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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.

OFFICE—CORNER OF KING & HUGHSON STREETS.

J. Robertson, Printer and Publisher.

VOLUME IV.

HAMILTON, [GORE DISTRICT] APRIL 24, 1844.

NUMBER 31.

What say the Clouds on the Hill and Plain?

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

What say the clouds on the hill and plain?
"We come, we go."
What say the springs of the dreaming brain?
"We shrink, we flow."
What say the maids in their changeful hours?
"We laugh, we cry."
What say the budding and fading flowers?
"We live, we die."
*And thus all things go ranging,
From riddle to riddle changing,
From day into night, from life into death,
And no one knows why, my song saith.*

A fable is good, and a truth is good,
And the loss, and gain;
And the ebb and the flood, and the black pine wood,
And the vast bare plain;
To wake and to sleep, and to dream of the deep,
Are good, say I;
And 'tis good to laugh, and 'tis good to weep;
But who knows why?
Yet thus all things go ranging, &c.

We cumber the earth for a hundred years;
We learn, we teach;
We fight amid perils and hopes, and fears,
Faine's rock to reach.
We boast that our fellows are sages wrought
In toil and pain;
Yet the common lesson by Nature taught,
Doth vex the brain!
Oh! all things here go ranging, &c.

PROVERBS ABOUT THE WEATHER.—A writer on almanacs, in a late number of the Foreign Quarterly Review, opens his discussion with a reference to the popular prognostics of the weather contained in almost all languages, and handed down from generation to generation. For instance, the English peasants have these lines:

The evening red and morning grey,
Are certain signs of a fair day.
The evening grey, the morning red,
Makes the shepherd hang his head.

The Germans have a similar saying:
Abend rath gut wetter bot;
Morgen roth nit regen droht.
Evening red weather fine;
Morning red, of rain's a sign.

In England they say:
February all dike, be it black or be it white;
But if it be white it's better to like.

The Norman peasant expresses a like wish for snow in February, but in terser language:
Fevrier qui doone neige.
Bel ete nous plege.
When February gives snows,
It fine summer foreshows.

The intense cold which generally prevails about Candlemas-day, is the subject both of French and German sayings. "Litchmiss Winter gewis," "A la Chandeleur, La grande douleur," and Sir Thomas Browne, in his *Vulgar Errors*, tells us, "There is a general tradition in most parts of Europe, that infereth the coldness of succeeding winter from the shining of the sun on 'Candle-mas-day,' according to the proverbial distich,
Si Sol splendescat purificate,
Major erit glaciæ post festum quam fuit ante;

Which is Englished in the popular saying:
If Candlemas-day be fair and bright,
Winter will have another flight:
While the old saw that tells us,
As the day lengthens,
The cold strengthens,
The cold strengthens,
Which is repeated in the German,
Weh die tage beginn en zu lagen
Dan komm erst der winter gegangen.

As cold May and a windy,
Makes a fat barn and a findy,
says the English proverb. The German tells us,

Trockner Marz, nasser April, kuhler Mai,
Fulit scheunen, keller, bringt viel heu,
A dry March, wet April, and a cool May,
Fill cellars and barns, and give plenty of hay.

Again,
Maimonat kuhl und Brachmonat nass,
Fulle beide boden und fass.
May cool and June wet,
Fill both floor and vat.

The peasant of Normandy again uses this saying, but, as the Review says, "with a difference."

Froid Mai, chaud Juin,
Donnent pain et vin.
Gold May, June fine,
Give both bread and wine.

The importance of a dry spring is declared by the English proverb—"A bushel of March dust is worth a king's ransom," while the Germans, in like manner, declare "Marutaub ist dem Golde gleich, March dust is like gold."

From the London Atlas.

The Government of Canada.

The intelligence from Canada, is we are sorry to say, of a most unsatisfactory nature. The House of Assembly have decidedly taken part with the ex-Ministry, and have passed by a large majority, a resolution virtually condemning the conduct of the Governor, Sir Charles Metcalfe. This, according to all appearance, made a dissolution inevitable. This alone in the existing state of Canada, is a great evil. Political agitation, exasperating recollections, and party animosities, will be revived in a country which was only beginning to settle down into tranquility after a civil war and years of effervescence. But a greater evil remains behind. What guarantee have we that the same party will not again command a majority in the Elections? And if so, what must be the result?—Unconditional and humiliating submission of the Executive to the extreme claims of the French and Radical party, or a suspension of the constitution and military rule. The latter alternative we take to be decidedly out of the question. Any attempt to govern Canada without, or in opposition to a popular representation, must infallibly lead at no distant period to another insurrection, and to the probable loss of the whole of our North American possessions. Everything, therefore, appears to be staked upon the chance of Sir C. Metcalfe being able to obtain a majority favorable to his policy by a fair appeal to the Canadian people in another election; and this chance by all those best acquainted with the state of parties and public feeling in the Colony, is considered to be very remote.

With all our respect for Sir C. Metcalfe's character, and our preconceived high opinion of his ability as a statesman, we cannot help asking ourselves whether he is not playing a most dangerous game. To an unbiased looker on, it appears as if he were staking a Province against a few paltry preferments, with the chances on the cards all against him.

The cause assigned for the resignation of the Lafontaine Ministry, in their official correspondence between their head and

the Governor General, "that the latter refused to carry out the theory of Responsible Government," by giving his Ministry a voice in the disposal of patronage. The real question at issue seems to have been, whether Sir C. Metcalfe was to be a *King log* or a *King Stork*;—whether he was to resign himself to the passive functions of a Constitutional Royalty, or to assume the responsibility, influence, and active control of a sovereign who is his own prime Minister.

According to the theory of "Responsible Government," embraced by the French and Canadian Liberal parties, the government of the Colony should be conducted on precisely the same principles as that of England—that is to say, virtually, by a Minister commanding a majority of the House of Representatives, the functions of the Governor-General being confined to those of the Crown—namely the right of veto, the control over questions of peace and war, and general policy, the right of dissolving the Assembly and selecting his Ministry from among men who can command a majority. Subject to these general prerogatives, they contend that the internal affairs of the Colony ought to be administered by a Ministry chosen from among, and responsible to its representatives, precisely in the same manner as the government of the Mother Country is conducted by Lord John Russell or Sir Robert Peel. On this principle they contend that the disposal of the patronage, which in England is left in the hands of the Ministers of the day for the political influence, ought to be entrusted in Canada to the Canadian Premier, and not to the Governor-General.

On the other hand Sir C. Metcalfe contends that this resignation of the functions and powers of the Governor-General into the hands of a Parliamentary Administration is inconsistent with his own responsibility to the authorities at home, with a due subordination of a colony to a mother country. We confess ourselves unable to discover the force of this argument. The subordination of the mother country doubtless requires the supreme power, which, if driven to the last alternative, is prepared to maintain its connection and assert its supremacy by force of arms. This is undeniable; but we cannot see why this supreme controlling power may not be exercised as well by a Governor-General who acts the part of a Prime Minister. Our idea is, that it should be kept in reserve for great occasions, and not exercised in the details of internal government and patronage, which we believe, are much better left to a Ministry or Executive Council representing the wishes of a majority of the inhabitants.

However, the question is not so much what is the best system of Colonial Government in theory, but what in Canada, at the present moment, is best at practice. Even if we take the strongest view against the doctrine of Responsible Gov't, it must we think, be admitted, that practically the choice lies between two evils—Responsible Government, or a suspension of the constitution. If the Canadians show their attachment to the principles advocated by the Lafontaine Ministry,

by returning a majority favorable to them in the House of Assembly, the alternative clearly lies between making the best of a bad bargain, and trying to make the thing work as well as we can with 'Responsible Government,' or suspending the Constitution and trying to govern Canada without a Representative one. Of the two courses no reasonable man could hesitate to say that the latter is the more dangerous, indeed it would be so obviously fatal to the maintenance of the connection between England and her North American Colonies, that any alteration would be preferable.

For these reasons we cannot view the question as most of our cotemporaries appear to do, as a matter of mere argument between Lafontaine and the Governor-General, in which the latter has the best of it. Sir Charles Metcalfe may have the best of it ten thousand times over and over in argument, but he will have the worst of it in fact, unless he can command a majority in the House of Assembly, in an appeal to the people on an election. We have, we repeat, the highest confidence in his character and abilities, but we cannot shut our eyes to obvious facts; and unless there is something yet behind the curtain which is not yet disclosed—unless Sir C. Metcalfe has evidence that the Lafontaine and Baldwin ministry, under the cloak of 'Responsible Government' were hatching designs inconsistent with the British connection, or with the rights and interests of British born subjects—unless he has a well grounded confidence in the results of an appeal to the people of Canada by a new Election, we cannot but entertain serious apprehensions, that he has made a false move, and that he is, as we said before, playing a desperate and unequal game, where the stake is a Province on the one side and a little patronage and a reservation of theoretical prerogative on the other.

Three Steamers will sail from Liverpool for the United States during the present month of April. The Royal mail Steamers Acadia and Hibernia on the 4th and 19th, and the Great Western on the 27th.

The city of Coritz, the residence of the exiled Bourbon family, has been a theatre of an atrocious murder committed upon the person of Count Attems; circumstances are spread with the account of this murder, that would render it, if true, a sidepiece to the famous execution ordered by Queen Christine of Sweden during her exile of France.

It appears from the London papers, that a public meeting is to be held in the metropolis on an early day, to give an opportunity for the expression of the abhorrence felt in this country at the late measure adopted by the Emperor of Russia against the Jews.

The Freeman's Journal states, that of ten church dignitaries, and of the numerous array of vicars and rectors appointed by Lord de Grey in Ireland, every individual is an opponent of the national system of education which Sir Robert Peel professes to support.

Subscribers may henceforth remit all monies due, either directly to Mr. J. Robertson, the Printer and Editor, or through me to him.
Wm. P. MACDONALD, V. G.

THE CATHOLIC

Hamilton, G. D.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1844.

RESOLUTIONS OF 1841.

1. That the most important as well as the most undoubted of the political rights of the people of this Province is, that of having a Provincial Parliament for the protection of their liberties; for the exercise of a Constitutional influence over the Executive Departments of their Government, and for Legislation upon all matters of internal Government.

2. That the Head of the Executive Government of the Province, being, within the limits of his Government, the Representative of the Sovereign, is responsible to the Imperial authority alone; but that, nevertheless, the management of our local affairs can only be conducted by him, by and with the assistance, council, and information of subordinate officers in the Province.

3. That in order to preserve, between the different branches of the Provincial Parliament, that harmony which is essential to the peace, welfare, and good government of the Province, the chief advisers of the Representative of the Sovereign, constituting a Provincial Administration under him, ought to be men possessed of the confidence of the Representatives of the people, thus affording a guarantee that the well understood wishes and interests of the people, which our Gracious Sovereign has declared shall be the rule of the Provincial Government, will on all occasions, be faithfully represented and advocated.

4. That the people of this Province have, moreover, a right to expect from such Provincial Administration the exertion of their best endeavours, that the Imperial authority shall be exercised in the manner most consistent with their well understood wishes and interests.

We think we cannot oblige our readers better than by giving the proceedings entire of the Montreal election. The battle has been triumphantly gained in that city; and Responsible Government, as it should and must be, and not as Sir Charles Metcalfe interprets it, has met with a success that is truly encouraging.

From the Montreal Pilot Extra.

GLORIOUS VICTORY.

OVERWHELMING MAJORITY FOR MR. DRUMMOND.

It is with feelings of the most intense satisfaction that we have to record the glorious triumph of the Liberal party in Montreal in the election contest. Notwithstanding the assertions of our Tory cotemporaries, we have been assured by many old inhabitants of the city, who have been actively engaged in former electoral struggles, that the present has been the most peaceable contested election ever held in Montreal. The Tories attempt to conceal their defeat by charging the Reformers with bringing in labourers from the Lachine Canal to take forcible possession of the hustings. We do not deny the fact that persons from Lachine came in to see the election, but we can state most positively that Mr. Drummond used his utmost exertions to prevent their coming, and that he would probably have been successful, but for the violent and outrageous conduct of the Molson party, who openly made preparations for carrying the election by force. As it was, Mr. Drummond's friends had not a stick or any other offensive weapon. They acted throughout in the most peaceable manner, and strictly in self-defence. Mr. Molson's friends carried fire-arms openly, and we understand that several pistols were taken from them and deposited in the Police-office. It is true there was some jostling at the polls, as there is on all such occasions, particularly when there is an insufficient time to record the votes. In consequence of this jostling, some of the Deputy Returning Officers closed the polls under pro-

test from Mr. Drummond's friends. It has been said that the Deputy Returning Officers were partial to Mr. Drummond. So far from this being the case, every decision of importance was against his interest;—in St. Mary's Ward the most important breach of the peace occurred—Mr. Drummond's friends were polling as well as Mr. Molson's when Mr. Edmund Henry Parsons, of Gibbon-Wakefield notoriety, came to Mr. Drummond and threatened to bring down a force of 500 men to make way for his party. This threat he put into execution, that is to say he brought a body of men, not so numerous (perhaps about 200) which he and a person named Turner, and who is connected with the Courier office, appeared to have the command of. These men were armed with bludgeons and pistols. Mr. Drummond's supporters were obliged in self-defence to resist them, and a young French Canadian gentleman, who was quite unarmed, knocked down one of the leaders (Turner) in a most gallant manner. The Drummondites had to defend themselves with stones, and they drove off their assailants. Mr. John Molson, we are sorry to say, was hurt in this affray. In consequence of this fracas the poll was temporarily closed, and re-opened again under the protection of the military. Mr. Molson's party insisted on having the votes taken alternately, which Mr. Drummond's friends, who were at least 5 to 1, objected to it. However, the Returning Officer decided on taking them in this manner, and the consequence was that Mr. Drummond could not go ahead as he would have done. In the St. Lawrence Ward the Returning Officer closed the poll for no other reason than because Mr. Molson was not polling votes. There was no disturbance, and certainly the constituted authorities, backed by a large military force, had the power at all times to secure the maintenance of peace.

In the East Ward there was no disturbance whatever, and all the votes offered were polled. In the centre Ward there was a slight disturbance, which the Deputy Returning Officer attempted to quell, but having, as we are informed, struck one or two persons, he was himself carried off by the crowd, but almost immediately rescued by Mr. Drummond. Here also the poll was most improperly closed by the Deputy Returning officer, Mr. Molson, it will be observed, polled in this ward his full proportion of votes, and it is further to be noticed that there was plenty of time to poll three times the number of votes left unpolled on the second day. In the West Ward no serious difficulty occurred, and the poll was adjourned until Wednesday morning, by consent of the agents of both parties. In the Queen's Ward the Returning Officer closed the poll at about half past 11 o'clock, very unnecessarily, and under protest from Mr. Drummond's representatives. The Tories complained that Mr. Drummond's friends had possession of the poll. Each party of course tried to get in their votes as fast as possible, as is done at every contested election, and if the returning Officer was satisfied that the civil authorities were not properly supported, he could have had the troops, just as he had on the second day. The Tories charge Mr. Drummond with being indisposed to keep the peace, because he would not sanction the calling out of the troops when there was no palpable necessity for employing them. The events of the 21st May, 1832, have not been forgotten, and Mr. Drummond had good reason to apprehend that the presence of the military would deter his supporters from coming to the poll. The Mayor of the city, the returning officer, and Col. Ermatinger, were active in their endeavors to preserve peace, and were ably supported by Capt. Comeau, of the Police, and the men under his command. Mr. Drummond was also indefatigable in his exertions, going from poll to poll, and frequently exposing himself to danger in his efforts to prevent disturbance.

	Drummond.	Molson.
St. Mary's,	76	81
St. Lawrence,	92	22
West,	27	33
Centre,	37	72
East,	58	55
Queen's,	151	29
Total	441	272

Majority for Drummond 169

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY.—We publish a hand-bill, issued by the Molsonites last evening, which shows clearly what their intentions were, and also a notice of a meeting for this morning.

"A report having gone abroad that Mr. Win. Molson had resigned, his friends and supporters most emphatically contradict that statement, and now declare their determination to support him at the different polling booths to-morrow, which he is triumphantly returned member for Montreal. All friends of good order and constitutional government are earnestly requested to be at their post. God save the Queen!—Montreal, 10th April, 1844."
"Mr. Molson's Friends and Electors will meet this morning, at Eight o'clock, precisely at Tattersall's; and it is hoped that every friend of order will be at his post.—April 17."

However, when the time came for polling, it was announced that Mr. Molson had retired under protest. Notwithstanding this, the polls continued according to law, four of them, the St. Lawrence, St. Mary's, Queen's and Centre, under the protection of the military.—The East had always been perfectly quiet, and all the voters had polled that were likely to confer. In the West there was no difficulty.—Mr. Drummond's majority continued to increase every hour during the day. The Molson party polled in every ward where they had votes, but the truth is, they found out, by the proceedings of yesterday, that they had not the majority of which they vaunted so much. One of Mr. Molson's legal advisers declared openly, that Mr. Molson had been shamefully deceived, and it has been currently reported to-day, that Mr. Molson himself had expressed himself in a very similar manner.

We have given as fair and impartial account of this election as in our power. We shall now proceed to state a very few facts, which will, we should suppose, be sufficient to convince all but the most prejudiced, that the Tories were the party who alone could gain by violence, that the statements of that party have been entirely false, and that Mr. Drummond had an overwhelming majority of Electors.

Previous to the Union Act, Montreal was divided into two wards—East and West. In the former the French Canadian influence always predominated, and the popular candidates were returned without any difficulty, generally without opposition. In the West ward, where the British Commercial party had most influence, violent contests always took place, but there Mr. Papineau was supported almost exclusively by French Canadians. It will be recollected that in 1834, when he and Dr. Nelson were opposed by Walker and Donnelly, (the latter an Irish Catholic) the Irish interest was almost entirely against the Liberal candidates—nevertheless Mr. Papineau was elected after a very close contest. What is now the state of matters? In the 1st place, the East and West wards are united; and, 2dly, the French Canadians and Irish Catholics are also united, and the Liberal party has received an accession of strength by the adhesion of several liberal men of all origins, formerly opposed to them. We like to prove our statements, and shall take the liberty of mentioning a very few names, viz. J. E. Mills, Esq., and R. M. Kay, Esq., M. S. David, Esq., and F. G. Johnson, Esq., Advocates. It must be obvious to every one, that assuming that the French Canadians and Irish are united, Mr. Molson could have no chance whatever. So notorious is the strength of the Liberal party, that Dr. Beaubien was elected without opposition. The present contest has taken place in consequence of the belief that Mr. Viger would secure the support of a large section of the Canadians. Has this been the case? Take even the East ward as a sample, where it is not pretended that there was any violence, and where all, or nearly all, the votes were polled. Where are Mr. Molson's Canadian votes? We have ascertained that in all 62 French Canadian votes were polled in that ward,—61 for Drummond, and 1 for Molson. In the Centre ward, 2 French Canadians (one of them the highly influential Mr. C. C. Sabrevois Bleury) voted for Molson, and 25 for Drummond. In the West ward, 1 for Molson and 24 for Drummond. This speaks volumes. The same result, precisely took place at all the other polls. We believe that at no former election were there fewer Canadian votes recorded for the Tory Candidate. In fact, all our predictions were realized. A very few individuals, influenced by Mr. Viger, abstained from voting, and a still smaller number voted for Mr. Molson. The French Canadian opposition to Mr. Drummond was hardly worth noticing. Even Mr. Carrier himself openly favoured Mr. Drummond, Mr. Molson polled altogether nearly 500 votes. Is it likely, we ask, that if he had had Canadian voters they would not have polled as well as the British?

We have now a word or two to say as to the divisions among the Irish, so much talked of in the Times. It is known that at one time, owing to the exertions of Mr. Bellingham, a

small number of the Irish electors determine to assume, temporarily, a neutral position.

We always said that they would vote for Mr. Drummond when it came to the point, and our predictions were verified—Messrs. M. Malton, Hayes and Hagan supported Mr. Drummond as warmly as any others of his friends. We have made a plain statement of facts which are indisputable, and we may now, we think, express our astonishment at the audacity and brazen impudence of the Molson party, who continue to assert that they had a majority, and that their candidate was kept out by violence. The truth is that Mr. Molson and his friends were determined to carry out the election by violence, if possible, knowing perfectly well that they could not succeed by fair means. The *Mirror* states that one of their speakers declared openly, referring to the old adage, "make money," that "we must carry the election, fairly, if we can, but we must carry it," or words to that effect. The party that is likely to gain by violence will always be charged with encouraging it. Mr. Drummond's friends had every thing to gain by peace, and were anxious for it. Mr. Molson could only succeed by violence. That violence was threatened, indications that it would be resorted to were given, and preparations were made, and the consequence was that Mr. Drummond's friends could not be restrained from preparing to defend themselves. With an overwhelming majority of the people in town, as admitted by their enemies, they committed no violence whatever, and we ourselves saw two gentlemen, notoriously active friends of Mr. Molson, walking through a whole body of them at a distance from any of the polls, without the slightest molestation. We leave those who understand Tory tactics to say, whether two supporters of Mr. Drummond could have gone as safely through a crowd of Tories. That the excitement in the city has been very great, we admit, but the responsibility must rest on the head of Mr. Viger and his new allies, who without even the shadow of a prospect of success by fair means, he attempted to return their member for the capital of United Canada by bribery and intimidation. They have been most signally defeated, and are now compelled to conceal their shame and mortification by imputing to us the crimes which they would have perpetrated. The following is the state of the poll at its final close at 5 o'clock this evening:

	DRUMMOND.	MOLSON.
St. Mary's	439	85
St. Lawrence	915	67
West	51	46
Centre	42	80
East	69	53
Queen's	497	168
Total,	1333	463

Drummond's Majority 920

OUR FACTS AS TO THE STATE OF PARTIES, AND THE RESULT OF THE POLLING OF FRENCH CANADIANS IN THE THREE CENTRE WARDS, PARTICULARLY IN THE EAST, WHERE THERE NEVER WAS A ROW, AND WHERE A CHILD MIGHT HAVE VOTED, MUST CONVince EVERY IMPREJUDICED MAN, THAT THE TRUE PUBLIC OPINION OF THE ELECTORS OF MONTREAL IS HOSTILE TO THE TRAMVIATRAID AND TO IRRESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

What next? Will Mr. Viger try Richelieu, or Mr. Barthe Yamaska?

[HURRAH! FOR THE LATE MINISTRY!]

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

[The Packet ship *Sheridan*, at New York, has brought eight days later intelligence than our last contained. A summary will be found below.]

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—In the House of Commons, March 12, Mr. O'Connell presented forty petitions from different parts of Ireland for the repeal of the legislative union between the two countries. He then gave notice that on an early day after Easter, he would move for leave to bring in a bill to define the law of conspiracy, (hear, hear,) and the evidence applicable thereto; also, that he would after Easter move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal all the acts upon the relation of landlord and tenant in Ireland, passed since the union, and to substitute other provisions upon the subject.

DUBLIN, March 5.—There was "something" in the transactions at Conciliation Hall, which shows that the "leading repealer" will be kept to his trumps, and sternly resisted if he should make the attempt to convert the agitation into an article of political merchandize. A gentle-

man named Barry moved the following resolution which was unanimously agreed to: "That the marked thanks of this Association are eminently due to the Liberal members of the House of Commons, and to that portion of the British people who, by their reception of Mr. O'Connell, have manifested their disapproval of the arbitrary steps taken to suppress public opinion in Ireland, and that while we are firmly resolved never to relax our efforts for the repeal of the Legislative Union, until the restoration of our domestic Parliament, we are equally determined to persevere in the same peaceful and constitutional course that has won for us their approbation and sympathy."

DUBLIN March 11.—Repeal Association.—The usual weekly meeting of this Association was held to-day in the Conciliation Hall, Burch Quay. Shortly after one o'clock, W. S. O'Brien, M. P., John O'Connell M. P., D. O'Connell, jun., and Mr. Steele, entered the meeting.

J. O'Connell read the following letter from his father:—

"London, March 9. "My dear Ray,—Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of the reception I received at Birmingham. It would be impossible for any person who was not present to form an adequate idea of it. This delights me. It consolidates the combination of all genuine reformers in both countries. We have every body with us in England, except the millions of sordid aristocracy on the one hand, and the dishonest portion of the Chartists on the other—for I do assure you that there are some honest men among the Chartists; not many to be sure, but still some. It is melancholy, however, to think how much mischief to the cause of reform the Chartists can still effect. They are not numerous, they are active, and continue—wherever they can—to tyrannize over public meetings. But more than enough of these men.

The middle classes of society, however, are almost all sincerely attached to the principle of justice to Ireland. There is a better spirit amongst them than—Heaven forgive me—I thought did exist. They feel that the questions involved in the late prosecutions are most interesting to the friends of political improvement in this country, as well as in Ireland. If the government can convert into a criminal conspiracy the attempts made in the open day to procure political rights, there is an end in England of all future reform or redress. But that which appears to me chiefly and most powerfully to attract English sympathy, is the great question of the purity of trial by jury. If that be trampled upon there is no further security for life, property, or character. This is what rouses English indignation, and gives to Ireland the most cheering prospect of support. I hope to find, however, that we can be grateful—perfectly grateful—without involving one single particle of our fidelity to the cause of Irish regeneration, and without relaxing in our peaceable struggle for that which will be equally beneficial to England as to Ireland—the restoration of our domestic legislature. There is one thing certain, that—even if others forsake Ireland—the cause, the legislative independence, will never be forsaken by

Yours, sincerely, DANIEL O'CONNELL

"T. M. RAY, Esq."

The amount of the week's rent will be about £200.

Mr. McIndoe's JUVENILE BALL.—Our readers were apprised last week that Mr. McIndoe intended to close his winter classes with a Ball, on Monday, the 22nd inst. We, accordingly, looked in on the above evening, and perceived a very pleasing and animating scene. Upwards of sixty of Mr. McIndoe's pupils were tripping it with great enthusiasm to our best amateur music. The young ladies and gentlemen went through Waltzes, Quadrilles, Gallopedes, Country Dances, &c., with a precision and regularity that stamped at once Mr. McIndoe's professional talent.

The company was numerous and of the most fashionable description; and Mr. McIndoe must have enjoyed no little pleasure in witnessing the gratification the parents of the pupils enjoyed at their proficiency. The Misses McNab, Misses Johns, and Miss Palmer, we thought, for young ladies of their age, to have best acquitted themselves.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An Inquest was held on Saturday last, on the body of a lamented townsman—Mr. B. Freeman, whose death was occasioned by an accident, noticed in our paper of the 10th inst. For the following official documents connected with the inquest, we are indebted to our worthy Coroner, J. Ryckman, Esq.

DISTRICT OF GOSS, & AN Inquisition To Writ: Taken for our Sovereign Her Majesty Queen Victoria, at the Town of Hamilton, County of Wentworth District of Goss, the twentieth day of April in the sixth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by the Grace of God of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, before John Ryckman Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Coroners, for the said County, on view of the body of Benjamin Freeman, then and there lying dead, upon the oath of George Sunley, Nephew, Richard Wingham, William Lynch, Edward Stratton, John Kennedy, John F. Moore, Samuel McDowell, T. S. Hill, William Press, H. H. Hills, Jacob Basiedo, W. H. Glasco, J. Y. Young, W. G. Price, Robt. McKee, John Dunn,

Good and lawful men of the said County, duly chosen, and who being there and there duly sworn and charged to inquire for our Sovereign Her Majesty Queen Victoria, when, where, how, and after what manner the said Benjamin Freeman came to his death, do upon their oaths say, that the said Benjamin Freeman came to his death by being accidentally shot with a gun.

In witness whereof as well as the coroner as the Jurors aforesaid, have to this Inquisition, set their hand and seals the time and place first above mentioned.

John Ryckman, Coroner. George Sunley, Foreman, Nephew, Richard Wingham, &c.

[We have no room this week to give the continuation of the evidence.]

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.—Yesterday being the anniversary of England's Patron Saint, the sons of St. George, with a few guests and friends, sat down to a most sumptuous dinner, at the Promenade House. Upwards of 100 persons partook of the wands furnished by Mr. Press, the quality, variety and arrangement of which, elicited the commendation of all present, and which was only in keeping with Mr. P.'s established reputation at getting up such fetes. We can only this week give the regular toasts; reserving particulars for our next number.

RESIDENT'S TOASTS.

- 1st. The day, and all who honor it.—Song—Rule Britannia—Sharp.
2nd. The Queen—God Save the Queen—Mr. Ford.
3rd. The Prince of Wales, Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family.—Song—Mr. —
4th. Old England—Song.—Mr. Ford.
5th. The Church of England—Replied to by the chaplain of the Society, the Rev. J. G. Geddis.
6th. Army and Navy—Song—
7th. The Governor General—Song—Wilmor.
8th. The Clergy of Canada—The Vicar General returned thanks in a short but appropriate speech.
9th. The Sister Societies, our welcome guests.
10th. Our Representative of the Town and County.
11th. Her Majesty's Ministers.
12th. The Duke.
13th. The land we live in.
14th. The Fair Sex.

REQUISITION, TO THE VERY REV. WM. PETER MACDONALD, V. G.

Very Rev. Sir. We the undersigned Catholics of Hamilton request of you to call a meeting of your congregation and their friends, on any day you think fit, to take into consideration the insult given to the whole Catholic world, in printedly striking out, the name of every

Catholic Juror on the panel, in the late State Trials in Ireland.

Terence Brannigan, Timothy Brick, John Brick, Robert Brick Patrick Brick, Humphrey Murphy, Maurice Fitzpatrick, Joseph Fitzpatrick, Keeney Fitzpatrick, Sen'r, Michael Ryan, Dennis O'Donnel, John Tanginey, Mich'l. Tahan, Keeney Mahony, John Curran, Charles Goodwin, John O'Grady, Joseph O'Brian, Michael Foley, John Murtogh, Michael Sweetman, Peter Russell Peter Cronin, Phos. Clohecy, Edward Allan, Owen Kennedy, D. F. Towksbury, John Conlan, John Burns, P. Gribbon Daniel Donnelly, Michael White, Thomas Brislan, Charles Langford, G. J. Fitzgibbon.

In compliance with the above requisition I appoint Monday next, the 29th of April, for the meeting of our people and those friendly to our common cause, at the Catholic Church Hamilton, at 5 O'Clock, P. M.

WM. P. MACDONALD, V. G.

From the Toronto Mirror.

GREAT CATHOLIC MEETING.

If there were any additional evidence wanted to prove the unanimity of Catholics throughout the British Dominions with respect to the late unwarrantable insult offered to that influential body of Her Majesty's subjects, it is at once to be found in the proceedings of the meeting of Monday last. On political questions men of the same religious creed may differ—but there is one ground which they will unanimously defend, and hence we find persons of rank and influence who hitherto knew not one feeling in common or other topics coming forward, not merely as matter of form, but entering with enthusiasm into the cause in which they felt as Catholics they were the natural kindred of those around them—what was it that gave established existence, strength, and respectability to the sect called the "Society of Friends," but the petty efforts which were made to extinguish it? And what banded the Covenanters and impelled them on even to anarchy? What but that very silly system of oppression and haughty contempt? For centuries have the Catholics been disgraced, despised and branded for an honest adherence to their faith, and has the parishment they have suffered caused them to fall away or become indifferent to the Religion of their ancestors? No—no, like the Quakers, and the hundred other sects which have been persecuted, they have flocked to the standard of that Master whose religion is known by its path of perils and obstructions—and not alone have its children remained faithful to it, but strangers have sought the martyred cause until it has increased to a glorious body and walks triumphant through weal and through woe. We had fondly hoped that the concession of 1829 had allayed for ever the unchristian spirit which had been too long upheld in Great Britain,

"The rigid Law cried out was just!"

And as year after year of intellectual advancement, come upon us we began to feel the more assured that the age of religious intolerance had gone by for ever—but the rude truth came upon us with all its ludicrousness that still the brand was ready for the Catholic. In the late State Trials the legal representative of the Crown studiously avoided the admittance of Catholics upon the Jury Panel—and what was the flimsy excuse for this daring act? Why, that Catholics were Repeaters, and consequently interested parties. So then we find that because a Catholic is a Repeater he will not fail to be a perjurer! But is this villainous excuse founded on fact? No, for two or three of the Catholics so rejected were avowed and determined Anti-Repeaters! Away with this idle effort to veil the too well established truth that rancorous bigotry to every thing Catholic, even to the disbelief of a Catholic Oath still exists, and wanted but such a fitting occasion to let the monster show its hideous head. But what has been gained to the Catholic by such display? England and Scotland have come out upon the question, the Peers of the realm have spoken upon it, and the guilty mimons of corrupt bigotry has been forced to quail before the honest judgment of the world.

On Monday last the Catholics of Toronto held their meeting, which was appropriately presided over by their beloved Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Power. His Lordship having stated in eloquent terms the object of the meeting several came forward and addressed the assembly, among whom we notice the Hon. Capt. Elmsley, M. J. O'Beirne, Esq. Dr. Kiso, Dr. Hayes, and many other gentlemen, whose spirited appeals were listened to with deep attention and applauded throughout.

The following Resolutions and Address to Her Majesty was unanimously agreed to: Moved by Dr. King, seconded by Mr. M. Hays:

1st Resolved.—That this Meeting, yielding to none in attachment to the true principles of the British Constitution and in loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty, have heard with deep concern and regret that in a trial lately pending in the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, the name of every Catholic was struck off from the jury panel, with a view, as it would appear, and is generally believed, of securing a jury composed of persons prejudiced against the Faith and Religious opinions of the parties who had been arraigned, and who were to be tried by a jury of their countrymen.

Moved by Dr. Hays, seconded by Mr. Fitzgerald.

2nd. Resolved.—That viewing the rejection of those men thus empannelled to serve on the jury as an account of their profession of the Catholic Faith, this meeting deeply sympathises on this occasion with its Catholic Brethren of Great Britain and Ireland, and hereby records its as the opinion of its members, (and it can be safely affirmed of every Catholic in this portion of British North America,) that such conduct is considered by every Catholic subject as an implied imputation on the integrity of their oaths, an infringement on their rights, and a violation of those privileges and liberties, which they conjointly with their Protestant fellow subjects, inherited from their common Catholic forefathers.

Moved by M. J. O'Beirne Esq., seconded by Dr. Bradley.

3rd. Resolved.—That feeling most intensely on this point in common with all the Catholics of Great Britain and the British dominions, an humble address be drawn up to Her Gracious Majesty in conformity with the foregoing resolutions, condemnatory of the proceedings which have lately taken place on the occasion of the state trials in Ireland; and recording our solemn protest against so grievous an injustice to the people of Ireland, and the insult thus offered to every Catholic of the British Empire.

Moved by Mr. McSherry, seconded by Mr. S. McDonell.

4th. Resolved.—That a Committee be appointed to draw up an address to Her Majesty, in accordance with the foregoing resolutions, and that such Committee do consist of Dr. Hays, Dr. King, Mr. O'Beirne, Mr. Elmsley, Mr. Fitzgerald.

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN:

Wh Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Catholics of the city of Toronto, in the Province of Canada, yielding to none in Loyalty and in attachment to Your Majesty's Sacred Person, and to the true principles of the British Constitution, have heard with deep concern and profound regret, that in a trial lately pending in the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, the name of every Catholic was struck off from the panel, with a view, it is thought, of forming a jury composed of persons prejudiced against the Faith and Religious opinions of the majority of those who were arraigned before God and their Country; We therefore, deeply sympathising on this occasion with our Brethren the Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland, hold it to be our duty to submit to Your Majesty, as the opinion of Your Majesty's Catholic subjects in this City, and we may add of all the Catholics of this part of British North America, that such conduct is considered as an imputation on the integrity of our oaths, an infringement on our rights, and a violation of those sacred privileges and liberties which we conjointly with our Protestant fellow subjects, have inherited from our common Catholic forefathers. And in presenting this our loyal address to Your Majesty, we humbly presume to express our condemnation of the extraordinary proceedings in the late State Trials, which have taken place in Ireland, and to enter our protest against the grievous injustice done to the Catholic People of Ireland, and the insult offered thereby to every Catholic of the British Empire."

The Lord Bishop having been requested to leave the Chair, and the Hon. John Elmsley called thereon, the marked thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to His Lordship for his able conduct in the chair. The meeting separated after giving three most enthusiastic cheers for the Queen, O'Connell, Bishop Power, &c. in the most orderly manner. We trust that our Reverend friends in the country will lose no time in calling for a similar expression from their respective flocks.

From the Toronto Globe.

Speech of the Hon. H. J. Boulton
At the Great General Meeting of the
Reform Association of Canada, held
on the 25th ultimo:—

HON. HENRY JOHN BOULTON rose and said: he must apologize for appearing before the Association without some previous thought of how he should address them, but it was only on that morning that he had been able so to arrange professional business as to enable him to be present on that occasion. He felt however the deep importance of the subject so strongly, that he feared not his ability of proving its correctness to the satisfaction of all. The Resolution which he was about to propose was:

1. That this Association devotedly attached to the principles of the British Constitution, are determined to use every Constitutional means within their power, to secure the practical application of the principles of that Constitution to the management of all the local affairs of the Colony, convinced that in so doing, they are at once performing the duty which they owe to themselves and their posterity, and strengthening in the best manner possible the connection with the Mother Country, which they desire to perpetuate.

He (Mr. Boulton) felt proud in being the means of offering for the adoption of so highly respectable and so numerous an audience, a Resolution so truly Constitutional, and which must meet with the entire approval of every one. (Hear, hear.) He believed all, or nearly all present, were born in the Mother Country—and he would ask them, while they professed adherence to the British Constitution, whether when they left their own firesides—be it in Ireland, Scotland, or England—they expected that they were coming to a Foreign Country as slaves? (cries of no, no.) No, he believed that their hearts burned with love to their native land—but he felt that one and all must have expected that here they must receive all the privileges, which they enjoyed at home under the British Constitution. (hear, hear.) That was his feeling, and he had no doubt it was the feeling of all. Where, he would ask, was such a Constitution to be found? It was a Constitution envied by the whole world, and he doubted not they were all of one voice with him when he said, that not an effort of his should be left untried, while he breathed, to sustain and perpetuate that Constitution in Canada. (enthusiastic cheers.) It was a form of Government which he was satisfied, after long experience and deep reflection, was the best form to be found under Heaven. (cheers.) It was a form which protected the weak as well as the strong—the strong could protect themselves: A form which protects the interests of all within its sway, better than that of any other among civilized nations. [Loud cheers.] He [Mr. Boulton] would never flinch in saying, that he trusted to see it yet carried out in every portion of the British Empire. As regarded Canada, they were called to pass the Resolution which he now offered, because they felt that here it had been infringed on. (cheers.) The British Constitution was all they desired, and nothing less would they take; it guaranteed to them the liberty of the people, while carefully watched over by the Representatives of the people. (hear, hear.) We had an equal right here as in England, to watch and to insist on the proper application of its principles as enforced at home. He (the Hon. Gentleman) demanded that the people of this country should be placed on the same footing as at home—they were equally well entitled to it—and they ought to take nothing less. (Loud cheers.) In this Country it was of course impossible that the Sovereign could rule personally—and therefore a Governor was sent

to perform what Her Majesty could not do herself. (Loud cheers.) Now, he would ask, was it right that the deputy should have higher prerogatives than the person who deputed him? Ought a servant to have more authority than his master? Assuredly not.—(cheers)—and that being the case, the Governor-General has no right to exercise the prerogative of the Crown, otherwise than at home. (Hear, hear.) We contend (said Mr. Boulton) that the Governor shall rule by and with the advice of his constitutional advisers. This, however, is said to be inconsistent with the dependence of a Colony—but that he totally denied. He maintained that this principle was equally applicable to the Colony as to the Mother Country, —(cheers)—and he would show the advantage of such a system as was contended for here. The Administration in this country claim to advise the Representatives of her Majesty on all subjects—he made no distinction—involving the well-being and happiness of the country; and with regard to every local affair they had an indubitable right to be consulted. Why should this be, it might be asked? Because it was impossible for a Governor, coming here a stranger—and it would be worse if he were an old residenter, subject to all the prejudices and acrimony of local parties—it would be impossible for him at once to know and weigh in a just balance the wants and necessities, the feelings and the wishes of a population so widely extended as that of Canada. He must therefore take advice from some one—and who are likely to give it so well as those drawn from the Representatives of the people themselves? True, he may advise with the minority—but are they responsible? No, they are not; and it is RESPONSIBILITY WE DEMAND from the ADVISERS of the CROWN. It was right that the advice to be tendered to the Governor should be given by leading members of the Legislature—showing to the people that they enjoy the confidence of the Crown. (Loud cheers.) It is only from them that the Governor General can Constitutionally receive advice. He (the hon. gen.) would like to know, what Sir Robert Peel would say if, on going to Windsor to wait on Her Majesty, he were left in the ante-room, until Lord John Russell, or any other leading opponent of the Administration, had finished a private audience with her Majesty? (Hear, hear.) He said, without fear of contradiction, that Sir Robert Peel would have instantly resigned office and the only fault he had to find with his [Mr. Boulton's] hon. friend in the chair, was that he did not do so, the very moment he was so treated. [Loud cheers.] He was the last man to allude to the names of individuals, but he had heard of persons being consulted, who ought not to have interfered, while there were Constitutional advisers in office. He maintained that no person had a right to be consulted by the Crown but the Administration. The Governor-General conceded their right, it was true, to bring in Bills in Parliament—but that was a very trifling matter; any one could do that. [Hear, hear.] In his [Mr. Boulton's] opinion, the goodness or badness of laws depended more on the way in which they were carried out, than on the laws themselves—and if the laws were executed so as to give satisfaction to the people, it mattered little who introduced them to Parliament,—[Cheers.] It had been said that the Administration was only to be consulted on matters of "adequate importance,"—but he [the hon. gen.] said they were to be consulted on everything, [hear, hear.] He maintained that the mode of consultation ought to be, by the Heads of Departments going to the Governor, and saying what the coun-

try wanted, and what they recommended to be done, not by the Governor going to the Heads of Departments and telling them what he wanted done. [Loud cheers.]—He [Mr. Boulton] had been a hundred times in Downing Street, during the reign of several Sovereigns, but he had never known an instance of a King going there and giving his directions as to what he wanted done. [Laughter.] No, the Minister goes to the Sovereign and says, I propose to appoint such a person to office, and then the question is shall he be appointed by the Crown or not. The Crown has an undoubted right to say to Sir Robert Peel, "you shall not appoint Lord Ashburton as Minister to the United States," or "you shall not send the Duke of Buccleuch to Russia." Her Majesty has a perfect right to do so; but Sir R. Peel has an equal right to say, "if your Majesty has not confidence in my advice, I must resign." [Loud cheers.] "I cannot go before the country, and show that I am a mere instrument—that I have no say in my own Department. If my advice is not taken, it proves I have not your Majesty's confidence." Now that was the exact system of the British Constitution, and was acted on in the Mother Country; and he hoped that although he (Mr. Boulton) was an old man, he would yet live, and that before long, to see it in full and successful operation in Canada. (Loud cheers.) He would not be content with any other system, or with anything short of it. (Hear, hear.) He did not say so from party feeling—the demand was right and proper in itself, and he advocated it from a stronger impulse than mere personal considerations. In or out of power, he wanted no favor from any party whatever.—(cheers)—and, therefore, he was free to state all he thought on the subject. For the sake of the peace and prosperity of the Province, he trusted to see it acted on—he had never near said *conceded*—he did not like "concessions," the word stuck in his throat.—(enthusiastic cheers)—it was only an honest debt due to us which they demanded. Mr. Baldwin had said, that the Administration has to endorse every Act of the Government, and was undoubtedly true. Now there were four Banks in Toronto, and they all knew that if they endorsed a note to get money at the Bank, and the promiser did not fulfil his promise and pay the note, the endorser must meet the obligation—he *must pay the note*. [Loud cheers.] It was quite as serious a matter to endorse the Acts of the Government, as to put one's name on the back of a pretty large piece of paper. (Loud cheers.) Now, when they think the Government are likely to be defaulters, it is full time for the Ministry to withdraw—to take their names off the paper before they are sued. [Laughter.] A complaint is made against the late Ministry that they resigned—now that they had a perfect right to do. They were not bound to remain guarantors for paper which they did not think could be met at maturity, so they resigned, and left room for better men—if they could be found. [Loud cheering.] And for four months such men had been sought for in every direction, but whether it was on account of the wooden character of the country, he [Mr. Boulton] could not say—but they had not been found yet. [Much applause and laughter.] Perhaps they had not got on the proper "rail," yet. [Cheers.] For the last four months it had been often stated by parties opposed to us, that we had not come the length of being competent to govern our own affairs—that we are but children yet! Now he [the hon. gentleman] considered it the greatest mistake—he had never seen children with such beards—children of such large growth in his life.—[Cheers]—they were very precocious

children. The truth is, we are a People; and a people of as much importance as Scotland was at the time of the union. [Loud cheers.] How absurd it would have been to have talked of the Scottish people at that time as children. Why, the man who would have so spoken of them in those days, would have been apt to encounter the claymores of the descendants of Wallace and Bruce. [Enthusiastic cheers.] We are a million and a-half of people, mostly natives of Great Britain; and our emigrating to the Western World for a wider field for our energies, is a proof that we are an enterprising people. [Cheers.] We do know how to conduct our own affairs, and we do so in a proper manner. The only safe principle of our government, is to take Lord Durham's invaluable Report as its basis. I do think that Report does its author immortal honour, and devolves on the people of Canada a heavy load of gratitude.—[loud cheers.] Now, all that was wanted, was to have it honestly carried out. We have been accused [said Mr. Boulton] of agitating and producing dissensions in the country, and preventing the views of Government being carried out. Now, if there has been improper agitation, it has come from our opponents: a small knot of persons here and there, to enable the government to carry on without responsibility, and to lay a foundation for clap trap answers, inducing people to believe that Responsible Government is fully accorded when everything possible is done to defeat it.—[loud cheer.]—I say it, Mr. Chairman, as on the house top, *that not one of these "Replies" has ever recognized the principle of Responsible Government!* [immense applause.] I feel that a large majority of the Legislature will sustain the great principle, that the people are competent to conduct their own affairs,—and I trust that they will adopt measures to carry it out, and firmly to establish it in the country. [Cheers.] They are the greatest destructives who strive to keep this question unsettled; and I trust that the people will show at the Elections that they are satisfied IT IS SO. The Hon. and learned gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud cheers.

JOHN BOXD, Esq. had much pleasure in seconding the motion. The motion was put by the Chairman, and carried by acclamation.

WILLIAM HUME BLAKE, Esq. rose to move the second resolution, as follows:

2. That Ministerial Responsibility to the people of this country for every act of the Executive connected with our local affairs, is an essential ingredient of our Constitution. It is a privilege to which we have as undoubted a right as England herself. And without it the responsibility of the Head of the Executive to the people of England is no guarantee for our liberties.

Mr. Chairman, if we are here assembled for the maintenance of no great constitutional right, if, as has been alleged, our only purpose be to thrust into office the members of the late Executive Council; then we are in my humble judgment justly chargeable with a very grave offence. For much as I should deprecate any capricious exercise of Her Majesty's prerogative, in the change of Her Ministers in this Province, I must yet confess that I could not consider such capricious exercise of authority, without some other ingredient, a sufficient ground for our present appeal to the people, (hear, hear.) But if, on the other hand, it shall appear that the question at issue forms the very basis of all the liberties of Canada, then I must take leave to deprecate the language of those who object against us, that our purposes are purely personal [cheers.] Is this country, or is it not, bound to entertain a grateful recollection of the man who has ever shown that his country's rights

are dear to him; who has again and again relinquished office when it could no longer be held consistently with those rights [loud cheers.] Is this country, or is it not, permitted to give plain expression to those feelings? Is it reasonable to require the people of this country to transfer a confidence which was never betrayed, to a set of men who, having retained place and power, so long as they could be protected in that enjoyment by the favor of the Colonial Office in violation of the constitution, in defiance of the wishes of the people, now seek to be restored to their former position, because, forsooth, they are at length prepared to work out Responsible Government? [loud cheers.] From such doctrines I wholly dissent, and, Sir, before I enter upon the particular subject of the resolution which has been handed to me, I must ask permission thus publicly to discharge, what I regard as a public duty, in respectfully but cordially thanking you on behalf of my country, for those noble minded and patriotic exertions which secured for us the recognition of a principle without which we should, at this moment, have little title to the character of freemen. [Enthusiastic cheers.] But, Sir, it is said that the question of Responsible Government is undefined, and knowing as we do, that it is to operate upon the ever varying combination of human affairs, we admit that it is incapable of accurate definition: we seek not to define it. But we wholly deny that this principle became incapable of accurate definition, is therefore of little practical importance, or interest, to the people of the Province, (hear, hear, and cheers.) It is true that we are permitted through the medium of our representation, to enact such laws as may seem to us expedient. But it is equally true that the whole Executive power is vested in our gracious Sovereign, over whom neither we nor yet the people of England have any direct control. Our gracious Sovereign is in the eye of the law incapable of wrong. Unless then that executive power is exercised through the medium of Ministers, over whom we have some control, through the medium of Ministers, responsible to us: unless the Administration is correspondent to the Legislature, is it not most apparent that the Executive must ere long engross all the power of Government, (hear, hear,) and will in effect soon become despotic? But it is said that the head of the Executive Government here, is responsible to the people of England. Now laying out of view, for a moment, the practical effect of this responsibility, which we shall consider by and by, we do now unhesitatingly assert, that however well fitted such a responsibility may be to deprive us of all shadow of liberty, it can never raise us to the rank of freemen. (Cheers.) What! suppose I were to inform any farmer who hears me, that he must not presume to exercise any control over those servants, to whom he may have entrusted the management of his property: suppose I were to insist that every operation should be carried on at the will and pleasure of these servants, at the same time assuring the farmer, that he need not feel uneasy, as Lord Stanley's steward would, no doubt, compel those servants to do their duty: would that man, think you, fancy for a moment, that he was the true proprietor of his estate. (Cries of no, no.) Would he not rather think that he was the slave of Lord Stanley's steward, and that Lord Stanley's steward was the true proprietor of his estate? (Hear, hear.) Or suppose I were to inform any merchant whom I address, that he must not presume or even to reproach his clerks, who must be permitted to conduct the business of his establishment just as they may think fit, but that he need not consider himself in any degree terrified, inasmuch as the Lord Mayor of

London would compel a strict observance of duty. Do you not fancy that those clerks of the establishment would ere long become insolvent? (Hear.) Can you not conceive this unfortunate merchant sometimes protesting, that this responsibility to the Lord Mayor of London, instead of bettering his condition, did in fact subject him to a species of deable-refined slavery, the insolence of the clerk at home, and the capricious and uncertain interference of the self-constituted supervisor abroad. (Loud Cheers.) Leaving out of view then, for the present, this responsibility to England, which certainly forms no part of our liberties: we must in honesty, and solemnly, as men speaking of what they hold most dear, declare to you, that so long as the Executive of the Province fails to correspond with the Legislature—so long as those large discretionary powers necessarily vested in the Monarch, (and here we especially point to the distribution of offices and emoluments,) are administered by men in whom the people of this Province have no confidence, over whom they have no control,—so long we are robbed of the greatest privilege which the very nature of our constitution is designed to confer. (Cheers) The whole body politic labours under a disease wide spread, mortal, and which must end in dissolution. True, Sir, there are positive laws here, which the Executive must not infringe. But who can consider the subject for a moment, and not perceive that the Executive, without infringing any positive law, may yet, if it fails to sympathize with the people, act in a manner so foreign to the spirit of our institutions, as to prevent them all from their just ends. (Hear, hear.) But why should we pause to demonstrate the possibility of such result? Who that has contemplated our past history, can have failed to perceive its practical effect. Have we not seen Administration after Administration conducted not only without the confidence of, but in open opposition to the wishes of the Legislature: and have we not seen that state of things lead to its inevitable result? The hideous disorder in which we have had the misfortune to have been involved? I am not prone, Sir, to refer to the dictum of any man, for the purpose of justifying our demand upon mere authority. We have heard one to whom this Province certainly owes much, (I mean Lord Durham) declare, that he did not pretend to decide upon the policy of granting to Canada representative institutions—language this, which should never have escaped the lips of an Englishman. I must confess myself therefore, indisposed to fix upon the wording of a despatch, or a resolution, for the purpose of fortifying our rights. Such a course may be highly proper in settling mere questions of form; but those essential rights which we now demand, rest on the basis of eternal justice, upon which no resolution, however constitutional, can more firmly establish them, from which no despatch, however artfully worded, can ever remove them. And yet, Sir, I cannot forbear to cite a passage or two from the writings of as great a philosopher and as eminent a statesman as ever graced the English Senate, I mean Mr. Burke, an authority to which even our opponents will refer. "It is therefore next in order and equal in importance that the discretionary powers which are necessarily vested in the Monarch, whether for the execution of the laws, or for the nomination to magistracy and office, or for conducting the affairs of peace and war, or for ordering the revenue, should all be exercised upon public principles and national grounds, and not on the likings or prejudices, the intrigues, or policies of a court. This I said is equal in importance to the securing a Government according to law. The laws reach a very hit'a way. Constitute Govern-

ment how you please, infinitely the greater part of it must depend upon the exercise of the powers which are left at large to the prudence and uprightiness of Ministers of State. Even all the use and potency of the laws depends upon them. Without them, your Commonwealth is no better than a scheme upon paper, and not a living, actual effective Constitution. It is possible that through negligence, or ignorance, or design, artfully conducted, Ministers may suffer one part of Government to languish, another to be perverted from its purposes, and every valuable interest of the Country to fall into ruin and decay, without the possibility of fixing on any single act, on which a criminal prosecution can be justly grounded. "Nothing indeed will appear more certain on any tolerable consideration of the matter, than that every sort of Government ought to have its Administration correspondent to its Legislature. If it should be otherwise, things must fall into an hideous disorder. The people of a free Commonwealth, who have taken such care that their laws should be the results of general consent, cannot be so senseless as to suffer their executory system to be composed of persons on whom they have no dependence, and whom no proofs of the public love and confidence have recommended to these powers, upon the use of which the very being of the State depends. "The popular election of magistrates, and popular disposition of rewards and honours, is one of the first advantages of a free State. Without it, or something equivalent to it, perhaps the people cannot long enjoy the substance of freedom. Certainly none of the vivifying energy of good Government." But, Sir, it is said that the responsibility of the head of the Executive to the people of England, is the surest guarantee of our liberties; nay, the only guarantee which we can have consistently with our position as Colonists. That such language should fall from the lips of noble secretaries of state; that they should consider a simple declaration of ministerial approval of a sufficient sanction for any violation of our rights, however flagrant; nay, that such passing notice of our humble condition should be regarded as the proper object of our gratitude, would no: much surprise us. And we would not feel disconcerted even though we should find such language faintly echoed by the people of England. But that there should be found in this country any man degraded so low as to pander to this lust of despotic power,—[cheers]—that there should be found any man base enough to barter his own, his children's dearest rights, for some paltry present advantage. How can such things be, and not fill us with wonder? [Loud cheers.] Responsibility to the people of England, forsooth! What! does the Crown constitute here the third branch of the Legislature, as in England? Is not the Legislative Council, our second branch, nominated by the Crown, as in England? Are not the prerogatives of the Crown as inviolate here as in England? And am I to be told that all those strong, those natural ties to the parent state, must be regarded as nothing, unless we also consent that the Government of this country be conducted by ministers over whom the people of the country have no control? I say, Sir, that this must not be conceded by the people of Canada; nay it, must not be conceded, though the Commons of England were disposed to exercise it with the utmost impartiality and vigor,—it is a concession no less repugnant to the liberty of Canada to grant, than unworthy the greatness of England to demand. We desire, indeed earnestly desire, to be united to England, but it must be by ties of which freemen need not be ashamed.—England cannot wish, and we must not consent, to be bound as slaves. [Cheers.]

But sir we utterly deny that the right of controul, if conceded, would ever be exercised by the people of England with impartiality or vigor; and history shall have raised her warning voice for us to little purpose, if she has failed to convince us that such controul, however well fitted to secure the aggrandizement of the Parent State, has yet never operated, and never will operate as a shield to the liberties of the Colonists. We have indeed seen the people of England demand of a noble Lord some account of a rapacity almost unparalleled in the age of Roman despotism,—a rapacity which during a few brief years had amassed wealth sufficient to arouse the envy of the ancient and privileged nobility of England. But with what result? Why at the very hour—the very moment when the Commons of England were engaged in the solemn investigation of that heinous offence.—At that very hour and moment, the King of England was desecrating the venerable temple of Westminster, by bestowing upon that Governor the highest honor which the crown of England could confer. But it may be said that the circumstances of our country, nay its poverty, (I have heard less tenable arguments urged) sufficiently protect us from the iron grasp of rapacity, and that such instances as I have adduced are therefore unimportant. Let us then contemplate some of the enormities of the immediate successors of that Governor of the Indian empire of England; for the purpose of satisfying ourselves whether Responsibility of the head of the Executive Government to the people of England, on which we are asked to rely, can be justly regarded as any guarantee of our rights. Look then at Warren Hastings, confessedly the man who contributed most to the aggrandizement of the power of the Parent State, and tell me whether he was found scrupulous in the preservation of the rights of the people of India. Accompany him to the palace of Falzabad, and witness those agonies from which neither the weakness of age, nor the infirmity of sex, nor the dignity of rank could protect the venerable Princess of Oude. Follow him to the dungeons of Lucknow, and hear an English Governor General in the name of the British Government, consign to months of unpitied, unrespected, unreprieved torture, the aged and faithful attendants of those noble ladies, for no other reason than that he might wring from them, that treasure with which he designed to satisfy the unbounded rapacity of Englishmen.—with no better apology than that his victim had not the means of resistance to his power. Contemplate the people of England transplanting into British India, English Judges, and those forms of English justice which the experience of ages had approved, in order that the blessings of civilization might be distributed over the vast Empire, and every truly British heart will swell with honest pride at the display of so much magnanimity. But behold this Governor-General of India—"the upright and noble-hearted English Gentleman," [cheers]—reach forth his hand to pollute what had been designed a fountain of light and life, from which unnumbered blessings should flow to the remotest corners of the land! Behold him reach forth his hand and pollute that fountain, till its bitter waters spread desolation and death wherever they reached! Picture to yourselves an English Governor daring enough to ask, and an English Judge base enough to sell himself to degrade his office into an instrument of one of the foulest judicial murders which ever disgraced the annals of that, or any other country, and I ask whether the responsibility of the Governor General to the Commons of England, was of any

avail to guard the rights of the people of India?

When I look at England erecting in India a great military power, for the purpose of protecting her subjects in that vast Empire from foreign aggression, and procuring for them the enjoyment of that British freedom which has secured to England herself happiness so unbounded—greatness so unparalleled—I strive not to repress that patriotic pride which I am free to confess I cannot control. But when I behold a British Governor of British India—when I see the man chosen to bear the message of peace and freedom from the English nation to their fellow subjects of India—when I see that man placed the military power of England under the control of a blood thirsty tyrant, not to secure those blessings of peace and freedom, for which it was designed, but to the end that that tyrant might, in a moment without control, pour all the horrors of Indian warfare upon the happy valley of Rohilkund. When I see a British army placed under the command of an Indian despot, that the noble, the happy, the peaceful Rohillas, might, at one blow, be subjected to the sway of a ruthless, a debauched tyrant. I ask myself is this responsibility to England then, the guarantee offered to us for the preservation of our rights?

What! when I see the Majesty of England condescend to receive with favor the man guilty of all these enormities, when I hear that the man who perpetrated these foulest crimes against the people of India, was pronounced by the nobles of England to have committed no crime against the laws of England, no crime against the justice of the English nation. When I read these things, shall any stigma which the foul breath of scandal can fix upon me—shall any punishment, which the frail arms of mortality can inflict, deter me from asking whether we have not a right as men to demand some other guarantee for our liberties? Shall any man dare to tell me that I must not ask the people of this Province whether they are prepared to relinquish that control over their servants, which the reason and justice of England has conceded, and to accept in its stead a responsibility to the people of England of which we have been considering the baneful results? Did I believe that the people of the Province would hesitate for one instant on the alternative (hear, hear,) sad would be my forebodings. But it is because I am confident that the mind of this people is fixed. It is because I am conscious that the demand of this sacrifice is not the demand, is not the language of England, but of men resident amongst us, traitors to their country and their rights. It is because I entertain the utmost confidence, in English love of justice, and Canadian love of liberty, that I am enabled to address you in this crisis of our affairs, full of cheering hope (enthusiastic cheers.) The loud complaints which are uttered against men no ask nothing but their undoubted rights, is not the language of genuine love of British greatness and British liberty, it is the foul offspring of flattery and slander. It is the language of men who being conscious that they have no place in the confidence or affection of the people of the Province, strive to acquire place and power by means as little known to the Constitution as they are base—by flatteries, to the Colonial Minister, as degrading as their slander of their fellow subjects is malignant (loud bursts of applause.)

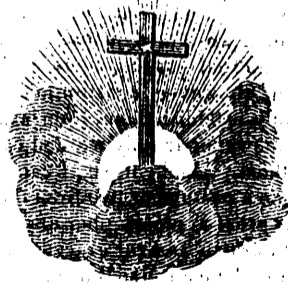
But, Sir, hardly can we make mention of the rights of Canada. Scarcely do we speak of a constitutional struggle for the preservation of our privileges, before the finger of scorn is pointed at us, as though this Province were so degraded in the scale of things, that every attempt to make its voice heard amongst the peo-

ple of the earth, had only rendered it a fit object of ridicule. (Hear, hear.) We have indeed been told by one eloquent, and I suppose I ought to add, "noble hearted Governor," (hear, hear,) that a single parish in London; nay, a single English noble is possessed of more wealth than our poor Province can boast. And, because I suppose it would be disloyal to allow the hints of "those noble hearted English gentlemen" to be thrown away, it seems to have become a fundamental maxim with a certain class of politicians, that the connection of this Province with the British Empire is a good of such infinite magnitude as to supercede the necessity, nay, to leave no room for the assertion of those COMMON PLACE blessings of liberty, for which the nations of the earth have ever struggled. (Loud cheering.) Allow us, say they, to continue an integral part of the British Empire, and all other privileges are in our estimation light as air. Let us but form a portion of that glorious Empire—to the winds with that liberty which England herself so dearly prizes. To the wind with that portion of it which the justice of England has already conceded to us. Let it too be resumed. Only permit us to call ourselves an integral part of the British Empire, and it is enough. (Loud cheering.) Sir, appellations have been freely applied to us for the assertion of our honest convictions—we must not condescend to bandy names with any man or body of men, no matter how dignified their station. But thus much we may venture to say, that this is not language to be listened to by freemen, (hear, hear,) those are not the sentiments of Britons; those are not the sentiment which have laid so deep the foundation of British liberty, upon which the splendid fabric of British greatness has been reared. (Loud cheers.)

Nay, Sir, it is not the language of England towards this Province. For she has solemnly and repeatedly conceded to us, that right of control over our Provincial Executive, without which we are but slaves. (Great applause.) We, therefore, tell those reasoners that they belie the greatness and the justness of England, in attributing to her such sentiments. We solemnly protest against the violation of our sacred rights, in direct opposition to the wishes of the English nation.

Let us then hear no more of our insignificance in this our struggle for freedom. No man, no body of men, contending for liberty can ever be regarded as insignificant. Such a spectacle is insignificant, only to the coward slave, who knows not wherein the true dignity of man consists. (hear, hear) It will be hailed by every true hearted Englishman as a spectacle the most significant. He will rejoice to see the budding forth of those seeds of liberty, which it is the glory of England to have planted over the globe. (Cheers.) Were we to apply to an English Statesman to know whether it became us to surrender the rights which England herself had conceded to us without raising an opposing voice—lest forsooth our insignificance should excite a smile of contempt. The magnanimity of the English Statesman would inform us, that a million and a half of men must not silently witness the spoliation of their property, least of all of their rights. It would point us to Prussia, resisting such a combination of Europe and Asia, as in the estimation of some men, had rendered her truly insignificant. The English Statesman would tell us of that country with a population of less than 5,000,000 struggling with the combined forces of France, Austria, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, and the States of Germany. Struggling, during seven

years, of bloody wars with a population of one hundred millions, over which it eventually triumphed. (Loud cheers.) Or perhaps, we should rather be pointed to England herself, when, after ten years of unceasing war—after a struggle, marked by great misfortune, as well as unparalleled burthens—she not only found herself, after the defection of all her allies, opposed, single handed, to the giant strength of France—but saw moreover a combination of all the Northern powers—of Russia, her former ally, of Prussia whom she had protected, all leagued as one man, with France, her implacable enemy, and striking a death blow at her naval greatness. [Enthusiastic cheers.] Did England shrink from a view of her own insignificance? Let the cannon of Copenhagen—let the immortal triumphs of the immortal Nelson answer the enquiries. [Thunders of applause and cheering.] These, Sir, were the armed struggles of nations for existence. But surely our peaceful constitutional struggles for our rights and privileges should not be regarded as less noble. I require not, Sir, to be informed of the greatness of Britain, or the weakness of Canada. Born and educated as I have been on British soil, I take a pride in the power of Britain, which few of those who assail us can be expected to feel. [Cheers.] Nor do I require to be TAUGHT to love British connection, to seek the perpetuation of British greatness. These sentiments have been ingrained in my very nature. They have grown with my growth, and strengthened with my strength. They are ties, Sir, stronger—dearer than I dare venture to express. [Loud cheers.] The hand of tyranny may rudely sever the bond which unites this land of my adoption to the Empire, it can have no power to rob me of those filial feelings towards Britain, my country, over which I fondly hope that the grave itself shall have no control. But shall I permit those sacred considerations to be profaned by being used as arguments to induce me to surrender my essential rights as a freeman? England cannot wish, and certainly she has no right to preserve the integrity of the empire by such a sacrifice. And I hesitate not to declare that much as I glory in the power of Britain, much as I admire her unparalleled greatness, I had rather see them mouldering in the dust, than supported by an infringement of those Constitutional principles of liberty upon which they were founded, and with which I even dare to hope that they will fall. [The eloquent and learned gentleman sat down amidst loud and long continued bursts of applause.]



ECCLESIASTICAL.

"POPISH PRACTICES."—Extensive arrangements having been made in Charleston to celebrate the visit of Mr. Clay to that city (expected to be on Thursday in Holy week) by a grand ball the same night, the Protestant Episcopal Bishop promptly issued a circular letter to the members of his communion warning them against desecrating the holy season by participating in the intended festivities. He tells them that nothing would afflict him more than the knowledge that any one of them would consent to countenance in the least either a public or private entertainment

in the week before Easter, and especially on Friday—the day of the death of our blessed Lord; or on Thursday, the day on which He went into the garden of Gethsemane. The Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Michael, urging the letter of the Bishop upon the attention of his congregation, goes still further, and threatens to refuse the Easter Communion to and who disregard the admonition. His address is most earnest. This is all well enough. It is a return to good principles, and is inasmuch a cause for rejoicing. "Tantum in Italiam" is still the word. But, what a clamor there would be about "Priestly interference," "Popish arrogance," and all that, if a Catholic Bishop and Priest attempted such a warning under such circumstances!—Telegraph.

From the Catholic Telegraph.
We are indebted to a friend from Derry for the following notes; as some members of his family were formerly old school Presbyterians in that country, he is the better qualified to give testimony on the subject.
SHORT NOTES OF THE REV. MR. SIMPSON'S LECTURE ON IRELAND.

- Falsehoods innumerable, two truths, and one miracle.*
 - Falsehood first.*—That 200,000 Protestants were murdered in the rebellion of 1641 in Ireland.—Sir W. Petty says there were but 225,000 Protestants in Ireland at that time.
 - Falsehood second.*—That a Protestant was ever denounced from any altar in Ireland, and the people forbidden to trade or deal with him, because he was a Protestant.
 - Falsehood third.*—That the Bible is not studied at the College of Maynooth.
 - Falsehood fourth.*—That Catholics believe the Pope can absolve from the oath of allegiance.
 - Falsehood fifth.*—That a plenary indulgence is a wholesale licence to commit sin—to be "a devil in human form."
 - Falsehood sixth.*—That in the Chapel, in Parsinstown or in any other Chapel in Ireland, there is hung up a printed table of the prices of indulgences.
 - Falsehood seventh.*—That Catholics believe absolution can be purchased by money; or that any power in heaven or on earth can forgive sin without contrition, satisfaction, and a sincere purpose of amendment.
 - Falsehood eighth.*—That any Scotchman or any other man was ever kept by the sisters of Charity in the Hospital at Baltimore without as much as a drink of water, for six days and nights, because he would not become a Roman Catholic.
 - Falsehood ninth.*—That the Catholic faith is in any manner concealed in this country, or differs in any thing from the Catholic faith in Ireland or in Italy.
 - Falsehood tenth.*—That the Catholic religion, or popery, as it was called, is the cause of the poverty in Ireland.
 - Falsehood eleventh.*—That the Catholic religion and liberty cannot exist together.
 - Falsehood twelfth.*—That the rebellion of 1773 was connected by Catholics or withdrawn from by the Presbyterians of the north, because they discovered that it was not liberty but an ascendancy which was aimed at by the Catholics.
 - Falsehood thirteenth.*—That 68,000,000 of Protestants have been put to death by Catholics, and that the Catholics wish to make up the even number of 70,000,000 by the massacre of 2,000,000 of Protestants in Ireland, or put "to dance knee deep in Protestant blood."
 - Besides so many more falsehoods, that as his countryman said, "he must have got one of his own plenary indulgences from his master."
 - Truth first.*—That as the speaker stood on the summit of the highest mountain in Tipperary, and looked upon the beautiful valley of the Shannon, he raised his hands to heaven, and begged of God to give that fertile land to the Presbyterians—True as gospel surely—it was a genuine Presbyterian prayer.
 - Truth second.*—That in all the missionary tours of the speaker through Ireland, even to the "Devils bit in Tipperary," he never received a harsher or more unkind word than "God save you."
 - Miracle.*—The mother of a large family in the neighbourhood of Mullingar could not read whilst she continued a Catholic, but as soon as she became a Presbyterian, presto change, she could read her Bible.
- The above notes of the rambling discourse of the Irish Calvinist will give our readers some idea of the meanness of his soul. Such

men... for it induces people to sup... He went... for his allusion to the Sister... of charity was an allusion to those... who had previously given him credit...

ruption. But now what a change has been... worked! the rosiest discord, the wildest anarchy... the passions of men have been fed with the foul food which ignominious demagogues give them as bread...

a deadly most hideous and fatal in its character, which exists among the population of French descent on the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and which the medical men of that locality consider to resemble the leprosy of the 17th century.

JOHN KENNEDY, GENERAL GROCER, Liquors, Provisions, &c. side of the Court House Square

RETURNS his thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, and begs to acquaint his friends and the public...

The Subscriber also begs leave to oblige, that he has taken JOHN WILSON'S old stand, on Upper John Street...

WHEREAS by Friday Inst, 5th Instant, a Note of Hand for £12 10s, payable by Philip Triller, Trafalgar, was accidentally lost...

FOR SALE, BY the Subscribers, a few copies of the following works of late publication: A Digest of the Criminal Law...

ABBOTSFORD EDITION OF THE WAVERLY NOVELS: JUST Published, No. 1. of this elegantly illustrated Edition of Sir Walter Scott's Novels...

No. III of the People's Edition of the Waverly Novels is just issued, and will be continued on the 1st of each month. ARMOUR & RAMSAY, Montreal, A. H. ARMOUR & Co., Hamilton, RAMSAY, ARMOUR & Co., Kingston.

THE Subscribers have received further supplies of Catholic Bibles and Prayer Books, &c. among them will be found The Douay Bible and Testament Key of Heaven; Path to Paradise; Garden of the Soul; Key to Paradise; Poor Man's Manual; Catholic Catechism.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS, FROM THE TORY PRESS, PATRONIZED BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CHARLES METCALFE, BY THE TRIUMVIRATE, & BY THE LEADING MERCHANTS & GENTRY OF MONTREAL.

"Villainous liar," "Pennyless Vagabond," "Cowardly Blackguard," "Cool and steady villainy," "Ten mean, irresponsible Tyrants," "Political ruffianism."

"We are truly sorry to have to say, that we never remember to have known our city in such a state of excitement as it has been in the last few days, since the years immediately preceding the rebellion of '37."

"The only man to whom we have ever alluded in terms of disrespect and contempt, is Francis Hincks; and we look on him as men look on a ruffian; we have the feelings of an English sportsman for noble game; we would not snare a hare, or brimstone a pheasant; even a fox, though a varmint, we would see receive fair play; but we put Francis Hincks into the same category with weasels, polecats, stoats, or wolverines, and seek not how he is trapped."

"A letter threatening Co. Gray's life, if he took any part in the election, was received by him yesterday. Similar threats have also been held out to other prominent Conservatives."

"Several persons have been severely beaten during the last week, and one stabbed with a bowie-knife, while returning to their homes from the rival meeting. Pistols are also said to have been fired; a very peculiar state of society, truly."

"Before the man Hincks came amongst us, we enjoyed a tranquillity with which the present disturbed and excited state of society contrasts most painfully. Montreal has been no such bitter feeling since the days of the election, and equally bloody fruits with those of that struggle appear to be more than promised to us now. Before this man, whose cool and steady villainy has earned him a well deserved place among the most accomplished rascals of the age, came into our midst, whatever might have been the difference of opinion between parties, there was no personal hostility, no aggression of any kind; men laid down in safety, and rose up without dread; they walked the streets alone and unarmed, without fear and without inter-

"And who is the cause? Hincks, the expelled and degraded Orangeman, the double-dyed traitor to his Queen, and those whom his connivance had urged into rebellion—Hincks, who had broken every tie that a man should honor; who has betrayed every cause to which he has been attached—Hincks, the rampant Tory, the red-hot Radical; in politics, in religion, in every respect, a man with a courage capable of the greatest enormity; with a cowardice so great that he dares not meet the gaze of an honest child—

"We must make a few comments on the above description of the present state of feeling in Montreal. Part too much honour is done to the very laughable individual who is the author of these remarks, in attributing to him an influence which neither he nor any man less exalted than the Representative of the Tory press, can possess. The language is perhaps rather an exaggerated statement, but it is only too true that there is a wide difference between the public tranquillity which prevailed at the time of Sir Charles Metcalfe's arrival, and the excitement which now exists. And who is the cause? We shall leave it to the people of Canada to answer this question, and they will answer it ere long at the hustings."

"This man has assailed the whole body of the merchants of this city as bankrupt, he has singled out names, and mixed up with men who have been unfortunate, others who have been more successful, and against whose credit, not a whisper has been breathed until now. He, Francis Hincks, calls other men bankrupts, he, who were it not for the daily charity of those of his faction, to whose service he is hired, would be a beggar;—he talk of wealth foresooth, he insult those whom the events of the times broke down;—he who with all his salaries, his perquisites, his pilferings from Marriage License Funds, &c., had not the honor to keep within his income;—he talk of bankrupts—will he tell us how many Executions were in his Ministry, how many have been in it since, and the number of judgments now pending against Mr."

"A word or two of comment on the above. We are destined to endure a new species of attack—supra or credit, which we fear just as little as we do any other, and which is as odious as it is shall not disturb our equanimity in the least. We will ask our brethren to order that we ever received a single sixpence out of the Marriage License Fund. We will ask him to name the Sheriff that has ever had an execution against us; the Lawyer that has ever taken the tradesman, and we have dealt with, hundred in Toronto and Kingston, that has ever complained of difficulty in getting his accounts settled. We have been 12 years in Canada, and during the whole of that time there has not been one instance of judgment against us, but we have never been sued, and we venture to assert that no tradesman there has ever dealt with him, or been paid with less than 25s. to the £. If we had written such an article as the above on one of the leading merchants, what a sensation there would have been in St. Paul Street.—The 'Protest' stage. It is a goodly year to you, but never be so illustrious as in the case of our leader, or Pelley, in these attacks. The truth of our remarks, cut deep. Every man who reads them, felt their truth, and therefore the representation of the parties who were attacked by them, was beyond all bounds. We, on the other hand, can laugh at the attacks upon our public and private character. If we want to water, bitterness, you must put on the armor of truth. Allegive epithets and malignant falsehoods will do little, directed upon yourselves and your party."

Leprosy in New Brunswick. The following remarkable statement we translate from the Canadian, which appears to be indebted for the facts to the New Brunswickian:— The Governor of New Brunswick, Sir William Colebrooke, has sent a message to the Legislature of that Province, on the subject of

Among the cases enumerated, is that of a female who was shipwrecked at Carquet, on her road to Quebec, and returned to Chatham, where the disease developed itself in her person, and communicated to two inmates of the family in which she resided, and to a child which visited the house, of whom the whole three died. It appears, that the malady is incurable, and invariably terminates in death.

The reading of the documents which accompanied the message, excited the warm sympathy of the Chamber for the unfortunate sufferers. Drs. Thomson and Earle, expressed their opinions that the disease was not leprosy. The former, in an able speech, pointed out the effects of the mode of living and of the habits of the population among which the disease prevailed. These he declared to be exceedingly faulty, which not only predisposed to scrophulous affections, but rendered such very difficult to remove. He especially recommended a change in the food and mode of living of these poor people, and particularly education and amusement to produce healthy action of both mind and body.

The Chamber unanimously voted £500 to the Executive to procure medical assistance, to separate the infected from the healthy population, and to ameliorate the condition of the former as much as possible.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED. St. Catharines.—Rev. Mr. McDonagh, \$21. 6d.—for Mr. Francis Doris, Thorald. 22s. 6d.—Thomas O'Brien, [Thorald.] 7s. 6d. John Bonner, 30s. David McEunvy, 15s. John Dolan, 7s. 6d. Daniel Cassidy, 7s. 6d. Messrs. Sharpe & Quinn, & Rev. W. P. McDonagh, 15s. Lunenburg.—Mr. Donald McKen, 15s.

BIRTHS. At Trafalgar, on the 10th inst., the Lady of J. T. Howell, 1st, of a daughter. On the 13th inst., in this town, Mrs. Hiram Clarke, of a son. At Kingston, on Monday morning, the wife of John Dickson, M. D., of a daughter. At Kingston, on Monday morning, Mrs. James Linton, of a son. At Kingston, on the 17th instant, the Lady of Edward Barrington, of Foxborough, Esq., of a son.

DECEASED. At Bath, by the Rev. S. Given, on Monday the 15th instant, Rachel, Infant, of Bath, of Bath, and nee to Mr. Justice Hagerman.

DEED. At Kingston, on Tuesday morning, Mary Ann, wife of H. C. Leach, in the 10th year of her age. At Montreal, on the 15th inst., at half past four o'clock, William Walker, Esq., Advocate, and formerly Editor of the Times. At his residence in Arragh, on the 18th February, Leonard Dolan, Esq., formerly Representative for the City of Arragh, Mr. Dolan was a firm supporter of liberal principles and took an active part in the proceedings of the Volunteer Convention at Dungannon, in 1842.

1844. CALENDAR FOR THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

- 1 Wed. SS. Philip James Ap. double of the 2nd class.
2 Thur. S. Athanasius B. and Doct. dbl. W.
3 Fri. Finding of the holy cross 9 less and com. of II. Martyrs greater double Abstinence.
4 Sat. S. Monica, Widow, double.
5 Sun. 4th Sunday after Easter S. Pius V. Pope, double.
6 Mon. S. John Ap. and Iv. before the Latin Gate, greater double.
7 Tues. S. Stanislaus, Bp. Martyr, dbl. R.
8 Wed. Appar. of S. Michael, Archang. greater double, 2 col. for the Bp., 2nd anniversary of his consec. Deus omnium fidulum Pastor et Rector famulum tuum Michaelum quem Ecclesiam Torontine præs voluisti, &c. &c.
9 Thurs. S. Gregory Nazianzen, B. conf. Doct. double.
10 Fri. S. Antonius Bp., conf. Semi-double with com. of SS. Martyrs, Abstinence.
11 Sat. Office of the Immaculate conception of the B. V. M. Semi-dbl. W.
12 Sun. 5th Sun. after Easter, 2 or Miss. conc. 3 pro Ecc. vii. pro Papa. W.
13 Mon. SS. Nereus and his comp. M.M. com. of Feria semi dbl. Litanies R. Rogation day: Mis-sadem Rogationum P.
14 Tues. Rogation day, with com. of S. Bonifacius M. Litanies P.
15 Wed. Rogation day, with com of vigil Litanies: P.
16 Thur. Ascension day, of obligation dbl. of the 1st class with an octave. W.
17 Fri. S. Paschal Baylon. conf. dbl. Abstinence. W.
18 Sat. S. Venancius, Martyr dbl. R.
19 Sun. 6th Sun. after Easter, S. Peter Celestine, Pope dbl. with com. of the Sun., of the oct. and of P. Pentecostiana V. and M. W.
20 Mon. S. Bernard, conf. semi dbl. W.
21 Tues. S. John Nepomucen, Martyr, double (16th May) R.
22 Wed. Of the oct. of the Ascension Semi-double W.
23 Thur. Oct. day of the Ascension dbl. W.
24 Fri. S. Ubaldus, B. and C. conf. Semi-dbl. (formerly 16 May.) Abst. W.
25 Sat. Whitsun Eve, Semi-dbl. Fast. R.
26 Sun. Whit Sunday or Pent. dbl. of the 1st class, ad tertium per totam Octavam. Veni creator spiritus &c. R.
27 Mon. Whit Mon., dbl. of the 1st class. R.
28 Tue. Whit Tues. dbl. of the 1st class. R.
29 Wed. Of the Octave, semi-dbl. Ember Day, Fast.
30 Thur. Of the Octave, semi-doubl. R.
31 Fri. Of the Octave, semi-dbl. Ember day. R.

Dr. SPOHN'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY.

Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives. Middletown, N. J., March 12, 1840. Messrs. Comstock & Co. Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purpose for which it is intended. [Certificate of Judge Patterson.] I HEREBY CERTIFY that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for about 20 years—the attacks occurring once in about two weeks, frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe, as apparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried almost all other remedies in vain, I have been induced as a last resort to try Spohn's Headache Remedy as sold by you: and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends, found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine. She has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is now permanently cured. The attacks are now very seldom, & disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefited by the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant, JEHU PATTERSON, Judge of the Court of C P. This Medicine can be had at Bickle's Medical Hall; also at the Druggist shops of C. H. Webster and J. Winer Hamilton.

Children's Summer Complaint Specific Cordial.

Prepared and sold by Rev. Dr. Bartholomew for the wholesale dealers, Comstock & C. N. Y. MOTHERS should guard with their serious care the health of their children, and a little medicine always at hand in the house, may not only prevent immense pain and suffering to their tender offspring, but actually save their lives. What parents could ever forgive themselves, if for the want of a seasonable remedy they risked the life of their children till remedies were too late. The complaints of the stomach and bowels of children progress with such rapidity, that unless checked at the start, they are not only hazardous but almost always fatal. In country places this remedy may be taken with certainty to stop all such complaints, and save the expense of calling a physician, or if a physician is sent for from a distance, this medicine will assure the safety of the child till the physician arrives. LET, THEREFORE, NO FAMILY be without this medicine always at hand in their houses. How would they feel to lose a dear child by neglecting it? ADULTS will find this cordial as useful to them as children; and its being free from all injurious drugs, &c. will be sure to please as well as benefit. In all sickness at stomach and bowel complaints do not fail to employ carefully this cordial. WILL YOU, WE ASK, risk your lives and those of your children by neglecting to keep this in your house, when it only costs TWENTY FIVE CENTS? We are sure all humane heads of families must supply themselves with this cordial without delay. This medicine can be had at Bickle's Medical Hall; also at the Druggist shops of C. H. Webster and J. Winer's Hamilton.

Stationery.

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

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HAS REMOVED to his NEW STORE, in Mr. J. Erwin's Brick Building, corner of King and John Streets, being a few doors west of Mr Devereux's Royal Exchange, in which he is opening a splendid assortment of NEW and CHEAP GOODS. The highest price in Cash paid for Wheat Hamilton, 2nd January, 1844. Gm. ez. a

JAMES CAHILL, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, Corner of King and Hughson Streets, Over Mr. Dayfoot's Brick Store HAMILTON.

T. BRANIGAN Is now paying The Highest Price in CASH for WHEAT & TIMOTHY SEED, At his General Grocery and Liquor Store King Street. Hamilton, Sept. 13.

BEEF! BLACKWELL & MILLER, BUTCHERS.

RETURN thanks for the public patronage they have received since they commenced their business in Hamilton; and they beg leave to announce that they can, (as they have always been able to do.) accommodate customers with any quantity of the best Beef, Mutton, Veal, &c., that can be offered for sale in the Town. Having taken the premium for fat Beef at the last cattle show, they take leave to speak of this fact as a guarantee that their meat shall be all prize meat, and afforded at a lower price than meat in general is sold at. N.B. Please call and examine, and judge for yourselves, at the stall of BLACKWELL & MILLER. Hamilton, February 20, 1844.

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THE Subscribers, thankful for all past favours, desire to inform their Friends and the Public, that Messrs. HAMILTON & WILSON have recently returned from the firm—and that having considerably enlarged their old premises; and acquired greater facilities for carrying on their business, they are now prepared to manufacture any article, or execute any order in their line; and as they have assumed the entire responsibility of the business, they intend to put every kind of work at the lowest prices for Cash, or short approved Credit—hoping by strict attention to every department of their Business, to merit a continuance of the kind support they have heretofore received. Feather Beds, Hair and Wool Mattresses, &c. and plain Window Cornices, &c. made to order, to any design, and at short notice. A good assortment of Looking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes kept constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail. MARSHALL SANDERS, JOSEPH ROBINSON. King Street, Hamilton, May, 1843. 38

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to his numerous friends, for the flattering support received during the time of his Co-partnership, and begs to inform them, that in future the establishment will be carried on by the undersigned, who begs to solicit a continuance of their favour. HENRY GIROUD, Hamilton Livery Stables, July 21, 1843.

POTASH KETTLES AND STOVES.

of every kind required in this market, at the HAMILTON FOUNDRY, JOHN S. E. & C. inform that they have a variety of articles, as well as the public generally, that they are now manufacturing and have on hand, Potash Kettles and Coolers, Parlor, Box, and Cooking Stoves, of every size and of new and fashionable Patterns, together with Ploughs, Galvanizers, Paint Mills, &c., which they will sell at cheaper prices than at any other foundry in Canada West. E. & C. Gurney would beg also to observe, that their Foundry is the only one in West-ern Canada that casts Potash Kettles. These castings have been inspected by competent judges, who pronounced them as good, if not superior to those imported from Scotland; and being sold at a lower price, it is hoped that Canadians will give this matter so far their consideration, as to consent to purchase home in preference to foreign manufactures. N.B.—The Ancestor Plough, and a new style of Plough lately brought into this country, and which is highly approved of in New York state, are both made at this foundry. All kinds of Custom work done on the shortest notice, and on most reasonable terms. Hamilton, April, 1844.

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