Mr. Charest, Penetanguishene
Rev Mr Proulx, do
Rev Mr Fitzpatrick, Ops
Rev Mr. Kernan, Cobourg
Rev Mr. Butler, Peterborough
Rev Mr. Lallor, Picton
Rev Mr. Brennan, Belleville
Rev T. Smith, Richmond
Right Reverend Bishop Goulin, Kingston
Rev Patrick Dollard, do
Rev Angus MacDonald, do
Rev Mr. Bourke, Camden East
Rev Mr O'Rielly, Brackville
Rev J. Clarke, Prescott
Rev J. Bennett, Cornwall
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] Alexandria
Rev John MacDonald, [St. Raphael], do
Rev John MacDonald, [Alexandria], do
John McDonald, Aylmer.
Mr Martin McDonnell, Recollect 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, Boston
Right Reverend Bishop Konrck, Philadelphia