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THE CATHOLIC

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

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

OFFICE—CORNER OF KING & HUGHSON STREETS.

J. Robertson, Printer and Publisher.

VOLUME IV.

HAMILTON, [GORE DISTRICT] OCTOBER 4, 1843.

NUMBER 3.

From the U. S. Catholic Magazine,

ROBERT SOUTHWELL, S. J. (1595.)

BY W. J. WALTER, AUTHOR OF "THE LIFE AND TIMES OF SIR THOS. MORE," ETC

"And smit with feelings of the olden days,
Revive the music of neglected lays."

Daniel, (1595.)

[CONTINUED.]

The following description of a search in York castle, is from a "Report" of Father Holdby: "On the 18th December (1593) our keepers called us all down in great haste into the castle yard, where Mr. Rockeby was waiting for us. He said that the lord president and his council were informed that a seminary priest was among us, who had said mass the same morning in our house: that his name was John Fisher, and that some of our company had betrayed him; and that except he were found, they would not depart, but would pull down the house upon our heads. Whereupon the searchers being appointed, fell to work rifling our chambers and poor lodgings, till seven at night. But they found not much that day. They then set their watch all night to see that no one conveyed the priest away; and returning in the morning, brought with them workmen with their tools and implements, to sound every hollow place, and break it up. 'The seminary traitor you have among you,' said they, 'and we will have him, or pull down the house over your heads.' With such like doings and speeches, they threatened us for three days, and during the search they shut us all up, men, women and children, in a close place, where we could scarce stand beside each other. No remedy could we have; though the young children cried, and the mothers lamented their babes, small pity was shown. In the meantime the searchers wrought diligently, knocking and sounding every wall, and every floor under their feet. They broke through walls, ceilings, floors, chimney-hearths, and at last untiled the house, and breaking down all within the chambers, they tossed and trod under their feet our beds and bedding, making their way over all without sparing. They found great store of books and church stuffs, chalices and cruets of silver, crosses of silver and gilt with relics, pictures, antependiums, and other furniture for the altar, which had been bestowed upon us by former prisoners and good benefactors. And now, alas! they have harried us of all; many of us have not so much as a prayer book; nay, not a piece or part of one: all was fish that came to their net. These gentlemen searchers were followed up by hungry rascals, who licked up their leavings, sparing neither silver spoons, jewels, linen, cloths, kerchiefs, &c., that could be carried away. And the worst of all is, that we have a Judas among us, and cannot find means to exclude him from our company.

"The next day, being St. Thomas' eve, they came again in the same manner, to pull more down. 'It is confessed,' said they, 'by some of your fellows that he said mass among you; we shall find him yet; we have watched so that he could not steal away.' So they kept knocking down and rifling till dinner time, nor left off till eight at night. The rooms being small, they divided themselves into many companies, so that when one company had searched, another came, and another, till at last the gleanings raked up, as sweepstakes, without scruple, all that the others had made some conscience of.

A mighty spite they had about chimneys, keeping much ado about them. Climbing up to the house tops, they cast stones down to see whether there were any false tones. They termed one chamber 'the priest's room,' and at that they battered away most foully. They used the most threatening and barbarous speeches that could be uttered against priests and Catholics.

"Being disappointed in his purpose at the castle, the president caused another search for a priest to be made, at a gentlewoman's house in Nidderdale, of the name of Ardington. He had been assured by his spies that Sir David Inglely, the lady's brother, and the lady Ann Neville were there, both of whom were accused as harborers of priests. The searchers on their way, forced a poor man from his house, to be their guide. When they came near the lady's residence, they drew their swords, cocked their pistols, and buckled themselves for battle, as though they had to take some castle by assault, in lieu of a gentlewoman's house. The only resistance, however, consisting of a company of women, they put up their weapons, entered the door which stood open, searched, rifled, and turned all things upside down, but found nothing greatly for their purpose. Yet, fearing to be disappointed in their journey, they determined not to depart so speedily, but seated themselves in the house, and as though all had been their own, helped themselves at the gentlewoman's cost till Thursday or Friday following. All they could find in the house was certain apparel of some gentleman, such as doublets, hose, and Guernsey stockings. Upon them they seized by the president's warrant, whose beggarly disposition is such, that his only way of rewarding his trusty servants is with the spoils of those he persecutes. This time, the chief pursuivant returned home all in a chafe, that he sped no better; nor was his wife better pleased that his budget came so light home; for she was always accustomed to give the first welcome to his knapsack, on his return, which seldom or ever came home empty."

Another "Report," also preserved among the Stoneyhurst MSS., affords us the following particulars of the stratagems practised by the pursuivants. "Their searches are many and severe, and their principal times for them are when Catholics are most busy to serve God, as on Sundays, holidays, Easter, Christmas, Whitsuntide, and such great feasts. They come either in the night, or early at morning. They lock up the inmates of the house all in a room together, and like young princes go rifling all at their pleasure. The livings of Catholics are begged, first by one and then by another, and the poor Catholic is obliged to compound with all, and to buy in his own three or four times over. The law prescribes two parts of the recusant's land and goods to the queen, and the other to the pursuivant.—They buy and sell Catholics like calves in the market; and if they be in prison, their best course to get out, is to seek to be the pennyworth of some catchpole who, as a reward for his service, is often permitted to make a sale of some prisoner's liberty. The said pursuivants are, for the most part bankrupts, and needy fellows, fled from their trade for debt, and furnished up with the queen's badge as a protection from jail, and the means of getting a living. What can be more intolerable to flesh and blood, than to see such base and infamous castaways come and crow over the best gentlemen, yea noblemen too, in their own houses, and use such imperious and princely behaviour as would move to indignation the

most potent and forbearing. What wonder that such beings should, under pretext of law, carry on the trade of thieves, stealing all they can find that is valuable.— Their manner is to come with a troop of men, as though they came to fight a field. They beset the house on every side; then rush in and ransack every corner, even women's beds and bosoms, with such insolent behaviour, that their villainies in this kind are fit for martyrdom. The men they command to stand guard to keep their places, while they pack up whatever of value comes in their way, and pocket jewels, money, under pretence of papistry. And what remedy for these evils? Catholics' suits, be they never so just, seldom take effect, unless it be by bribery of the sheriff or judges. The latter have been heard openly to say, that as papists will not obey the laws, they shall have no law at their hands. What sophistry! since who more obedient to the law than Catholics, except such only as are against their religion and their conscience? . . . The following instances will show the impossibility of Catholics obtaining justice. A worshipful Catholic esquire had his house searched by one Cobham, and two other catchpoles, accompanied by certain of the president's men who spoiled his house, and took away his plate and other things of value. The under sheriff of the shire being sent in the bishop's behalf to see that no outrage was committed contrary to equity, seeing Cobham and his fellows take away the gentleman's goods, and being asked why he suffered it, answered that, he durst not oppose them, though he knew it was an injustice. On another occasion, the pursuivants in searching a gentleman's house, took a bag of money amounting to more than threescore pounds. The gentleman went to Secretary Walsingham to complain of the wrong and the theft; but was answered, that 'the queen's must be considered, and that, if he put the matter in suit, it would only be throwing good money after bad.' But still more insidious and desperate means were resorted to for entrapping the Catholic. One Tyrrel, a notorious spy and renegade, confessed under his hand and oath, that justice Young and other magistrates bade him say mass, hear confessions, and administer the form of sacraments, for the purpose of entrapping Catholics, and drawing them into the penalties. Many other spies and renegades have done the same, and afterwards openly avowed to whom, and for what reward they had done so. They caused another ruffian purposely to seek to be reconciled to Father J——, now in Wisbeach, and to come to confession to him; this he accordingly did, and the good unsuspecting father found himself entrapped at the very moment he thought he was administering the comforts of religion. Sometimes the pursuivant is forced to have regard to men of great calling, but from the priest they take all, purse, horse, apparel, books, in a word, whatever they find upon him or about him; there are none to claim justice for such outrage."

Orangeism.—We are rejoiced to learn that not less than 10 new Lodges have been recently created in New Brunswick, and several others are in progress since the rebellious and treasonable murder of Morrison at Kingston. We perceive some of the leading Conservative journals in England are of opinion that in a time when there will be few staunch conservatives but such as are Orangemen.—*Frederickton Loyalist.*

THE DEVIL AND THE GROG-SELLER.

A DITTY FOR THE TIMES.

I.
The grog-seller sat by his bar-room fire,
With his feet as high as his head, and higher—
Watching the smoke as he puffed it out,
That in spiral columns curled about,
Veiling his face with its fleecy fold,
As lazily up from his lips it rolled.
While a doubtful scent and a twilight gloom
Were slowly gathering to fill the room.

II.
To their drinking slumbers, one by one,
Foolish and fuddled his friends had gone,
To wake in the morn to the drunkard's pain
With a bloodshot eye and a whirling brain.
Drowsily rang the watchman's cry—
"Pass 'o'clock, and a cloudy sky!"
Yet the host sat wakeful, still and shook
His head and winked with a knowing look.

III.
"Ho! ho!" said he with a chuckling tone,
"I know the way the thing is done—
Twice round the watchman's cry,
Two o'clock, two o'clock, and a ragged three,
Make 'o'clock for my well-filled fob—
He! he! 'tis a rayther good night's job!
The fools have guzzled my brandy and wine—
Much good may it do them—the cash is mine!"

IV.
And he winked again with a knowing look,
And from his cigar the ashes sbrook—
"He! he! the younkens are in my net—
I have them safe, and I'll fleece them yet;
There's Brown—what a jolly dog is he—
And he swells the way that I like to see;
Let him dash for a while at this reckless rate,
And his farm is mine as sure as fate.

V.
I've a mortgage now on Tomkin's lot—
What a fool he was to become a sot!
But it's luck to me—in a month or so—
I shall foreclose, and the scamp must go.
Zounds! won't his wife have a taking on,
When she learns that his house and his lot
Are gone?

VI.
How she will blubber and sob and sigh—
But business is business—and what care I?
And Gibson has murdered his child they say;
He was drunk as a fool here yesterday;
And I gave him a hint as I went to fill,
His jug—but the brute would have his will,
And the folks blame me—why, bless their
gizzards!

VII.
If I didn't sell he would go to Izzards:
I've a right to engage in a lawful trade,
And take my chance where there's cash to
make.

VIII.
If men get drunk, and go home to turn
Their wives out doors, 'tis their own concern—
But I hate to have women come to me
With their tweedie-dum and their tweedie-dee,
With their swollen eyes and their haggard
looks,
And their speeches learned from temperance
books;
With their pale lean children—the whimper-
ing foos!

IX.
Why can't they get to the public schools?
Let the bossies mind their own affairs,
For never have I interfered with theirs—
I will turn no customer away
Who is willing to buy, and able to pay;
For business is business—he! he! he!
And he rubbed his hands in the chuckling glee—
"Many a lark I have caught in my net—
I have them safe—I will fleece them yet!"

X.
"He! he—he! he!" 'Twas an echoed
sound—
Amazed the grog-seller looked around;

This side and that, through the smoke peered
he,
But nought but the chairs could the grog-sel-
ler see,
"Ho! ho!—he! he!"—with a guttural note,
It seemed to come from an iron throat—
And his knees they shook, and his hair 'gan
to rise,
And he opened his mouth, and strained his
eyes.

XI.
And lo! in a corner dark and dim,
Stood an uncouth form, with an aspect grim—
From his grisly head, through his smoky hair,
Sprouted, of hard rough horns, a pair—
And redly, his shaggy brows below,
Like sulphurous flame did his small eyes glow—
And his lips were curled with a sinister smile,
And the smoke belched forth from his mouth
the while,

XII.
Folded and buttoned around his breast,
Was a quaint and silvery gleaming vest,
Asbestos it seemed—but we only guess
Why he should fancy so cold a dress—
Breaches he wore of an amber hue,
From the rear of which a tail peeped through;
His feet were shaped like a bullock's hoof,
And the boots he wore were calone proof.

XIII.
In his hand he bore—if a hand it was,
Whose fingers were shaped like a vulture's
claws—
A three-tined fork, and its prongs so dull,
Through the sockets were thrust of a grin-
ning skull—
Like a sceptre he waved it to and fro,
As he softly chuckled, "Ha! ha!—ho! ho!"
And all the while were his eyes, that burned
Like sulphurous flames, on the grog-seller
turned.

XIV.
And how did he feel beneath that look?
Why his jaw fell down, and he shivered and
shook,
And quivered and quaked in every limb,
As an ague-fit had hold of him!
And his eyes, to the monster grim were glued,
And his tongue was as stiff as a billet of wood.
But the fiend laughed on—"Ho! he!—he!
he!"
And he switched his tail in his quiet glee.

XV.
"Why, what do you fear, my friend?" he said,
And nodded the horns of his grisly head—
"You're an ally of mine, and I love you well!
In a very warm country that men call Hell,
I hold my court—and I'm proud to say,
I have not a faithfuller fiend in pay
Than you, dear sir, for a work of evil;—
Mayhap you don't know me. I'm called the
Devil!"

XVI.
Like a galvanized corpse, so pale and wan,
Upstart, in a moment, that horror-struck man—
And he turned up the whites of his goggle eyes,
With a look half terror and half surprise,
And his tongue was loosed—but his words
were few—
"The Devil?—you don't—" "Yes, faith!
do!"

XVII.
Interrupted Old Nick—"and here's the proofs,
Just twig my tail, and my horns, and my hoofs,
Having come from warmer climes below,
To chat with a friend for an hour or so;
And the night being somewhat chill, I think
You might ask an old fellow to take a drink!
Now let it be strong—the clear, pure stuff—
Sweetened with brimstone—a quart is enough.
Stir up the mess in an iron cup,
And heat by the fire till it bubbles up!"

XVIII.
As the Devil bade, so the grog-seller did,
Filling a flaggon with gin to the lid—

And when it boiled and bubbled o'er,
The fiery draught to his guest he bore;
Nick it a jiffy the liquor did quaff,
And thanked his host with a guttural laugh—
But faint and few were the smiles, I ween,
That on the grog-seller's face was seen.

XIX.
For a mortal fear was on him then.
And he deemed that the ways of living men
He would tread no more—that his hour had
come,
And his master, too, to call him home!
Thought went back to the darkened past,
And shrieks were heard on the wintry blast,
And gliding before him, pale and dim,
Were gibbering fiends and spectres grim!

XX.
"Ho! ho!" said Nick, "'tis a welcome cold
You give to a friend so true and old,
Who has been for years in your own employ,
Running about like an errant boy.
But we'll not fall out, for I clearly see
You are rather afraid (tis strange!) of me,
Do you think I've come for you?—never fear;
You can't be spared for a long while here!"

XXI.
There are hearts to break, there are souls to
win,
From the ways of peace to the paths of sin;
There are homes to be rendered desolate;
There is trusting love to be changed to hate,
There are hands that murder must crimson
red;
There are hopes to crush, there is blight to be
shed—
Over the young, and the pure, and the fair,
Till their lives are crushed by the fiend Des-
pair!

XXII.
This is the work you have done so well,
Cursing the earth and peopling hell,
Quenching the light on the inner shrine
Of the human soul till you make it mine!
Want and Sorrow, Disease and Shame,
And crime that even I shudder to name,
Dance and howl in their hellish glee,
Around the spirits you've marked for me!

XXIII.
Oh, selling of grog is a good device,
To make a hell of Paradise!
Wherever may roll the fiery flood,
It is swollen with tears, it is stained with blood!
And the voice that was heard erewhile in
prayer,
With its muttered curses stir the air,
And the hand that shielded the wife from ill,
In its drunken wrath is raised to kill!

XXIV.
Hold on your course! You are filling up,
With the wine of the wrath of God, your cup;
And the fiends exult in their homes below,
As you deepen the pangs of human woe;
Long will it be, if I have my way,
Ere the night of death shall close your day.
For, to pamper your lust for the glittering pelf,
You rival in mischief the Devil himself!

XXV.
Not more said the fiend, for clear and high,
Rung out on the air the watchman's cry:
With a choking sob and a half-formed scream,
The grog-seller waked—it was all a dream!
His grisly guest with his horns had slown;
The lamp was out, and the fire was gone,
And sad and silent his bed he sought,
And long of the wondrous vision thought!

Montreal Temperance Advocate.

"PUSEYISM.—This new theology is making great progress in the American Church. We verily believe that one-half of the Episcopal clergy and two-thirds of students not in orders, would go openly over to Romanism were it not for the prohibition against marriage. That is a piece of self-denial that they cannot very well reduce to practice; it would not be at all agreeable, and is more disrespectful to St. Paul than they are willing to be on his particular point."—New World.

* Short-sighted Devil to quell in his exultation so many truths that were calculated to startle from its guilty slumbers, the grog-seller's soul. It is not the first time, however, that old Nick has outwitted him.

LETTERS ON THE SPANISH IN-
QUISITION—By M. La Comte Jo-
seph Le Maistre. Translated by T.
J. O'Flaherty, S. E. C. Boston:
Patrick Donohoe, Catholic Bookseller:
1843.

The letters of Count De Maistre (whose name is unfortunately mistaken) removed from the Inquisition much of the censure which has been unsparingly heaped on it, and vindicated the priesthood from the charge of participating in sanguinary proceedings. No man, perhaps, exercised on the public opinion of his age so great a moral influence as the illustrious author. Of the translation, we must fully express our regret that it does not correspond in spirit and tone with the original. The style is altogether too strong to represent the graces of the accomplished author. Fidelity is the first duty of a translator, and does not permit the introduction into the body of the work, of any sentiment which the author has not expressed. On page 37, in a parenthesis, the author is made to take sides on a question on which he expressly abstained from pronouncing an opinion, the guilt or innocence of the Templars. De Maistre simply said: "These unfortunate men, whether guilty or innocent, (this is not the question at present) expressly demanded to be tried by the tribunal of the Inquisition." The translator styles them noble-minded, and says that "the villainy of Philip the Fair, of his rapacious, unprincipled associates, it would seem, leaves no room for doubt on this subject." The style of this parenthesis might easily distinguish it from that of De Maistre. Of the King of France, De Maistre says: "He cloistered himself with his Privy Council and abruptly condemned the Templars to death; a fact which I believe is not sufficiently known." The translation says that "he convened his State council, and after a private audience immediately ordered the poor Templars to be murdered!" A sentence is added for which there is not the slightest warrant in the original: "The reader should not confound these illustrious men with the mock Templars, who sail under the masonic flag." We are no friend to secret societies; but we cannot approve of a wanton insult, made in the name of a writer whose elevated genius and benignant mind would not suffer him to utter even a harsh rebuke.

These liberties taken with the author, are, in our opinion, altogether unwarrantable. If the memory of the Templars is to be vindicated, let it be avowedly by some friend to their fame; and not in the name of one who left their cause untouched. If the defence of the Inquisition made by De Maistre be admired, let it be presented as it proceeded from the author's own pen, and not travestied and disfigured by language 'stupid,' 'infamous,' 'villainous,' which he would not use! A temperate examination of the history and proceedings of this tribunal, such as the excellent article in the present number of the U. S. Catholic Magazine, will scrye religion; but virulence and vituperation will excite only bad feeling and disgust. We speak freely, without partiality, and without prejudice.—Cath. Herald.

From the U. S. Catholic Magazine.

THE SPANISH INQUISITION.

History of the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, the Catholic. By William H. Prescott. 3 vols. 8vo. pp. 411, 509, and 496. Boston, fifth edition, 1839.

The history of no country, perhaps, is invested with greater interest than that of Spain. Her annals are varied in incident, rich in moral, and full of instruction for the philosopher and Christian. No country of Europe has preserved the spirit of mediæval chivalry so pure, or for so long a time. This spirit is impressed on all her institutions, and is yet visible in her high character and lofty bearing of her people. The type of her national character is still, to a great extent, that of the ancient knights of St. Iago of Calatrava and of Alcantara; the only difference is, that it has been softened down to suit the more pacific tendencies of the present age. Her whole history is replete with strange vicissitudes and startling occurrences.

No country, perhaps, has exercised a more powerful influence on civilization in Europe, or done more to extend its boundaries into regions remote and before unknown. But for the liberal enterprise and enlightened policy of her sovereigns, the ardor of Columbus might have cooled, and America remained undiscovered for centuries. With the names of Alfonso the Wise, of Sancho the Great, and of Ferdinand and Isabella, among her princes and legislators; with those of Don Rodrigo Diaz del Bivar, the renowned *Campion* or *Cid*, and of Gonsalvo de Cordova, the "great captain," among her generals; and with those of Calderon, Lope de Vega, Cervantes, Herrera and Garcilass among her *literati*, not to mention many others, she has little to fear from comparison with any other nation. The calendar is crowned with the names of her saints, St. Dominic, St. Vincent Ferrer, Teresa, St. Peter of Alcantara, St. Ignatius, St. Francis Xavier, and hosts of others are her patrons in heaven.

The interest in Spanish history and institutions is greatly increased by the present distracted condition of that unhappy country. The storm which is now sweeping over Spain, threatens to destroy almost every monument of her former greatness, and to carry away every vestige of the middle age. Though not so violent as that which desolated France fifty years ago, yet it is similar to this in many other respects. It was an evil-day for Spain when her soil became the theatre of a sanguinary struggle between the hosts of France and England. All her present evils date from that ill-fated period. The Peninsular war sowed upon her soil the seeds of French infidelity and English Protestantism, and these seeds are now producing their bitter fruits. And it is remarkable, that the late startling proceedings in Spain have been accordingly distinguished by the fierce fanaticism of the French revolution, tempered with the cold, calculating policy of the reformation in England under Henry VIII. We trace the policy of England in the invasion of church property, and in the destruction of her monasteries; and that of France in

the massacre of the monks at Barcelona and elsewhere.

What will be the final result of this great struggle, the future alone can reveal. Whether the ardent faith of the Spaniard will come out of the fiery ordeal warmer and brighter than ever, or whether that faith will grow cold or be obscured in the furnace we are not at present prepared to say. One thing is certain. The climate of Spain is too warm for Protestantism: on her soil the Protestant sects would be exotics which could have but a sickly growth at best, and which would soon wither and die. The only climate at all congenial with Protestantism is the cold, calculating north; it is too dreary, too devoid of feeling and soul, to suit the ardent temperament of the south. (1) The Spaniards are too thoroughly Catholic, ever to be tainted, at least to any great extent, by the errors of the last three centuries. The late appeal of the sovereign pontiff in behalf of suffering Spain, has met with such a response, in the bosom of millions all over the world, as bespeaks Catholic unity, and tells of the depths of that sympathy, which flows from Catholic charity! Only the Catholic Church can present the spectacle of the whole world thus forgetting every sectional and political difference, and, at the voice of one old man, kneeling before one common altar, and in divine unison of faith and feeling, praying, for one great object! That prayer will be heard, and Spain will be preserved to the Church!

Mr. Prescott has selected for the subject of his work the most interesting and brilliant period of Spanish history. The age of Ferdinand and Isabella is to Spain, what that of Louis XIV was subsequently to France; and what, immediately after, the pontificate of Leo X was to Italy and to the world. It was the era in which she laid broad and deep the foundation of that solid glory, which made her for more than two centuries the first country in Europe. It was the age which witnessed the glories of Ponce de Leon, and of Gonsalvo de Cordova, in the field, of Cardinals Mendoza and Ximenes, in the cabinet; and of Christopher Columbus on the broader field of the world—discovering a new continent. Mr. Prescott could scarcely have chosen a loftier theme. And he has brought to the execution of his task a great amount of learning, as well as much industry and care in the arrangement of his copious materials. His work manifests a degree of research into Spanish history highly creditable to the author; the more so, as in its preparation he had to encounter for a time the almost insuperable obstacle of almost total blindness. (2) Such works may often be met

1. See a late work by Mr. J. Balmes, published at Madrid in 1840, a large extract from which appears in the January number of this Magazine. The writer of this article not long since conversed with a very intelligent Spaniard, the son of a distinguished Spanish nobleman, who amply confirmed this statement, and added that the vast majority of the Spanish nobility and grandees were not only thoroughly Catholic, but were also distinguished for their piety.

2. See his preface.

with in Italy and Germany, and occasionally in France or England, but they are extremely rare in our light and frivolous age, and yet more so in our republic, where the utilitarian system of estimating everything in dollars and cents, has perhaps taken deeper root than any where else in the world. The United States may well be proud of two such historians as Prescott and Bancroft.

It is not our purpose to furnish a lengthy review of Mr. Prescott's history. It is before the American community and may speak for itself. In our opinion the style is more natural, and better adapted to historical narrative than the more florid manner of Bancroft, who seems to have caught no little of the *Bulwerian* and *transcendental* infection of the age. What is, however, most pleasing in the history of Ferdinand and Isabella, is the array of learned references, by which each statement is sustained. Nor is every original document and work cited, but the very edition and page are carefully marked, so as to facilitate, in a high degree, the researches of the scholar who might feel disposed to verify the quotations. The statements of the author may be relied on, wherever he confines himself to facts, unless he views them through the improper medium of undue prejudice, or is misled, as to the facts themselves, by prejudiced authority. Then he either greatly miscolors, or wholly perverts the facts. We will endeavor to show that he has committed both these faults in the seventh chapter of his first volume, pp. 230—267, where he gives a detailed history of the "modern Inquisition" in Spain; and our remarks on his history will be confined to this chapter.

That he was greatly under the influence of anti-catholic prejudice, we infer from the whole tenor of the chapter, which is in fact as virulent a libel upon Catholicity as we have ever chanced to read. To prove that the establishment of the Spanish Inquisition was in accordance with the principles of the Catholic Church, he repeats (3) the stale calumny that a Catholic principle is embodied in the odious proposition, "the end justifies the means." He turns out of his way to attack the Catholic doctrine of confession, which he designates (4) "an artful institution" of priests, to gain influence with the people; and to show how Isabella's repugnance to the establishment of the inquisition was overcome, he relates a very simple, if not absurd anecdote of what passed between her and her confessor, Talavera. (5) In opposition to all history, he still asserts that St. Dominic was the founder of the ancient Inquisition, or at least maintains that if he was not, in point of fact he ought to have been. (6) He tells, in a satirical tone, of the divine eloquence and wonderful miracles by which St. Vincent Ferrer, in the fourteenth century, converted to Christianity thirty-five thousand Spanish Jews. (7) The sufferings of this unfortu-

3. Vol. 1, p. 245. 4. *Ibid.* p. 346. 5. *Ibid.* p. 346. 6. This is the purport of his reasoning (p. 232, note.) See La Cordaire's late work, "Apology for the order of St. Dominic," in which this charge is ably refuted by undeniable evidence.

7. Vol. 1, p. 240.

nate people enlist his deepest sympathy. The Moors of Grenada have also his warmest feelings; these two people seem to have exhausted his stock of humanity, and he has no sympathy to throw away upon the Catholic Christians of Spain. Nor is he alone in this respect. It is the fault of most Protestant historians. Their sympathies run strongly in favor of Jew, Turk, or dissenter of every shade of opinion, while for the Catholic, they reserve the vials of their wrath! Is it, that there is a kindred spirit among errorists of every hue; a certain relationship, which makes them have a tender feeling for one another? It would seem so. The chief severity of this remark consists in its truth; and we have only to open Protestant historians *passim*, to become persuaded of it. Mr. Prescott furnishes abundant evidence of this spirit throughout his work.

It was scarcely to be expected that, roared as he evidently had been, in all the prejudices of Protestantism, Mr. Prescott should have become wholly divested of the early impressions of the nursery, so as to approach the subject of the horrible Spanish Inquisition with a calm mind and a steady nerve. It was difficult to dispel the "bloody phantoms" of slaughtered victims, which had haunted his early days, and to get rid of the opinions in regard to that tribunal which had been fastened on his mind by the teachings of the press and of the pulpit. But at least, as a faithful historian, he should have exhibited its redeeming as well as its odious features; and to have qualified himself for this task, he should have read both sides, and not have suffered himself to be misled by violently prejudiced writers.—That many of those whom he has followed are of this character, we will endeavor to show, and then we will glance rapidly at the principal works written in defence of the Inquisition, which Mr. Prescott seems either not to have seen at all, or not to have read.

The historians of the Spanish Inquisition most in favor with Protestants, are Limborch and Llorente. Mr. Prescott cites them both, and bases most of his statements upon the authority of the latter, who is so great a favorite with him as to merit a special biographical notice at the close of his chapter on the Inquisition. To ascertain how far they are to be relied on, as historians of the Inquisition, we must see who they were—under what circumstances they wrote their respective histories, and what motives prompted them to the task.

Philip Limborch was a native of Holland, and belonged to the sect of the Remonstrants or mitigated Calvinists. He was a disciple of the famous scholar, Vossius, who with Grotius had suffered so much from the intolerant synod of Dort, which in 1619 had consummated the division of the Dutch Calvinists. He attained to considerable eminence in his sect, in which he became a minister, and subsequently a professor of theology at Amsterdam. He was not, however, very rigid in adhering even to the slight standard of orthodoxy required by his own

(Continued on page 22)



THE CATHOLIC.

Hamilton, G. D.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4th, 1843.

THE GREATEST THIEF CRIES THIEF.

Our Protestant preachers and fanatical scribblers have got, they think, a fine occasion of renewing their declamations against popish tyranny and persecution for conscience-sake, in the decree (real or fictitious, for they have produced no official authority proving it to have been issued as they state,) against the Jews residing in Ancona. We are confident, that, when the particulars of the case are known, it will turn out to be but a wise measure of police rendered necessary by the refractory and insubordinate conduct of the Hebrews.

But it is the word *Inquisition*, so constantly used by designing Reformers to frighten from popery their babes of grace: it is this word, which means no more than *Inquiry*, that calls up to their disordered imaginations the ideas of racks, chains, dungeons, gibbets and burning piles. Yet where on earth were these horrors so long and remorselessly exhibited, as in our own country since the Reformation, down from Henry the Eighth, the father of our law Church, to the vulgar pedant James the First, of wick-burning memory, and the Star Chamber cruelties under Charles the First, the solitary martyr of our Anglican Sect? We say nothing of the hideous statutes recorded in our persecuting code of laws enacted against Catholics, and carried down to our own times; a portion of which still remains in full operation against us. And for what? Not on account of our disloyalty or misdemeanor, but merely to bolster up and prevent from sinking that parliament Church, which its followers always proclaim in danger, when any mitigation of suffering, or relaxation of persecution, is granted to the mother Church.

Their cry is ever against the persecuting spirit of Rome. Yet, we defy them to point out in History, even since the pretended Reformation, a single victim racked, hanged or burned by our Popes, for Conscience-sake. If other Catholic Sovereigns have acted differently, their state policy may sometimes be to blame; but not their Church, for the cruelty of their conduct.

On some future occasion we may revert to this subject.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to call the Honbles. W. W. Baldwin, Christopher Widmer, Rene Joseph Kimber, Amos Irving, Louis Massue and Pierre Boucher de Boucherville, to the Legislative Council.

From the Kingston Chronicle.
Governor General's Speech.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I am happy to meet you assembled for the discharge of the high functions entrusted to you. Various considerations of importance have prevented my calling you together at an earlier period.

Since your last Session, the birth of a Princess has diffused joy throughout the British Empire, and we have reason to be deeply grateful for the continued protection vouchsafed by Almighty Providence to our gracious Queen, whose life and health are blessings to her Subjects.

In the same interval, an afflicting event has occurred in Canada by the demise of your late Governor, my immediate predecessor, whose heart was devoted to the public welfare. Universal regret has done honor to his memory throughout the Province; and I cannot abstain from noticing that his desolate widow and family, and his mortal remains, in passing through the neighboring territories of the United States to their place of embarkation at New York, were received with marked and affecting tokens of friendly respect, which indicated both the esteem in which he was held in a country in which he had been personally well known, and also a generous sympathy worthy of the great nation by which it was evinced.

The Act of the Imperial Legislature which facilitates the introduction of Canadian Wheat, and of Flour prepared in Canada, into the Ports of the United Kingdom, will, I trust, prove to be a valuable boon to this Province, and is a further proof of Her Majesty's unremitting care for the prosperity of this portion of Her Dominions. A copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State on this subject will be laid before you.

Measures will be submitted to you for the improvement of the system of Judicature in Lower Canada; of the Municipal Institutions; the laws relating to Education, and the Jury System of both divisions of the United Province, and of the Assessment Laws, in Upper Canada, as well as on other important subjects; all of which will, I am sure, engage your earnest attention.

I have recently made a tour through the Province, such as the exigency of public business would permit, in order that I might become in some degree acquainted with local circumstances requiring attention.

I have had great gratification in seeing a fine Country, evidently advancing in improvement; and have every where been received with manifestations of Loyalty to our gracious Sovereign, and with personal kindness to myself.

It has been highly satisfactory to me to witness the great works in progress, which, owing to the Loan raised in England under the Guarantee of the Imperial Government, the Province has been enabled to undertake or prosecute. They are calculated, I hope, to extend the Commerce, and develop the Resources of this vast Country, and increase the Public Revenues and general and individual wealth.

In those parts where works of this description are in progress, I found contentment prevailing at the prospect which they present. In other parts there is a cry for improved Roads for the conveyance of produce to appropriate Markets, a claim which is worthy of consideration; for on such communications the prosperity of the Country must in a great measure depend. No where was this anxiety more strongly expressed than in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, where the Community almost entirely Agricultural, in consequence of the heavy duties imposed on their

produce in the United States, have lost the market to which they had formerly recourse, while the exemption from duty in our Country of the similar produce of our Neighbours enables them, by greater facilities of conveyance, to undersell the Producers of the Eastern Townships in our own Markets. Similar complaints of the effects of the Duties on our produce in the United States, and of the facility given to the admission of their produce into our Territory, are also made in other parts. Whatever improvement can be afforded to our internal communications is so obviously desirable for the advantage of the community, that any outlay devoted to that object, and consistent with the means at command, must be highly beneficial. It is therefore much to be regretted, that the state of the Finances does not afford any immediate prospect of our being able to meet the wishes of many districts deeply interested in this respect.

I cannot refrain from bringing to your notice as a subject worthy of consideration, the state of the Prisons in some portions of the Province. The Penitentiary at Kingston is an institution very creditable to the Country; great cost has been incurred in the erection of prisons in other places, and some of the local authorities are now laudably exerting themselves to provide suitable accommodations for prisoners; but in some places there is great deficiency. The justice due even to criminals requires that they should not be subjected to greater punishment than what is designed by their sentence, and that disease, or death, from foul air and want of exercise, should not be superadded to imprisonment. It is likewise due to untried Prisoners, who may be innocent, that they should not be confined in the same cell with convicted criminals. A classification and separation of the latter is also requisite. Decency and morality demand the same with regard to the sexes; and Debtors and Criminals ought not to be confined together. It is desirable that inquiry should be made in order to ascertain in what respects the Prisons of the Country may be defective in requisite accommodation, and to remedy any material deficiency that may exist.

The Establishment of a Lunatic Asylum in Lower Canada is much required; those who are visited with the affliction of mental aberration being now confined in the common prison, or in some of the Religious and charitable Institutions which do honor to that portion of the Province. Measures are in progress for the permanent location of the Asylum now existing under a temporary arrangement in Upper Canada, and for the completion of the arrangements of that Institution.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The Accounts for the past, and Estimates for the present year will be laid before you. I am concerned to announce to you that there is a considerable decrease in the Revenue, but I hope that it proceeds from temporary causes, and that it will be followed by a greater increase. The Loan obtained in England, under the guarantee of the Imperial Government, has been raised on advantageous terms.

The act of the Imperial Legislature prescribing a new Tariff, renders necessary a corresponding alteration in our custom Laws, and this subject will be brought under your consideration. I have no doubt of your readiness to provide for exigencies of the Public Service; and as far as that object can be promoted by practicable and judicious economy, you may rely on my co-operation.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I will not detain you longer from the commencement of your arduous duties. The welfare of Canada depends on the result of your deliberations on the numerous and important

questions which will come before you, and that great end will, I trust be the sole object of your labours. It is the anxious desire of Her Majesty's Government, and will be the constant aim of my endeavors, I humbly hope that the Blessing of Almighty God will crown our united efforts with success.

Plan for the renewed action of the Irish Parliament. 1. The Irish people recognise, acknowledge, maintain, and will continually preserve and uphold upon the throne of Ireland, her Majesty Queen Victoria, (whom God protect!) Queen, by undoubted right, and by hereditary descent, of Ireland, and her heirs and successors for ever. The people of Ireland recognise, acknowledge, and maintain, and will continually preserve and uphold, all the prerogatives of her Majesty, and of her heirs and successors belonging to, and inherent in, the imperial Crown of Ireland, and they will truly allegiance bear, pure, undivided, and indivisible to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, for ever.

2. The people of Ireland acknowledge, and will maintain and preserve for ever, the privileges, hereditary and personal, of the peers of Ireland, together with the legislative and judicial authority of the Irish House of Lords, and the exercise of the prerogative in augmenting and limiting the peerage, as the same did of right exist before the year 1800.

3. The people of Ireland do firmly insist upon the restoration of the Irish House of Commons, consisting of 300 representatives of the Irish people; and claim in the presence of their Creator the right of the people of Ireland to such restoration. They have submitted to the Union as being binding by law: but they declare solemnly that it is not founded on right, or on constitutional principle, and it is not obligatory upon conscience. They agree with the Tory Attorney General Saurin that the only binding power of the Union is the strength of the English domination. They also agree with him that resistance to the Union is, in the abstract, a duty, and the exhibition of that resistance a more question of prudence. They will, therefore, resist the Union, by all legal, peaceful and constitutional means.

4. The plan for the restoration of the Irish Parliament is as follows:—1. That the county members should be increased to 173, in the manner hereinafter specified. 2. That there should be 127 members returned from cities and towns, in the manner hereinafter mentioned. 3. That the county of Carlow, being the only county in Ireland with less than 100,000 inhabitants, should get an increase of 1 member, so as to have 3 representatives; that every other county having above 100,000 inhabitants should get an increase of 2 members; that every county ranging above 150,000 inhabitants should get an increase of 3 members.

That every county ranging above 250,000 inhabitants should get an increase of 4 members.

That the county of Tipperary, having more than 400,000 inhabitants, but less than 500,000, should get an increase of 8 members.

That the county of Cork, having more

than 700,000 inhabitants, should get an increase of 10 members.

5. With respect to the towns and cities, it is proposed that the city of Dublin, having more than 200,000 inhabitants, should have 8 representatives; 4 for the parts south of the Liffey.

That the University of Dublin should continue on the basis of its present constitution, to send 2 members.

It is proposed that the city of Cork, having more than 100,000 inhabitants, should have 5 members.

That the city of Limerick and town of Belfast, having respectively more than 50,000 inhabitants, should send 4 members each.

It is proposed that the town of Galway and the cities of Waterford and Kilkenny, having respectively more than 20,000 inhabitants, should send each 3 members to Parliament.

That other towns having about 7000 inhabitants, should each send 2 members to Parliament, and that 49 other towns, next highest in the ratio of population, should send 1 member each.

A schedule of the different places to return members to the Irish Parliament will show their relative population, and the number of members to be assigned to each was then set forth, and the report proceeded as follows:—

The population is taken from the returns of 1831, which, having been made for a different purpose, and without any reference whatever to the repeal of the Union, furnish a scale of unquestionable impartiality.

6. It is proposed that the right of voting should be what is called "household suffrage," requiring six months residence in the counties; with the addition in the towns of married men resident for 12 months, whether householders or not.

7. It is proposed that the mode of voting for members of Parliament, should certainly be by ballot.

8. The Monarch *de facto* of England at all times hereafter, whoever he may be, shall be monarch *de jure* in Ireland. And so in case of a future Regency, the Regency *de facto* of England to be Regent *de jure* in Ireland.

9. The connexion between Great Britain and Ireland, by means of the power, authority, and prerogatives of the Crown, to be perpetual and incapable of change, or any severance or separation.

The foregoing plan to be carried into effect according to recognized law, and strict constitutional principle.

Signed by order,

DANIEL O'CONNELL
Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. O'Connell next brought forward a motion to the effect that the Repeal wardens throughout the country be requested to do their utmost to put down faction fights, and, in all cases where it was in their power, to prosecute the ringleaders and bring them to justice. The persons who took part in these fights were traitors to their country—unworthy of liberty—and in future none of them should be admitted as Repealers, and any that were so at present, should be expelled from the association. (Hear, hear.) The motion was carried.

PASSING EVENTS—SPAIN AND THE CHURCH.

Parliament being now in recess, political discussions do not crowd upon us as they have done hitherto. We shall have breathing time to look round upon the world about us, and examine a little more attentively the progress of events that are as important to our interest as those that occur nearer home, but from which our attention is apt to be distracted by the bustle that strikes more directly upon the ear.

The arrival of Espartero in England naturally draws attention to the state of things in Spain, and the general unsettlement the ex-Regent has left behind him. What has recently occurred in the Peninsula is certainly one of the greatest wonders of the time; and we agree most fervently with Mr. O'Connell in believing it no superstition and no presumption, either, to behold the finger of God in this sudden deposition of a chief, who had just conquered all his difficulties, but was stricken with the censures of the Church of God. When Pope Pius, hurled an excommunication against Espartero's prototype, he, too, laughed and scoffed at it. It had not struck the arms, he said, out of his soldier's hands, and he therefore valued it little. Three short years after this impious boast came the Russian campaign, when, by the agency of "hail, snow, ice, and stormy wind," which, in the words of the Psalmist, "fulfill His word" the arms did fall from his soldiers' hands—as Cardinal Pacea well remarks—not only metaphorically but literally. The over-weighed veterans, pursuing their march amidst the fury of the elements, found their arms too heavy for them, and in innumerable instances did actually throw them away as incumbrances to their speedy retreat. Thus, in a most signal instance was the strong man taken with the boast upon his lips, and punished to the letter in the words of his own extravagant vain-glory. Those who do not own a moral Government of the world, may sneer, at this coincidence as a proof of a weak and childish imagination. Let them do so. It may be well for them not to discern God in the chances and changes of this transitory life. For us and for our readers it would not be well, and as, on the one hand, we do not believe that God interposes to punish the crimes of men of genius, only allowing dullards to escape unpunished; while on the other, we do not hold Espartero to be too insignificant for the Divine vengeance—so we cannot but reverently treasure up in our minds for comfort, when we think of oppressors of the Church seemingly more prosperous and stable—that the power of Espartero seemed stable too; that no man could have foreseen his downfall, that few men can now, after the event, trace the steps and degrees of his ruin; but that hard upon the censures of the Church, and the prayers of the faithful, he has seen his power melt away without visible cause, his fame blackened, and his person thrust out into a foreign land. "I have seen the wicked highly exalted, and lifted up like he-

cedars of Libanus. And I passed by, and lo he was not; and I sought him and his place was not found."

But though we gather this striking lesson from Espartero's downfall, the order of recent events suggests to us also another lesson which it may be well to mark. Why Espartero should be hurled from his dignity just one year before the legal termination of his stewardship, and without any visible cause to provoke rebellion, we cannot tell, unless we refer to the invisible causes above specified. But the manner of his ejection is not therefore the less pregnant with instruction. Does not the whole progress of this late revolution show—what all Spanish history combines to teach us—that the central power of the State, as such, is exceeding weakness, and that the respect paid to law when it has its being merely from a parliamentary majority, is exceedingly small indeed? Espartero, a mere soldier of fortune, upheld partly by armies and partly by parliamentary majorities, and law made by such majorities, has in himself no root. The King or Queen—the heir of the crown—occupies a very different position. He is no mere creation of a parliamentary majority, but he holds his power by virtue of those same local and provincial traditions from which, in the estimation of a Spaniard, law derives its chief binding force. In England, indeed, we have acquired the habit of obeying law without reference to tradition, and merely considered as an emanation from the will of a parliamentary majority—a poor, barren, and unsubstantial doctrine.

In Spain they still hold stoutly by those traditional laws and usages which bind without an enactment, and consecrate by the sacredness of age the very foundation of law itself. Centralization has managed to get the narrow end of the wedge inserted into Spanish life; and in Espartero the principle of centralization, the absolute power of a majority of Congress to annul and annihilate the most cherished traditions of the country, was personified. Upon this central majority-begotten authority he stood unfirmly enough. The first breath of wind has served to displace him; and the manner in which each province set to work upon its own basis, and according to its notions, to work out his destruction, without any very palpable reference to a common purpose, or a national resolution—shows that in this all-but inexplicable turn of affairs the principle of local traditional administration has for a moment prevailed over the modern central notions. How long they will continue to prevail it is not easy to say. Barcelona is still unsettled; and there really seems little chance of finding any one at the helm, with vigour sufficient to coerce into submission the intractable spirit of local independence, wherever it may choose to display itself. One aspect of this question is highly interesting to us Catholics. Many of the localities have declared for the Church; have spoken out loudly in its favour; and have protested against the sale of the Church lands. In many parts of Spain the ecclesiastics seem to have become of late personally decidedly popu-

lar—as Seville, Barcelona, Biscay, &c. have already given proof. To this feeling even the ultra-Liberal Government of Lopez yields so far as to welcome back the bishops exiled by Espartero's tyranny. On the other hand, the Ministry runs counter to the wishes of many provinces by directing the sale of Church property to be proceeded with—with a paltry deduction, indeed, for purposes of worship. How all this will end it would take a wise prophet to foretell. But in these days of reviving nationalities that were once thought extinct, would it be a matter of wonder if we were to see the old kingdoms of the Peninsula by degrees resuming something of their old independence, and wearing the tight girdle of Madrid a little more jealously and loosely? At any rate, we cannot see that such a change would in any manner prejudice the interests of the Church, which are so intimately bound up with local and provincial traditions.

We had a few words to add on some other matters connected with foreign affairs, but we find we must postpone them to a better opportunity.—*Tablet.*

The Protestant Church of Ireland in account with the Catholic people of Ireland.

Credit	£452,123
Dr.	
The destruction of industry, the propagation of feuds, the shedding of blood, the expense of collecting tribute	£8,000,000
Interest upon one half of the National Debt, law expenses, Stipendiary Magistrates, &c. &c.	17,000,000
Frightened out of the country by Protestant Parsons and their Orange Staff	5,000,000
Loss from bad cultivation, and uncertainty of tenure	20,000,000
	£50,000,000
From which deduct	432,123

And we find the balance due by the Church to the Catholic people amounts annually to £17,567,877

In this calculation we are very much under the mark, not having set down any thing under the usual comprehensive head " sundries ;" and shall now conclude with a bit of spiritual tit for tat. We shall be glad to know then if the noble lords consider the complaint too loud for the amount of injury sustained? and if the whole question is to be merged into pounds, shillings, and pence, why are the Irish Orange members, and the English PLUMETTES allowed to make such a ferocious noise, about a grant of a few thousands a year to the College of Maynooth? We would say much more upon this unholy subject, but as the putrid monster is in the death throes we refrain from disturbing that quiet which has ever denied to its victims. When the monster perishes, the only wonder will be that it was allowed to live so long; and when it is interred, the proper epitaph upon its dry tomb and unhallowed memory will be—

"Here lies the Irish devil,
The last reptile
That infested the land"
—From the Northern (England) St

SPANISH INQUISITION.

CONTINUED FROM P. 10.

party: for he became a Unitarian, and was a great friend of the noted Le Clark, who says his writings to the skies. Had John Calvin been able to arise from his tomb, his recreant disciple might have had a good chance to be bound to the stake with Servetus, whose tenets he advocated, and had the Gomarist, or rigid Calvinistic party in Holland been unchecked in enforcing the exclusive and persecuting canons of Dort, Limborch might have suffered martyrdom, or at least have been a confessor with Grotius and Vos-sius. (6) However, he escaped unscathed, but with a deep and abiding sense of the wrongs his party had endured from the Gomarists. He determined to shoot an arrow at them through the Spaniards, whose very name had been execrated in Holland, since the days of Philip II of Spain, and of the duke of Alva. The memory of the fierce and bloody struggle with the Spaniards, in which so many harrowing scenes had occurred on both sides, was still fresh in the minds of the Dutch. To be sure they had, to say the least, been guilty of as much cruelty, as the duke of Alva and his soldiery; but this was forgotten, and the cruelty of the Spaniard was alone remembered, and that Inquisition which he had in vain endeavored to establish in the two countries was viewed with inconceivable horror.—The very name caused a cold shudder to seize on every Hollander. Limborch shared deeply in these feelings, and he knew how extensive and all absorbing they were among his countrymen. He knew that he could not better cater to their taste than by writing a detailed history of this odious tribunal: and he accordingly set about the work and published it in one volume folio, at Amsterdam, in 1692. His anticipations were realized, the work was received with acclamations. The minds of his countrymen were too much excited to enable them to perceive the glaring inaccuracies and gross mis-statements of the book; and had he painted the horrors of the Inquisition with ten-fold force, their deadly hatred at the tribunal would have caused them to devour the work without one misgiving!

Such was Limborch. He evidently wrote his history under such excitement as would naturally lead us to expect little of the impartiality of the historian, and much of the exaggeration of a man writing against a tribunal, odious, in a religious and political point of view, and pandering also to a taste greatly vitiated and highly excited. Accordingly we find in his work few of the intrinsic qualities of a veridical history. He professes to derive his statements from the works of the inquisitors themselves, yet Fra Paolo, the Italian historian of the council of Trent, whose hypocrisy made him conceal the mind and heart of a Protestant under the cowl of a Catholic friar, and Dellon, the famous Protestant author

8. See Brandt's History, copious extracts from which are cited in the Oral Discussion of Hughes and Buckenridge, on the second question.

of the too famous "Relation of the Inquisition at Goa," are among his favorite authors for reference? And when he does cite the works of the inquisitors themselves, such as Eymerrick, Pagna, &c., he garbles the extracts, quoting only what suits his purpose, very often extracting only the concluding sentence from a lengthy passage, and thereby often making the inquisitors say just the contrary of what they had intended. This wretched cutting up of quotations is unpardonable in a work so extensive; it would have been bad enough in a duodecimo, but in a folio volume it is utterly inexcusable, and is a strong evidence of bad faith in the writer.

No wonder that Voltaire and the infidels of France received the book with enthusiasm. It was just the kind of work they wanted. Its whole tendency was to throw odium on the Catholic priesthood, whom it represented as gloating over the blood of their victims. But we are a little surprised that the Abbe Marsollier, a contemporary French Catholic priest, should have presented it, in an abridged form, to the French people in their own language, and that many very estimable French writers should have been misled by its statements. A morbid appetite seems to have seized upon the French people about that time. Writers, male and female, published works on Spain. Madame d'Aunoy wrote a book remarkable for its gross inaccuracy, in regard to the Spanish Inquisition, and for its caustic ridicule of every thing Spanish. The Abbe De Vayrac, who had spent twenty years of his active life in Spain, answered these misrepresentations in his famous work, "L'Etat present d'Espagne," published at Amsterdam, in 1719, 4 vols. 12mo. He proved that the statements of Limborch and Madame d'Aunoy, in regard to the Spanish Inquisition, were greatly exaggerated, or positively false. No one was better calculated to write on Spanish affairs, than the Abbe, but so vitiated was the taste of his day, even in France, that the work caused a great outcry, and the author had to encounter a storm of opposition. In the preface to a second edition of his work, he ably defends himself from charges made against his statements under five different heads, with what effect on his contemporaries, history does not tell. It is much to be regretted that this work of De Vayrac is not more generally known.

To be Continued.

CONVERSIONS.—The *Warheitsfreund* contains a letter from Mrs. Anne Maria Elizabeth Breysacher, from Canton, Stark county, Ohio, dated 23 ult., giving an account of her conversion to the Catholic faith. Her daughter, Maria Louisa Catharine, 14 years of age, preceded her having made her first communion on the Feast of Corpus Christi. She herself with three of her children, Louis Augustus Jerom, about 12 years old, Rosa Matilda, 11 years of age, and Maria, Theresa Cecilia, 7 years of age, were received into the church on the 5th August, and herself admitted to the holy communion on the following day. She writes as an intelligent and fervent convert. Many others enter the church in every direction, and retiring as it were into the secret of their own hearts, are alone occupied with the wonders of divine mercy and grace as manifested in their own conversion; but their example speaks loudly and effectually.—*Catholic Herald.*

Slavery in America—The Catholic Clergy.

At a recent meeting of the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church in Belfast, the Rev. J. Johnston, Tully-liah, introduced the subject of slavery in America, and entered into a variety of details to show the extent to which Christian communities were implicated in its horrors. The rev. gentleman read the following extract from a letter written by a friend residing in the States.—

"You know little of the horrors of slavery in this country. Why, sir, it is common in these States for men, even when they die, to leave a few slaves to the church to which they belong, the slaves so left sold again for the benefit of the church. Lately a church sold a slave, (if I mind right, a member) to buy the communion service plate. (Sensation.) Some three or four months ago a man from the South came along, professing to be a Baptist minister, who openly advocated slavery, boasted he had thirty slaves, and was received with open arms by many. * * * In the Baptist Convention, lately held, a member was called to order for daring to read one of the cruel laws of a slave State. * * *

The Methodists, though generally the first in every good work, are awfully involved in the sin of slavery, with a few honorable exceptions. Oh! that some Wesley would arise and visit their camp, for the plague is amongst them! * * * I need scarce notice the Reformed Dutch Church—their fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge. * * * The great Presbyterian family are guilty, awfully guilty, of the sin of slavery. 'They have sold the righteous for silver, and the poor for a pair of shoes.' Even sons of the Covenant can now sing 'Tip and Tyler' as well as the best. * * *

The Episcopalians, too, are so involved in the fangs of slavery, that they cannot see over Mason and Dickson's line. Oh! that some Wilberforce would arise amongst them and dispel the vapours of the stagnated marshes of Southern oppression!"

This, certainly, is a horrible picture of the extent to which we deeply regret to find Protestant communities, and even clergymen, participate in the revolting system.

On reading this letter, we were reminded of a passage in the work of a Protestant writer on America, respecting the conduct of the Catholic clergy in relation to slavery, of which we shall now avail ourselves; and we trust that the Rev. Mr. Johnston, when next he refers to the subject in the General Assembly, will bear this passage in his recollection. In Colonel Hamilton's "Men and Manners in America," just republished by Messrs. Blackwood, of Edinburgh, we find the following in the chapter—"New Orleans—Protestants and Catholics":

"Both Catholic and Protestant agree in the tenet that all men are equal in the sight of God; but the former alone gives practical exemplification of his creed. In a Catholic church the prince and the peasant, the slave and his master, kneel be-

fore the altar, in temporary oblivion of all worldly distinctions. They come there but in one character, that of sinners; and no rank is felt or acknowledged but that connected with the offices of religion. Within those sacred precincts the vanity of the rich man receives no incense; the proud are not flattered, the humble are not abashed. The stamp of degradation is obliterated from the forehead of a slave, when he beholds himself admitted to community of worship with the highest and noblest in the land.

"But in Protestant churches a different rule prevails. People of colour are either excluded altogether, or are mowed up in some remote corner separated by barriers from the body of the church. It is impossible to forget their degraded condition even for a moment. It is brought home to their feelings in a thousand ways. No white Protestant would kneel at the same altar with a black one. He asserts his superiority everywhere, and the very hue of his religion is affected by the colour of his skin.

"From the hands of the Catholic priest the poor slave receives all the consolations of religion. He is visited in sickness, and consoled in affliction; his dying lips receive the consecrated wafer; and in the very death-agony the last voice that meets his ear is that of his priest, uttering the sublime words, 'Depart, Christian soul.' Can it be wondered, therefore, that the slaves in Louisiana are all Catholics; that while the congregation of the Protestant church consists of a few ladies arranged in well-cushioned pews, the whole floor of the extensive cathedral should be crowded with worshippers of all colours and classes?

"From all I could learn, the zeal of the Catholic priests is highly exemplary.—They never forget that the most degraded of human forms is animated by a soul, as precious in the eye of religion as that of the sovereign Pontiff. The arms of the church are never closed against the meanest outcast of society. Divesting themselves of all pride of caste, they mingle with the slaves; and, certainly, understand their character far better than any other body of religious teachers. I am not a Catholic, but I cannot suffer prejudice of any sort to prevent my doing justice to a body of Christian ministers, whose zeal can be animated by no hope of worldly reward, and whose humble lives are passed in diffusing the influence of divine truth, and communicating to the meanest and most despised of mankind the blessed comforts of religion.—These men publish no periodical enumeration of their converts. The amount and the success of their silent labours, is not illustrated in the blazon of missionary societies, nor are they rhetorically set forth in the annual speeches of Lord Roden or Lord Bexley; and yet we may surely assert, that not the least of these labours is forgotten. Their record is where their reward will be."

Colonel Hamilton, the writer of the above, was a high Conservative.—*Evening Post.*

MEDICAL HALL.

OPPOSITE THE PROMENADE HOUSE
King-Street, Hamilton.

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

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

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

Horse and Cattle Medicines of every Description.

Physician's prescriptions accurately prepared.

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

U. S. CATHOLIC MAGAZINE
A MONTHLY PERIODICAL, CONTAINING
Chiefly selections from the best Catholic
Reviews and other Publications.
Published with the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop.

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

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

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

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

Subscriptions received at this Office.

THE CATHOLIC EXPOSITOR
AND LITERARY MAGAZINE.

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

TERMS TO COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS. One copy, \$5 per annum, payable invariably in advance in gold, current in New York. Two copies for \$8, or one copy for two years \$12, four copies for \$9, or one copy for four years \$12.

All communications must be post paid, for they are not taken from the post office, and directed to the publishers of the Catholic Expositor, 61 Fulton street, New York, N. Y.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co
For Sale in Hamilton by Messrs John Winer, T. Bickle, M. C. Grier, and C. H. Webster.

Children's Summer Complaint.
Specific Cordial.
Prepared and sold by Rev. Dr. Bartholomew for the wholesale dealers, Comstock & Co. N. Y.

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

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

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

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

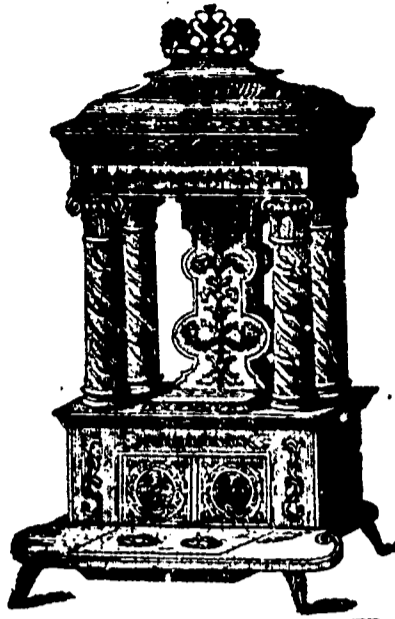
This medicine can be had at Bickle's Medical Hall; also at the Druggist shops of C. H. Webster and J. Winer Hamilton.

Stationery.

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

At Hamilton, June 31, 1843.

HAMILTON



IRON FOUNDRY.
JOHN STREET.

E. & C. GURNEY respectfully beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Hamilton and the country generally, that they have erected and have now in full operation the above Foundry, where they daily manufacture, at the lowest possible prices, every description of

Ploughs, Stoves, & Machinery.

E. & C. Gurney would particularly call public attention to their own make of Cooking, Parlour, and Panel Box

STOVES,

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

The following are some of the sizes:—

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

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

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

Hamilton, September, 1843.

CATHOLIC BOOKS.

JUST Received, and for Sale at the Catholic Office, King Street, a few copies of the following Books and Tracts:

- Prayer Books,
- Catholic Piety,
- Flowers of Piety,
- Path to Paradise,
- The Scapular,
- Think Well On't,
- Angelic Virtue,
- Mediations and Prayers.

Hamilton, September 20, 1843.

T. BRANIGAN

Is now paying
The Highest Price in CASH for

WHEAT & TIMOTHY SEED,

At his General Grocery and Liquor Store, 111 King Street, Hamilton, Sept. 13, 1843.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE PROTESTANT or VEGETIVE FAITH; 3rd Edition, by the Very Rev. W. P. McDonald, V. G.

Orders for the above very interesting work are required to be sent to the Catholic Office immediately, as only a very limited number of copies are struck off—Single copies in cloth, 1s. 3d.
Hamilton, Sept. 6, 1843.

O. K. LEVINGS,
UNDERTAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Hamilton and its vicinity, that he has opened an UNDERTAKER'S WAREROOM in Mr. H. Clark's Premises, John Street, where he will always have on hand every size of plain and elegantly finished Oak, Walnut, Cherry and Pine

COFFINS, Together with every description of Funeral appendages.

Funerals attended on the most reasonable terms.
The charge for the use of Horse, with Dresses, is £1.
Hamilton, Sept. 6, 1840.

DENTISTRY.

N. R. REED, M. D. Operating Surgeon Dentist, would respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Hamilton and its adjoining towns, that he has located himself permanently in the town of Hamilton where he will be happy to wait upon all who wish to avail themselves of his services.

Consultation gratis and charges moderate.

N. B. Persons or Families who desire it may be waited upon at the residences
Office at Chatfield's Great Western Hotel, King St.
Hamilton, Sept. 6, 1843.

GENERAL GROCERY,

LIQUOR:
AND PROVISION STORE.

T. BRANIGAN begs to announce to his friends and the public, that he has recommenced his old calling, at his former stand, next door to Mr. Eccleston's Confectionary Shop, King Street, where he will keep a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, & Provisions.

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

NOTICE,

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Henry Giroud and Robert McKay, Livery Stable Keepers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all debts due to the above Firm are requested to be paid immediately to Henry Giroud or Robert McKay, who will pay all accounts due by said Firm.

HENRY GIROUD,
ROBERT MCKAY.

Witness to the signing of the above:
LEGATT DOWNING.
Hamilton, July 21, 1843.

ROYAL EXCHANGE,
KING STREET,
HAMILTON—CANADA.

BY NELSON DEVEREUX.

THE Subscriber having completed his new brick Building, in King Street, (on the side 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.
Hamilton, 1843.

ORANGE RIOTS.—In the North of Ireland the Orange faction has exhibited every disposition to renew the acts of blood and cruelty which characterise its history in times past. At Belfast the members turned out numerous on the anniversary of the 12th, and gave undoubted evidence of a wish for riot and disturbance. The military and magistrates were in attendance to avert or repress the storm which threatened. "The rioters," says the Belfast Chronicle, "continued in force, determined on something desperate." On Saturday night forty-nine of them were captured. The disturbances were renewed on Monday, and a number of houses were assailed and wrecked. Even from some of the steeples of the churches, belonging to the establishment, the flags of the Orangemen were displayed.

From the Catholic Herald.

"Mother of Harlots!" How often is this epithet used by those who wish to convey an association of everything abominable. Who are they that employ such language?

Daughters! pause a little—both think yourselves! From whose breast did you first draw that spiritual milk, which nourished you until you were enabled to stand alone.

Alas! an aged Mother's grey hairs have been despised and her tears have availed but little in endeavouring to reclaim her erring and disobedient children.

"Mother of Harlots!" Children, think over this, and ask yourselves:—"Can it be possible that our's was such a Mother?" Then, *what are we?* Shame, lend us thy blush!

FELIX.

THE TRUE PATH FOR THE TRUE CHURCHMAN; By *Richd. Waldo Sibthorp, B. D. Oxford, and late Protestant Minister, Ryde, Isle of Wight;* New York, Casserly & Sons. Boston, Redding & Co. This able letter on the most important subject that can occupy man's attention, is before us in an available shape, fine paper and clear type. The discussions of Puseyism, and late events of a similar nature in this country, has given a shock to the public mind, and left an opening for conviction to enter. But our Catholic friends would likewise do well to possess it, for independent of the advantage of knowing the position of the transition party, it will be a gratification to see the workings of Providence, and the strength of our sacred faith.—*Boston Pilot.*

NUMBER OF PEOPLE AT THE MEETING ON TARA HILL.—To the Editor of the *Dublin Pilot.* SIR,—It is probable that you will notice the statement in the *Morning Chronicle* on Thursday, that a 'Scotch gentleman' at Tara, who was there for the special purpose of estimating the members, gave to the reporter his opinion that there were 500,000 assembled. As I am the person referred to, and as the number stated is far below the truth, I think it right to inform you that when I went round and round, through and

through the meeting at eleven o'clock, two hours and a half before Mr. O'Connell's arrival, I estimated the number then present to be 500,000. It was of this I spoke to the reporter. When Mr. O'Connell came I went once more round Tara, and continued for more than an hour counting various groups, measuring the ground they occupied, and, by applying the result to other portions of the meeting not counted, tried to come to a correct estimate, that there were on and near the hill upwards of one million—probably not less than twelve hundred thousand people! I am as fully convinced of this as that there was a multitude there at all. Taking into account the hundreds of thousands on the roads, who never reached Tara, there were above one million and a half of people out on that day, for the special purpose of being at the meeting. In my own account to the *Morning Chronicle* I have so stated my opinion of the numbers; I have said, what I may here repeat, that the meeting on Tara was to me, as it must have been to every one whose souls were not senseless and dead to feeling, the most awfully grand and solemn scene that the human eye ever witnessed. It was a scene to make Irishmen proud, though they might grieve for the causes that brought them together. It was a scene to make strangers regret that they were not Irishmen.

ONE WHO HAS WHISTLED AT THE PLOUGH.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.

Hamilton—Mr. A. Borland, 7s 6d.
Dundas—Mrs. C. Collins, 7s 6d.
Adjala—Mr Colgan, 7s 6d
Charlottenburg—Mr. John McDonald, senior, and Mr. John McDonald, junior, each 7s. 6d.

DR. SPOHN'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY.

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

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

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

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

JEHU PATTERSON,

Judge of the Court of C P.

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

ABBOTSFORD EDITION OF THE WAVERLY NOVELS.

JUST Published, No. 1 of this elegantly illustrated Edition of Sir Walter Scott's Novels, and will be continued every fortnight, until their completion.

Some conception of the style of this Work may be known from the fact, that the British publishers have expended no less a sum than £30,000 on the illustrations alone.—Price 3s. each No.

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

ARMOUR & RAMSAY,

Montreal.

A. H. ARMOUR, & Co.

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RAMSAY, ARMOUR, & Co.

Kingston.

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

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscribers, a few copies of the following works of late publication:—*A Digest of the Criminal Laws*, passed since 1835, containing also the Township Officer's Act, and some Forms for the use of Justices.—By Henry C. R. Beecher, Esquire.—Price 6s.

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

A. H. ARMOUR, & Co.

Hamilton, March, 1843, 27

THE Subscribers have received further supplies of Catholic Bibles and Prayer Books, &c: among them will be found

The Douay Bible and Testament
Key of Heaven;
Path to Paradise;
Garden of the Soul;
Key to Paradise;
Poor Man's Manual;
Catholic Catechism.

Sold wholesale or retail, by
A. H. ARMOUR, & Co.,
King Street, Hamilton.
December, 1842.

BIBLES, PRAYER AND PSALM BOOKS.

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

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

SCHOOL BOOKS.

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

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

HEWE'S NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT.

This article is offered to the public as a never failing cure for the Rheumatism, and it has for a number of years sustained its reputation, and a completed cures which had defied the power of every other article. In acute and recent cases, the relief is invariably, after one or two applications of the Liniment, and in chronic Rheumatism, the cases of cure are numerous. It is truly a remedy that reaches the nerve and bone with the most happy effect.

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

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.

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

PRICES 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.

AGENTS.

- Rev Mr. Conolly, Dundas
- Rev Mr. Fergus, Brantford
- Rev. Mr. G. Iney, Quebec
- Rev. J. P. O'Dwyer, London
- Mr Harding O'Brien, do
- Rev Mr Vervais, Amherstburg
- Mr Koval, P. M., do
- Rev Mich. MacDonell, [Maidstone], Sandwich
- Very Rev Augus McDonell, Chatham
- A. Chisholm Esq., Thorold
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