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# THE CATHOLIC.

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

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

OFFICE—CORNER OF KING & HUGHSON STREETS.

J. Robertson, Printer and Publisher.

VOLUME IV.

HAMILTON, [GORE DISTRICT] SEPTEMBER 27, 1843.

NUMBER 2.

From the U. S. Catholic Magazine,

ROBERT SOUTHWELL, S. J. (1595.)

By W. JOE. WALTER, AUTHOR OF "THE LIFE AND TIMES OF SIR THOS. MORE," ETC.

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

Daniel, (1595.)

[CONTINUED.]

It may be well to pause for a moment, and take a view of the state of the English Catholics at this period. We shall thus be able to form some idea of the position of things when Southwell entered upon his mission. Upon the promulgation of the penal statutes, many of the Catholics sought, with their families, an asylum beyond the sea. Their lands and property were immediately seized by the crown, and given or sold at low prices to the followers of the court. The Catholics who remained, may be divided into two classes:—first, those who, to escape the penalties attended occasionally at the established service, and endeavored to elude the charge of hypocrisy, by maintaining, from the words of the queen's proclamation, that such attendance was with them nothing more than the discharge of a civil duty, an expression of their obedience to the letter of the law, and secondly, those and happily the far greater number, whose conscientious scruples were not content with such an evasion. They kept aloof from a worship which they disapproved, and were in consequence compelled to pass their lives in solitude and alarm. They lay at the mercy of enemies, or ill-disposed neighbours; they were daily watched by the *pursuivants*, a name invented for a mongrel breed, a something betwixt the spy and the blood-hound; they were liable at any hour to be hurried before the courts of high commission, to be interrogated upon oath how often they had been at church, and when and where they had received the sacraments; to be condemned as *recusants* (refusers to attend a church), to be fined and imprisoned, or as persons reconciled to the church to forfeiture and imprisonment for life. The terror of these laws were renewed every year by proclamation, calling upon the magistrates, the bishops, and the ecclesiastical commissioners, to redouble their vigilance, and enforce the laws respecting religion. Private houses were searched to discover priests, or persons assisting at mass. The foreign ambassadors were compelled to make complaint of the violation of their privileges, by the intrusion of pursuivants into their private chapels; and even the female head of the church herself, in order to set a good example, occasionally condescended to examine recusants, and to commit them to prison, when denounced to her in the course of her progresses; nay more, we shall find her stooping so far as to correspond with the scamps and ruffians, who, under the name of pursuivants, were paid for doing the foul work of the law.

The opening of the year 1581 was marked by new penal enactments. When the parliament assembled, the ministers called on the two houses for laws of great severity, "to defeat the devices of the Pope, who had sent Jesuits into the realm, to preach a corrupt doctrine, and to sow seeds of sedition." Every measure which they proposed was readily adopted. It was enacted, that all persons possessing, or pretending to possess, or to exercise the power of *absolving* (and we advantage was taken of the ambiguity of this term), or

of withdrawing others from the established religion, or suffering themselves to be so withdrawn, should, together with their procurers and councillors, suffer the penalties of high treason: secondly, that the punishment for saying mass should be increased to the payment of two hundred marks, and one year's imprisonment; for hearing mass, to one hundred marks, and imprisonment for the same period: thirdly, that the fine for absence from church should be fixed at twenty pounds per month (the calendar month); and that if the absence were prolonged to an entire year the recusant should be obliged to find two securities for his good behaviour in two hundred pounds each: and fourthly, that to prevent the concealment of priests as tutors or school masters in private families, every person acting in such capacity, without the approbation of the ordinary; should be liable to a years imprisonment, and the person who employed him, to a fine of ten pounds per month.

During the course of this (1581) and the following year, the names of all the recusants in each parish, amounting to above fifty thousand, had been returned to the council; the magistrates were repeatedly blamed for their want of activity and success, and the prisons in every county were filled with persons suspected as priests, or delinquents against one or other of the penal laws. No man could enjoy security, even in the privacy of his own house, where he was liable at all hours, but generally in the night, to be visited by a magistrate at the head of an armed mob. At a signal given, the doors were burst open, and the pursuivants, in separate divisions, hastened to the different apartments, examined the beds, tore the tapestry and wainscoting from the walls, forced open the closets, and made every search which their ingenuity could suggest, to discover either a priest, or books, chalices, or vestments, appropriated to the Catholic worship. To resist or to remonstrate, was only to provoke additional aggression. All the inmates were interrogated; their persons were searched, under the pretext that *superstitious* articles might be concealed among their clothes; and there are instances on record of females of rank whose reason and lives were endangered from the brutality of the officers.

The new and valuable addition of Dodd's Church history, for which we are indebted to the industry and research of Rev. Mr. Thierney, enables us to particularize some of the "searches," and other outrages against the Catholics here spoken of. The reader will be pleased to see an instance or two. The first is from Father Garnet's "Report" to the general of the order. "On one occasion the sheriff of Northumberland having fired one of the beacons of the country and raised a body of 140 men, proceeded, in the dead of night, to invest the three Catholic houses of Dissington, Rowchester, and the Grange. At daylight the search began. Dissington the property of the Ogles, was first assailed; Rowchester, the residence of the Rutherfords, and the Grange, that of the widow Lawson, followed; and before the close of the day, each of the three residences had been subjected to the violence of these legalized ruffians. In the two last, however, the heads of the family had eluded the vigilance of the searchers. To complete their work, the party returned early the following morning to Rowchester, and having taken up free quarters in the house, announced their determination to remain, till Rutherford and his wife should appear. They had, however, concealed themselves in one of the hiding

places of the mansion. But hunger and confinement at length subdued their resolution. The voice of Mrs. Rutherford, begging to be released, betrayed the place of their concealment; the door which was unfastened from within, was flung open, and the captives, half dead from exhaustion, were brought forth, and immediately hurried off to prison: A similar attempt to secure Mrs. Lawson, at the Grange, was less successful, but other captives speedily made amends for the disappointment; and a general search through the three counties of Northumberland, Durham and York, at once terrified the Catholics, and gratified the avarice and malignity of the pursuivants. As the latter approached, the former fled from their dwellings, to seek a refuge wherever they might offer. Many were taken; others scarcely more fortunate, only escaped from the hands of their persecutors, to obtain a doubtful asylum in the woods or caves and amidst the fastnesses of the hills. Youth and manhood, infancy and age, the pregnant mother and the timid daughter, alike were driven forth to the inclemency of the heavens, and for a period of nearly six weeks, numbers were glad to find a shelter in tents constructed for the occasion in some sequestered spot, or to hide themselves with the toad and the lizard among some ruins as their neighbourhood afforded." The above is abridged from the Latin original, preserved among the valuable MSS. at Stonyhurst.

Our next extract is from another "Report" of Father Garnet to his superior, descriptive of a search made in the house of a respectable family of the name of Trollope. "On the appearance of the pursuivants, the head of the family, his wife, son, grand-daughter, and two maid servants hastily concealed themselves, leaving every thing in the care of a trusty female domestic. Disappointed in their immediate object of seizing the family, the first care of the officers was to plunder the house; the next to discover the hiding place of the individuals whose good fortune had enabled them to elude their pursuit. For two whole days together, during which the party in concealment remained without food the pursuivants continued the search. They compared the exterior dimensions of the building with the interior; they sounded the walls and the floors; they listened to every noise; they endeavored by every artifice to surprise the fugitives into a betrayal of their hiding place; none was it until baffled at every point, and already in possession of plate, linen, clothes, and almost every valuable and portable article on the premises, that, at the close of the second day, they reluctantly abandoned their enterprise."

How exactly does Father Gerard's account of another of these searches correspond with the above. "What a thing it is," says he, "for a Catholic gentleman to have his house beset on all sides with a number of armed men, both horse and foot; and not only his house and gardens, and such enclosed places all beset, but all the highways belayed for some miles near him, so that none shall pass without being examined! These too, these searches are often so rude and barbarous, that if the doors be not opened [the instant they wish to enter,

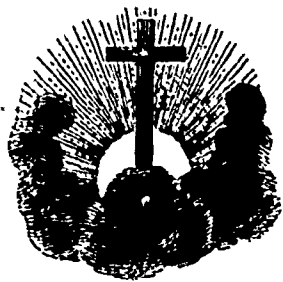
At the trial of Father Garnet, the earl of Northampton declared that the places of rendezvous of the Catholics, were "like the lapwing's nest, to which there is no tracing the bird." We find the same image in old Middletown.

"I am afraid he has the lapwing's cunning,  
That cries the most when farthest from her nest."

they break them open with violence, as if they were sacking some enemy's town, which they had won with the sword. When the searchers enter, it is usual for them to run up stairs into every chamber, with their drawn swords; enough to drive the weaker sex and children out of their senses. They then begin to break open locks, and force all the doors that they may at once search in many places. If they find no priests, or persons suspected as such, in any of the chambers or closets, they begin to search for secret places. They go round the house, inside and out, to see if one corresponds with another, in hope to find some empty space, where a man may be hid. Sometimes, if the walls be not made of stone, but of wainscot or other weak materials, they will thrust through it with their swords in several places, hoping that in some place or other they may light upon a priest. This they also do in the roofs of the houses, supposing that there may be some passage, though they are unable to find it, for, indeed, the doors of the secret places are commonly made with such art, that it is very hard to find them, or spy them out; otherwise it would not be possible to keep a priest so long, as some Catholics do, and have done. But if the searchers find any likely cause for suspicion, not content with that dangerous way of trying with their swords (in which case some priests have narrowly escaped being wounded or slain), they then pull down the very walls, and enter to search with candles and torches; nay, they examine the very roofs and house-tops, where for years nothing but rats and mice have harbored. When, with all their diligence, they find no priest, still they do not give over; but supposing there may be some secretly hidden, they place a watch about the house of a number of men with guns, bills, &c., for many days together, sometimes for a week or more, for the purpose of starving them out. Sometimes they place watchmen in the chambers to see that no Catholic stirs, to relieve the priests, though commonly they make sure of that, by locking them up in one part of the house all together. They will listen at every hole in the wall and chink in the floor, that the breathing or coughing of a priest may be perceived; and will sometimes cunningly talk aloud to each other, pretending to go away as nothing is to be found there. They will make a noise as though they quitted the apartment; they will then creep stealthily into the room, and pretending to be some of the household, will whisper to 'the good man' to come forth, for that the searchers are gone, thanks be to God. By this artifice was Father Cornelius taken: The priest is the principal thing which they hunt for in a man's house, for if such a person be found, the lands, goods, and even life of the persons who harbor him are forfeited; but if they do not find him, they will ransack the whole house, under pretence of finding chalks, pixes, vestments, and such like. They break open not only chests and trunks, but coffers and cabinets also, hoping to find letters; or spiritual advice, whereby to infer that the writers are priests;

if they find these, or Agnus Dei, &c., then the lands and goods of the parties are seized, and the parties condemned to perpetual imprisonment, as was the case with Mr. Tregian."

To be Continued.



## THE CATHOLIC.

Hamilton, G. D.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1842.

The Editor of the *Monarch*, in the 53d No. of his paper, awakens at last from his long editorial nap, and declares himself an enemy to the *knife's point* of all who dare declare his Anglican church a *sect*,—a mere parliamentary or National Establishment. This is rather a bold move in defiance of all historians, ancient and modern, who treat of church matters; whom he braves to the battle, and busts forth like a fanatic maniac, with the notorious McGhee hallowing him on to he contest, and roaring in his ears some trifying Papal sham bulls of his own concoction and frightening interpretation; urging him onward in his *run-a-muck* career against all Dissenters, but particularly against his imagined, most dreaded and hated enemies, the Papists. So, then, according to this worthy, the Church of England is the only Church of Christ; and all the other nations that are not of her Communion are in the state of *damnable heresy*; for all who hear not this National Church are, in the words of the Saviour, to be looked upon as *heathens and publicans*. Was it, then, to England alone that the Saviour sent his apostles to teach and baptise; and not to *all the nations of the earth*, which the church of Rome is one, for upwards of 1800 years, has been all along converting and baptising? His *petty National Sect*, the offspring of lust and rapine, is known by all, who choose to know, to have separated itself, like all the other dissentient sects of Protestantism, from the only Catholic or universal Church. "They went out from us" says St. John, "but they were not of us; for if they had been of us they no doubt would have remained with us; but that they may be manifest that they are not all of us."—St. John, 1. Epist. c. 2 v. 19.

The Editor of the *Church*, like our Bull of Basha the Editor of the *Hamilton Gazette*; and indeed like most Protestant Editors when they touch on polemical subjects, instead of using decent ratiocination and logical argument, delight in raking up mud and flinging it in the face of their adversaries. For what other purpose but this does the Churchman introduce at the end of his la-

number, the story from Koscoe of the *Pazzi conspiracy*? It is solely to represent as miscreants to his uninformed readers some of the Clergy and laity of the Catholic Church. Were we to have recourse to the same vile shifts of retaliation, what horrid tales of Protestant miscreancy, ancient and modern, could we not unfold? but no: our taste inclines us not, and religion forbids us, except at times as a warning against all similar delinquency, to turn up and dwell upon individual depravity. What an endless train of virtuous examples of the most heroic, charitable and enlightened kinds might he not have found, wherewith to edify the minds of his readers, in the lives of our Catholic Saints; but such are not to his liking. His instinct directs him to dirt like the dung beetle, not like the bee to sip the pure essence of the sweet scented and beautiful flowers. The Creator's original curse on Satan and his serpentine brood, seems to be his portion: "On thy belly shalt thou move, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life." Gen. c. 3.

We promised to take the first opportunity of referring again to the subject of the corrupt Corporations of Toronto and Kingston; and with respect to the former, we are abundantly supplied with information from unexceptionable authority—even the Report of the Commissioners appointed by Lord Sydenham, to enquire into the cause of the riots which occurred at the election of Messrs. DUNN & BUCHANAN. We shall make such extracts from that Report, as we think sufficient to satisfy every unprejudiced person, that the existence of such Corporations is incompatible with the peace and prosperity of the country, and even on some occasions, with the security of life and property; and will, if not shortly remedied, drive from the country, many more of its peaceable residents than it has done. The Report states:—

"One great and engrossing topic has been forced upon our attention at every stage of this investigation, and we should fail in our duty if we neglected to bring it fully and unreservedly under the notice of your Excellency; we refer to the existence of Orangeism which pervades with portentous influence in every class of society, aggravating the evils of political acrimony, and reviving feuds and feelings, religious prejudices and party animosities which had almost ceased to exist. We have every reason to believe that Orangeism is widely disseminated through the country. We know that its ramifications spread extensively through the City of Toronto. Transplanted and revived, in the first instance for objects perhaps of harmless conviviality, it has been, at length, converted into a purely political engine, divested, however, even of the pretexts which might have palliated its existence elsewhere. Orangeism in Canada is in fact the type of a party, and those, whose high and manly loyalty would, under other circumstances have entitled them to respect, neutralize their own will by the resuscitation of obs-

lete antipathies, unjustifiable in their object and futile in their end. There can be no doubt moreover, but that the institutions of Orangeism have been used to secure private views and promote selfish interests, and that the mischief which has been introduced, has disappointed, by forcing a natural reaction, the expectations of its ill-advised promoters. The information which we have the honor to lay before your Excellency in the Appendix, establishes beyond dispute the baneful effects of this association on all classes of society in the Country and in the City."

The Report further states:—

"In the City of Toronto, this evil influence has been more direct, obvious and tangible. We have reported the evidence to shew that a large population of the present Corporation are Orangemen. The officers of the Corporation and the Police, are, for the most part open and avowed Orangemen. Orangeism has become the watchword and symbol of the party which supports the Corporation, and the most efficient, if not the indispensable recommendation to civic favor or employ-

The prepossessions and aversions of those in power, are sorely imitated by dependants, and acts of subordinate intolerance are recorded in the evidence before us, of which individual members of the Corporation, waiting perhaps the inclination to enquire, may have been unconscious.

"At the late Election, Orangeism was the Shibboleth of the Corporation party. At the riots which ensued, Orangemen systematically brought into the City from the surrounding country were the most conspicuous actors. They assembled at the Coleraine Tavern, where two Orange Lodges sit, and on proceeding from thence to the place of rendezvous, at the corner of King and Church Streets, many of them were provided with a peculiar ribbon or badge, indicative, as we have been informed, of a preconcerted determination to commit violent outrage.

"We cannot therefore, conclude this Report, without expressing our earnest conviction, that the existence of Orangeism in this Province, is a great and growing evil, which should be discountenanced, denounced, and repressed, by the exercise of every authority and influence at the disposal of the Government."

We have made this long extract in addition to other reasons—on account of its fitness to the state of the Corporation of Kingston, as well as to that of Toronto, and we have no doubt, that if a Commission had been appointed to investigate the causes of the disturbance in Kingston on the 12th July last, no other alterations in the Report for Toronto would have been necessary than the word "Kingston," instead of the word "Toronto."—*Constitution.*

We have in our possession a remarkable *Blood-Beet root* (not the mangel wortzel)—which weighs twenty seven pounds, and measures twenty eight inches in circumference. It was grown in the garden of Charles Symmes, Esq. of Aylmer.—*Ottawa Advocate.*

**Arrival of the Caledonia.**

**FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE**

**PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.**

House of Lords, August 24.—The House of Lords was opened to day a little after 12 o'clock. Her Majesty then read the following

**SPEECH:**

*My Lords and Gentlemen:*

The state of public business enables me to close this protracted session, and to release you from further attendance at your parliamentary duties.

I thank you for the measures you have adopted for enabling me to give full effect to the several treaties which I have concluded with foreign powers.

I have given my cordial assent to the bill which you presented to me for increasing the means of spiritual instruction in populous parishes, by making a portion of the revenues of the Church available for the endowment of additional ministers.

I confidently trust that the wise and benevolent intentions of the legislature will be aided by the zeal and liberality of my subjects, and that better provision will be made for public worship and for general superintendance in many districts of the country.

I view with satisfaction the passing of the act for removing doubts respecting the jurisdiction of the Church of Scotland in the admission of ministers, and for securing to the people and to the courts of the Church, the full exercise of their respective rights.

It is my earnest hope that this measure will tend to restore religious peace in Scotland, and to avert the dangers which have threatened a sacred institution of the utmost importance to the happiness and welfare of that part of my dominions.

I continue to receive from all foreign powers assurance of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire for the maintenance of peace.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I thank you for the readiness and liberality with which you have voted the supplies for the current year. It will be my constant object to combine a strict regard to economy with the consideration which is due to the exigencies of the public service.

*My Lords and Gentlemen—*

In some districts of Wales, the public peace has been interrupted by lawless combinations and disturbances unconnected with political causes. I have adopted the measures which I deemed best calculated for the repression of outrage, and for the detection and punishment of the offenders.

I have at the same time directed an inquiry to be made into the circumstances which led to insubordination and violence in a part of the country usually distinguished for good order and willing obedience to the law.

I have observed with the deepest concern, the persevering efforts which are made to stir up discontent and dissatisfaction among my subjects in Ireland, and to excite them to demand a repeal of the legislative union.

It has been and ever will be my earnest desire to administer the government of that country, in a spirit of strict justice and impartiality, and to co-operate with parliament in effecting such amendments in the existing laws as may tend to improve the social condition and to develop the natural resources of Ireland.

From a deep conviction that the legislative union is not less essential to the attainment of these objects than to the strength and stability of the empire, it is my firm determination, with your support, and under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain inviolate that great bond of connection between the two countries.

I have refrained from requiring additional powers for the counteraction of designs hostile to the concord and welfare of my dominions, as well from my unwillingness to distrust the efficacy of the ordinary law, as from my reliance on the good sense and patriotism of my people, and on the solemn declaration of parliament in support of the legislative union.

I feel assured that those of my faithful subjects who have influence and authority in Ireland, will discourage to the utmost of their power a system of pernicious agitation which disturbs the industry, and retards the improvement of that country, and excites feelings of mutual distrust and animosity between different classes of my people.

**ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY IN FRANCE.—**

The King of the French, hearing of the Queen's intention of taking a short excursion by sea, commissioned his son, the Prince de Joinville, and the Duke d'Aumale, to invite her to his chateau at Eu, in Normandy, and their mission was successful. She took her departure on Monday, the 28th ult. from Southampton, amidst great rejoicings, and her progress along the coast is recorded with much minuteness by the daily journals. The royal squadron reached Treport on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2nd inst. where it was received by the King of the French and his family with great eclat. The Royal families of England and France then, amidst great rejoicings, left for the chateau d'Eu, which they reached at seven o'clock the same evening, and a splendid banquet was served at eight. The Queen's journey to France has excited not a little interest on both sides of the channel. Some of the Paris papers look upon it with any thing but satisfaction. This is the first occasion for upwards of three centuries, that the sovereigns of the two countries have met under similar circumstances. The last meeting, of a like nature, was that between Henry VIII. and Francis I. on the field of the Cloth of Gold, which was followed two years subsequently by a war between the same monarchs. During Victoria's stay, Eu will be the scene of great splendor. Louis Philippe, who superintends the most minute arrangements, seems bent upon giving his guest not merely a friendly but an enthusiastic reception.

Letters received from the French capital state confidently that her Majesty Queen Victoria had no intention of proceeding onward to Paris, but would remain at Eu until Thursday morning, when she would certainly embark for Brighton.

**ARRIVAL OF ESPARTERO.**

Espartero has arrived in England. The Prometheus, Lieut. F. Lowe, Commandet, with the Spanish party on board, entered Falmouth on Saturday the 26th ultimo

**IRELAND.**

At the usual meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, the 21st ultimo, the rent for the week was announced to be £1, 130. Mr. O'Connell was not present, and the meeting adjourned till next day; when he propounded his plan for the restoration of the Irish Parliament, as prepared by a committee.

[We shall publish the plan next week.]

**REPEAL OF THE UNION.**

The opponents of this great movement of the Irish nation, evince excessive anxiety to make it appear, that it is a Catholic question urged by the Hierarchy and Priesthood to advance their ambitious and selfish projects. The great Pilot who directs the storm of agitation has disclaimed at every meeting of the people, all ideas of a religious ascendancy for his own faith over the creeds of those who differ with him in doctrine. If the question were to depend on the votes of the Irish people, we are confident that an unanimous cry would be raised against any such assumption, and if the Bishops and Clergy of Ireland had the power to-morrow to determine the point at issue, the same unanimity would be found in their ranks against that pernicious union of the pure and spiritual power of the church with the gross policy and vices of the state. If they were differently inclined, if they holdly asserted that their design was the establishment of the Catholic Faith and the political degradation of Protestant creed, would there not be some excuse for their conduct? Would it not be like the retributive justice which overthrew Aman? When the savage persecution of the Irish Priesthood is considered, the murder of women and children, the brand of infamy attached by the state to every thing appertaining to the Catholic faith, when the very oath now taken by protestant members of the House of Commons, is remembered, the dispassionate citizen of other countries will be forced to acknowledge, that the people of Ireland could allege excusis almost amounting to justification, if they were to remove the protection of the constitution from the professors of a creed for whose maintenance such tyrannical laws were enacted. But the approaching triumph of the Irish will be sullied by no retaliation. Their victory will be peaceful, their combat bloodless, and the holiest charity which christianity teaches, will be the only vengeance which they will seek for long centuries of dire oppression.

If the enemies of Ireland think proper to assert that the Repeal is a Catholic movement, they may do so, for then all the glory will be our's and the brightest page in Irish history, will be radiant with the praises of the Catholic Church. Let it be hereafter said that a nation, by moral force alone, overthrew an iniquitous government and won liberty for every creed and gave free ingress and egress to every church, and gave the honorable security of law to all who follow the sincere dictates of conscience and broke down the laws which bigotry had devised to disqualify

ify since they could not control the aspirations of the heart. Let it be said that a gallant and virtuous people achieved this noble work, but let it be remembered that they who conquered were Catholics, and that with a Catholic generosity, they gave to all of every creed the privileges which they won for themselves. We have no objection, then, that the Repeal should be called a Catholic movement, but let not the pitiful bigots who struggle against it now, willing to be slaves sooner than see the Catholics free, let them not hereafter, when the glory of the revolution has filled the earth, urge their claims to a share in the risk and honor of the great constitutional battle for freedom.—*Catholic Telegraph.*

**RELICS**

The Rev. J. P. Durbin a methodist Preacher, has been visiting the old world. From the following extract from one of his letters, it appears that he will not return empty handed.

"I cut a stick from the tomb of Hector and another from the Banks of the Scamander."

Memorials are cherished according to the value of the subject to which they have reference. Catholics are ridiculed for their attachment to whatever belonged to holy men, or to places sanctified by the triumphs of the Christian Faith. This attachment is natural and noble, and we are glad that the example of Rev. Mr. Durbin corroborates the practice. But there is a woful difference in the respective value of the relics. We venerate whatever our religion has consecrated, but the methodist looks for memorials in the haunts of the Heathen. When the Preachers carried in solemn procession in New York an old chair which had belonged to the "Dairy man's daughter" and the whole audience, assembled in the tabernacle received it with alleluias, the world was somewhat amazed and the Catholics laughed at the inconsistency of the Protestant. Nevertheless, there was some show of religion on that occasion, but what in the world will they say, when they hear of the "two sticks" brought from the other side of the great globe by Professor Durbin?

A christian minister cutting a cudgel at the tomb of old Bully Hector, who lost his life defending an adulterer! We dare say a good hickory or a sprig of black thorn would be more servicable than any wood that grows in Asia, but we acknowledge, that they have not the same classic associations clinging around them, as a stick from the sepulchre of Hector the Trojan. We know of no use to which it can be applied but one, and that one will make it a national blessing. Let it be handed round from college to college and let every unfortunate teacher of Greek have authority to lay it on like thunder on the shoulder of his Boetians! It will help them to decline and conjugate and keep them alive to all the beauties of Homer. Before the commencement of its collegiate evolutions, it would be well to practice it a little on the Rt. Rev. Henry Hopkins, Protestant Bishop of Vermont. It would make him more lively than his seven year pamphlet? —*ibid.*



## THE FLOWERS.

BY HANNAH F. GOULD.

When God to man a being gave,  
 'Twas with a garden fair;  
 His first-drawn breath was from a wave  
 Of odor-wafting air.  
 As visions, at his spirit's birth,  
 The tender eyelids burst,  
 He saw, from out his kindred earth,  
 The flowers had risen first.

'Mid clustering vines, and trees, that woo'd  
 His new-created sight,  
 Were fruits for rich, salubrious food—  
 The flowers for his delight.  
 And these were led from living springs,  
 Baptized with holy dew,  
 And softly fanned by angel's wings  
 In beauty while they grew.

They shone a glorious volume, spread  
 For his all-peaceful hours;  
 The first sweet book man ever read  
 Was of the leaves of flowers.  
 Pure thoughts of his almighty Friend,  
 With radiance from above,  
 Were on the countless pages penned—  
 Its Author's name was Love.

When Adam was compelled to leave  
 His blissful native bowers,  
 To sooth him and the sorrowing Eve,  
 God spared them still the flowers.  
 For, quickly as an angel speeds,  
 Before them had their flown  
 Myriads of Eden's swift-winged seeds—  
 All earth with flowers was strown.

Their smiles along the exile's way,  
 And spicy breath they gave;  
 When cold in death and dust he lay,  
 They gathered o'er his grave,  
 If sometimes there they drop their bloom,  
 From living germs they rise;  
 As hope springs heavenward from the tomb,  
 Unfolding to the skies.

When Christ to earth in meekness came,  
 With soul redeeming power,  
 He chose a home that bore the name  
 Which signifies a flower,\*  
 The lily bells, that beauteous hung  
 Where passed his infant days,  
 Had each a pure and truthful tongue  
 To give their Maker praise.

And earthward as they lowly bowed,  
 Like violets o'er the sod  
 They poured sweet odors, as a cloud,  
 That, mounting, rose to God:  
 The while on countless airy stems,  
 As censers, many a cup  
 Like gold and pearl, and bright-hued gems,  
 Fresh incense offered up.

When by His lips the precepts taught  
 His Father's will revealed,  
 He chose to image forth his thought,  
 "The lilies of the field."  
 And 'tis His Church that, like "the Rose  
 Of Sharon" sweet and fair,  
 Or "Lily of the Valley," grows  
 Alone beneath His care.

If thus our Saviour loved the flowers,  
 And thence pure symbols drew,  
 Must not a love like this be ours,  
 While we to Him are true?  
 If they delighted man, before  
 His eye had dropt a tear,  
 Shall we not worship God the more,  
 That they surround us here!

Made perfect by Almighty skill,  
 As when in Eden-bloom,  
 They brighten all our paths; and still  
 Our vital air perfume.  
 That book of thousand beauteous dyes  
 Presents his love and power,  
 Whose hand sustains earth, sea and skies,  
 Recorded in the flower!

From the Tablet.

**Rome as it was under Paganism, and as it became under the Popes.** 2 vols. London. Madden, 1812

The following is from the opening of the third book:—

"Totila, the Goth," says Procopius (who served in the staff of Belisarius, and was his secretary), "determined to level Rome with the ground, and make the regions where it stood a place of pasturage for flocks and herds." Preparations were made to overturn the monuments and trophies that still survived so many ravages, and to destroy the palaces and temples by fire. These he spared, at the instance of an embassy sent by Belisarius, from where he lay with the forces of the Greek emperor at Ostia; but the walls he caused to be in great part demolished, and carried away as captives the miserable remnant of the senate and the Roman people, with their wives and children. He suffered no one to remain behind, so that the city was a perfect solitude. The Chronicle of Marcellinus adds, that for forty days and upwards Rome had no inhabitants but wild beasts and birds of prey. It was towards the close of the interval, that Belisarius felt a desire to visit and survey with his own eyes the ruins of a place that had been the theatre of so much grandeur and renown; and, with this view, he sallied forth from the sea-port at the head of a strong squadron of his guards.

A marble wilderness extended on every side, as far as the eye could reach, strewed with the ruins of Vitruvian villas, temples, and aqueducts; the waste water of the latter had filled all the valleys and overflowed the low grounds of the Campagna, converting into marshes and mantling pools, those regions which, ere while, had abounded with all the delights of the Hesperides. The thoroughfares of the nations were silent and lonely as the double line of tombs through which they passed. The towers and inscriptions over the gates had been torn down, and their bronze portals carried off in the plunder train of the barbarian. The rock-built walls of Rome lay low; and the tramp of their war horses was muffled by the grass, as Belisarius and his troops rode under a succession of dismantled arches, down towards the forum, along the "sacred way."

The fox looked out from the casements of the Palatine, and barked sharply at the intruders as they rode on; wolves prowled through the vacant streets, or littered in the palace halls; wild dogs hunted, in packs, through the great circus, through the baths, along the Campus Martius, and on to the gardens of Sallust and Mæcenas, through the promenades of the Suburra.—Outlandish beasts—as if escaped from the menageries and keeps of the amphitheatres—lay sleeping and enjoying themselves in the sunshine of the porticos, or tore one another to pieces, as the factions had done of old, around the rostrum, and in the assembly-place of the people; others growled and snarled, and gloated over the unburied carcasses and whitening skeletons of the dead. Ravens and vultures desisted from feeding their sanguinary nestlings, to hoot the warriors, as they

wound slowly among the prostrate columns and entablatures of temples that uncumbered the ascent to the capitol, or, starting from their perching places on trophy and triumphal arch, hovered, and flapped their sable wings above the plumage of their helmets. Once more, the Roman eagle soars above the Tarpeian tower—that cry from whence, for a thousand years, it had flown forth to carnage; and the martial bugle makes the field of Mars resound again.—But instead of the warlike response of legions—clamouring to be led against the Samnite or the Parthian—there broke out a hideous medley of yells and howling, yelp, bark, and roar, out-topped by the shrill cries of ill-omened birds, startled from their roosts in the sanctuary recesses, and from the niches and cornices of the senate-house. The warriors listened for some human sound. In vain they listened, and listened again! There was the Palatine, the forum, the capitol, the Campus Martius, and the Tiber, flowing under a beauteous summer sky beneath the Tarpeian cliff—but the legions, the emperors, the senate, and the Roman people, where were they?

When the savage uproar had at last subsided, save a casual outbreak of a howl or bark reverberating dismally among the ruins, and along the valleys and the river banks, all, within the boundaries of the seven hills, was again as silent as the grave!

Never had mortal eye beheld a catastrophe more impressive. Fortune had turned back upon her steps, and made it her sport to reverse every thing, upon that very scene, where, beyond all others, men had become elated with imagining, that she had, at length, descended from her slippery globe, for ever, and fixed her perpetual sojourn. But it would seem as if she had lured the Romans to the highest pinnacle of grandeur and felicity, only to render their downfall the more tremendous—had helped them to build up testimonials of boundless empire, and to stamp a character of eternity upon their works, merely that the vouchers of her own instability might endure for ever.

After being deified by the prostrate earth, and having temples, and priests, and altars, consecrated for their worship, the emperors of Rome were led about as harlequins, to grace the triumph and contribute mirth to the carousals of the Goths. The iron legions, that had trodden down the nations, had been trodden down in their turn. The slave had seen his tyrant lord in suppliant at his feet for life; at his gate for bread; to escape from dignities for which the Gracchi, the Scipios, and the Cæsars had contended, men of patrician lineage had themselves branded and ranked as slaves. To be a Roman, once a distinction prouder than that of royalty had become the vilest badge of infamy.—The lords of palaces that resembled cities, and of estates that included kingdoms within their limits, saw themselves without a home or a rood of land. "In this revolution, the sons and daughters of Roman consuls tasted the misery which they had so often spurned or relieved, wandered in

the city, and begged for the most sordid pittance, perhaps without success, before the gates of their hereditary mansions;" others expired of famine upon silken couches, amid halls of more than regal splendour, or were led away (a lot still more insupportable) to minister to the rude conquerors, amid devastated villas and gardens that reminded them of many a bright summer time passed in dalliance and enjoyment. To the very west, the Fates had unravelled their most gorgeous tissue, and, from the ruins of the Palatine and the capitol, had abandoned the fame of kings, consuls, and emperors, to the scoffing winds.

Even the memorials of her ancient glories served, and that not a little, to multiply and increase the calamities of Rome. The sight of them infuriated the barbarians. They made it a sacred duty to slaughter the craven multitudes they found loitering round, and boasting alliance with monuments, intended to perpetuate the memory of the injuries and insults inflicted by their sires upon humanity; and it would seem as if so many millions had been gathered into one place, by allurements of largesses, shows, and every sensual indulgence, that the scythe of the destroyer might mow them down with the greater facility and expedition. The metropolis of the nations had become their sepulchre; and the soil of their pampered bodies fattened and almost filled up the valleys of the seven hills.

Nor were the barbarians satisfied with wreaking vengeance on the descendants and heirs of the old race of aggressors.—They aimed at the annihilation of whatever could perpetuate the memory of their triumphs, and of their own disasters and past humiliations—of every thing in fine that art or conventional usage had impressed with that execrated Roman name.

## Catholicity Triumphant!

We take the following remarkable article from the *Univers*, a French paper:—*Boston Pilot*.

To every serious and elevated mind, anxious to consider in the lull of passion, and in the silence of exterior occupations, the spectacles presented by the last six years, one prominent fact will present itself superior to events, forcing the course of natural objects, casting dismay and unforeseen disaster into the calculation of human thought, attracting to itself homage involuntary, bending, under its sway, wills the most ungovernable, and ruling, in fine, the scene of revolutions by a supreme and inevitable empire. We speak of Catholicism—of the part which it enacts—of the destinies to which it is tending.

It had been already a long time beset, and when the French Revolution broke out, it but continued the war opened by the Reformation and bequeathed to the preachers of Protestantism, by the heresiarchs and the persecutors of the preceding ages. The eighteenth century had been entirely occupied, with the terrible struggle between faith and philosophy; this struggle had absorbed all the faculties, had made use of every power from the genius of writers to the

\* The word Nazareth, in Hebrew, signifies a flower; and St. Jerome, who mentions this circumstance, considers it to be the cause of the allusion made to a flower in the prophecy concerning Christ.—[Dr. E. D. Clarke.]

authorities of monarchs—from the researches of the learned to the folly of libertines. None could remain ignorant of the quarrel; it was the affair of courts as well as camps—of provinces as well as of cities—of the drawing room, as well as of the academy. [The Emperor JOSEPH II, the King FREDERICK of Prussia, the Empress CATHERINE of Russia, rivalled each other in ardour and zeal to serve the interests of philosophy, whilst VOLTAIRE and the Encyclopedists, more Kings than the Grandsons of Louis XIV., more masters than the Dukes and the Peers of the realm, dictated laws to civilize Europe, and prepared the funeral of that worship which descendants would annihilate. Before the attractions of such a combat, political events pined away; the intrigue of European diplomacy went on unperceived at least, against the existence of the Jesuits. And the great ones and the Princes of the Earth had not time to lend an ear to the doleful forebodings of that which was gathering its fury amid the lower regions of society, bringing with it revolution, destruction and death.]

In a word, the bloody tragedy of 1793 came on to be enacted. The West was shaken to its foundations. War bore its fruits. Whilst the aristocracy expiated on the scaffold the crimes and the impieties of the Regency, strange kingdoms were furrowed with the sword of republicanism, and the plagues spared neither thrones or people. Certainly the tragedies were at that time sufficiently numerous and frightful—reverses and victories without—within political convulsions—offered sufficient aliment to the activity of the passions; and it appeared that history, placed trophies and the gibbet, had scarcely time to inscribe the names and the deeds of conquerors and of victims. But, an interest still surpasses the interest of glory—the interest of the martyr—the interest of the public place—the interest of the battle field; on the block, the noblest heads fall in its honor—armies contend in its name—it resuscitates the heroism of the Vendee and the chivalry of Spain; it takes its place in the midst of the council of potentates; and the peace, unless by its sanction, cannot be established; tranquillity is not restored in the bosom of Empires until its rights are recognised; and at the moment in which the most extraordinary man of modern times seizes the sceptre of Charlemagne he humbles himself before that invincible power and demands it to bless his crown. This interest is the interest of Faith—this power is the power of the church. Every one does homage to its sway.

The convention, in decapitating priests and bishops, and in persecuting God even in the recesses of the sanctuary—even in the lives of his ministers—the Directory in carrying away Pope Pius VI, because it well knew that poor priest to be an obstacle alone more formidable than the whole of Europe; the Consulate in reopening the churches with one hand, and with the other decreeing the organic articles, that disloyal iniquity against which Rome exclaims for more than half a century; the Emperor in declaring that he

must treat the Pope as though he had 40,000 men under his orders—in cursing Pius VII, in tearing the holy old man from the Vatican and in saying to him—“I find in my age a priest more powerful than myself, for he reigns over minds—I reign over matter; the priests guard the souls, and they throw me the carcass;” Europe, Protestant and Schismatical in victoriously reconducting the successor of St Peter into his capital—the entire world, in fine, in hailing with unanimous acclamation the Jubilee proclaimed by Leo, XII, and in sending the deputies of every nation to the opening of the Porto Sancto. Behold from this, the first part of this age.

And in times nearer to us, are not religious questions still the most important, those that prevail throughout, and exact a serious and imperative solution? What is agitated in civilized Europe, and what are the events that have disturbed its surface and that threatens its future? Were not the Belgian and the Polish revolutions created in this first instance by the oppression of the Catholics, and by the refusal of their rights? What were the most bitter anxieties of the late King of Prussia; were they not the disturbances caused in the Rhenish provinces and in the Grand Duchy of Posen by the captivity of Monseignors De Droste and Dumin? When Spain tires, at length, of the yoke placed upon her by an upstart soldier, collects her energies to break it, does she not seek on the tombs of her Kings and under the shadow of her altars, that banner of Catholicity, which is the witness of her ancient faith and the pledge of her coming liberation. Ireland—Ireland, oppressed solely on account of creed, has she not become the great subject of thought to England; and does not the progress of Catholicism and the spread of Puseyism afford the British Statesman reflection more serious, than the affairs of China or India? In France Catholicity mingles itself with every thing, it is the essential condition of exterior magnificence, the necessity and the policy in the East, on the shores of Eastern Asia—in the islands of Occania—even unto the boundaries of America. In the interior, it restrains the minds of the highest, and is beginning to temper down those of the masses; it penetrates by little and little into all classes of society—it solicits the liberties and the rights guaranteed by the constitution, and behold, how great even its influence is on its enemies! At the same time works of charity multiply, and pious associations every where abound.

In fine, from the height of the Pontifical chair, the glorious Vicar of our Lord Jesus Christ surveys the world, and pronounces no word that does not produce an effect from one end to the other of the universe. Whether he extends his hands to bless the nations, whether he extends his missionaries to the extremities of the Globe, and place bishops over all the people, whether he apportion to the veneration of the faithful those elect of God who have merited the glory of the Saints, whether he ordains universal prayer for the suffering churches whilst he consoles

Spain, Poland and Switzerland, and deplores in the bitterness of his heart the persecutions of the Czar and the violence of the Regent,—he reigns with an authority unparalleled, and his fame extends in every clime illuminated by the day-star. All Sovereigns call him Father, all have need of his support; and he has need of none of them, because he sits on the angular star, and because neither on the earth or in hell can any power prevail against him. Thus we see—by its sufferings, by its trials, by its triumphs, Catholicism is at this day what it always was—the king of the world: *Christus Vincit, Christus regnat, Christus imperat.* Its influence commands respect everywhere, its influence makes itself be felt in every portion of the social structure—it excites, at the same moment, admiration and hatred, enthusiasm and envy, devotedness and injury; some may detest it, but there are none capable of being indifferent. Its Divine Founder has said—“I have come not to carry peace but the sword.” Behold for more than eighteen hundred years the sword has been drawn and strikes in the *melée* of human actions and none can remain insensible to its blows.”

#### POLITICAL.

NEW SESSION—‘YOUNG ENGLAND’—PUSEYISM.

*London, Thursday Morning.*—It is said in Conservative circles, that Sir Robert Peel has insinuated to some of his supporters, that circumstances may render it necessary that the session of parliament should commence before the close of the present year! In the Carlton Club, it is stated that the time for re-assembling the legislature will entirely depend upon Mr. O’Connell’s movements. Mr. O’Connell, no doubt, exercises a very potent influence upon the proceedings of ministers; but, apart altogether from Irish agitation, there may be causes for a more early summoning of the legislature than usual. In fact, little or nothing in the way of practical legislation has been accomplished this session, whilst distress and discontent abound in all directions.

*Thursday Evening.*—I referred casually to the debate of last night in my letter this morning. You will have seen that “Young England,” as the Puseyite members are slightly designated by the Low Church Tories, again assailed Sir Robert Peel. Mr. Smythe, son of Lord Strangford, had, on this occasion, the aid of Mr. Monkton, Mr. Milnes, Mr. Baring Wall, and Mr. D’Israeli, whose speech was one of the bitterest yet uttered against the minister from the Conservative benches.

I recur to this subject, to mention a curious fact communicated to me this day. The truth is the Puseyites feel themselves growing stronger every day, and they are becoming much more confident. Their doctrines are, certainly, progressing very slowly amongst the laity, especially the humbler classes, who have been brought up with such a holy horror of Popery, they hate it accordingly. But amongst the clergy and the educated classes, the Oxford doctrines are extending with giant strides. Young clergymen from Oxford,

located in their parishes, are working with might and main to propagate the doctrines of the Oxford divines. A friend of mine, just come up from Devonshire, tells me that the Puseyite clergymen carried all before them, in the way of argument, at the tables of the gentry.

I have spoken of Devonshire. I should have mentioned that the Bishop of Exeter has become the most zealous of the Puseyite prelates; and he is now engaged in a conflict with the churchwardens and the Protestant congregation of Falmouth, who required that the rector should be removed or reprimanded, for introducing Catholic ceremonials and observances in the parish church. Bishop Philpotts holds fast by the rector, and severely admonished the congregation for making such unreasonable complaints, insisting at the same time that the conduct of the rector is in strict accordance with the canon law. But the particular fact to which I wish to draw your attention, relates to a new movement amongst the Puseyites, who are now engaged in raising a large fund—it is calculated that it will amount to upwards of £250,000—for the education of the children of the working classes. I have seen a list of subscriptions—several of £200 £100, and down even to £1, the general amount given by curates of the Establishment, and already, I understand, near £50,000 is contributed. When this fact becomes generally known, you may be prepared for a most violent outcry against the Popish Puseyites.—*London Correspondent of the Evening Post.*

#### Protestant Operative Association and Reformation Society.

The annexed proceedings from *Saunders’ News Letter*, will show the rage of the worthies composing the association with a sesquipedalian name, at this second cut direct both of themselves and their secretary.—*N. Y. Freeman’s Journal.*

The members of this association held their weekly meeting at the Rotunda, on Friday evening. Dr. DAVIS in the chair

The Secretary read the following letter:—

4th August 1843.

“MY LORD DUKE—MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,—I trust that your grace will allow me to trespass on your grace to present to the House of Lords a petition for the repeal of the emancipation bill, which was adopted at a very large and highly respectable meeting of the Protestants of Dublin, held in the Rotunda on last evening, and signed in the course of an hour by the petitioners. Should your grace be so kind as to support the prayer of the petition, we should be obliged. I have the honour to be, my lord duke, your grace’s most obedient humble servant,

“WM. COMPTON ESPY, Sec’y.”

The Secretary then read the following reply of the Duke:—

“London August, 7, 1843.”

“Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr. Compton Espy, and to inform him that it is the common practice in both houses of parliament for members to con-

resent and observe upon petitions, presented to each house, upon the mode in which the petition under discussion originated, upon the signatures to its contents, and whether or not expressing the real opinions of those from whom it is represented as proceeding.

"It is impossible for the member who presents a petition to answer such observations with satisfaction to the house, with credit to himself, or with advantage to the petitioners, unless he should have some relation with the place from which the petition comes, and some knowledge of the petitioners.

"The Duke has no relation whatever with the Dublin Protestant Operative Association and Reformation Society. He declines, therefore, to present to the House of Lords the petition for the repeal of the act called the Roman Catholic relief act.

He requests Mr. Compton Esqy to observe that the houses of parliament avoid to recognize the denominations assumed by, and even the existence of, self-constituted associations. The petition in question could be received only as that of the individuals signing it. But this is a point which will be suggested probably by the noble lord who may present the petition."

The Rev. Mr. Gregg then rose to move a resolution founded on the Duke's letter; it was to the effect—that that letter was calculated to prevent them as Protestants from hoping for anything from the present ministry. The duke not only declined to present the petition, but even to support its prayer. (Groans.) The emancipation bill had robbed the Church—deprived the Protestants of all their privileges—broke up the ancient institutions of the country—afflicted the heart of every right thinking man—left the Catholics as disappointed as ever—involved the three kingdoms in faction, and was now endangering the integrity of the empire: and yet the Duke of Wellington, who was the perpetrator of these evils, could find in the retrospect nothing to grieve him, nor to excite in him a shadow of a doubt as to the rectitude of the course into which he had ruinously and destructively hurried the nation. (Groans.) It gave them great grief that the Conservative party in parliament had assented to all Sir Robert Peel's unprincipled policy. His support of Maynooth—(groans)—of the National System—(renewed groans)—of the Whig poor law, &c., lest if they opposed him the Whigs should again get into power. They had nothing to do with calculations as to consequences; that was not their affair. They should denounce Popishly-affected men, idolatry-supporting men, and give the Queen to understand that she was put upon her throne to keep such down, and to put them out. This they should do and leave the consequences. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

We find the following note, in the Third number of Harper's edition of Alison's Europe. It will give some idea of the horrors and crimes perpetrated in the absurd name of liberty, during the paroxysm of revolutionary fever in France.—*Cath. Advocate.*

The extent to which blood was shed in France during this melancholy period will

hardly be credited by future ages. The Republican Prudhomme, whose prepossessions led him to any thing rather than exaggeration of the popular party, has given the following appalling account of the victims of the Revolution:

Nobles	1,278
Noble women	720
Wives of labourers and artisans	1,457
Religieuses	350
Priests	1,135
Common persons, not noble	13,623

Gulleted by sentence of the } 18,603 18 608  
 Revolutionary Tribunals }

Women died of Premature childbirth	3,400
In childbirth from grief	348
Women killed in La Vendee	15,000
Children killed in La Vendee	22,000
Men slain in La Vendee	900,000
Victims under Carrier at Nantes	32,000

Of whom were	Children shot	500
	Children drowned	1500
	Women shot	264
	Women drowned	500
	Priests shot	300
	Priests drowned	400
	Nobles drowned	1400
Artisans drowned	5300	
Victims at Lyons	31,000	

Total 1,622,351

In this enumeration are not comprehended the massacres at Versailles, at the Abbey, the Carmes, or other prisons on the 2nd of September, the victims of the Glaciere of Avignon, those shot at Toulon and Marseilles, or the persons slain in the little town of Bedon, of which the whole population perished.

It is in an especial manner remarkable, in this dismal catalogue how large a portion of the victims of the Revolution were persons in the middling and lower ranks of life. The priests and guillotined are only 2313, while the persons of plebian origin exceed 13,000! The nobles and priests put to death at Nantes were only 2160, while the infants drowned and shot are two thousand, the women 764, and the artisans 5300! So rapidly, in revolutionary convulsions, does the career of cruelty reach the lower orders, and wide-spread is the carnage dealt out to them, compared with that which they have sought to inflict on their superiors.

**ETHIOPIA.**

**CATHOLIC MISSIONS.**—A missionary, sent by the Propaganda, penetrated Ethiopia in 1842, where for the last half century, no preacher of the gospel had penetrated. About the epoch of his arrival at Adua, some heretical missionaries were forced by the authorities to depart. Having before an assembly of Abyssinian priests, he saw, by God's mercy, the storm which threatened him change into favouring sunshine.

They asked him first what he was. He answered: a Roman Catholic and a priest. Why do you come in Abyssinia? To learn the Ethiopian tongue, to visit my brethren, and labour for their salvation. Whom do you call your brethren? All the christians of Ethiopia, and especially you, who are invested with the priesthood. Do you adore the cross, the most holy Virgin, Saint Michael and St. George? I adore no one but God: but I venerate the cross on which was suspended the body of the Redeemer; I honour his holy mother with a particular worship, and I invoke his saints and angels. How many births

are there in Jesus Christ? There are two—one eternal from his father, the other temporal in the womb of the holy Virgin Mary. Very well, they said we are content; you can remain among us without fear.

Invited by the king to a feast, and courteously received by the most influential persons of the place, the missionary soon perceived all the errors with which in consequence of ignorance and indifference, the creed of the clergy was disfigured. In a religious conference which he had with these, he caused them to agree that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father and the Son, and that in Jesus Christ there are two natures, and but one person; that the chair of St. Peter is the first of the world, that truth there resides, and thence is poured abroad upon all nations of the earth.

After these preliminaries, the missionary asked them why they did not unite themselves to the See of Rome? We are not in union with Rome, they answered, but we respect all holy Catholics, and honor their virtues. Why then do you not ask from Rome for a Bishop? This is not the custom. Alexandria must send us one. But Alexandria is in union with Rome, which you recognize to be alone the see of truth.—Very well; it is the concern of Alexandria to negotiate with Rome. Will you allow me to write to Rome and ask the Pope to send his benediction to his children in this distant land? Yes, certainly: toll him that in the arm which blesses us, we respect the arm of St Peter, and even that of Jesus Christ himself.

Other Catholic missionaries are expected at Adua. We love to hope that God will bless their Apostolic labours, and under the auspices of so happy a commencement, we will see the Abyssinian mission progress rapidly, diffusing in abundance the fruits of salvation and life.—*French paper.*

**PROFANE SWEARING.**—Mr. Weed, in one of his letters from Europe, says:

"Another thing struck me with surprise here—Profane swearing has gone quiet out of fashion. I cannot speak for the nobility, because I have not reached their circle, but with all the other classes, cursing and swearing is 'honored in the breach' rather than in the observance.' Oaths and imprecations, so common in America, are not heard here, even among the watchmen, cobblers, coal heavers, or scavengers. The language of blasphemy, in its various 'sliding scales' of enormity, came as a part of our education from the mother country. It is not unreasonable to hope, therefore, that among the English fashions, adopted by Americans, our people will soon forbear to mangle the name of their Creator and Redeemer profanely either in their idle conversations or their excited controversies.

**ENGLAND.**—After a retreat at Loughborough, which ended on Easter Sunday last, 61 converts made their abjuration of Protestantism, and entered the bosom of Catholic unity.

**PAYMENTS RECEIVED.**  
 Cobourg.—Rev. Mr. Dolan 7s 6d, also for James Tunny 15s.  
 Brantford.—Mr. John Byrnes 15s and John Cochrane, 7s 6d.  
 Aylmer.—Mr. James Doyle for self 15s also for James Davis and Edward Bourke, (Pembroke) each 7s 6d.  
 London.—Mrs. Pigott, 7s 6d.

**PROSPECTUS:  
 ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,  
 MARION, COUNTY, KENTUCKY,  
 1842-3**

THIS Literary Establishment can accommodate one hundred and fifty boarders. Incorporated by an act of the Legislature, it enjoys the privileges of other Colleges and Universities. The spirit of the Institution is already known; it will continue to promote learning and virtue, and exert itself, in conformity to the character, wants and increasing prosperity of the country.

A situation remarkably salubrious and agreeable; the well regulated succession of study and recreation; a mild, paternal, and firm government; an abundant and wholesome diet,—all contribute to the health, comfort and good education of the students.

The peculiar circumstances of the Establishment situated in the centre of a large and well cultivated farm, concur with the benevolent intentions of the Conductors, and enable them to offer all the advantages of a College, on very moderate terms.

The CLASSICAL COURSE occupies four years, and embraces all the branches of a classical education; in addition to those of the English Course.

Board, Tuition in either Course, and Washing, per annum (payment half yearly in advance,) \$100.

For the use of the Philosophical Apparatus	8
Spanish Language	10
Music, per quarter	10
Drawing, do	5
Mineralogy, per annum	5
Geology, do	2
Botany, do	2

Boarding at the College, during the annual vacation, per week, 2

Books, Stationery, &c., can be furnished by the College, at the current prices. No books will be allowed to circulate among the students, without previous examination and approval of the Prefect of studies.

Wm. S. MURPHY, President.

**Charles Willmer's  
 AMERICAN NEWS LETTER  
 And European Intelligencer,  
 Enlarged to the extent of Ten additional Columns.**

THE above Newspaper now enlarged Ten additional Columns, which was established in July, 1842, is regularly published at Liverpool expressly for transmission by every Steam Ship sailing from any port in Britain to any port in the United States, and its leading feature is to give, at one glance, an account of every important event that has occurred in Great Britain, Europe, or Asia, in the interval between the sailing of each Steam Ship, whether in politics or commerce—a correct and comprehensive Shipping List, in which will be found a faithful record of the arrival and departure of American vessels at and from all the British, European, and Asiatic ports—with notices of such casualties or disasters as may from time to time occur—a complete Prices current, in which the greatest care is taken to give the latest reports of the markets for the various descriptions of American produce, from the most unquestionable sources—thus combining in one sheet, a Newspaper, a Shipping List, and a Prices Current.

The Annual Subscription to CHARLES WILLMER'S AMERICAN NEWS LETTER is 12s 6d Sterling. Orders and Subscriptions will be received at Messrs. Pomeroy & Co's, Express Offices in the United States and Canada, or they may be sent direct to the Publisher, addressed as follows:—

CHARLES WILLMER,  
 Transatlantic Newspaper Office,  
 5, South John-street, Liverpool.



**MEDICAL HALL.**

OPPOSITE THE PROMENADE HOUSE  
King-Street, Hamilton.

**C. H. WEBSTER,**

**CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,**  
GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in Hamilton, begs to inform the inhabitants of Hamilton and vicinity, that he has just received a large supply of

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

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

Horse and Cattle Medicines of every Description.

Physician's prescriptions accurately prepared.

N. B. Cash paid for Bees Wax and clean Timothee Seed

Hamilton, Dec, 1812 13

**U. S. CATHOLIC MAGAZINE**

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

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

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

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

All letters must be post paid, (or they will not be taken from the office,) and directed to  
John Murray, Publisher,  
146 Market street, Baltimore, Md.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

**THE CATHOLIC EXPOSITOR**  
AND LITERARY MAGAZINE.

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

TERMS TO COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS. One copy, \$1 per annum, payable invariably in advance in bills, current in New York. Two copies for \$5, one copy for two years \$9; four copies for \$9, else copies for \$20.

All communications must be post paid, (or they will not be taken from the post office,) and directed to the publishers of the Catholic Expositor, 151 Fulton street, New York.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

**Cure for Worms.**

**B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE;**

Prepared by

**B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.**  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

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

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

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

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

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

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO

For Sale in Hamilton by Messrs John Winer, T. Bickle, M. C. Greer, and C. H. Webster.

**Children's Summer Complaint.**  
Specific Cordial.

Prepared and sold by Rev. Dr. Bartholomew for the wholesale dealers, Comstock & Co. N. Y.

MOTHERS should guard with their serious care the health of their children, and a little medicine always at hand in the house, may not only prevent 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, all 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 sicknesses at stomach and bowel complaints do not fail to employ carefully this cordial.

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

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

**Stationery.**

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

A. L. ARMOUR, & Co.

Hamilton, June 31, 1813.

HAMILTON



**IRON FOUNDRY.**  
JOHN STREET.

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

Ploughs, Stoves, & Machinery.

E. & C. Gurney would particularly call public attention to their own make of

Cooking, Parlour, and Panel Box

**STOVES,**

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

The following are some of the sizes:—

Premium Cooking Stove.

3 sizes with three Boilers.

3 do with four Boilers.

Parlour Cooking Stoves.

2 sizes, with elevated Oven.

Parlour Stoves.

2 sizes with 4 columns

2 do with 2 do

2 do with sheet iron top.

Box Stoves.

4 sizes Panel Box Stoves.

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

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

Hamilton, September, 1843. 2

**CATHOLIC BOOKS.**

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

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

Hamilton, September 20, 1843.

**T. BRANIGAN**

Is now paying

The Highest Price in CASH for

**WHEAT & TIMOTHY SEED,**

At his General Grocery and Liquor Store  
King Street.

Hamilton, Sept. 13, 1843.

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

Orders for the above very interesting work are required to be sent to the Catholic Office immediately, as only a very limited number of copies are struck off—Single copies in cloth, 1s. 3d.  
Hamilton, Sept 6, 1813.

**O. K. LEVINGS,**  
UNDERTAKER,

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

**COFFINS,**

Together with every description of Funeral appendages.

Funerals attended on the most reasonable terms.

The charge for the use of Hearse, with Dresses, is £1.

Hamilton, Sept. 6, 1843.

**DENTISTRY.**

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

Consultation gratis and charges moderate.

N. B. Persons or Families who desire it may be waited upon at the resident ces.

Office at Chatfield's Great Western Hotel, King St.

Hamilton, Sept. 6; 1843.

**GENERAL GROCERY,**

**LIQUOR:**

**AND PROVISION STORE.**

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

Cash paid for all kinds of Produce at the market prices.

Hamilton, June, 1843. 40

**NOTICE,**

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

HENRY GIROUD,

ROBERT MCKAY.

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

**ROYAL EXCHANGE.**

KING STREET.

HAMILTON—CANADA.

**BY NELSON DEVEREUX.**

THE Subscriber having completed his new brick Building, in King Street, (on the side of his old stand) respectfully informs the Public that it is now open for their accommodation, and solicits a continuance of the generous patronage he has heretofore received, and for which he returns his most grateful thanks;

N. DEVEREUX.

Hamilton, 1843,



YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION.

Plan of Instruction.

THE French and English Languages taught after the most approved modes. Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, the Elements of Philosophy and Chemistry, Drawing, Painting, Plain and Fancy Needle Work, &c.

General Regulations.

Parents or Guardians, residing at a distance, are respectfully requested to name some individual in the city who will be charged to liquidate their bills when due, and receive the ladies, if circumstances render their removal from School necessary.

Children of all denominations are admitted, provided they conform to the rules of the Institution; uniformity requires an exterior observance of the general regulations of worship, yet it is particularly wished to be understood, that no encroachments are made upon the liberty of conscience.

No pupil will be received for a shorter period than three months.

Payment will be required quarterly in advance.

No deduction will be made for a pupil withdrawn before the expiration of the quarter, nor for absence, unless occasioned by sickness.

There will be an annual vacation of four weeks.

DRESS AND FURNITURE.

Every boarder on entering, must be provided with bed and bedding, six changes of linen, two gowns, pocket handkerchiefs, towels, three night wrappers, combs, tooth and hair brushes, a slate, books, paper, (and if to learn drawing,) drawing materials.

TERMS PER ANNUM,

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Entrance (\$4), Board and Tuition (washing not included) (102), Half Board (52), Day Scholars (14), Drawing and Painting (12), French (6).

The French language will form an extra charge only for Day Scholars. Kingston, April 23, 1842.

UPHOLSTERY AND CABINET MAKING:

Oils, Colours, Painting, Glazing & Gilding.

THE Subscribers, thankful for all past favours, desire to inform their Friends and the Public, that Messrs. HAMILTON & WILSON have recently removed 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, Gilt 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.

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 favours.

HENRY GIROUD.

Hamilton Livery Stable, July 21, 1843.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

THIS remedy for worms is one of the most extraordinary ever used. It effectually eradicates worms of all sorts, from children and adults.

THOUSANDS perish by worms without the real cause being known. Some other reason is assigned for this sickness until too late to cure the real cause.

What an immense responsibility then rests upon the parent who does not know, and the doctor who does not understand the complaint which is destroying those precious flowers of life—children.

What should be done?

The answer is plain. Give this vermifuge, which will be sure to do good, if they have no worms; and if they have, it will destroy and eradicate them with a certainty and precision truly astonishing.

It cannot harm the smallest infant or the strongest adult. There is no mercury or mineral in it. Mercury is the basis of most worm remedies; and the remedy is sometimes worse than the disease. So never use lozenges, but rely on this. Every person will be convinced on one trial, that it is the most perfect cure ever invented.

The immense sale that this vermifuge has, is a sure test of its value and the estimation in which it is held by families. It would be quite too expensive to publish the volumes of certificates that have been given for this article, and the users of it are requested to spread the name to all persons whom they think may be benefited by it.

Speak of it in all families, and you will do your duty to your fellow creatures, and feel assured of the approbation of all good men, and will receive your reward in heaven.

We call on all good citizens to make known the effects of this wonderful remedy.

Remember and ask for Kolmstock's Vermifuge.

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

DR. SPORN'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. Colston & Co. Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best serve 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 Sporn's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends, found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine. She has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is now permanently cured. The attacks are now very seldom, & disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefited by the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant.

JEHU PATTERSON,

Judge of the Court of C P

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

ABBOTSFORD EDITION OF THE WAVERLY NOVELS.

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

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

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

ARMOUR & RAMSAY,

Montreal. A. H. ARMOUR, & Co. Hamilton. RAMSAY, ARMOUR, & Co. Kingston.

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

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscribers, a few copies of the following works of late publication:—A Digest of the Criminal Laws, passed since 1835, containing also the Township Officer's Act, and some Forms for the use of Justices.—By Henry C. R. Beecher, Esquire—Price 5s.

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

A. H. ARMOUR, & Co.

Hamilton, March, 1843.

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

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

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

December, 1842.

WHOLESALE PRAYER AND PSALM BOOKS.

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

A. H. ARMOUR, & Co.

Hamilton, June, 1843.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

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

A. H. ARMOUR, & Co.

Hamilton, June, 1843.

HEWES' NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT.

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

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

FOR SALE.

EAST Half Lot No. 4, 2d Block, in the 1st. Con. of Binbrook, containing 100 acres, 50 of which are cleared. Apply to James Cahill, Barrister & Attorney-at-law, Hamilton.

Dec. 14, 1842.

6m14.01.

THE CATHOLIC.

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

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

TERMS—THREE DOLLARS HALF-YEARLY PAID IN ADVANCE.

Half-yearly and Quarterly Subscriptions received on proportional terms

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

PRICES OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

Produce received in payment at the Market price.

AGENTS.

- List of agents including Mr. Connelly, Mr. Fergus, Mr. G. Guey, Rev. J. P. O'Dwyer, Mr. Harding O'Brien, Rev. Mr. Vervais, Mr. Kovel, P. M., Rev. Mich. MacDonell, Very Rev. Angus McDonnell, A. Chisholm Esq., Rev. Ed. Gordon, Rev. W. Park, Messrs P. Hogan & Chas Calhoun, Rev. Mr. Snyder, Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, Rev. Mr. Hay, Messrs. Dr. Bradley & E. McSherry, Rev. Mr. Quinlan, Rev. M. W. Charest & Proulx, Mr. Samuel Baxter, Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick, Rev. Mr. Dolan, Rev. Mr. Butler, A. McPhaul, Esq., Rev. Mr. Lalor, Rev. Mr. Brennan, Rev. T. Smith, Right Reverend Bishop Goulin, Right Reverend Bishop Phelan, Rev. Patrick Dollard, Rev. Mr. Bourka, Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, Rev. J. Clarke, H. McGillie, Esq., D. O'Connor, Esq. J. P., Rev. J. H. McDonagh, Rev. George Hay, Rev. John Macdonald, Rev. John Macdonald, Mr. James Doyle, Mr. Martin McDonnell, Rev. P. McMahon, Mr. Henry O'Connor, Right Reverend Bishop Fraser, Right Reverend Bishop Fleming, Right Reverend Bishop Purcell, Right Reverend Bishop Fenwick, Right Reverend Bishop Konrick.

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY EXECUTED.