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THE CATHOLIC.

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

VOLUME II.

HAMILTON, [GORE DISTRICT] AUGUST 24, 1842.

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THE CATHOLIC

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

EDITOR.

Original.

Man's days are as grass: as the flower of the field, so shall he flourish.—Psalms 102, 15.

Tune—Aldislech.

See, o'er its thorny stalk reclining
Yon withered rose, so sickly pining!
Yet late its crimson cheek was seen
In dewy lustre brightly shining.

Thus quickly fades our youthful bloom,
When age, or sickness steals upon us;
And, when we sink into the tomb,
Not long our dearest friends bemoan us.

Frail beauty then the sage despises;
Him ne'er her tempting lure entices.
Nor ought, but virtue's deathless charms,
That deck the soul, he fondly prizes.

Unmov'd who smiles at fortune's frown,
And scorns all her short-liv'd favours;
His hope who rests on God alone,
And always him to please endeavours.

Beneath his sacred wing protected,
Still towards heaven his steps directed,
He journeys on through life secure,
'Till comes the happy term expected;

When, ended all his care and toil,
He flies to meet his God's embrace,
Who welcomes him with gracious smile,
And 'mong his saints in glory places.

THE HYMN.

Veni, Creator Spiritus!

'Creator spirit, gracious deign
To visit here thy suppliant train!
Fill with thy grace, supernal shed,
Our hearts, thy chosen mansions make!

Thou, whom we hail the paraclete;
God's gift, with every good replete!
The living font; the fire of love;
The spiritual unction from above.

Thou sevenfold grace imparting sprigh!
Dread finger of paternal might!
The father's promised prompter, sent;
'The dumb who rend'rest eloquent.

Bid on our sense thy light to shine!
Pour on our hearts thy love divine!
Still here on earth while we abide,
Our feeble steps support and guide!

Drive from us far the tempting foe!
Give us thy perfect peace to know!
Thus, plac'd beneath thy guidance sure,
We'll every danger shun secure.

Grant us, tho' Father, and the Son,
And thee, their spirit, three in one;
Adoring here on earth to know;
And ever firm our faith to show.

CHRISTIAN RELIGION DEMONSTRATED DIVINE.

CHAPTER XLIX.

THE FOURTH BOOK OF SAMUEL;

OTHERWISE CALLED

THE FOURTH BOOK OF KINGS.

Chapter 1—verse 10. "Let fire," &c. Elias was inspired to call for fire from Heaven upon these captains, who came to apprehend him; he did so, not out of any desire to gratify private passion, but to punish the insult offered to religion; to confirm his Mission: and to show how vain are the efforts of men against God, and his servants, whom he willeth to protect. D. B.

Verse 17. "The second year of Joram," counted from the time that he was associated to the Throne by his Father Josephat. Ibid.

Chapter 2—verse 1. By Heaven here is not meant the final Heaven of the blest, where God is seen face to face: for "no man can see God and live:" but some lower heavenly region, the Prophet's appointed place of temporary residence.

Verse 3. "The Sons of the Prophets;" that is, the Disciples of the Prophets; who seem to have had their Schools, like Colleges, or communities in Bethel Jerico, and other places in the days of Elias and Eliseus. D. B.

Verse 8. Here is mentioned another miracle wrought with the mantle of Elias; which again is repeated with the same precious relic by the Prophet Eliseus, who had received with it the Double Spirit of its first Owner. Verse 14.

Verse 15. "They worshipped him, falling to the ground." These Sons of the Prophets were no Quakers: no, nor Protestants, who hold it unlawful so to worship the creature, from any religious motive; or from any Spiritual excellency.

Verse 20. "The clean vessel with salt in it" represents the just, whom the Saviour calls "the salt of the Earth," because, by their virtuous conduct and conversation, they correct the impurities of guilt in others; preserve them from the corruption of sin; and render them fruitful in good works.

Verse 24. "Cursed them." This curse, which was followed by so visible a judgment of God, was not the effect of passion, but of zeal for religion; which was insulted by these boys, in the person of the Prophet and of divine inspiration; God punishing in this manner the inhabitants of Bethel, (the chief seat of the calf worship) who had trained up their children in a prejudice against the true religion and its ministers. D. B.

Chapter 3—verse 14. "If I did not reverence the face of Josaphat, King of Juda, I would not have hearkened to thee nor looked upon thee." Here we see, as the Catholic Church teaches, that the wicked and unbelieving are often saved for the sake of the faithful and just. See also God's answer to Abraham, interceding for Sodom and Gomorrah. Genes. 18, 23, &c. Also Job 42, 8.

Verse 25. "Brick walls only remained." This was the proper name of the chief city of the Moabites, in Hebrew *Kir-Harasth*. D. B.

Chapter 4—verse 29. "Salute him not." Ho that is sent, to raise to life the sinner spiritually dead, must not suffer himself to be called off or diverted from his enterprise by the salutations or ceremonies of the world. Ibid.

Verse 31. St. Augustine considers a great mystery in this miracle wrought by the Prophet Eliseus; thus, by the staff sent by his servant, is figured the rod of Moses, or the old law; which was not sufficient to bring mankind to life, then dead in sin. It was necessary that Christ himself should come; and by taking human nature, become flesh of our flesh and restore us thus to life. In this Eliseus was a figure of Christ, as it was necessary that he should come himself to bring the dead child to life, and restore him to his mother; who is here, in a mystical sense, a figure of the Church. Ibid.

Verse 37. "And the child gapud seven times and opened his eyes." An allusion is here made to the spiritual reanimations and enlightening effect of the seven sacraments, at the last exertion of the prophet; that is, under the final dispensation of the Saviour.

Verse 39. "She came and fell at his feet and worshipped upon the ground. Did she do wrong in thus worshipping the creature; not as God, but as his minister?"

Verse 39. Wild gourds (*Colocynthis*). They are extremely bitter, and therefore are called "the gall of the earth;" and are poisonous, if taken in a great quantity. D. B.

Verse 41. "Bring some meal." This represents the flour, of which that bread is made, which is changed in the Eucharist into the living and life-giving bread of the Saviour.

Verse 44. "And they eat; and there was left, according to the word of the Lord." Who sees not here the figure of the wonderful reproduction of "the living bread" in the eucharist; in the same manner as our Saviour alluded to it, by the reproduction of the few loaves in the desert, to feed the hungry multitude!

Chapter 5—verse 10. "Go and wash seven times in the Jordan," &c. Here are alluded to, the cleansing effects of the seven sacraments from the leprosy of sin; through the virtue of the man-God who commenced his purifying institute by washing in the Jordan.

Verse 13. They were Naaman's servants, who persuaded him to wash. They were the poor and mean, who converted the great, and persuaded their worldly masters to wash in the Jordan, after the Saviour, in order to be cleansed from their spiritual leprosy.

Verse 16. Eliseus refused Naaman's proffered gift; as the grace of God is not to be bought and sold.

Verse 17. "Grant to me thy servant to take from hence two mules' burthen of earth." Why this request, but because Naaman considered the earth holy; and on it he intended erecting an altar to the only true God, whom he now acknowledged? Is not this idea somewhat a Catholic one? Blessed earth! how can a Protestant consider any thing blessed?

Verse 19. "Go in peace." What the Prophet here allowed, was not an outward conformity to an idolatrous worship; but only a service, which, by his office he owed to his master, who on all public occasions leaned upon him; so that his bowing down, when his master bowed himself, was not in effect adoring the idols; nor was it so understood by the standers by; since he publicly professed himself a worshipper of the only true and living God. But it was no more than doing a civil office to the king, his master; whose leaning upon him to bow at the same time that he bowed. D. B.

Verse 27. The leprosy of Giezi represents the guilt, or spiritual leprosy which attaches to those in the sacred ministry, who sell their services for temporal hire; who make a traffic of religion.

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

THE CATHOLIC.

Hamilton, G. D.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24.

From that rhapsodic vehicle of modern fanaticism styled *The Christian Guardian*, that hodge-podge, will-o'-the-wisp, lucubration, sent forth by the original Tempter, to decoy, with its phosphoric glare, the ignorant, weak-sighted and unwary, into the absorbing quagmires of error; we give the following extract of the 16th instant.

The Organ of the Papists.—When we want specimens of vulgarity, ribaldry, and falsehood, we have only to turn to the *Hamilton Catholic*, and we are sure to find them, whatever number we may take up. The following are extracts from the number for August 10th, intended to apply to the Bible Society, and the readers of the Bible. It is well for Scriptural Christianity that the time of Rome's downfall is not distant. The Editor says, "We are not commanded by the Saviour to read, but to hear." Did not the Saviour say, "Search the Scriptures?"

Here are purposely left out the texts cited in the *Catholic*, which are too hard for the *Guardian* Editor's digestion. For the benefit of the sincere seekers of truth, we subjoin the whole passage from our number of the 10th instant, and leave the impartial public to say how far we have merited the coarse compliment of the *Guardian's* unprincipled and unmannerly Editor. As for Rome's *not distant downfall*; many a Protestant prophet has threatened it in vain: and were not the man a fanatic, or a fool, he would see signs innumerable of its growing strength, and confirmed, as foretold, permanency.

"The Devil, who quoted the Bible to tempt the Saviour, makes use more successfully of the same sacred book, and its acknowledged authority, to tempt from the unity of truth, and lead astray in a bewildering labyrinth of endless errors, the followers of the Saviour; those at any rate who, at the fiend's suggestion will not follow the only sure guide, nor listen to the sole inspired interpreter of that mysterious book, which he has so clearly pointed out to them. *He, who will not hear the church*, said he, *let him be unto thee as a Heathen and a Publican.* Matt. xviii, 17. *Faith comes by the hearing*, says St. Paul; *and hearing by the word of Christ.* Rom. x, 17. Now the hearing is not the reading, and judging every one for himself. We are not commanded by the Saviour to read, but to hear. *He who hears you*, says he, *speaking to his lawful pastors, hears me; and he who despises you, despises me; and he who despises me, despises him who sent me.* Luke x, 16. It is true, he bade the Jews search the Scriptures; for in them you think, said he, to have life everlasting; and these are they which bear testimony of me. John v, 39. This was but a challenge to the Jews who prided themselves in having the Scriptures; and thought in them, like our Protestants of all denominations, to have life everlasting; though they had it not; for they understood them not; otherwise they would, from the signs and clear prophecies recorded in them, have recognized him for the promised Messiah. So that the having and reading of the Scrip-

tures, without the hearing of those lawfully commissioned to teach us, does not secure to us their true sense, and preserve us in the unity of that faith, without which, as St. Paul says, it is impossible to please God. Heb. xi, 6. Nay, according to St. Peter, it but exposes us to err, when we presume of ourselves, without the teaching medium, to determine the sense of the inspired writings. For speaking of St. Paul's epistles, he says: *in which are certain things hard to be understood; which the unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do the other scriptures, to their own damnation.* 2 Peter iii, 16. And he affirms, directly contrary to the Protestant's rule of faith, that *no scripture is made by private interpretation.* 2 Peter i, 20.

In the old law, the scriptures, or the ordinances of God, were (as in the Catholic Church, or the new) always subject to the pontifical (the only legal and authorized interpretation.) For thus we read in that very Bible, which Protestants consider as their rule of faith: "If thou perceive that there be among you a hard and doubtful matter in judgment, &c., thou shalt come to the Priests of the levitical race; and to the judge that shall be at that time; and thou shalt ask of them, and they shall shew thee the truth of the judgment; and thou shalt do whatsoever they shall say that preside in that place which the Lord shall choose: and what they shall teach there according to the law; and thou shalt follow their sentence, neither shalt thou decline to the right hand; nor to the left. But he, who will be proud, and refuse to obey the commandment of the priest, who ministereth at that time to the Lord thy God, and the decree of the judge; that man shall die; and thou shalt take away the evil from Israel. And all the people hearing it shall fear; that no one afterwards swell with pride." Deut. xvii. 8, &c.

The evil Spirit, the Spirit of Error, who deceived our first parents in Paradise, has instructed, like them, their posterity, who listen to his suggestions, to tamper freely with the word of God; and to subject his divine revelations, every one, like Eve, to his own proud and whimsical conjectures. He has thrown among them the apple of discord, the material printed bible, "the dead letter," without its sure meaning; "the letter that kills, without the Spirit that gives life." 2 Cor. iii, 6. Hence we see them every where, as St. Paul describes them, "carried about with every wind of doctrine: always learning, but never arriving at the knowledge of truth; always growing worse and worse; erring and driving into error; having itching ears (for sermons); choosing teachers for themselves." &c. And for this purpose does "the prince of this world," who sought to tempt the Saviour with the sight of all its riches (Matt. iv. 9.) heap upon his worshipping messengers, who propagate his delusion, the enormous weight of his mammon of iniquity; sums, capable, according to their own showing, of more than cancelling the national debt; but which vanish quite as soon as counted, without producing the least visible good to the contributing public! Who could believe that rational and reflecting beings could be caught in such an obviously tended snare?

PERNICIOUS EFFECTS OF METHODISM.

Wesley, after enumerating the singular blessings conferred upon his partisans, and representing Almighty God as "having wrought a new thing in the earth in their favor," thus unreservedly declares the fruits of Methodism: "It brought forth error in ten thousand shapes, turning many of the simple out of the way. "It brought forth enthusiasm, imaginary inspiration, ascribing to the all-wise God all the wild,

absurd, self-inconsistent dreams of a heated imagination." It brought forth pride, robbing the Giver of every good gift of the honor due to his name. It brought forth prejudice, evil-surmising, censoriousness, judging and condemning one another; all totally subversive of that brotherly love which is the very badge of the Christian profession; without which, whosoever liveth is counted dead before God. It brought forth anger, hatred, malice, revenge, and every evil word and work; "all dreadful fruits, not of the Holy Spirits, but of the bottomless pit."—[Wesley's Sermons, vol. vi. p. 66. Bishop Mant's Bampton Lecture, pp. 310, 311, 6th edition.]

THE DISCOVERY OF THE TRUE FAITH.

The prominent traits, by which a character of the true faith can be distinguished, are very evident to the sincere inquirer after truth. Its universal diffusion—its ceaseless consistency—its perpetual endurance—its identity with the majesty and glory of God—its preservation in purity, in the midst of a wicked world, to the present period—all unite to make its splendor as manifest to the eye, as the glorious sun in its meridian majesty. The Saviour, in his wisdom, established a church, and enriched it with the presence of the Paraclete, to be the guardian of this sublunary world, which he would always protect from the rude contact of human and vacillating opinions. Reason and the Holy Scriptures point out to the inquirer, that the attributes of the Deity should be partially developed in sustaining the integrity of its character and the miracle of its preservation. Hence, if the will of man be required to submit to its decrees, it is the just adoration of the soul to the Creator of the Universe—the God of truth, holiness, and sanctity.

There are, nevertheless, additional motives to strengthen the confidence which man should place in its guidance, and elicit from him the homage of his reason, and the tribute of his praise.

The moral code of the Catholic Church is the noblest proof that can be advanced to denote its heavenly descent. There is a humility in her piety—a meekness in her suffering—a holy resignation in bearing persecution; the spirit which she breathes is so chaste and elevating to humanity, that it has enabled her children throughout the ages of her existence, to take the foremost rank in every virtuous achievement—the Polycarps, the Basils, the Chrysos, toms, the Cyprians, the Jeromes, the Augustines. Her exterior worship greatly adds to the devotion of her worshippers; by the homage of the senses we do not weaken the supplications of the spirit, but give honor to the Creator. The Church, in selecting from nature and art whatever is beautiful, makes all things subservient to the glory of God; we ascend from the beauty of his works to the perfection of their Author, and transition is not only natural but innocent. Her precepts are all the result of divine counsels—they reach the heart, and are eminently designed to sanctify its feelings. The exhibition of sacred relics awakens our emotions,

that she may afterwards guide them as they flow to the great ocean of the divinity, in which every thought should rest.

The Church teaches us to hate sin.—We should not defile with impurity that nature which the Divinity has so closely allied with himself. In all the other mysteries of faith which the Church teaches, the inquirer may discover the sublimest incentives to fill the soul with holy thoughts, and animate the heart to virtuous enterprises.

"They elevate the mind, though they humble the unnatural pride of reason; they improve our hopes though they dazzle our presumption, and whilst the proud man aims to measure and criticise the effulgent of heaven, and turns away abashed from the attempt, the humble Christian, more successful, beholds its bright reflection in the stream and goes on his way rejoicing."—*New England Reporter.*

DEVOTIONS ON THE PASSION.

Our attention has been directed by a correspondent to a work bearing this title, lately published by Burns, and which professes to be compiled by clergymen of the Church of England; and not only so, but these ministers are "prepared to defend every doctrinal statement contained or involved in the devotions, as consistent with their obligations to their own church."

We give the following extracts from this work, which we find to our hand in the April number of the *Irish Ecclesiastical Journal*, as sufficient for our purpose:

COMMEMORATION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

Antiphon. Virgin Mother of Christ, when thou didst behold thy son dying on the cross, no sorrow was like unto thy sorrow.

V. What tongue could tell the agony of the mother?

R. When she saw her son fixed on the cross.

Let us pray. *Collect.*

O Lord Jesus Christ, Sweetest Son of the Virgin Mary, who didst sit at supper with thy betrayer, and wast shamefully dragged away captive; grant, we beseech thee, that we, remembering the sorrows of thy most holy mother, may so suffer with thee as to receive mercy, and, together with her, to abide with thee for ever, who livest.—p. 21.

Lord! to thy grace my weakness I commend, And seek to know thee, my untailing friend; When ruthless storms of sin are sweeping by, Oh, at thy mother's suit, grant me to feel thee nigh!—p. 29.

In the office of the tenebræ (to the rubric for which our correspondent particularly refers) the following is the conclusion of the service for lauds:—

While the Cantic Benedictus is being said, all the candles in the triangular candlestick, having been first extinguished, except the one on the top, the six candles on the altar are also extinguished one by one, at every second verse, so that the last may be put out at the last verse. Likewise the lamps and lights throughout the church are put out. When the Antiphon, "Now the traitor," is repeated, the topmost candle is taken from its place, and hid under the epistle side of the altar, whilst all kneel and say, "V. Christ became for us obedient unto death." "Our Father," privately. Then the psalm, "Have mercy," a little louder; after which is repeated in the same tone, without saying "Let us pray," the

COLLECT.

Look down, O Lord, we beseech thee,

upon this thy family, for which our Lord Jesus Christ was contented to be betrayed into the hands of wicked men, and to suffer the torments of the cross.

Who liveth. *Said in silence.*

After the collect there is a confused noise for a short space, and then the lighted candle is brought out from beneath the altar, and all rise and depart in silence. Pp. xix. xx.

The last foregoing passage is the most astounding thing we have seen for some time in this line. One more extract from

"THE FORM OF THE ADORATION OF THE CROSS."

Then all sing together the Antiphon. We adore thy cross, O Lord, and praise and glorify thy holy resurrection; for, lo! by this tree joy hath come throughout the whole world.

Psalm. God be merciful unto us, and bless us, and show us the light of his countenance, and be merciful unto us.

And the Antiphon, We adore, is repeated immediately.

There is sung the V. O, faithful cross, with the hymn Sing, O tongue, after each verse of which the V. O faithful cross, or this, Sweet is the wood, is repeated as follows, &c.

The *British Critic*, the organ of the Oxford party, thus notices this work:—

We hail with peculiar pleasure the appearance of a little work called "Devotions commemorative of the most Adorable Passion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, translated from Catholic sources" (Burns, London), and we hope that the great success which, as we understand, it has met with, may encourage the compilers to extend their plan, and make accessible to the English churchman more of such devotional treasures. It is by such exhibitions of Catholic truth the English church will best retain her hold on the affections of those of her children who may be wavering in their allegiance, and it is thus also that many religious minds, who are as yet in greater or less degree in bondage to the popular religion, may feel the far deeper and truer gratification to their religious cravings, which the Catholic system supplies.—*London Paper.*

SWITZERLAND.

BRIEF OF HIS HOLINESS GREGORY XVI. TO THE SWISS BISHOPS.

VENERABLE BRETHREN—Health and apostolical benediction. Not least amongst those things, which in the weighty burden of our supreme apostleship, have long been to us cause of deep and anxious solicitude, are the decrees that have been made by certain governments of those countries, for the destruction of the monasteries, some of which have been abolished and the property belonging to them first confiscated to the state and then sold by public auction, or criminally appropriated to other uses. And this has the more grievously afflicted our heart, because in doing or rather in perpetrating those things some Catholics have taken a part without having any regard to the authority of the church and the rights of this holy see, and openly despising the penalties and censures which the apostolic constitutions and the Ecumenic Councils especially that of Trent (Sess. 22, c 11) inflict *ipso facto*, on those who do not fear such acts. It is unnecessary to explain in many words how deeply religion and temporal interest itself of states have suffered by these attempts; for there

is no one ignorant how much both the one and the other have been benefited everywhere, but more especially in Switzerland, by the monastic institutions, whether in promoting divine worship, or in undertaking the care of souls, or in forming youth to piety and the liberal arts, or, in fine, in constantly consoling the wretched by all kinds of assistance. Wherefore, as soon as we with great grief of mind learned those things, we did not hesitate to reclaim by our Nuncio, the envoy of the Holy Apostolic See, the safety of the convents and of the rights and property which they enjoyed, and which were besides guaranteed to them by public treaty.

In our grief, however, we have derived no little consolation from the conduct of several governments of the Cantons, which are animated by the best feelings towards the church and the monastic institutions; not only have they abstained with just horror, from all evil designs against the monasteries, but moreover they have combined all their efforts, and have not hesitated to resist openly the sale of the goods belonging to those communities. We do not, therefore, omit to pay a merited eulogium to their zeal, and we exhort them at the same time, by their hereditary fidelity and devotion to the church and to the Holy Apostolic See, that they would persevere most strenuously in their holy resolution, and that they would go on to protect so sacred a cause with even still more ardent zeal.

But the expostulations made in our name have not obtained the same success with the governments of other cantons, which, as it is stated, are determined to prosecute & consummate the destructive work which they have undertaken against the religious houses, their rights, and property.

Such has been the cause that has determined us, venerable brethren, to address you in this letter. For although, we are far from doubting, but, on the contrary, we are well aware that you yourselves have not been wanting in those circumstances to the duties of your mission; nevertheless, bearing in mind the obligations which, by the divine will, bind us to direct our brethren in the things that belong to God and the church, we have considered it our duty to make known to you in a more explicit manner our mind upon this important question. For which reason, again reproving and most strongly reprobating the aforesaid decrees issued by a lay power, for the abolition of certain monasteries in those places, with their religious communities belonging thereto, we recall to the minds of all that the alienations of all goods and rights whatever belonging to those convents, which have been made up to the present, or which may be made hereafter, without the concurrence of the Holy See, are, in the eyes of the church, and according to the canonical sanctions, null and void, and that they are to be esteemed as such we hereby proclaim. Wherefore it will be your duty to abstain from giving any aid or permission, and with that peculiar prudence by which you are distinguished carefully admonish those, who, in consequence of those alienations, may have illegitimately acquired, or may so acquire hereafter, any of the aforesaid property, that they cannot with a safe conscience

retain or accept the possession of it. But we still entertain the hope that the Catholics at least who have assisted in the completion and execution of the above named decrees, having weighed the matter more maturely, in the presence of God, will withdraw as quickly as possible from the way into which we should willingly believe that they have inconsiderately entered.

For this purpose, venerable brethren, we recommend you again in the Lord to employ all the efforts of your pastoral patience and charity, and with this object warily demand of heaven for you those abundant succors which alone can lead to the desired result; and in testimony of our paternal benevolence, we grant with affection our apostolic benediction to each of you, and to the flock committed to you.

Given in Rome, at St. Peter's the 15th day of April, 1842, and the twelfth year of our pontificate.

GREGORY PP. XVI.

FRANCE.

Galigiani's Messenger of July 18th, gives the following particulars:—

The Archbishop of Paris went yesterday to Neuilly, as he did on Wednesday. The Bishop of Versailles, the newly appointed Archbishop of Avignon, and the newly appointed Bishop of Tuile, went there yesterday. It is the Chapter of St. Denis who officiate in the chapel of Neuilly. They are assisted by the clergy of St. Germain l'Auxerrois and St. Roch, there being always on duty four canons and three priests of each of the two parishes. The sacred service is thus organized: During the whole morning, until one o'clock, masses are celebrated. At that hour vespers commence, and are continued until night. After midnight, matins are chanted. The whole of the Royal Family, and the inmates of the chateau, attended mass yesterday. The king returned several times during the day to the chapel. Each time, after having knelt down and prayed, he drew aside the drapery which covers the body of his son, and after having contemplated him with a touching resignation, sprinkled the body with holy water.

Masses were celebrated yesterday in all the churches of Paris, for the repose of the soul of the Duke of Orleans.

The Queen was for three hours on her knees by the side of the mattress on which her dying son lay extended. At her first arrival she took a small medal from her bosom, where it had rested ever since the day she received her first communion, and placed it on the heart of her beloved child.

"The Duke of Orleans," says the *Univers*, "appears to have had a presentiment of an early death; for he said, two days before the disaster, to the Princess Clementine, who was speaking to him of the glorious chances of his future life—'I shall die young, sister; I shall die shortly.'"

THE CHARLESTOWN CONVENT.—We rejoice to see that the State of Massachusetts is preparing to remove a foul blot from her escutcheon, by making remuneration for the destruction of the Ursuline

Convent at Charlestown. A report to that effect from a committee of the last Legislature, and which will no doubt be acted by the ensuing, is now before us, and we are tempted to copy the following paragraph. 'The owners of the property destroyed on Mount Benedict,' says the report, 'are not now before us, seeking a liquidation of their claims. They came before the Legislature of 1835, and after a report made in favor of granting them a sum of money, they were repulsed. Since that time they have wisely and properly abstained from preferring their petitions, waiting, as was due to their injured rights for a change in the views of the State upon the question involved in their case. They have left the blackened ruins of their halls, where piety, and learning, and charity, and useful labor dignified their peaceful lives, standing as they were left by the fires of the incendiary, when the torch could find no more to consume.—They have taken down no stone from off another, and the only agent that has been busy to remove from before us the monument of our neglect, has been the slow corroding tooth of time, which will remove it only after the lapse of ages. They have thus kept a continual claim before the people of Massachusetts, upon their generous justice. They have not spoken, they have not written; but the mournful dignity of their silence, made eloquent by this index of their wrongs, is more touching and more persuasive, than the most elaborate appeals.'—*N. Y. Courier.*

Thames Tunnel — The atmospheric railway apparatus is likely to be laid in the Thames Tunnel: it is proposed to apply it to the ascent and descent not only of passengers, but horses, carriages and goods, by means of the existing passenger shafts, so as to obviate the necessity of further openings. It is expected that the cost of the apparatus will not amount to one tenth of the sum necessary to form carriage approaches, as originally intended.

The half farthing, or eighth of a penny is a coinage as yet unknown in England—a farthing, or 5½ grains, the fourth of a penny, being the smallest coined, about the year 1270, under Edward I., of standard silver, and continued to be minted in this manner for near three hundred years. It being so small, and liable to be lost, grocers, vintners, alehousekeepers, and all sorts of tradesmen in the time of Queen Elizabeth, muddied their own farthings out of copper, lead, tin, latten, and even leather, which caused great confusion, but the Queen said she would never consent to a currency of copper money.—The first that were coined by government in copper was by the proclamation of James I., on the 16th of May, 1612, by patent, to Lord Harrington. During the reign of King Charles I., the Commonwealth, and Charles II., they were coined in copper, but in the time of James II., and William and Mary many were in tin, and were renewed again in 1717 by George I., and have continued in that metal up to the present day. From November 20, 1729, to December 23, 1753, it appears that nearly 800 tons of copper were coined during that period in halfpence and farthings, bringing to the crown a clear profit of £17,435, 17s. 6d. What it has been since must be considerable. In France, when the coinage is divided into decimal parts, it is smaller than the half sol or 100 to the franc (10d.).

Original.

AGAINST RELIGIOUS ANTI-PATHIES.

Tantæno Animis Cœlestibus Iram 1—Virg.
In heavenly minds, can such fierce passions dwell?

To hate a person for his persuasion, when he happens to differ from us in opinion upon any subject, is as absurd as it is unchristian: absurd, because, if we think, or know him to be mistaken; his error may indeed excite our pity, or regret; but it is against common sense to hate him for what we deem his misfortune: unchristian; because on no account whatever are we allowed, as followers of Christ, to hate our fellow creatures. Yet nothing is so common, particularly in this country, as such antipathy conceived against all, whose religious creed is not the same as ours. A difference in our worship, makes a difference in our social intercourse: and we can hardly ever bring ourselves to love cordially the members of any sect, whose forms and doctrine we disrelish. I have generally remarked in other countries, a distinction made between the persuasion and the person holding it: and indeed, except in the British Dominions, they are seldom seen identified in the estimation of any one. The person is equally beloved and cherished, however much one may dislike his persuasion; which can never challenge our esteem, but in as far as we conceive it right and rational. In Spain, for instance, where the Protestant Creed is universally considered heresy; was ever any one of Lord Wellington's army slighted, shunned, or unkindly treated, for holding it? Did it prevent himself from being named to the chief command of the Spanish Forces? Or was it ever urged as a disqualifying circumstance by the Spanish General Ballesteros; who pleaded every thing else, and pleaded too in vain, with his own Catholic government, against the nomination of a foreign officer to so high and confidential an appointment: and this too, at the time, when the first Peer of the British Empire could not, because a Catholic, obtain from our Protestant Government, so much as the command of a single regiment?

Such a spirit of dislike to our fellow creatures, on account of their religious opinions, is least of all becoming in those, who laid down at first, as the original and fundamental principle of their Reformation; and still proclaim, as the *Magna Charta*, and distinguishing privilege of all Protestants, the liberty granted to every one of judging for himself in matters of religion; and of believing or disbelieving whatever he pleases. How can they consistently hate and persecute others for acting up to that principle of liberty, which they took to themselves, & refuse to grant: or blame any one for dissenting from their particular sect, which originated in dissenting from the great universal Christian Church of all nations and ages, since her founder, the Saviour? Would they, who reject the instructive authority of such a Church; and of all other sects and believers on earth; oblige all others to bend to their particular sectarian, or national parliamentary dictation, on subjects not of

human invention, but of divine revelation? What a singular spectacle do not Protestants present to the eye of the unprejudiced and reflecting observer! They have snatched the books of the Divine Law from the hands of those, to whose trust and keeping they were first consigned, with the fullest power to explain their meaning, and enforce their precepts: and now every one, as if they had been written for his exclusive use, expounds them as he lists; and turns the sacred code to his own particular purpose. And, what is worst of all in our Parliamentary Sect, would force us, under pain of forfeating our birth-right, to swear, right or wrong our implicit faith in the infallibility of their acknowledged fallible interpretation!

Here we have a melancholy instance of the wonderful length in the ways of wickedness and folly, to which the ignorant and headlong multitude, may be led by their selfish, interested, and crafty deceivers.

These saw the wealth of the Catholic Church, which her clergy possessed by every rightful title human and divine; and used for the becoming splendour of God's worship; the support of the poor; and the instruction, improvement and general good of the public. They saw, and coveted the golden temptation. And, like Judas, begrudging the precious ointment wasted on the Saviour; and on the poor, his members; they in the very words of that traitor and thief, hypocritely exclaim: *why all this waste.*

This, indeed, is the original and only cause of all the hate-engendering conflicts, still existing amongst us. The treasure in question seemed well worth the contending for: and the plea for seizing and retaining it, was the alleged corruptions in the doctrines and worship of its rightful owners on the one hand; and the preferable purity and perfection, not indeed of their lives and conduct, but of their new professed systems of belief on the other.

As may be well supposed, the rivalry was great amongst the new pretenders to the *Loaves and Fishes*. Each preached up his exclusive right to them; and not one, but proved to you from the same written authority, that his newly invented system of belief, was the sole inspired and true one. In one point, however, they have all along agreed, in vilifying and misrepresenting the Church from which they separated.

Their main purpose was to put down and keep down the common object of their dread and envy; that imperishable Church, which the Saviour founded. For her they always reserved the bitterest of their railings; holding out to their credulous, unenquiring and worldly-minded dupes, her worship as gross idolatry; her ceremonies as mere *mummery*; herself, as the *scarlet whore* of the Apocalypse; her chief pastor as *the man of sin* or *Antichrist*; her ministers as impostors; and her other members as idiots; till they wrought up at last the uninformed bulk of their hearers to abhor and persecute, as anxious monsters, the unoffending followers of the only revealed religion: the religion that brought the light of Faith into every Pagan nation: that subdued to the yoke of Christ all the mighty rulers of the earth: taught them to bow their haughty heads at the simple

mention of his sacred name; and made them glory in being accounted his servants, and followers.

But we have lived to see that Church vindicated from all their calumnious aspersions; and her cause triumphantly advocated on a theatre the most public in the world, and the most open of any to the inspection of mankind: and that too not by her own natural, and, as might be thought, partial defenders: her pastors & members; whose voice was not suffered to be raised in that Assembly: but by the very Representatives of those, who for three hundred years have continued to misrepresent, vilify, and abuse her: in the British Parliament, where the atrocious conduct of her remorseless, cruel, and unrelenting persecutors has been exposed: and she herself, (the dark veil of prejudice being at length removed,) is brought forth to our admiring gaze in all her unfading beauty, and native innocence.

It was well for her in that legislating house, that the temporal claims of her Children were so long resisted. Every new rejection of their just demands, brought on a new trial of the merits of their cause, and made it be considered in all its bearings; till the public prejudice at length was worn off: the general sympathy awakened in their behalf; and the whole world, made acquainted with their wrongs, espoused their righteous cause against their oppressors. The Church of Christ, so long arraigned by her mortal foes, was allowed at last the common privilege of being tried in open court though with none for her judges but her sworn enemies and accusers; nor did her Divine Spouse permit her children to recover their civil rights; till in the eyes of all she had satisfactorily and superabundantly proved her character unstained, and her conduct unimpeachable.

The Catholic Church requires no particular laws or penal statutes to support her. She is firmly based and built upon the rock of Truth. If other Churches are, as they pretend to be, established on the same immovable foundation; why seek so, as they have always done, the arm of flesh to prop them up, and prevent their downfall? And with that arm so long stretched out in their defence, have they routed all their foes, and secured the final victory? It has hitherto only wrought their reproach and shame; and proved their lasting scandal. Let them drop then at last its unhallowed interference: and like the Church, which they oppose, shew, if they can, their superior worth by calm rational argument, and fair elucidating disquisition.

Let them also, for sheer shame's sake, give up that mock holy-day of the *Gun-Powder Treason*; with all its execrating and hate-inspiring prayers: worse by far. Oh! a thousand times worse, than that of the proud and condemned Pharisee in the gospel. The Jew's prayer glanced but slightly at the humble Publican's presumed wickedness; but the Englishman fearlessly advances to God, what is proved to be a political persecuting lie; when affecting to thank his Maker for his pre-disposed, and narrow-shammed escape from the dangerous effects of a plot of his own contrivance; he charges his inno-

cent Catholic brethren in general with the whole black villainy of his own murderous invention: assuring the Doity, lest man should ever doubt the fact, that the mischief, harmless as it was to himself the machinator; and hurtful only to the unconscionable Catholic, had originated in the *hellish malice and traitorous conspiracies of the cruel and blood-thirsty Papists?* Match me that if you can! O, for shame sake, as I said, if not for the sake of justice and charity, let them fling back that unchristian prayer to its first unhallowed inspirer.

They have also, for they had no time to lose, (the torrent of public opinion was fast setting in against them) led to chisel out from their London monument the *conflagration untruth*. But ah! in this their toil was vain. The notorious falsehood is doomed to live. It has been transcribed on a monument more durable than stone. In the immortal lines of Twickenham's Bard it is read, and will be recorded down to our latest posterity.

Where yon huge Pillar, pointing to the skies,
Like a tall Bully, lifts its hand and lies.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.

The proceedings of Section A. (British Association) throughout the week have been of a high order, especially on the subject and theory of light. Almost all the British writers on optics, theoretical and experimental, were present.—Sir D. Brewster, Sir John Herschel, Sir W. Hamilton, Prof. Lloyd, Prof. McCullagh, Prof. Baden, Powell, &c. The discussions were of great interest, and new facts and new views, metaphysical and mathematical, were brought forward and struck out. For the facts we are mainly indebted to that indefatigable and industrious investigator, Sir David Brewster, as will be seen in our consecutive reports. But there was one fact stated, on the last day of the meeting, by Prof. Bessel, to have been discovered by Prof. Moser, of Königsberg, of so novel and extraordinary a character, that we at once bring it prominently to the notice of our readers, in Bessel's own words.

A black plate, either of horn or agate, &c., placed below a polished surface of silver at a distance of 1-20 of an inch, and remaining there for ten minutes, the latter receives an impression of figures, &c. engraved on the former, which may be rendered visible by exposing the silver plate to vapour either of water or of mercury, &c. The image made by the camera obscura may be projected on any surface whatever (glass, silver, a smooth cover of a book, &c.) without any previous preparation; and these will produce effects of the same kind as those observed on a silver plate covered with iodine. Vapours of different substances are of equal effect (without pretending that the effect will always be permanent.)

The wonderful secret and silent operation takes place at mid-night as well as at mid-day, in the dark as well as in light. There, on the silver surface, is the picture to be called into sight by a breath. Can this be photography? The image is of the same character and as perfect as that of the early daguerreotype; but it is produced as well in the absence of light, and therefore Sir W. Hamilton suggested facetiously, as a distinction, that it be termed scotography. But Sir J. Herschel asked, might it not be thermography? He had obtained impressions at the heating end of the spectrum beyond the extreme red ray!

LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND

From the "Dublin Review."

We have the greatest pleasure in welcoming the appearance of a fourth volume of Miss Strickland's delightful work—fully equal to the preceding ones, in the impress of truth and originality which it bears, and in the rich colouring which it gives to general history. The present series is opened—gently and with growing interest—by Elizabeth of York; and with her death closes a distinct epoch—the Catholic history of our country—a period which we feel to have been essentially one of peace, in spite of the occasional storms by which, from time to time, it was distracted.

Henceforward the Queens of England must be involved in strife, politics, and fierce controversies, marring their hitherto gracious and congenial career, and severely testing the impartiality, as well as the good judgment of their historian. From that time to the present period, four princesses have swayed the sceptre under critical circumstances; to disengage their private life and feelings from amongst the political entanglement in which they were involved will be a difficult task, and one requiring even stronger powers than Miss Strickland has yet had occasion to display; but we have every confidence in her being equal to it, and shall look forward with impatience for the promised continuation of her work. With Katherine of Arragon these storms began; yet we linger over the history of her life with a feeling that in her we lose the last of the old Catholic type—the last of the old illustrious race of Catholic Queens; nor could the series have closed with a fitter representative than Katherine. High minded, pious, merciful, she was such a character as required not Shakspeare's imagination to render her one of the loveliest even of his female characters. Every incident he has recorded of her was true; but, in the truth of history, there are incidents to the height of which even Shakspeare did not attain. He makes her permit another to give praise to Wolsey; but let us take Miss Strickland's account of the feelings of that breaking heart towards even her rival.

"Her routine of life is most interestingly described in a curious manuscript of Dr. Nicholas Harpsfield, a contemporary, whose testimony is well worth attention, because it shows that the great and excellent Katherine continued to view her rival, Anne Boleyn, in the same Christian light as before, even in the last consummation of her bitterest trials, considering her as an object of deep pity rather than resentment. Katherine thus displays the highest power of talent bestowed on the human species, and exquisite and accurate judgment of character. Most correctly did she appreciate both Henry and his giddy partner. "I have credibly heard," said Dr. Harpsfield, "that at a time of her sorest troubles, one of her gentlewomen began to curse Anne Boleyn. The queen dried her streaming eyes, and said earnestly, "Hold your peace! curse her not, curse her not, but rather pray for her, for even now is the time fast coming when you shall have reason to pity her, and lament her case."—vol. iv. p. 141.

In speaking of Henry's determination to separate his kingdom from the see of Rome, Miss Strickland prettily observes—

"The consequences of this stupendous step fill many vast folios, devoted to the mighty questions of contending creeds and different interests; the object of these unambitious pages is but to trace its efforts on one faithful feminine heart, wrung with the woes that pertain to a forsaken wife and bereaved mother."—vol. iv. p. 137.

She has faithfully and well performed her task, and given an additional charm even to the hallowed memory of Queen Katherine.

We cannot equally admire her delineation of the character of Katherine's successor. There is a want of vigour and decision in it, and some inclination to fritter away, amidst the romance of her fortunes, and the various prettinesses by which she was surrounded, the unquestionable wickedness of a bold, bad woman, than whom few, if any, of the personages of history have committed, according to their means, more crimes, or have had those crimes redeemed by fewer virtues. Anne had been educated a Catholic, and continued one, so far as belief in all the chief doctrines of the Church, until her death. Like most of the characters of that unhappy period, she had religion enough to add to the atrocity of her guilt. Can there be imagined, then, any thing more dreadful than the instigations by which she deliberately and incessantly urged Henry on to his defiance of, and ultimate separation from, the Holy See? It must appear so even to those who rejoice in the accomplishment of her purpose. In those early days of the reformation, men's minds were still aghast with perplexity and fear; divorces were as yet held in horror, and schism looked upon as a portentous phenomenon; yet upon such crimes as these did this young woman coolly urge her royal lover. Uninfluenced by religious doubts or convictions, she sought her own advancement with a recklessness that showed a corrupt and hard heart; and such it was proved to be when the end was gained she had so desperately struggled for. Boastful, presumptuous, and lavish, untrustworthy even of her royal lover's confidence, a vindictive enemy, no act of generous friendship or compassionate intercession is recorded of her. The noble mistress whom she had supplanted; and whose personal kindness she had experienced, she treated with unfeeling insolence, extending her hatred even to the child whose ruin she had occasioned; fierce in her passions, unloved in her family, unsympathising to her sister, neglectful even to her own infant, in whom her pride had been mortified; these particulars are all confirmed by Miss Strickland's own narrative, so that we cannot come with her to the conclusion, that Anne was "a woman whose natural impulses were those of virtue." (Vol. iv. p. 249.) And this we say, even while fully agreeing with Miss Strickland, that she was guiltless of the crime for which she was condemned to death. It must ever be most gratifying to an author, when the result of patient and unwearied scrutiny of original evidence is to lighten the load of obloquy which has been

heaped on certain developed characters; and in this we think Miss Strickland has succeeded. It is impossible to read her history without a strengthened conviction that, as to these enormities, Anne was wholly innocent. Whatever were her faults, there is no evidence that she was stained by the base passions that could have led her into so infamous a career. She had preserved a fair reputation through a most dangerous youth. If she yielded to Henry, it was neither easy nor soon; and it is incredible, that when raised to so dangerous an elevation, she could plunge at once into excesses as repugnant to prudence as to decency. The only thing that seems proved against her is, in the words of Dr. Lingard, "that her conduct had been imprudent; that she had descended from her high station to make companions of her men-servants" (vol. vi. p. 242.); but, in the daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, this can scarcely constitute even a presumptive proof of guilt. We are persuaded, that for graceful and habitual observance of king (or queen) craft, it requires that a person should be "to the manner born." This was not Anne's case. Three years of royalty could hardly have taught her to forget that these men were (most of them) her equals in birth, her companions and her friends; and, for the subsequent part of the charge, "that she had even been weak enough to listen to their declarations of love," Miss Strickland has acutely remarked, that the most revolting circumstances of this nature which are brought against her, rest upon hearsay evidence, and speeches recorded by the women whom Henry had placed near her, in her most trying hour, expressly to exasperate and to criminate her.

Nothing, certainly, was proved against Anne in the trial to which she was subjected. The monstrous charges were huddled on—as if with the determination to spread so wide a net that some one mesh might be found to entangle the victim;—justice, both in form and essentials, was recklessly violated, and the proceedings conducted with such malignant haste, that we can only consider it as an evidence of Henry's determination to destroy her. Nor can we agree with Dr. Lingard, in the inference he appears to draw from this determination. He says (vol. vi. p. 250)

"In the absence of those documents, which alone could enable us to decide with truth, I will only observe that the king must have been impelled by some most powerful motive to exercise against her such extraordinary, and, in one supposition, such superfluous rigour. Had this object been (we are sometimes told that it was) to place Jane Seymour by his side on the throne, the divorce of Anne without her execution, or the execution without the divorce, would have effected his purpose. But he seems to have pursued her with insatiable hatred. Not content with taking her life, he made her feel in every way in which a wife and a mother could feel. He stamped on her character the infamy of adultery and incest; he deprived her of the name and the right of wife and queen; and he even bastardized her daughter, though he acknowledged

that daughter to be his own. If then, he were not assured of her guilt, he must have discovered in her conduct some most heinous cause of provocation which he never disclosed."

It must be remembered that the king of England had found in Anne Boleyn a dearly bought toy—she had occasioned him many crimes, and much disquietude; for her he had lowered himself in the eyes of all Europe; and however hardened in heart, as to his future career, Henry was not the man to forget all this, when experiencing the twofold disappointment of satiety, and loss of the male issue for which he married her. Katherine, the descendant of kings, protected by her virtues, and by the respectful sympathy of Europe; as well as by every feeling of his own better nature, had yet been subjected to penury and insult, her last days embittered, and her last requests refused:—was he likely to keep any measures with the unworthy creature of his own caprice?

We are told that Jane Seymour had not been dead a month ere Henry made a bold attempt to obtain another wife; but so unsuccessful, that it was upwards of two years ere he received the hand of Anne of Cleves. From this princess our historian has removed much of that personal obloquy which the tyrant had cast upon her for his own excuse. To have been handed down to posterity as stupid, coarse, and plain, Anne would probably have felt as a much greater misfortune than the loss of her husband or his crown,—which loss, indeed, she seems to have considered as great gain, and to have acquiesced in it, not with apathy, but with a lively satisfaction and delight, in which we cannot but sympathize. She seems to have been a very fine young woman, amiable, and happy-tempered, much too good in all respects for Henry; and after her release from him she led a quiet sensible life, the details of which are a most pleasant relief to the stormy scenes by which she was surrounded. One circumstance we do not remember to have seen in any history,—that Anne, who was educated a Lutheran, became a Catholic in England, and died in that religion.

The unhappy life of Katherine Howard has been touched with exquisite delicacy and feeling by Miss Strickland; it is, indeed, a tragedy of which every circumstance is painful. Who can read without indignation and pity the situation in which the unhappy young victim was placed, even before she could well know her danger? Her mother died early in her childhood, and Katherine was placed in sole charge of her father's step-mother. Of the manner in which this lady fulfilled her charge we will here quote one instance amongst many.

"The dutchess of Norfolk was so perfectly unmindful of her duties to her orphan charge, that Katherine was not only allowed to associate with her waiting-women, but compelled at night to occupy the same sleeping apartment that was common to them all; unhappily they were persons of the most abandoned description, and seem to have taken a fiendish delight in perverting the principles and debasing the

mind of the nobly born damsel who was thrown into the sphere of their polluting influence."—vol. iv. p. 385.

She was left without money, or the necessaries proper for her rank, to be tempted into receiving presents of girlish finery from her uncle's man at-arms; left to spend her time uncontrolled amongst the pernicious women who even ventured to admit Derham to their common sleeping room; who can wonder that such a household, and such a life, should corrupt the innocence of this most beautiful and most neglected child? for she had not entered upon her teens ere she had fallen, as might have been expected, from these revolting temptations. A little older, when reason began to be developed, it is affecting to read that "she even became remarkable for her modest and maidenly deportment;" but it was too late; the victim of others from first to last, her family now suffered their ambition to be awakened by the passion of the king; and against all common sense and warning, they promoted her marriage with the jealous tyrant; short and troubled was her reign, haunted by the presence of her former associates, whom she durst neither offend nor shake off; and then the storm bursts on her. Henry might have saved the life of the young creature, who was now so truly penitent, and whom he had seemed to love;—for there was such strong evidence of her pre-contract with Derham, that, according to the ideas of the time, he might without blame have set aside the marriage, more especially as it had brought no children. But love never softened Henry's heart, and at twenty the unfortunate girl was doomed to expiate the sins of her childhood upon the block. It is a sad story and told with an affecting sweetness and pathos. With it concludes the volume from which we have derived so rich a treat of information and amusement. We sincerely hope that it may not be long before we can introduce another to the notice of our readers.

THE POINTS OF THE BOUNDARY TREATY.

As we learn from Washington, the following are the points of the Treaty agreed upon:

The Boundary Line of Maine meets the Great Falls of the St. John on the north, follows the course of that river north-west to the junction of the Madawaska, then comes south-west to the line of the same river, to the connexion with the St. Francis, where it again starts north-west, and near midway between the high lands and the St. John, again branches to the south-west, till it reaches the old undisputed line. We have nearly the line marked out by the King of the Netherlands, except a small strip at the base of the north westernmost Highlands, which the British Negotiators insisted upon having, to keep us from being too near the St. Lawrence, the territory being good for nothing, and not of the least possible importance to us.

For this, and a quit claim to the north-easternmost angle of Maine, (under the line we claim,) Rouse's Point, an Island a Lake Superior, and some other Islands

in the Lakes, and the right and benefit of the use of the St. John.

Whatever lumber or produce (unmanufactured) comes from the St. John, or the tributaries of the St. John, is to be subjected to no more duties than Provincial lumber or produce in British ports, and is to have the same benefits and privileges. There is, we suspect, something left indefinite as to what shall be deemed the tributaries of the St. John; for it might be a question whether Maine would not be checked in concentrating large amounts of produce upon the St. John.

There are now two tributaries of the St. John on which a good deal of lumber business is done—the Aroostook and the Madounekeag. The valley of the Aroostook is fertile, and is now indisputably ours. The French population at Madawaska, south of the St. John is surrendered to us. No American citizen is given up, but all the settled portions of the territory are given. Houlton is on the Madounekeag, and its lumber will run down the St. John.

The Port of St. John being a free port, American vessels can enter there and take lumber to the United States, or lumber bro't there can go to the British West India Islands or to England, in British vessels, having the benefit of the British rate of duties.

It will be remembered that a great deal of lumber taken by the squatters on the Disputed Territory has been held as subject to a treaty or to agreement. This has been sold, and Maine is to have the benefit of the proceeds, if there is any.

The accounts already given of what the Federal Government is to pay Maine and Massachusetts are correct, this is a matter with which the British Government have nothing to do. It is a matter of agreement between Mr. Webster, on behalf of the Federal Government, and Commissioners of Maine and Massachusetts.

For the attack and burning of the steam boat *Caroline*, there is to be, as is believed, an indemnity if not apology.

The case of the *Creole* has created a good deal of discussion. Great Britain will pay nothing for the negroes in the case of the *Creole*. This is a point settled, and all efforts to unsettle it are in vain. Great Britain, however, is willing to make arrangements for the future, to provide by treaty for like cases, and so far, we think, a step has been taken.

The Boundary line agreed upon, runs to the Rocky Mountains, and leaves unsettled the question of the Oregon Territory. There is nothing lost by this, for our Emigrants are daily settling this question. We grow stronger there by time, and become nearer too.

The Right of Search, so called, we hear, has not been touched. *It should not be.* This is a matter we negotiate upon. There is no right of search. The seas are free; and why make terms upon an axiom? We should not be surprised, however, if some arrangements had been entered in for the keeping an American squadron in the African seas.—*N. Y. American.*

BRITISH INDIA.

Few have an idea of the vastness and extent of this country. It is more than 2000 miles in length and 1,500 in breadth; containing a population of about 170,000,000, nearly all of whom are governed by a few merchants in London, who form the "East India Company." These hold a charter from the British Government, the Governor General being appointed by the Crown, which also possesses other powers in the Company's dominions. The India kingdoms and principalities, not directly governed by the Company, are most of them, tributary. It receives the revenues of kingdoms, and pays to princes—Nabob in Bengal, \$1,250,000; Nabob in Carnatic, \$1,000,000; Emperor of Delhi, \$800,000; Rajah of Tanjore, \$600,000; Rajah of Benares, \$250,000. The standing army is not far from 300,000. The Navy considerable,—about 12 armed steamers, and several smaller vessels of war. The public debt of the Company is £30,400,000; the interest of which is £1,440,000. The surplus revenue for 1838 was £1,300,000. The revenue averages annually £22,000,000. The religion is Brahmin, Mahomedan, and Protestant. The chief of the British residence and provinces are Bombay, the capital of which contains 250,000. Carnatic, (Nabob tributary)—Arcot, the capital has 11,000 inhabitants.—Mysore, (formerly Tippu Sultan's kingdom) capital has 35,000 inhabitants, Seringapatam has 50,000 inhabitants. Nepal, capital Lalia Patan has 35,000 inhabitants.

India is one of the richest countries on the globe; but the inhabitants are not industrious in agriculture, and are subject to frequent famines. The Climate is hot, but not unhealthy, excepting near Marshes, and in Northern India are the loftiest mountains in the world. The country produces cotton, ivory, sugar, rice, silks, spices, drugs, opium, indigo, saltpetre, diamonds, sapphires, rubies, gold, pearls, &c. The Manufactures in shawls, cottons, muslins, and silks, are considerable. The jungles and forests abound in lions, tigers, elephants, and immense serpents. The temples and tombs of India, are massive and superb, but singular and antique in their architecture. The commerce of India is immense, especially in exports. Imports from England per annum, official value \$38,000,000. The total imports from the India and Asiatic colonies, are about \$35,000,000. This, however, does not include the great sums in gold and diamonds, transmitted to London; and there are no returns of the commerce with other nations. In 1838, the exports of opium to China were \$17,000,000—of cotton \$5,300,000; and in 1838-9, the imports of treasure in Calcutta and Bombay were \$15,000,000. "And," says a Swedish writer, who then is the conqueror, who the ruler of this immense empire, over which the sun extends so gloriously his glittering rays—that has risen on the continent of India, as if by enchantment, and now emulates in greatness that of Alexander, Tamerlane, Nadir Shah? Why, on a little island, in another part of the world, in a narrow street, where the rays

of the sun are seldom able to penetrate the thick smoke, a company of peaceful merchants—these are the conquerors of India—these the despotic rulers of that splendid empire."—*World in a Pocket Book.*

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.

In a late admirable report by Horace Mann, Esq. Secretary of the Board of Education of Massachusetts, the following striking exemplification is introduced of the maxim that "knowledge is power."

"M. Redelet, in his work, '*Sur l'Art de Batir*,' gives the following account of an experiment made to test the different amounts of force which, under different circumstances, were necessary to move a block of squared granite, weighing 1,080 lbs.

"In order to move this block along the floor of a roughly chiselled quarry, it required a force equal to 758 lbs.

"To draw the same stone over a floor of planks, it required a force equal to 600 lbs.

"Placed on a platform of wood, and drawn over the same floor, it required 600 lbs.

"By soaping the two surfaces of wood, the requisite force was reduced to 182 lbs.

"Placed on rollers of three inches diameter, and a force equal to 34 lbs. was sufficient.

"Substituting a wooden for a stone floor, and the requisite force was 28 lbs.

"With the same rollers on a wooden platform, it required a force equal to 22 lbs. only."

"At this point, says Mr. Mann, the experiments of M. Redelet stopped. But, by improvements since effected, in the invention and use of locomotives on railroads, a traction or draught of eight pounds is sufficient to move a ton of 2,240 lbs.; so that a force of less than four pounds would now be sufficient to move the granite block of 1,080 lbs.; that is, one hundred and eight times less than was required in the first instance. When, therefore, mere animal or muscular force was used to move the body, it required about two-thirds of its own weight to accomplish the object; but by adding the contrivances of *mind* to the strength of *muscle*, the force necessary to move it is reduced more than one hundred and eighty-eight times.—Here, then, is a partnership, in which *mind* contributes one hundred and eighty-eight shares to the stock to one share contributed by *muscle*; or, while *brute strength* represents one man, *ingenuity* or *intelligence* represents one hundred and eighty-eight men!"

Seizure for Church rates.—On Tuesday last the emissaries of the State Church in Hexham distrained the goods of Mr. Joseph Ridley, glover, for refusing to pay church-rates. They took away, to pay a rate of three shillings and twopence, one feather-bed, two bolsters, three pillows, one eight day clock, a Chamber's Dictionary, and a Rees's Cyclopædia. This is the third time Mr. Ridley has had his goods seized for resisting the payment of Easter offerings and church-rates.—*Carlisle Journal.*

Overland Rout from India to England.—This rout is as follows: by steamships from Madras or Bombay to Suez, at the head of the Red Sea—from Suez to Cairo in Egypt, across the desert, either by two wheeled covered *Vans*, carrying four persons each, by donkey chairs, a species of sedan, or on donkeys or horseback, the baggage being carried by camels. The land journey is performed without extraordinary fatigue, in about twenty-four hours, allowing some hours of repose at the centre station house, where are beds and other accommodations in the European style. The passage from Cairo down the Nile and canal, across to Alexandria, is by steam boats and canal boats, occupying from twenty to twenty-four hours. From Alexandria to Malta or Southampton in England, the passage by steamship, takes four days to Malta, and ten days to England. The whole time occupied from Bombay to England, is from 40 to 45 days.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE BRITANNIA ARRIVED.

The Britannia arrived this morning about half past four, after a rather rough trip. The most important news is that by the Overland Mail.

The British Parliament was to be prorogued on the 4th.

All was quiet in France. The funeral of the Duke d'Orleans was attended with a great deal of ceremony.

The accounts from the Manufacturing Districts are, on the whole, of a more favorable complexion.

The harvests have generally come in finely, all over Europe. There are some complaints of the drought in the South of France, and in some portions of England and Ireland; but the aggregate crops all over Europe, it is said, will average one quarter beyond any previous year within the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

The examination of persons connected with the late riots at Eunis, has developed many curious facts in regard to "Ribandism" in Ireland. It appears that the Riband Society had a regular scale of passwords, suited to every emergency, for escape from officers in case of riot.

OVERLAND MAIL FROM CHINA AND INDIA.

The following intelligence relative to India and China, had just reached London by the Overland Mail:—

China news to the 12th April, and Singapore journals of the 5th of May have been received.

It was said that Yang, an Imperial Commissioner, was en route to offer Forty millions of dollars as compensation to the British for the expenses of the war, and the surrendered opium; also the cession of Hong Kong, as the price of peace.

Some fighting had taken place at Ningpo, in which 1,100 British, routed 6,000 Chinese, with the loss of from 500 to 700 slain. We had three killed and forty wounded.

SPAIN.

Madrid news of the 25th, represents the quarrels of the Palace, between Augustus and the Grand Lady Chamberlain, as not appeased.

FRANCE.

The Extraordinary Session of the French Chambers, convoked to pass a Regency Bill, was opened on Tuesday by the King in person. The concourse of spectators was immense. On his way to the Chambers the King was loudly cheered by the people.

RUSSIA.

The Russian army under General Crabbe have been defeated by the Circassians, with a loss to the former of 1,500 men and 25 officers. The Russian artillery was however, saved.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the several Districts of that part of the Province of Canada which formerly constituted Upper Canada, will be as follows:—

Western Circuit.

The Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE.
Town: District.
Sandwich .. Western, Mon. 19th Sept.
Goderich ... Huron, Tues. 29th Sept.
London London, Tues. 4th October.
Guelph Wellington, Fri. 4th Oct.

Niagara Circuit.

The Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE McLEAN.
Woodstock .. Brock, Mon. 19th Sept.
Simcoe Talbot, Fri. 23rd Sept.
Hamilton ... Gore, Mon. 26th Sept.
Niagara Niagara, Mon. 24th Oct.

Home Circuit.

The Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE JONES.
Peterboro' .. Colborne, Thur. 20 h Oct.
Cobourg Newcastle, Thur. 27th Oct.

Midland Circuit.

The Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE HAGERMAN.
Brockville .. Johnstown, Mon. 12th Sept.
Kingston ... Midland, Mon. 19th Sept.
Picton Prince Edward, Mon. Oct. 3.
Belleville ... Victoria, Mon. 10th Oct.

Eastern Circuit.

The Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE MACAULAY.
Cornwall ... Eastern, Mon. 19th Sept.
Perth Bathurst, Tues. 27th Sept.
Bytown Dalhousie, Wed. 4th Oct.
L'Original, .. Ottawa, Mon. 10th October

Home District.

Assize and Nisi Prius.

The Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE McLEAN.
Monday, 19th October.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE.
Thursday, 25th October.
Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Magistrates, Gaolers, and other Peace officers are commanded to take notice.

By Order of the Court.

CHARLES C. SMALL,
Clerk of the Crown and Pleas.

PROTECTION TO AGRICULTURE.

We, the undersigned, request you call a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Gore District, previous to the meeting of the Provincial Parliament, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Agricultural interest of the Province.

Osborne and McIntire: Elija Secord: D. K. Servos: Joseph Hannon: Thomas Choate: J. Secord: W. B. Proctor: George Smith: Calvin McQueston: P. H. Hamilton: S. Brega: E. C. Griffin: W. P. McLaren: Mills & Holton: John Colville: R. Olmstead: B. Soules: F. Fulkert: A. Bowen: A. Secord: Jon. Davis: Samuel Green: J. Glover: E. Bingham: W. Freeman: W. Case: L. D. Birely: S. Jones: W. Jones: J. Winer:

In pursuance of the above Requisition I hereby call a General Meeting of the Inhabitants of the District of Gore, to be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Hamilton, at Ten of the clock of the forenoon of Saturday, the 3rd day of September next.

ALLAN MACDONELL, *sheriff.*
Hamilton, 15th August, 1842.

GODOLPHIN,

Sir E. L. Bulwer's latest work, for Sale at the Post Offic. Price 1s. 3d.
Hamilton, August 23, 1842.

LETTERS AND CASH RECEIVED.

Hamilton—Henry McSherry, 7s6d
Dundas—Patrick Maney, 7s6d; James Glover, 7s 6d; H. McMahon, 5s; and B. Collins, supposed to have paid some time back, 7s 6d.
Glanford—James Farling, 7s6d
Toronto—Mr Scolland, 22s 6d

THE NEWS,

THE LARGEST & CHEAPEST NEWS-PAPER IN BRITISH AMERICA,

IS published weekly at Kingston, with new Type, on a handsome sheet, at the low rate of

Three Dollars per Annum,
WHEN PAID IN ADVANCE.

THE NEWS is a Journal of Literature, Commercial, Political and General Intelligence, and is equally a domestic and a business paper.

As the Provincial Parliament will now shortly assemble, the undersigned respectfully informs all those interested in the sayings and doings of their representatives, that ample and correct

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS

will be regularly furnished in the columns of THE NEWS during the approaching season.

Every individual should be in possession of a newspaper from the Seat of Government, and the present is a fitting time to secure one.

No order will be attended to without being accompanied by the money for at least six months' subscription.

Address—S. ROWLANDS, Kingston

WANTED A SITUATION by a Young Man, capable of holding any situation, as Storekeeper, or Manager of any Mercantile Business. The best references will be given as to his character and capacity; and security granted to any amount. Apply to the Editor.

PAPER HANGINGS.

2,000 PIECES of English, French, and American PAPER HANGINGS, of the most choice and fashionable Patterns, for sale, wholesale and retail, at exceedingly low prices, by
THOS. BAKER,
Hamilton, Aug. 1, 1842.

WEAVERS' REEDS

600 STEEL AND CANE Weavers' Reeds, of the necessary numbers for Canada use, for sale by
THOS. BAKER.
Hamilton, August 1, 1842.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers respectfully intimate that they have now removed their entire stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES to their new brick premises, Nos. 1 & 2, Victoria Buildings, corner of King and James streets, (near the Market,) where they will carry on the Dry Goods and Grocery business by Wholesale and Retail, as formerly.

OSBORNE & McINTYRE.

Hamilton, June 20, 1842. 42-1m

CANADA FALLS BOARDING-HOUSE.

MR. TRUMBLE,

BEGS to acquaint his friends and the public, that his house, the residence of the late General Murray, is now open for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Falls, who may prefer a private Boarding-House to the bustle of a Hotel. They can be accommodated by the week, day or month on reasonable terms; and from the invariable attention paid to the comfort and convenience of those who may frequent his house, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Niagara, June 22, 1842.

CABINET, FURNITURE,

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

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

—ALSO—

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

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

N. B.—Gold and Plain Window Cornices of all kinds, Beds, Mattresses, Palliasses, Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c., made to order on the shortest notice.

King street, [next door to Mr. Kerr's Grocery.]
Hamilton, June 28th, 1842.

GENUINE

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.)

M. C. GRIER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has just received an extensive and general assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; English French and American Chemicals, and Perfumery, &c. &c., which he will sell by

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at the smallest remunerating profits for Cash

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

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

Hamilton, July 22, 1842. 46

CARRIAGE TRIMMING

E. MCGIVERN

BEGS to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has engaged a first rate Carriage Trimmer, lately from New York, and is now prepared to execute all orders in the above line in the newest styles and on the most moderate terms, at his Shop on King street, second door from Hughson street, opposite Messrs. Ross & Kennedy's store.
Hamilton, June 3, 1842

BRISTOL HOUSE,

King Street, Hamilton, near the Market.
By D. F. TEWKSBURY
September 15, 1841.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, KING STREET, HAMILTON—CANADA,

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

N. DEVEREUX.

Dec. 24, 1841.

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL.

JAMES STREET, (NEAR BURLEY'S HOTEL.)

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

N. B.—The best of Hay and Oats, with civil and attentive Osters.

W. J. GILBERT

Hamilton, Sept. 15, 1841.

Carriage, Coach, and Waggon PAINTING.

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

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

C. GIROURD.

Hamilton, March 23, 1842.

GIROURD & MCKOY'S LIVERY STABLES

Near Press's Hotel, HAMILTON.

Orders left at the Royal Exchange Hotel will be strictly attended to.

HAMILTON, March, 1842.

SHIP INN.

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

N. B. A few boarders can be accomodated.

Hamilton, Feb. 23, 1842.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

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

H. W. IRELAND.

Hamilton, Oct. 4, 1841.

SAMUEL McCURDY,

TAILOR,

BY STREET, HAMILTON

C. H. WEBSTER, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST King-Street, Hamilton,

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

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

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

Also

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

Horse and Cattle Medicines of every Description.

Physician's prescriptions and Family recipes accurately prepared.

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

Hamilton, May, 1842. 38-6m

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS FOR 1842

HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER

HE ALSO wishes to acquaint his Patrons, that he has REMOVED to his New Brick Shop on John Street, a few yards from Stinson's corner, where they may rely on punctuality and despatch in the manufacture of work entrusted to him.

S. McCURDY.

Hamilton, 1st April, 1842.

REMOVAL.

Saddle, Harness and Trunk Factory.

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

Hamilton, Feb. 22, 1842.

PRINTERS' INK.

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

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

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

WEEKLY & SEMI-WEEKLY N.Y. COURIER & ENQUIRER

TO THE PUBLIC.

FROM and after FRIDAY the 11th instant, the Weekly and Semi-Weekly Courier and Enquirer will be enlarged to the size of the Daily Paper, and offer inducements to the Advertiser and general reader, such as have rarely been presented by any papers in the United States.

SEMI-WEEKLY.—This sheet will be published on Wednesdays and Saturdays. On the outside will be placed all the contents of the Daily sheets for the two preceding days, together with appropriate matter for the general reader selected for the purpose; and the inside will be the inside of the Daily paper of the same day. This publication will of course be mailed with the daily paper of the same date, and carry to the reader in the country the very latest intelligence.

Terms of the Semi-Weekly Paper.—FOUR DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

WEEKLY COURIER & ENQUIRER.

This sheet also is of the size of the Daily Courier, and the largest weekly paper issued from a Daily press, will be published on Saturdays only, and in addition to all the matter published in the Daily during the week, will contain at least one continuous story, and a great variety of extracts on miscellaneous subjects, relating to History, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Manufactures, and the Mechanic Arts.

It is intended to make this sheet the most perfect, as it will be one of the largest of the kind ever offered to the reading public; that is, a NEWSPAPER in the broadest sense of the term, as it necessarily will be, from containing all the matter of the Daily Courier, and at the same time very miscellaneous and literary, by reasons of selections and republications set up expressly for insertion in this paper.

Terms of the Weekly Courier and Enquirer.—THREE DOLLARS per annum to single subscribers.

To two or more subscribers less than six, to be sent to the same Post Office, Two Dollars and a half per annum.

To six subscribers and less than twenty-five, to be sent to not more than three different Post Offices, Two Dollars per annum.

To classes and committees over twenty five in number, to be sent in parcels not less than ten to any one Post Office, One Dollar and Three Quarters per annum.

In no case will a Weekly Courier be forwarded from the Office for a period less than one year, or unless payment is made in advance.

Postmasters can forward funds for subscribers free of Postage; and all remittances made through Postmasters, will be at our risk.

The DAILY Morning Courier and New York Enquirer, in consequence of its great circulation, has been appointed the Official paper of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States

Prices Current and Reviews of the Market, will of course be published at length in each of the three papers

Daily Papers TEN Dollars per annum.

Postmasters who will consent to act as agents for the Courier and Enquirer, Daily, Semi-weekly and Weekly, or employ a friend to do so, may in all cases deduct ten per cent. from the amount received, according to the above schedule of prices, if the balance be forwarded in funds at— in this city.

New York, February, 1842.

THE HAMILTON RETREAT.

THE Subscriber has opened his Retreat in Hughson street a few doors north of King street, and wishes to acquaint his friends that they may rely on every Luxury the markets afford; his Wines and Liquors will be selected with care, and no expense spared in making his guests comfortable.

Oysters, Clams, &c., will be found in their season. He therefore hopes by strict attention and a desire to please, to merit a share of Public patronage.

ROBERT FOSTER.

Hamilton, Sept., 1841.

PATRICK BURNS,

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

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

THE CATHOLIC.

Devoted to the simple explanation and maintenance of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH; And containing subjects of a RELIGIOUS—MORAL—PHILOSOPHICAL—and HISTORICAL character; together with Passing Events, and the News of the Day.

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

TERMS—THREE DOLLARS HALF-YEARLY PAID IN ADVANCE.

Half-yearly and Quarterly Subscriptions received on proportionate terms.

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

PRICE OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

Six lines and under, 2s 6d first insertion, and 7½ each subsequent insertion.—Ten lines and under 3s 4d first insertion, and 10d each subsequent insertion.—Over Ten Lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion.

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

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

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

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

** Produce received in payment at the Market price.

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY EXECUTED.

AGENTS.

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

- Rev Mr. O'Flynn, Dunfermline
Rev Mr. Mills, Brantford
Rev. Mr. G. Iney, Guelph
Rev. J. P. O'Dwyer, London.
Dr Anderson, do
Mr Harding O'Brien, do
Rev Mr Vervais, Amherstburg
Mr Kevel, P. M., do
Rev Mich. MacDonald, [Maidstown], Sandwiche
Very Rev Augus McDonell, Chatham
A. Chisholm Esq., Chippewa
Rev Ed. Gordon, Niagara
Rev Mr Leo, St Catharines
Messrs P. Hogan & Chas Calhoun, St Thomas
Mr Richard Cuthbert, Streetsville
Rev. Mr. Snyder, Wilmot, near Waterloo
Rev Mr. O'Reilly, Gore of Toronto
Rev W. Patk. McDonagh, Toronto
Rev Mr. Quinlan, New Market
Rev Mr. Charest, Penetanguishene
Rev Mr Proulx, do
Rev Mr. Fitzpatrick, Ops
Rev Mr. Korman, Cobourg
Rev Mr. Butler, Peterborough
Rev Mr. Lalor, Picton
Rev. Mr. Brennan, Belleville
Rev T. Smith, Richmond
Right Reverend Bishop Goulin, Kingston
Rev Patrick Dollard, do
Rev. Augus MacDonald, do
Rev Mr. Bourke, Camden East
Rev Mr O'Reilly, Brockville
Rev J. Clarke, Prescott
Rev J. Bennett, Cornwall
Rev Alexander J. McDonell, do
Rev John Canon, Bytown
D. O'Connor, Esq., J. P., Bytown
Rev. J. H. McDonagh, Perth
Rev. George Hay, [St. Andrew's], Glengarry
Rev John MacDonald, [St. Raphael], do
Rev John MacDonald, [Alexandria], do
John M'Donald, Aylmer.
Mr Martin McDonell, Recollet Church Montreal
Rev P. McMahon, Quebec
Mr Henry O'Connor, 15 St. Paul Street, Quebec
Right Reverend Bishop Fraser, Nova Scotia
Right Reverend Bishop Fleming, Newfoundland
Right Reverend Bishop Purcell, Cincinnati, Ohio
Right Reverend Bishop Fenwick, Boston
Right Reverend Bishop Kenrick, Philadelphia