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THE CATHOLIC.

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

VOLUME III.

HAMILTON, [GORE DISTRICT] OCTOBER 5, 1842.

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THE CATHOLIC

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

EDITOR.

THE VICES. An Extract.

See with th' intemp'rate God Silenus drench'd,
Till in the draught his reason's flame is quench'd
Reeling and stagg'ring on, with giddy poise,
He falls, and mutters madness where he lies.
With filth besmear'd, he strives, but strives in vain
Erect his manly posture to regain;
Bruiz'd, numb'd, or drowning, feels the mortal throe,
Unconscious verging on to endless woe.
Or, should he 'scape, his loathings sick confess,
How life he shortens by the vile excess.
'Tis pleasure's sting, that gives the frantic joy,
Sure in the end his comforts to destroy.
Who so, but fiends, could rational man degrade;
And make him reckless brave such dangers dread,
Nay, glorying boast; his shame, the base exploit;
And in its place his pride and chief delight?

As for the shambles fatted, sleek and fair,
Next view the glutton gorg'd with dainties rare;
Happy he seems; nor other care has he,
But when to feast; and what his fare may be.
Yet, with the meats, that most his palate please,
Are mix'd the seeds of many a dire disease;
For, at his board presides the tempting foe,
In pleasure's form; and plans his future woe;
His poison d'er the choicest viand flings;
Whence surfo it foul ensues; and gout, that stings;
And fever lights her fast consuming flame;
And morbid humours mine his shrinking frame;
Or rushing apoplex our feaster gay
O'erwhelming sudden, sweeps from earth away.

Nor they, by lust from reason's precincts led,
Are less to plagues expos'd, and dangers dread;
Whether they break the fence of wedded love,
And all an injur'd husband's vengeance prove:
Or, like the brutes, contending for their mate,
In jealous strife they madly tempt their fate,
Ev'n should no rivals spoil their guilty joys;
Disease waylays them, and their bliss destroys.

This Florio found; a youth of beauty rare;
And long the idol of th' admiring fair.
Like death embodied, now he moves along,
And scares with carrion look the passing throng.
With all his features fine dissolv'd away,
He seems, to life restor'd, the maggot's prey.

Next view, by av'rice sway'd, the wretched crew;
Curs'd most, when gain'd the object they pursue.

Grippus, when young, was not ungen'rous thought;
What on his mind such woeful change has wrought?
An aunt's estate bequeath'd, and bags of gold,—
Thos' with their keeper av'rice, took such hold
Of all his soul's affection, that not more

Seeks he on earth, but how t' augment his store.
Relations, friends, acquaintance, ev'n himself,
He all neglects; nor cares but for his pelf;
Counts it by day, and adds some sorry mite;
Then sleepers o'er it keeps his watch by night;
Grudges the needful pittance to supply
His daily wants, that cost him many a sigh.
So thin and thread-bare clad, the frame he shows
Wastes in proportion as his treasure grows.
His far exceeds the penitence severe,
For heav'n endur'd by rigid Cordelier.
Though death, he knows, will make him all unclasp
His hoarded wealth; and break his lig'ring grasp;
Urg'd by the fiend, who marks him for his prey,
He hates the fate he'd shun, or would delay.

Want, though herself not of the fiendly tribe,
Yet chooses most with av'rice to abide;
And with him leagues our species to betray,
His Jackal, serving to decoy his prey,
Points out his shining hoard, and bids us dare
To seize the whole; or snatch at least a share.
'Tis all a gilded snare, set by the foe,
Sure, once if rashly touch'd, to work our woe.

They too, whom envy's with'ring spell has bound,
A jaundic'd, pining, wretched crew are found.
At other's weal their hearts with anguish smart;
And scenes of bliss but grief to them impart.
Their ev'ry source of joy is drained quite,
Save that, like fiends, in mischief they delight.

Original.

CHRISTIAN RELIGION DEMONSTRATED DIVINE.

CHAPTER LV.

THE BOOK OF JOB.

Chapter 12. In the whole of this chapter, Job proclaims the all-disposing power of Providence.

Chapter 13—verse 15. "Although he should kill me, I will trust in him," &c. This shews Job's total reliance upon God; and that his strong oriental aphorisms were not as they might seem, the expressions of diffidence or despair. He then returns to his reflections on the human creature's final humbling and life-ending doom.

Chapter 14—verse 4. "Who can make him clean that is conceived of an unclean seed? Is it not thou, who only art?" Job thus acknowledges that we are born in sin; and yet that God intends cleansing us from our guilt.

From verse 13 to verse 18, inclusively, the text shews clearly Job's belief in a resurrection from the dead.

Chapter 15. Eliphaz all along mistakes Job's meaning, as appears in verse 4, and condemns the holy man, as suffering, not for a trial of his innocence, but for his supposed iniquities; for it is clear that Job's friends considered even temporal sufferings (the consequence indeed of original sin), as the consequence of actual or individual guilt.

Chapter 16—verse 18. "These things have I suffered, without the iniquity of my hand," &c. The just Job, in his sufferings, was a prototype of the Saviour.

Chapter 17—verse 2. "I have not sinned," that is

I am not guilty of such sins as those they charge me with. D. B. -

Chapter 19—verse 5. "But you set yourselves up against me; and reprove me with my reproaches. Job complains of the severity with which his friends, and particularly Baldad, in his bitter invective, reproach him for crimes, of which he is innocent, and therefore he says in the following verse (6), "at least now understand that God hath not afflicted me with an equal judgment," &c.

Saint Gregory explains these words thus: Job, being a just man, and truly considering his own life, thought that his affliction was greater than his sins deserved; and, in that respect, that the punishment was not equal; yet it was just, as coming from God, who gives a crown of justice to those who suffer for righteousness sake; and prove the just with tribulations; as gold is tried in the fire. D. B.

Verses 25, 26, 27. "I know that my Redeemer liveth," &c. How clearly do these texts shew Job's explicit belief in his Redeemer; and that also of the resurrection of the flesh; not as one tree riseth in place of another; but that the self-same flesh in which we die shall rise again at the last day; changed, by the power of God, in quality, but not in substance; every one having then to receive sentence according to his works in this life; and in that very flesh, which had been instrumental in his good or evil deeds. Ibid.

Chapter 20. Sophar, like the rest of Job's friends, apply to the holy sufferer's afflicting case God's threats against the wicked.

Chapter 21—verse 13. "They spend their days in wealth, and in a moment they go down to hell. This is Job's triumphant argument against the imputations of his friends. The wicked, as the Saviour says, "have their consolation" here: while "the just are tried like pure gold in the furnace of affliction," whereas "the wicked man," says Job, "is reserved to the day of destruction" (which is after his life); "and he shall be brought to the day of wrath" Verse 30.

Verse 33. "Acceptable to the gravel of Cocytus." The Hebrew word, which St. Jerom has here rendered by the name of *Cocytus* (which the poets represent as a river in hell); signifies a valley or torrent; and, in this place, is taken for the lowest region of death and hell; which willingly, as it were, receives the wicked at their death, who are ushered in by innumerable others, who have gone before them; and are followed by multitudes above number.

Chapter 22. Eliphaz renews his imputations against Job's innocence, and supposes him afflicted on account of his crimes, for which he exhorts him to repent, as the only way to recover God's favour.

Romz.—The publication of the allocution of the Pope respecting the religious affairs of Russia has produced a great sensation at the Russian embassy at the pontifical court; no member of it having imagined that his Holiness would make this document known to the Christian world. It is said that all diplomatic relations between the two courts will cease; while other rumours are afloat to the effect that the persecution of the Catholics will be redoubled.—*Gazette des Postes de Francfort.*

It is reported that Espartero has disavowed to the Holy See the measures which his ministers have adopted, and which he openly sanctions.

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

THE CATHOLIC.

Hamilton, G. D.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5.

THE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES DETAILED OF THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION.

What has the Christian world gained by the boasted Protestant Reformation? The first gain looked for in it was freedom from all vowed religious restraint, and a living for its earliest Apostles, with their wives and families. They had to preach down the old clergy to make way for themselves; and in this bold attempt they were encouraged and supported by the great and wealthy owners of estates in the vicinity of the Monasteries and religious establishments; the lands and property of which they made sure of gaining, should the new doctrines succeed in effecting their abolition. These were the first gains contemplated, and finally secured by the early reformers and their chief abettors.

But in order to get, and be able to keep them when gotten, it was necessary to hold out in the new system of belief, some prospect of gain to the community also; some powerful lures to attract the people; for, *no flock, no fleece.*

The grand reforming lure held out to these, was the privilege granted to every one of thinking and acting as he pleased. All spiritual jurisdiction and subordination were at once proscribed. Each was now to be his own sole master, free to determine by his own private judgment, what he should believe, and what he should do, in order to be saved. None henceforth were to be reputed as babes, requiring merely the milk of instruction. All were suddenly grown up into the perfect man. No food was too strong for their craving appetites; no substance too hard for their powerful digestion.

Gross as this illusion was, it readily took with the weak and vain; and was hailed, as an exciting and plausible plea by the sensual sinner and the religious sceptic. For such, indeed (not the smallest portion of our race), the tempting lure was wisely intended; and, like the devil's speech to Eve, it won them over by the flattering assurance that they should all henceforth "become as Gods, knowing both good and evil." Gen. 3.

Yet, how evident the inconsistency of the Protestant Reformers; and how unaccountable the blindness of their followers! They promised the people a complete disfranchisement from all instructive authority on earth; telling every one to take the Bible; and, rejecting all human interpretation of it, except his own, to model upon that alone his whole faith and practice.

Now, without asking why one, so contrary to the usual rule of prudence, should rely more upon his own private opinion, than on that of all the world besides; for to do so, were the very extreme of idiotic

presumption; though the inculcation of such an absurdity was indispensable, in order to induce the people, so directly against the Saviour's command, no longer "to hear his Church"—Matt. 18, vii.—or attend to the instructions of her lawful pastors: Luke 10, xvi. Without pressing upon them this unanswerable query: I shall only beg to know with what consistency, after thus constituting every one the sole judge and regulator of his own faith and morals; could or can our Protestant Reformers still offer themselves to the people as their spiritual guides and teachers? They had assured the people that the Bible alone, and as understood by each, was the all and sole sufficient rule of faith to the Christian believer. What need then is there of their farther instructive interference? Or, if there is still need of such; why were we told by them the contrary; and thus made to reject the instruction of the whole Christian Church, as being merely human, and therefore inadmissible? Was it only to have foisted upon us, though human also, and far more inadmissible, the whims and dreams of every strolling teacher, and upstart, untaught and self-commissioned dogmatist? And yet, how strangely unaccountable! An absurdity so grossly palpable; an inconsistency so obvious and glaring; could hitherto pass unnoticed even by the sensible Protestant public! And still more unaccountable how such an evidently self-contradicting principle could have so long prevailed, and won over so many from the sure and unerring guidance of the Church of Christ! But, there is no effect without a cause. Let us look a little nearer then to the cause of the people's fond attachment to so open a delusion.

As we said at first, it was the wish for freedom from the Saviour's yoke, and the greed of gain; the love of here and of worldly acquirements, at the expense of the ancient Clergy and Religious; which prompted the first Reformers, and their powerful abettors, to oppose and cry down the hitherto universally acknowledged instructive authority of the Catholic Church. The bait held out by these to the simple people was not so tangible and substantial as that by which they themselves had been caught by the master-tempter. It was more an imaginary than a real gain. It was, as I also observed, together with the Bible, as a blind; or as a tub cast out to the whale; the irresistible liberty to every one to live and believe as he pleased; the inherent right allowed to all and each, to think and act according to the decision and dictates of their own private judgments. It was loosing the proud human intellect from its enjoined assent to mysteries inexplicable; and leaving it to reason to decide upon them, according to its own vain and variable conjectures. It was subjecting thus the whole revelation of God to the private judgment and determination of every man, woman or child, among their blind and infatuated followers. It was breaking at once from off their necks the yoke of Christ, so galling felt by the sinner, the worldling, and the unbeliever. It was freeing them from all the painful and

humiliating duties prescribed to our sinful but redeemed race, during their short time of trial and probation here, by the suffering Deity incarnate, our propitiatory victim. It was with the profitor of this unhallowed and anti-Christian independence upon the instructive authority established by the Saviour, that our Protestant Reformers have gained, and still hold, their baleful sway over so great a portion of the deluded public; who naturally shrink from the investigation and acknowledgement of truths and precepts; the observance of which would trouble the smooth current of their temporal enjoyments; would "beat down every height that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God: and bring into captivity every understanding in obedience to Christ." 2 Cor. 10, v. This much in a worldly and sinful sense have Protestants gained by their vainly boasted reformation; let us see next what their gains are in a purely spiritual and christian sense. I fear, however, in this sense, their gains have turned but to their loss; and must evidently appear from the following observations.

Their teachers are those alone who retain the substantial gain. The "loaves and fishes" still form their exclusive perquisite and portion; for which they give once a week to their hearers a pitiful puff for all their payments. Could they well give less? Or was it possible to have contrived, at less cost and trouble to themselves, a choicer mode of quartering themselves and their families upon the community?

In order to lessen their task, they have struck off from the Christian calendar not only all the festival days in honour of the Saints; the display of whose virtues excites us to an imitation of their sanctity; but also those commemorative of the chief mysteries of our redemption; as if from a wish, if possible, to bury them in utter oblivion. Is this, I would ask, any spiritual gain afforded to the Christian believer? They have broken off all communion with the Saints, which every Christian professes in the Apostles' creed. They will have nothing to do with "the evil ones" They have strove to break down "the seven pillars of wisdom's house," (Prov. 9, i.) by denying all but two, the seven Sacraments of the Saviour's church; and declaring of the two, which for mere appearance they affect to retain, the one unnecessary, and therefore useless; the other a mere empty sign, and therefore graceless.

They thus induce their hearers to neglect receiving themselves or applying to their hapless offspring the baptismal rite, declared by the Saviour, and held at all times by the Christian church as indispensably necessary for salvation.

They deprive their followers of the promised paraclete, by annulling the institution, by which he is received.

They have excluded the Saviour from their assemblies, by abolishing his sacrifice and sacrament, in which he is rendered present in the midst of those who are "gathered together in his name," (Matt. 18, 21.) but in no other name whatever.

They have closed against their people the door of mercy, which the Saviour had opened in his sacrament of penance to repenting sinners, and shut them out from the needful instruction afforded them thence; and that healing advice which is best adapted to their spiritual ailments.

And to spare themselves the risk and trouble of visiting the sick; they have suppressed the undeniable scriptural and apostolic rites of the "anointing with oil in the name of the Lord" (James 5), which enforces the Pastor's personal attendance on the dying; and to which so sure a promise of salvation is annexed.

Being all of them but self-commissioned, and self-inspired, they cannot claim, and therefore must deny the lawful Priesthood's generating sacrament of Holy Orders.

Nor have they left to the married faithful the Saviour's instituted medium of needful grace; by which is sanctified and blessed the general state of mankind.

In all this, I would ask again, what spiritual advantage is afforded to the Christian believer?

They have taught their people to abhor "all things sanctified by prayer and the word of God" (1 Tim. 4, v.) and consecrated to religious purposes.

Likenesses of the Saviour and his Saints; and every external sign, or sensible memorial of him or them, are accounted by such a grievous eye-sore; and held out to their flocks as objects meriting their utmost abhorrence and detestation. The Cross, above all things, they cannot bear to look at. It seems as odious an object to them, as it must be to him who was conquered by it; with whom in this, and all the rest, they appear to have a common sympathy. The statues, just and pious, of the worldly great, they keep and cherish; and introduce even into their places of worship, as into St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey in London. How dear to them are also the portraits and relics of their deceased or absent relations and friends! But the relics and resemblances of our heavenly friends, the Saints, they cast from them with horror; and every thing exhibited reminding us of the incarnate God, our dear Redeemer; whom, notwithstanding, they pretend to worship.

They refuse all honour to his most blessed mother; the woman destined from the beginning "to crush the Serpent's head;" and to repair in fine the fault of Eve. It seems their delight to traduce upon all occasions; and, if possible, vilify in human estimation that purest of creatures, and the most honoured by the deity; by daring to compare her, saluted by an archangel "the most blessed of womankind," with even the most common and worthless of her sex. Whence all this dislike and antipathy borne towards her, if not from the original temptor, whose haughty head she was bid to crush.

No wonder, then, that they should rail against virginity; her peculiar and transcendent virtue; the one so particularly recommended by the Apostle Saint Paul—1 Cor. 7, xxxiv—a virtue so lauded by all the Holy Fathers; and practised in all

ages by the most illustrious servants of God.

We say nothing at present of their demoralizing doctrines. We merely shew the faint outlines of a picture, which, the nearer it is inspected the more disgusting it appears. Without therefore stopping to exhibit its deformities in detail, we shall conclude, as we began, by observing that all the substantial advantages of the Re-forming scheme remain, as at first, on the side of its teachers; and all the ideal and imaginary gains, if spiritual privations and losses can be deemed such, on the side of the people, their deluded adherents.

The reforming scheme, however, by authorising every one to expound the word of God according to his own notions; and to commence as sure and lawful a teacher, as the best among his protesting brethren; has this peculiar advantage in it, adapted exclusively to themselves by its cunning and unprincipled contrivers; that it furnishes a ready support to all, whom misfortune or misconduct has reduced to poverty; and put upon their utmost shifts to find themselves a living; such, if they can but boldly set the Prophet or the Preacher, are sure to be listened to by crowds, and amply provided for by their admirers.

From the Catholic Herald.

OXFORD DIVINITY.

A few words in support of No. 30 of Tracts for the Times.

A few more words in support of No 90 of the Tracts for the Times, by the Rev. Wm. George Ward, M. A., Fellow of Balliol College. Oxford, 1841.

THESE productions of the Oxford press give plausibility to the mode of interpreting the 39 Articles adopted by Mr. Newman, and strongly sustain the view taken by him, namely, that Cranmer and his colleagues studiously adopted vague and equivocal language, in order to leave to men of Catholic minds a means of reconciling the articles with conscience, whilst under cover of them Protestants' errors might be easily propagated. "I think," says Mr. Ward, "the Tract did imply, that on the points mentioned in their letter [of the Four Tutors] the Articles do not condemn the decrees of the Council of Trent, and that in point of fact there is no necessity for any Roman Catholic either then or at the present day to hold on these points opinions which the Articles condemn." On Purgatory, the Veneration of Relics, the use of sacred images, and the invocation of the Saints, the authoritative statements of the Roman Catholic Church are unscathed by the Articles. Having cited a passage from the homily *against peril of Idolatry*, Mr. Ward asks: "Now does the drift of this passage seem fairly applicable to the case of any holy and self-denying man whose thoughts are in Heaven, ever resting upon God his supreme good, and who may feel himself drawn to the practice of asking the prayers of departed saints to that God as he does the prayers of his living brethren?" As to the 31st Article, Mr. Ward observes: "If M. Wilson," (whose letter in reference to Tract No. 90 he reviews) considers that the doctrine is condemned in it of the Eu-

charist being an offering for the quick and dead, he must condemn some of our most respected Divines almost from that day to this." In the Homilies as illustrating the Articles Mr. Ward finds "truth of doctrine" in declaring certain opinions condemnable, *error in fact* in considering them held by the more religious Roman Catholics." As to communion in one kind he observes: "It is very comforting to know that it is a mere point of discipline which she (*the Church*) might revoke at any moment: nor on the other hand does he Article seem to determine the question, whether they may not be individual cases in which administration in one kind would be a pious procedure." Mr. Ward and his class of divines profess to labor to lead the well-disposed members of their communion to the full recognition of Catholic truth: "Can there be a task more full of interest and hope, than in all possible ways, especially by the careful ordering of our own lives and conversations, to do what in us lies to set before such persons in a manner which may overcome their adverse impressions, that one image of the Catholic church, which could they but see it, is the real satisfaction for their restless cravings?"

Mr. Ward insists on the necessity of interpreting the formularies of local churches so as to make them harmonize with the ancient and general faith: "If we believe the Church to be the dwelling-place of the Holy Ghost, and to have been founded for the very purpose of bearing witness to 'the faith once (for all) delivered to the saints,' (and if we cease to believe this, we cease to be Catholics), we cannot but interpret every general and ambiguous expression in her formularies, in accordance, so far as the wording will allow, with that body of doctrine, which, from the first, the Spirit as by His overruling power He had caused it to be contained as to essentials within the words of Holy Scripture, so also has openly declared through the instrumentality of His organ the Church Catholic."

The Edinburgh Reviewer having pressed the Oxford divines to embrace our communion consistently with their principles: "On our principles, he says, the Church of England is the offspring of an unjustifiable schism and revolution."—Mr. Ward in reply observes:—

"Alter the wording of this a little, and Mr. Newman, at least, would appear not unwilling to admit it. He intimates, not very obscurely, (Tract, p. 79) that in releasing her from the Roman supremacy, her then governors were guilty of rebellion; and considering they had also sworn obedience to the Pope, for my own part I see not how we can avoid adding of perjury." "Let him (*the Reviewer*) prove to us that the Church of England is a Protestant community, that it was founded on the denial of Catholic doctrines; that it *seceded* from the ancient English Church which witnessed these doctrines. Let him *prove* this; and—our conscience could not allow us to remain one moment in a communion which had thus forfeited the gifts of grace." The May number of the Dublin Review contains an able article on the "Protestantism of the Church of England," which may satisfy Mr. Ward on these points.

Scientific and Miscellaneous.

PARIS ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.—JUNE 18.—A communication was made on the late photographic discoveries by M. Moser. A paper, by M. Rameaux, of Strasburg, on the vital heat of plants, was next read. M. Rameaux has ascertained that the heat varies materially not only according to the external temperature, but also in the different portions of the plants. This he attributes to the flow of the sap, which having received the vital heat from the direct action of the sun's rays, carries it as it flows; consequently, the portions immediately under the influence of the sap have a higher degree of temperature than those which are most distant. Another report was made to the Academy, on the cuirass of cotton felt as a means of defence in war. In the first report to the Academy, the conclusions of the commission were not altogether favourable; for, although it was admitted that the cuirass resisted the action of pistol balls, it bore traces of injury from the concussion to which it was exposed. In the present instance, it appears that the cuirass was exposed to a severe test, by being fired at with cavalry pistols, at the distance of a few paces, and that it effectually resisted the balls. JULY 25.—A paper was read by M. Rayer, "On Consumption in Man and the Lower Animals." A second, by M. Vallee, "On the mode of rendering the Lake of Geneva subsidiary to the Rhone. Amongst the phenomena presented by the Lake of Geneva is one which has particularly attracted M. Vallee, viz. the sudden changes of level which in the country are called *sèches*. He attempts to account for this phenomenon by supposing the existence of a subterranean lake, communicating on the one side with the Lemán, and on the other with the high valleys by means of natural wells which are nearly vertical. In this way he endeavours to explain the rising and falling of the waters at Geneva, which have been frequently noticed to vary as much as two metres at a time, and to account for the rapid and extensive change which occur in the temperature of the lake. "On the causes of Intermittent Fevers," by Dr. Audouan. He states that the congestion of the spleen, which is generally one of the symptoms of these maladies, is also one of the essential causes of them. This fulness of the spleen he attributes to the joint action of miasma and of solar influence, producing a change in the blood, which leads to congestion of the spleen, and this, he says, is followed by intermittent fever.

CURIOS ART.—Thousands have obtained the perfection of the figures produced by the looking glass and picture frame manufactures on the corners and other parts of the elegant gilt frames; but the art has been kept so close a secret among the craft, that not even the apprentices of the trade have been allowed to know the secret of this peculiar art, till near the expiration of their term of apprenticeship. We shall here describe the whole process as practised by the best burnish gilders at the present time. The composition becomes nearly as hard as stone, and the art itself forms an agreeable amusement to many, who are not connected with that branch of business.

Process.—Dissolve one pound of gum in one gallon of water; in another kettle boil together two pounds of resin, one gill of Venice turpentine, and one pint of linseed oil. Mix altogether in one kettle, and continue the boiling, stirring them also together till the water has evaporated with the other ingredients. Then add finely pulverized marble, waiting till the mass is brought to the consistency of putty. This composition will be hard when cold; but being warmed it may be moulded to any shape by carved stamps or prints; and the moulded figures will soon become dry and hard, and will retain their shape and form more permanently than carvings of wood. They may be fastened with common glue on either plain surface or mouldings.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—Greatly Improved MANIFOLD WRITER.—We respectfully invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Lewis Francis, of No. 53 William-st., corner of Maiden Lane in this city, in relation to his highly improved Manifold Writer, which has given such universal satisfaction to all who have used it. The utility and extraordinary value of this improvement may be inferred from the fact that the American Institute, after a full and impartial investigation into its capacities and merits, promptly awarded Mr. Francis a medal for his highly improved Manifold Writer. Having for a long time used this Writer of Mr. Francis ourselves, we can with confidence speak of it as one of the greatest improvements of the age. We have repeatedly made five and even six copies of various precedents, all clean and legible, by means of this Writer, within the same time required for making one; and the impression of each was

as durable as if written with the best ink upon ordinary paper; thus saving much time and labour, and consequently expense in copying. All members of the bar, merchants, editors, reporters, clerks in public offices, of courts or stores, collectors of ship or other news, banks, insurance offices, postmasters, &c., should not fail to be possessed of this inestimable improvement for the facilitation and despatch of business; it enables them to multiply copies of letters, notices, documents, or any other papers, to any extent they please; and the coloring matter imparted to each sheet is so indelible that time does not diminish its brightness. It is the ne plus ultra of despatch and correctness in writing; as six copies are made as quickly as one, and all equally correct. To all men of business, this Writer is of incalculable value. We would not be without it for \$500 a year; and to many it will render a saving of even more than that. Its cheapness commends it to the attention of all, as the cost is not more than writing on ordinary paper. We advise all to try it as long as we have, and we are confident they would never after be without it were it four times the price it is.—[New York Tribune.

DAMP HOUSES.

Damp houses frequently produce ill consequences: for this reason those who build should be careful to select a dry situation. A house which stands on a damp marshy soil, or deep clay, will never be thoroughly dry. All houses should have the first floor a little raised. Nothing is more common, than for people, merely to avoid some trifling inconvenience, to hazard their health, by inhabiting a house almost as soon as the masons, plasterers, &c., have done with it; such houses are not only dangerous from their dampness, but likewise from the smell of paint, lime, &c.

Rooms are rendered damp by an unreasonable piece of cleanliness, that of washing them immediately before company is put into them. Most people catch cold, if they sit but a very short time in a room that has been lately washed, the delicate ought carefully to avoid such a situation, and even the robust are not always proof against its influence.—*Dyott's Oracle of Health.*

SUCCESSION OF THE FRENCH CROWN.—It is a remarkable historical fact, that for the last two centuries (that is, since the accession of Louis XIV. in 1643) no French King has transmitted the Crown to his son. Louis XIV. and Louis XV. were succeeded by their grandsons; and since the death of Louis XVI. it is well known no son has succeeded his father on the throne of France.

Discovery of Important Records.—In the third report of the deputy keeper of the public records of Great Britain, Sir F. Palgrave gives intimation of the discovery of the legal records of the trial of Queen Ann Bullen, documents which were supposed to have been destroyed, but which have recently been discovered among the records of the Court of Queen's Bench, and whose absence materially impeded the narrative of the historian of the eventful reign of Hen. VIII. The list of these records is highly interesting to the literary world.

SINGULAR OBSTRUCTION.—The Cotton water in one of the leather factories in Ferry street, stopped running on Friday. This morning an examination was made, and an eel, which had come down all the way from Dutchess county, and had threaded all the passages of the aqueduct, and its pipes, was found close to the rock.—It was the size of a man's thumb, and was taken away in three parts. There is a strainer of copper wire at the distributing reservoir, but its openings are too large, and a finer one must be substituted.—*N. Y. Even. Post.*

When all is done, human life is at the best but like a froward child, that must be played with and humoured a little to keep it quiet till it falls asleep, and then the care is over.

Original.

ON THE SUFFERING LOT OF THE CHRISTIAN.

The present tribulations which is momentary and short, worketh for us above measure an exceedingly and eternal weight of glory. 2. Corinth. 4, 17.

We are doomed by Providence to be subjected in our present state of probation to many trying afflictions. Our whole race having fallen under the divine displeasure by the sin of our first parents; we are all condemned to suffer; for suffering is the necessary consequence of sin; and had we not found mercy through the atonement made for us by the Redeemer; our sufferings would have been greater, hopeless even, as without end.—Now, however, they all but transient.—They are no longer intended as our punishment, but as our necessary correction. They are even become the surest proof that God owns us for his children; for whom he loves he chastises. They are the labours of virtue, prescribed to us, which secure an eternal reward. Their very nature and purpose are thus completely altered. They occasioned our despair. They now excite our hope; great in proportion as they themselves are great. What caused us erst to mourn, makes us now rejoice; and our bitterest source of sorrow is changed to one affording us its own sovereign antidote, the most pure and heartfelt consolation.

It was truly worthy of a suffering God to work this wonderful change in behalf of those for whom he suffered. It was worthy of him, the supreme author of good, to bring the greatest good out of our sin, the greatest evil; thus changing our misery, its consequence, into our patient, hopeful and happy resignation here, and our perfect and never ending bliss hereafter. It was becoming him so to accommodate his redeeming scheme, the perfection and consummation of all religion, to the fallen, and otherwise helpless condition of those, whom he had come to raise up and comfort; and upon whom he intended his mercy so brightly to shine.—This circumstance alone suffices to prove his revelation divine; because it is evidently the best adapted possible to our present state of probation; the fittest to console us under every possible affliction; the surest to check and calm our headlong, boisterous and unruly passions; and while it thus precludes every excitement to vice, it is at the same time the most calculated to improve, exalt and perfect our nature by the constant practice which it enjoins of every virtue.

What are all the faint glimmerings of wisdom, that twinkle in the writings of the most renowned philosophers, compared with the broad blaze of truth itself revealed? Cheerless was the light they left us: Cold and comfortless they left us, nor during the long dark night of infidelity in which they shone, did they afford us a single ray sufficiently bright to shew us distinctly in any of its bearings the straight forward path of virtue; or guide us aside from the bewildering mazes, the perplexing labyrinth of established error; and the phantom-crowded regions of pagan idolatry.

The Jewish Religion, the only true one on earth, was all this while but the dawn of the Christian. But when at last the bright sun of justice, which it promised, appeared; then did the night of infidelity fly before his rising brightness: and the obscuring mists of the morning were gradually melted away.

Then was clearly revealed what neither Jew nor Pagan had dreamed of before; that the loss of all in this world, even of life itself, is our gain. That poverty is preferable to riches; and suffering to bliss. That we must not only love our friends, but our enemies also; rendering always good for evil, and pardoning all who have offended us, just as we would wish ourselves to be pardoned by our heavenly Father our own sinful transgressions; which confounding truths to the worldly, selfish and self-loving; but most consolatory to the oppressed, the poor and afflicted: the propitiating Saviour so fully verified in his own conduct, by his freely choosing poverty and suffering for his own portion through life; by his ever returning good for evil, praying even amid the pangs of death for his cruel and relentless murderers; thus leaving no room for complaint to those, whom he bids but taste of sorrow's cup, the contents of which himself had chosen to drain, in order to spare us, else decreed all our own, the unbearably bitter and baleful draught.

Then too was it revealed to us that the repenting guilty were far more acceptable in the eyes of God, than the self-admiring and proudly righteous. That the poor widow's mite, as her *all*, was more precious than the large but ostentatious donations of the wealthy; it being the intention that constitutes and regulates the merit of the deed.—That the simple poor, the ignorant and mean, are preferred, as *humble*, by the Deity to the rich and great, the learned and worldly-wise; and always chosen as the fittest instruments in his hands for the accomplishment of his noblest ends; thus, in his mysterious language, bringing down the lofty mountains, and raising up the lowly vale. That the prevailing and invincible might of his chosen champions consist, like his own, in their ever passive and unresisting meekness; and their final victory in enduring even death; the truth of all which has been demonstrated by the universal establishment through these very means of his holy religion. That, in one word, who ever would be perfect in his regenerating institute, must willingly part with all they possess in this world in behalf of their neediest fellow creatures; and take for their sole portion the good things which he reserves for them in the next.

None have ever before held out such strong inducements as he, to the practice of the most perfect and disinterested virtues, by the promises which he makes to the good; none such over-awing deterrents from vice, by the dreadful threats which he denounces against the wicked.

As our most skilful physician, knowing perfectly the depth and extent of the wound inflicted on our nature, he applies his remedies at once to the very seat of the disease; our pride and selfishness; our

sinful predilection to the perishable enjoyments of the present, which makes us so forget or wilfully neglect to provide for the future everlasting: in a word, our ruinous propensity to turn our eyes from God, and the transcendent bliss for which he created us, to the visible creatures here, with the vain, and daily frustrated hope of finding in the possession of such that true contentment, which nothing less than what is infinite and endless, nothing but the bliss of Heaven and Eternity, for which we were made, can ever finally afford.

And sure it is that nothing ever was, or could be so perfectly calculated for this salutary, salutary and soul-saving purpose, as the doctrines promulgated, the maxims laid down, and the injunctions indispensably urged by the Redeemer; confirmed and enforced as they are by his own example during the whole course of his mortal life, and at the very moment of his expiring on the cross for our guilt's atonement.

Who after this need complain, when he should rather rejoice, if here, but for a short while at most, the lot of suffering has fallen to his share? Let such only consider that the more he suffers here, the more he but resembles his suffering Lord; and the more therefore, he is assured of resembling him in glory and bliss hereafter. Not a pain can he feel, not a pang endure, no privation, however small, to which he is subjected, if only borne patiently and with a christian spirit of resignation to the all-wisely disposing will of God, but is carefully registered to his gainful account by him, whose omniscience nothing ever good or evil, escapes: who numbers even the hairs of our head, one of which cannot fall to the ground without his permission.

Here then is seen applied the most perfect cure to all human woe; a cure, which no sooner is applied, than it changes all the gloom of our despair to the exhilarating radiance of bliss, anticipating hope; our impatient repinings to the thankful accents of the most heart-felt gratitude; and our weeping, and wailing grief and sorrow, to the inwardly exalting transports of more than earthly, of celestial imparted joy.

FATHER MATHEW

We find (says the *Adopted Citizen*) the following in an address lately delivered by Father Mathew, the Apostle of Temperance, in which he expresses his opinion of what should be expected from those who have enrolled themselves under the banner of Temperance, and which we commend to the attention of every friend of the cause:—

“He trusted that those who took the Pledge would faithfully keep it. The eyes of England, Scotland, America—yes, of the whole world—were turned to the teetotalers of Ireland; and, if any would break his Pledge, he would bring disgrace on the whole body of Irish teetotalers, now amounting to five millions and nearly a half. (Cheers.)—In other places, those who took the Pledge considered themselves bound by a new tie not to violate the laws of the land, and to avoid crime. He would tell them a circumstance which would

show the view that was generally taken of the Pledge. Before doing so, he would beg particularly to observe, that the morality of the affair was totally false, for it went upon the supposition, that the person causing another to commit crime was not culpable; whereas, the person who induces another to commit a crime is more guilty than the person who is employed as his agent. He (Father Mathew) had, some time ago, visited the town of Balmaloe, where a large number had taken the Pledge. He lately spent two days in a town in that neighborhood. When riding on a car through the bog at night, a little girl came running after him, calling out, “Oh, Father Mathew, give me the Pledge, or I’ll be murdered.”

He caused the car to be instantly stopped, and asked how it was, that after he had spent two days at a town where she had lived so near, she had not taken the Pledge, and now come troubling him at so unseasonable an hour. She replied, “Oh, Father Mathew, give me the Pledge.—I am the only one in all the bog of Balmaloe that has not taken the Pledge. No one who has taken the Pledge will steal turf, and every one that wants to steal turf, gets me to do it; and if you do not give me the Pledge I will be murdered for stealing turf.” (Loud laughter.) Of course, he gave her the Pledge. Father Mathew then proceeded to make some feeling remarks with regard to the neglect of parents, which resulted from drunkenness; and urged them to be kind and attentive to their parents, for they had been kind and attentive to them, at a time when they could not do anything for themselves. The prospect of the improved state of society to be wrought for Ireland, by the operations of temperance, was cheering. In ancient times, Ireland had been frequently distracted and sorely wounded, by her internal feuds and fights. These disgraceful dolings were now abandoned, and the old palaces and castles, where the contending chieftains had resided, and which had formed the rallying points for collecting the opposing forces, now lay shattered ruins, clothed in ivy—sad monuments of the folly of by-gone ages.

The time is coming when that house (pointing to the poor house, which stands on the opposite hill,) will become an empty monument of the drunkenness of former times; when our jails and prisons will become roofless, and their falling walls, tottering to ruins and overgrown with moss, will only be sad memorials of the vices and crimes of an age passed away to return no more.” (Loud cheers.)

DECREE

AUTHENTICATING THE MIRACULOUS CONVERSION OF ALPHONSE M. RATISBONNE.

We (*Freeman's Journal*) find the following interesting and important document, published exclusively in the *Union Catholique*, and *Ami de la Religion* of Tuesday last. The event to which it relates (and which was first announced in the English language in the *Freeman*) has been looked to with the deepest interest and admiration by the Catholic world. It is stamped with the authenticity of a miracle by the following decree,

which we translate from the original Latin.

"In the name of God. Amen.

In the year of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two; of the Roman indiction, fifteen; and in the twelfth year of the pontificate of our Holy Father, Gregory XVI, and the third day of June.

In the presence of his Eminence Cardinal Constantino Patrizi, Vicar-General of our Holy Father the Pope, in his city of Rome, judge in ordinary of the Roman Curia, and of its jurisdiction, has appeared the Reverend Father Francis Anivitti, promoter fiscal of the tribunal of the vicariate and specially delegated by the cardinal-vicar to search out and interrogate witnesses relative to the truth and authenticity of the wonderful conversion from Judaism to the Catholic religion, which was obtained through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by Alphonso Marie Ratisbonne of Strasburg, aged twenty-eight years, and then being in Rome; the said Promoter declares that he applied himself with all the solicitude and zeal of which he is capable, to the fulfilment of the duty which was thus undertaken by him with eagerness and joy; and having subjected to a formal examination nine witnesses, all of whom, juridically questioned, have exhibited in their sincere recital an astonishing unanimity in every thing relating both to the substance and to the results of that wonderful event; he therefore further declares that he is convinced that nothing more is required to constitute the character of a true miracle. Nevertheless, he has referred the definition of the whole matter to his very reverend eminence, who, after having seen and examined the acts, interrogatories, and documents, shall vouchsafe to interpose a definitive decree, as shall seem expedient to him in the Lord.

Wherefore, after having heard this report, and seen the process, the interrogatories of the witnesses, their answers and references, and having considered all these things carefully and maturely; having also collected the opinions of theologians, and of other men of eminent piety, according to the form prescribed by the Council of Trent (*sess. 25, de Invocatione, veneratione, et reliquiis sanctorum, ac sacris imaginibus*), his eminence, the cardinal vicar of his Holiness has declared, and definitively pronounced that there is full evidence (*plene constare*) of the true and illustrious miracle operated by the Most Good and Great God, through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary, to wit, the instantaneous and perfect conversion of Alphonso Marie Ratisbonne from Judaism. And whereas it is an honorable thing to reveal and confess the works of God (Tobias xii. 7), therefore, for the greater glory of God, and to increase the devotion of the faithful towards the blessed Virgin Mary, his eminence has deigned to permit that the relation of this remarkable miracle should be printed, and published, and authorized.

Given at the Palace of his Eminence, the said Cardinal Vicar, and Judge in Ordinary, on the day and month and year mentioned above.

C. CARDINAL VICAR,
CAMILLO DIAMILLA,

Notarius Deputatus.

Conformable with the original,

JOSEPH, CANON TARNASSI,

Secretary.

place of the seal."

THE VALE OF CASHMERE.—Huegel, a late traveller, estimates the total population of this province, at 200,000, of whom 40,000 reside at the Capital. A few years since, it was estimated at the calculation of Moorcroft, were employed in the shawl manufacture. In 1828, 1200 persons in the capital, perished under the ruins caused by an earthquake. Three months later, the Cholera broke out, and in 40 days 100,000 human beings fell victims to the pestilence. Nor was this all.—In 1833, the rice harvest was destroyed by the snow, and the consequent famine, and a second attack of Cholera, reduced the wretched population to the extremest misery.

But 2000 persons are now employed in the shawl manufactory, 13,000 having perished by the cholera. From some undiscovered cause, the shawls made in Cashmere excel all others, both in purity of color, and style of execution. The first of these has been explained, perhaps with truth, by the superiority of the water in Cashmere. The number of shawls annually made is about 3000, besides 1200 pieces of striped cloth for various uses. The cost of making a pair of superfine shawls, including a heavy stamp tax to the government, is 2000 rupees or £116 13s. The usual price demanded for such a pair is 3000 rupees, or 1000 more than the cost of making. These occupy 12 months in the manufacture. The best sold in the European market take about six months to complete, and the cost of making a pair of them is about £61. It is only during the last century, that the shawl manufacture has become so extensive. The wool is combed from the back of the shawl-goat and not shorn.

All the hindoo in Cashmere are Brahmins. The *Sutte*, or the burning of Hindoo widows, has been recently revived. Six of those horrible tragedies have been represented during the present ruler's usurpation. The martyrdom is quite voluntary, and generally in consequence of a solemn vow made to the husband during his life time, by which act of devotion the wife hopes to gain a securer dominion over his affections. The majority of the inhabitants are Moslems, and are divided into the two well known sects, of which the *Su:* are far the most numerous.

PASS OF THE SIMPLON.—The most lasting monuments of the power and policy of Napoleon Buonaparte, are the artificial roads across the Alps, which connect Savoy with France, and Valais with Italy. The first leads over Mount Cenis, a mountain 5,879 feet high, and before it was formed travellers were obliged to pass over the steepest heights on mules, and with very considerable danger and fatigue: The second road, which is one of the most stupendous works of art, leads over the Simplon, a mountain 10,327 feet in height, from Valais in Switzerland to Piedmont in Italy. Valais is a territory composed of the valley of the Rhone, situated in the midst of precipitous mountains, glaciers, rocks, and torrents. The population of this wild country amounted, in 1811, to 65,533. Sion is its capital. Napoleon having formed the

project of making a highway into Italy, which should traverse their country from end to end, was naturally desirous of obtaining the consent of the inhabitants. Diplomacy, however, was vain; the people were too simple to understand the logic of the cabinet. It was arranged, therefore, by a decree, that the Valais should cease to be the Valais, and should become a portion of France, under the name of the Department of the Simplon; and this decree was carried into effect at the point of the sword.

The road of the Simplon was constructed between 1801 and 1805, and is the only one from Switzerland over the Alps, passable by wheel carriages. It is about 30 miles long, and 25 feet wide throughout. Nothing can exceed the grandeur of the scenery through which it passes. It winds up through romantic deep passes, crosses ravines, cataracts and water courses; and when it can neither cross nor wind round a precipice, it penetrates the rocky barriers, and is thus carried through the solid mountains. Some of these passages, or galleries, as they are called, are several hundred paces in length, and are lighted by openings. From them you step into lovely valleys, adorned with cottages, and see above them dark forests of pine, glaciers, and peaks covered with snow shining in the blue sky. There are six of these galleries and eight principal bridges, with some hundreds of smaller size. There are also huge embankments of walls and earth, filling up hollows and forming terraces along the face of the ascents. The number of workmen occupied in forming the road, in all its parts, day and night, for four years, was from four to six thousand, and it is mentioned that they blasted 199,000 cubic metres of rock. A metre is about 40 cubic inches. The expense of the whole was, in sterling money, no more than £680,000, which was defrayed in nearly equal portions by the French and Italian governments. It is by this famous route that most of the tourists from France and Switzerland now proceed into Italy, and is spoken of in glowing terms by various writers of travels. The approach into Italy, on the emerging of the road from the mountain passes and galleries, is thus rapturously described:

"The valley widened slowly, the trees grew richer and more numerous as we descended; fields, houses, vineyards, cattle, men and women, all came gradually in sight. Still we are not in Italy—the Italy of our imagination. We are yet on the Alps. The wilderness, indeed, was a little tamer, but it was not the tameness our eyes and our hearts longed for, but softness and beauty, richness and voluptuous luxuriance.

"A struggle seems to take place between the genius of the mountain and that of the vale. Here we meet fertility—and there barrenness; here are cultivated fields—there are naked rocks: here gently swelling hills—there a narrow and rude defile. Are we on the Alps—are we in Italy? The question appears to be decided against the hopes that had conscientiously arisen within us, and we are thrown

back in imagination many a weary league. The mountain rocks heaves itself, according to custom, over the road, and plunges into the torrent below. We enter, with something between a shudder and a sigh, the Gallery of Crovola; midway, we stretch our neck out of the carriage, and look wistfully through a rude window, which is bored in the side next the river, soon we emerge again, after having traversed about 180 feet of subterraneous passages, and shut our eyes upon the glare of daylight.

"By and by, we re-open them, as we hear by the sound of the waters, that we are crossing a bridge. A new world bursts at one flash upon our sight! It is Italy—it is the Italy of our imagination! A vast plain lies before us, covered with the richest vegetation. Two rivers glide through it. Groves, orchards, vineyards, cornfields, farm-houses, villages, are thickly intermingled; and every where around, villages of a dazzling whiteness gleam like pearl in the green ground work of the picture. We are in Italy. The roads are strewn with fragments of marble, and the wall adorned with portraits of the saints. We are in the land of the sculptor, the painter, and the enthusiast. The bridge of Crovola has shut in the valley of the Simplon. The Val d'Ossola is before us. A new costume amuses our eyes, and a new language falls like music on our ear. Yes, we are in Italy!"

CAST IRON BUILDINGS.—Buildings of cast iron are daily increasing at a prodigious rate in England, and it appears that houses are about to be constructed of this material. As the walls will be hollow, it will be easy to warm the buildings by a single stove placed in the kitchen. A three story house, containing ten or twelve rooms, will not cost more than £1000, regard being had to the manner in which it may be ornamented. Houses of this description may be taken to pieces, and transported from one place to another at an expense of not more than £25. It is said that a large number of cast iron houses are about to be manufactured in Belgium and England, for the citizens of Hamburgh, whose habitations have been burnt.—*Mining Journal.*

THE COAL MINES OF LANCASHIRE. It has been calculated that the available coal beds in Lancashire amount in weight, to the enormous sum of 8,400,000,000 tons; the total annual consumption of this coal, it has been estimated, amounts to 3,400,120 tons; hence it is inferred that the coal field of Lancashire, at the present rate of consumption, will last 2,470 years.

POPULATION OF IRELAND. In 1675, Ireland contained 1,034,000 inhabitants; in 1821 6,821,827; in 1841, the number may be taken at 8,205,000. According to this data, our population is now eight times more numerous than it was 147 years ago; and, this, notwithstanding the draught from it of 450,000 Irishmen, who perished in the service of France, from 1691 to 1815, and the drains from emigration, in our own times to America.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Kingston, Sept. 21.

Pursuant to the adjournment, the House met again this day at three o'clock, and was occupied solely by the presentation of private petitions, and other routine business, the particulars of which are as follows:

The Hon. Mr. Ferguson presented a petition from Mr. John Gilchrist, praying compensation for damages caused by the dam at the public works, at Crooks' rapids in the River Trent.

The Hon. Mr. Bruneau—A petition from the inhabitants of Cote de Verte, in the parish of St. Therese, District of Montreal, and the neighboring places for relief and assistance respecting a road.

The Hon. A. Dionne—A petition from Gaspard Dauth, of the Parish of St. Anne Laperade, complaining of losses he has sustained in the erection of a Bridge, and praying for relief.

The Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere—A petition from certain freeholders in the County of Simcoe against separating a part of Gwillimbury, and annexing it to the County of York.

The Hon. Mr. Sherwood—A petition from Friendly Union, in the City of Montreal, praying for an Act of Incorporation. The Hon. Member said, this petition had peculiar claims on their consideration, as it was for the purpose of better regulating an institution, which had for its object the assisting and educating the distressed and destitute. The Society were desirous of purchasing property for the erection of a building, but owing to the want of a charter, could not do so.

The Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere—A petition from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councillors of Quebec, praying for an act of incorporation to certain persons, for supplying the city with light and water.

The Hon. Mr. Sherwood—A memorial from the Rev. Dr. Philips, of the Town of Etobicoke, in the Home District, praying remuneration, in consideration of past services as Chaplain to the Council of Upper Canada.

The Hon. Mr. Macdonald—A petition from residents of Quebec, praying for leave to erect a toll bridge across the River St. Charles, on the north side of the city, to communicate with the Beauport shore, and the parishes north of the city.

The Hon. Mr. Bruneau—A petition from certain inhabitants of Laprairie, for aid to build a college in the parish of Laprairie de Madeleine.

The Hon. Mr. Hamilton—A petition from the inhabitants of Niagara, praying for an act of incorporation.

The Hon. Mr. Hamilton—A petition from Amos West, of the Township of West Gwillimbury, in the County of Simcoe, for permission to shut up a road.

The Hon. Mr. Bruneau—A petition praying aid to a college in the County of St. Hyacinth.

USURY LAWS.

This Bill was read a second time. It proposes to allow £3 per cent. instead of

£6; but is not to extend to Banks, or other Chartered Companies.

W. B. HACON.

The Bill proposed to admit this gentleman to practice as an Attorney and Solicitor, was read a second time, and referred to a select committee, consisting of the Honbles. Messrs. Breunau, Ferguson, and De Blaquiere.

The Council then adjourned till three o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday September 22.

The House met at 3 o'clock, and proceeded in a body to the Government House to deliver an address thanking His Excellency for his recent appointments. When the members returned to the House, Mr. Morris moved that 1000 copies of the address and answer of His Excellency, be printed half in English and half in French, for the use of the members. Sir Allan McNab moved an amendment, which was to the effect that *all the correspondence, and proceedings of the house upon that subject, together with the yeas and nays, should be published, to put the country in possession of the facts connected with it.* Mr. Cameron seconded Sir Allan's motion, and thought that the publication of the whole transaction would strengthen the Government, and show its unanimity. Mr. Viger was opposed to the printing of all the correspondence, as it would be a bad precedent. Sir Allan thought that the subject had excited great interest, and as the hon. member for Beauport had introduced a motion which appeared to him and others like a vote of confidence, it was right that the country should know the yeas and nays upon the point, though he was in a great minority. Mr. Hacl's could see no objection to publishing the whole. Mr. Moffat spoke in favor of it. And Mr. Boswell opposed it, and thought the argument singular, that the majority ought to give up through courtesy to the minority. Capt Steele spoke in favor of printing the whole, as it would be useful to put the country in possession of the facts. The amendment was put and carried by a small majority.

Mr. Merritt moved that the petition from the Municipal Council of the Niagara District, praying for amendments in the system of assessments, that the petition from the same praying for an alteration in the site of the town, and also that a petition from the same praying for a tax on Roulette tables, and the petition with reference to School Lands, be referred to the Land committee.

Mr. Thompson moved that the petition of Walter Wilson and others, praying for an Act of Incorporation for the Town of Niagara, be referred to a committee, and Mr. Harrison said, that although he had no objection to the course, yet as Government had it in contemplation to introduce a measure to bring all Towns to the same state, that it was unnecessary. Mr. Moffat moved that the Petition of the Montreal Fire Insurance Company be referred to a committee of five, and that the bill for the inspection of pot and pearl ashes be read a second time to-morrow. Mr. Harrison laid upon the table of the house, the Treasury Acts of the year 1811. Mr. Black moved that a committee be formed to take into consideration the Bill to amend the Act regulating the desertion of seamen, and to substitute 7d. per day for 1s. 6d. when in goal. Mr. Durand moved that 200 copies of the returns of the fee fund land, raised by an act of last session, be printed for the use of the members.—Motion granted. Mr. Merritt moved for an address to His Excellency praying that a copy of the Despatch of Lord Sydenham to the Home Government, relating to the introduc-

tion of Corn free of duty, and all despatches relating to agriculture be laid on the table of the house. Mr. Harrison said that measures were now in preparation by the Government to regulate protection duties on agricultural produce—And Mr. Moffat said the despatches called for were in the library.

The first order of the day was the Bill to regulate hire by impeachment, but Mr. Moffat would not proceed with it as the Session was to be so short. The second was for the 2d reading of the bill for the qualification of Justices of the Province of Lower Canada, this gave rise to some discussion. Mr. Harrison was in favor of the principle that there should be a money qualification, but would not have it too large. Dr. Dunlop found it difficult to get men sufficiently qualified without such qualification: some were qualified with a little bona fide property, and many who had it unqualified, he thought that the same qualification that entitled them a vote for a M. P. should entitle them to be a J. P., and that if a £300 qualification be required it would deprive him of some of his efficient men. Mr. Harrison thought some qualification was desirable, but that the house was not now in a situation to deal with the matter, and that the committee ought to rise and report progress. Mr. Williams contended that there should be a uniform property qualification. Mr. Smith supported the principle of the Bill. Mr. Johnson, the bill ought to apply to both Provinces, and that there was no man worthy of being made a magistrate, who, after being a few years in this country, had not made £300, Mr. Cameron would feel disposed to extend the principle to Upper Canada—but thought the proposed qualification too much. Sir Allan McNab said that since the house had decided that a District Councillor should be worth £300, certainly a J. P. is no less important, and Mr. Cameron thought that qualification too high, and Mr. Kimber agreed with him, as that qualification prevented many townships from having District Councils at all, and disqualified men who were well qualified in every other respect. Mr. Holmes thought attempts to identify the two Provinces would fail, and Mr. Neilson thought that time only could do this, as it was impossible to abolish long established laws without it was done by force. Mr. Hamilton thought the inhabitants of Lower Canada were generally satisfied with the Bill, but it was applicable to this country, for by it seven or eight gentlemen were Justices of the Peace that could neither read nor write, and it was difficult to get them well qualified under this law. Mr. Jones introduced the bill, and it was agreed that the house rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow, the bill relating to Winter Roads was referred to a committee of nine.

The next order of the day was the consideration of the ordinances of Lower Canada relating to the Registry Laws. Mr. Harrison thought it was necessary that some arrangement should be made with respect to this, and that it was necessary the period should be extended to the 31st March next. M. Merritt thought some definite time should be fixed for its extension. Mr. Jones thought the ordinance was neither adapted to the circumstance, or consonant with the feelings of the Lower Canadians, there being only one registry office, it put the people to great inconvenience travelling 40 or 50 miles, and Mr. Jones moved that the House concur in the resolution.—Granted.

Friday, September 23.

PETITIONS READ.

Of Gaspard Malliot, of St. Ann Laperade, praying compensation for certain losses. Referred to a committee of five.

Of McGill College, praying for aid.

Of Montreal Bible Society, praying for the introduction of the Bible duty free.

Of certain inhabitants of St. Eustache, praying for aid to rebuild their church.

Of J. W. Gordan, praying recognition of certain lands. The petition was addressed to the House of Assembly of British North America, and consequently not received.

Of Ewen Bell, Messenger late House of Assembly of U. Canada, praying increase of pension.

Of R. B. Forsyth, and others of Quebec, for incorporation to build a bridge across the River St. Charles. Also a counter petition.

Of — Bouchette, praying for a pension.

Of Wm. Wyan Baker, praying for admission to the Bar of this Province.

Of Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Quebec, praying for act of Incorporation for a Gas Light and water company. Also, another from certain individuals praying to be incorporated as such company.

Of R. F. Gouly, of St. Catherine's, for redress of certain grievances.

The Speaker stated that the petition was informal, and contained improper language.

Mr. Neilson said the petition was that of a man who had been ruined by acts not authorized by law. He was feeble in body and in mind, the result of the persecution which he had sustained, and he thought the House should overlook the informality. The petition desired merely that the house would act upon the report of a committee of the House of last session, and the address then adopted.

Dr. Dunlop said that it would be in the recollection of the House, that he had brought the case of Mr. Gourlay before the House at its last session. If the petition was unparliamentary, it was not to be wondered at. That individual has sustained persecutions—terrible persecutions for the space of twenty-five years; he had been ruined in his fortune, in his health, and it was not too much to say that his mind had been shattered by disease. In such a case it would be a hardship for the house to deal strictly with his petitions. It was only last year that they had taken from above his head the sentence to hang him. The Governor had the power to order the Sheriff at any moment to hang him up, as he had said before, even at the lamp post of the House. He hoped the House would look compassionately and humanely on the frailties of a man who had been so much abused.

The Address was read, and on the motion being put was received. Mr. Neilson then moved, seconded by Dr. Dunlop, that the petition with the report and address of last session, be referred to a committee of five.

Mr. Moffat moved that the petition of the inhabitants of Vaudrouil be now received, and with the accompanying estimates, he referred to the committee on the Beauharnois Canal. Carried.

Mr. Hinks handed to the Speaker a message from his Excellency, accompanying the estimates for the current year.

Mr. Harrison moved that the Speaker

be directed to issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to make out a new writ for an election to return a member for Port Neuf, the representation of which had become vacant by the appointment of Thomas Cushing Aylwin to the office of her Majesty's Solicitor General for Canada East, and his acceptance of that office.—Ordered.

Mr. PARKS moved that on Monday next the House do go into Committee of the whole for the purpose of amending an Act of the late Parliament of Upper Canada, in so far as related to the Registry office of Middlesex.

On motion of Mr. Hincks, seconded by Mr. Boswell, leave of absence was granted to H. Smith Jr. for one week.

Mr. DURAND moved for an address to His Excellency for a statement of the whole amount received from District Treasurers by the Receiver General, collecting as an indemnity to members of the Legislature, since 5th May, 1840.

Mr. NELSON asked if a reply had been received to the address of the House passed last Session to Her Majesty, for a free pardon and oblivion of past political offence.

Mr. HARRISON stated he was not then ready to give an explicit answer to the question, as the matter was then a subject of correspondence.

Sir ALBAN MACNAB asked if the reply to the address of the House of Assembly relative to the Seat of Government was to be laid on the table.

Mr. HARRISON regretted he could not do so to-day, but promised it on Monday.

The bill to prevent the desertion of Seamen—Quebec and Montreal bounty bills—the bill for the detention of Debtors—for amending Mutual Insurance Act of Eastern Canada—to regulate the inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes—were severally referred to Committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

The bill amending the ordinance of the Special Council relative to Registry Offices, to committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

The bill annulling the ordinances of the Special Council relative to Registry offices to committee of the whole on Tuesday—first order of the day.

The House went into committee of the whole on increasing capital stock of Commercial and Upper Canada Banks, to £500,000, respectively, and passed a resolution in favour of the increase.

Monday Sept. 26th.

Mr. HALL announced to the House that the committee appointed to try the merits of the petition against the return of Edward Clarke Campbell, Esq. for the Town of Niagara, had decided that Henry John Boulton the petitioner, had the largest number of legal votes at the election for that town, and moved that the return to the writ be amended by the substitution of the name of Henry John Boulton for that of the said Edward Clarke Campbell, which was done accordingly. Neither the petition or the defence were declared "frivolous and vexatious."

Mr. BOULTON was then presented to the House by Messrs Hale and Williams, and invited by the Speaker to take his seat.

PETITIONS READ.

Of British American Fire and Life Assu-

rance Company of Toronto. Referred to committee of three.

Of John Thompson and others, praying that the petition for separating West Gwillimbury from the County of Simcoe, may not be granted.

Of W. Morris and others, praying imposition of duty on all foreign produce.

Of S. Street, Stamford, Executor to the Estate of the late J. Clarkson, Esq., praying certain privileges.

Of Alice M. Keeler, of Brantford, praying to be divorced from her husband.

Of H. W. Harris, Capt. 24th Regt. praying for divorce.

Mr. DRAPER gave notice for Wednesday of a Bill to repeal an Ordinance of Lower Canada, relative to Banks, and to provide a Bankrupt Law for the Province of Canada.

Mr. NELSON and Mr. BOULTON, gave notices of Addresses to His Excellency for statements of affairs of Board of Works, emoluments, &c. and of all officers employed under the executive Government, salaries fees, &c. &c.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. ROHLIS brought up the report of the committee appointed to try merits of the petition against the return of Mr. Duggan, for the 2d riding of York. They reported that in consequence of violence, many of them who would have voted for Col. Baldwin, were prevented from so doing, and consequently declared the return null and void.—Neither the petition or defence were deemed "frivolous and vexatious."

Mr. MENARR from the committee to whom was referred the petition of George Adams and others recommended the repeal of the double security clause in the Banking Act, as relating to a Bank at St. Catharines.

Mr. THOMPSON, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of the President, Directors and Company of the Gore Bank reported a resolution recommending the repeal of the double security clause in the Banking Act.

Mr. HARRISON moved for a writ to issue for the election of a member to serve in Parliament for the Third Riding of York, Mr. Small having since his election accepted of the office of Solicitor General for Upper Canada Granted.

Mr. HARRISON, laid before the speaker a copy of the dispatch of Lord Sydenham to the Colonial Secretary on the subject of the free introduction of corn into the ports of Great Britain.

Mr. HARRISON, handed to the speaker two Messages from His Excellency—the first relating to the Loan, and the second, accompanying a reply to the Address of the House of Assembly to Her Majesty, passed last Session, on the subject of the Seat of Government.

Mr. HARRISON, moved that it be the first item on the order of the day for to-morrow that the House go into committee of the whole on ways and means—to lay a duty on foreign Wheat imported into the Province; the second order of the day, the House in Committee of the Whole on the Election Law.

Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1842.

The House was principally occupied last evening with the discussion of the great Agricultural question, in which nothing new was elicited. The announcement made by Mr. Harrison at the outset, that the right of Legislating in relation to Colonial Trade had been conceded to the House, and that the Governor General intended to co-operate with the house in such measures as it was thought ex-

pedient to adopt in relation thereto, was received with evident satisfaction. The proposition submitted by Mr. Harrison was to impose a duty of 3s. sterling per quarter, or about 5½d. currency per bushel upon foreign wheat coming into the Province. After some discussion, the further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

Wednesday, Sept. 29.

Mr. HARRISON laid on the table the papers asked for yesterday relative to the case of Nelson Hackett.

The bill for increasing the capital stock of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District was read a second time and referred to committee of the whole on Friday next.

A message was received from the Legislative Council with a bill to amend the Usury Laws, passed by that body, and requesting the concurrence of the house therein.

The bill to increase the capital stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, was read a second time, and referred to committee of the whole on Friday next.

Mr. DRAPER brought in a bill to establish a Bankrupt Law for the Province; also a bill to regulate the practice of the District Courts.

GORE DISTRICT ASSIZES.

Monday, Sept. 26, 1842.

This day His Honour Mr. Justice McLean arrived here, when the following Grand Jury were sworn in:

Wm McCoy, Esq., Foreman; Robert Gardiner, Alexander Campbell, John Young, Robert Cowcher, Richard Craddock, John Watersby, E. C. Griffin, James Buchanan, James Wyd, George Douglas, Frederick Fielde, John Weir, Arthur Woodhouse, William Muirhead, William M. Shaw, W. B. Vanovery, and Alfred Digby, Esqs.

The following prisoners have been found guilty:—

- J. Holland, Larceny, to be confined for 6 months in the District Gaol.
- Thomas Carter, Larceny, 3 months in District Gaol.
- Daniel Brown, a coloured man (robbery of S. Kerr's store), Provincial Penitentiary for 7 years, and hard labour.
- John Evans and Caroline Evans (coloured people), Larceny, 6 months in District Gaol.
- Charles William Henry Holmes, (another coloured man) Larceny, 5 months in District Gaol.
- William McCloud, horse stealing, 7 years Provincial Penitentiary.
- Thomas Low, Larceny, 3 months in District Gaol.
- James Kirkpatrick, Larceny, 6 months in District Gaol.
- Jane Ellis, a girl of ill-fame, Larceny, 3 months in District Gaol.
- Jacob Strong, pleaded guilty to a charge of Larceny, 3 months in District Gaol.
- G. Hill, an Indian, stabbing, 6 months in District Gaol.
- Nimmo, Larceny, 3 months in District Gaol.—Hamilton Gazette.

LETTERS AND CASH RECEIVED.

- Ancaster—George Doody, 7s. 6d.
- Lloydstown—Dr. Allanby, \$4.
- Kingston—Mr. McNaughton, \$9.
- Alexandria—Rev. A. McDonell, \$21; on account of Rev. Jno. McDonald, St. Raphael's, Widow Catherine McDonell, each 15s.; Norman McDonell, John McLaughlin, Richard McDonell, Ronald McDonald, Angus McGillis, Finan McDonell, John McDougald, James McDonell, Angus McDonald, Alexander McDonell, each, 7s. 6d.

LIN'S

CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA.

For the cure of all diseases of Man or Beast that require external application.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Perhaps you think that this Balm is intended to cure too many diseases, but we assure you that all diseases of this character, and many others that might be mentioned, are speedily cured, or in truth persons greatly relieved, by the use of this medicine. We earnestly request the afflicted to give it a fair trial.

Have you a pain or weakness in the small of your back? If so, apply the Balm freely morning and evening with the flat of your hand, and occasionally rub the part well with a rough cloth, and it will certainly relieve you.

Have you the rheumatism? If so, wash the part affected with cold water and castile soap, then bathe it with warm vinegar, and rub well with a rough cloth, and then apply the Balm with the flat of your hand before the fire. Wash every third day, and use the Balm twice a day, and you will soon be free from this troublesome disease.

Have you numbness or coldness in your legs, arms or feet? If so, rub the affected part well with a rough cloth, and apply this Balm freely twice a day, and in a short time it will be removed.

Have you the Piles? If so, apply the Balm three times a day, and in a short time you will be well.

Have you the Nettle Rash or Erysipelas? If so, apply the Balm three times a day, and all unpleasant sensations will soon disappear.

Have you sprained yourself? If so, apply the Balm three times a day, rubbing well with your hand, and it will soon be removed.

Have you Bruises or Burns? If so, apply the Balm three times a day, and you will soon be well.

Have you a Cut or Wound? If so, apply the Balm with a feather two or three times a day.

And are your Limbs or Joints swelled? If so, apply the Balm three times a day, and the swelling will soon disappear.

Have you the Tetter? If so, apply the Balm every morning and evening, washing every third day with castile soap, and removing the scurf from the surface of the skin.

Have you a pain in your Breast or Side? If so, apply this Balm morning and evening, rubbing it well with the flat of your hand, and you will soon be relieved.

Have you Sore Eyes? If so, wet a soft rag with the Balm, and apply it on the outside of the eyes every night on going to bed.

Are your toes, fingers or ears Frosted or Poisoned? If so, apply the Balm three times a day, and it will positively cure them.

Have you Corns on your Feet? If so, cut them well and apply the Balm, and it will generally cure them.

Have you itching or irritation of any parts?—Then apply this Balm thoroughly and it will cure you.

Have you fresh wounds of any kind? Spread the Balm on linen and keep it bound on the parts, changing daily, and it will heal without proud flesh or inflammation.

Have you an old sore that wont heal? Keep the Balm bound on it, renewing it daily, and it will soon heal from the bottom.

Be sure you get the true Balm from COMSTOCK & CO., and no other.

The above is for Sale, at all the Drug-gist Shops in Hamilton. October 5th, 1842.

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

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** Produce received in payment at the Market price.

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY EXECUTED.

AGENTS.

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

- Rev Mr. O'Flynn, *Dundas*
- Rev Mr. Mills, *Brantford*
- Rev Mr. G.oney, *Quebec*
- Rev J. P. O'Dwyer, *London*
- Dr Anderson, *do*
- Mr Harding O'Brien, *do*
- Rev Mr. Vervais, *Amherstburg*
- Mr Kevel, P. M., *do*
- Rev Mich. MacDonell, [*Maidstown*], *Sandwich*
- Very Rev Augus McDonell, *Chatham*
- A. Chisholm Esq., *Chippawa*
- Rev Ed. Gordon, *Niagara*
- *St Catharines*
- Messrs P. Hogan & Chas Caighoon, *St Thomas*
- *Streeton/Le*
- Rev Mr. Snyder, *Windsor, near Waterloo*
- Rev Mr. O'Leilly, *Gore of Toronto*
- *Toronto*
- Rev Mr. Quinlan, *New Market*
- Rev Mr. Charest, *Penetanguishene*
- Rev Mr. Froude, *do*
- Rev Mr. Fitzpatrick, *Ops*
- *Cobourg*
- Rev Mr. Butler, *Peterborough*
- Rev Mr. Lallor, *Pictou*
- Rev Mr. Brennan, *Bellefleur*
- Rev T. Smith, *Richmond*
- Right Reverend Bishop Goulin, *Kingston*
- Rev Patrick Dolard, *do*
- Rev Angus MacDonald, *do*
- Rev Mr. Bourke, *Camden East*
- Rev Mr. O'Rielly, *Brackville*
- Rev J. Clarke, *Prescott*
- *Cornwall*
- Rev Alexander J. McDonell, *do*
- Rev John Cannon, *Bytown*
- D. O'Connor, Esq., J. F., *Bytown*
- Rev J. H. McDonagh, *Perrin*
- Rev. George Hay, [*St. Andrew's*], *Glenora*
- Rev John MacDonall, [*St. Raphael*], *do*
- Rev John MacDonall, [*Alexandria*], *do*
- John M'Donald, *Aylmer*
- Mr Martin McDonnell, Recollet Church *Montreal*
- Rev P. McMahon, *Quebec*
- Mr Henry O'Connor, 15 St. Paul Street, *Quebec*
- Right Reverend Bishop Fraser, *Nova Scotia*
- Right Reverend Bishop Fleming, *Newfoundland*
- Right Reverend Bishop Purcell, *Cincinnati Ohio*
- Right Reverend Bishop Fenwick, *Boston*
- Right Reverend Bishop Kenrick, *Philadelphia*

GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.)

M. O. GREER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has just received an extensive and general assortment of **DRUGS AND MEDICINES,** *Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; English French and American Chemicals, and Perfumery, &c. &c.,* which he will sell by **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,** at the smallest remunerating profits for Cash.

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

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

Hamilton, July 22, 1842. 46

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

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

—ALSO—

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

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

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

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

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL. JAMES STREET, (NEAR BURLEY'S HOTEL.)

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

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

W. J. GILBERT Hamilton, Sept. 15, 1842.

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 Wiener, T. Bickle, M. C. Grier, and C. H. Webster.

CAUTION

The public are cautioned against an Article put up by a notorious counterfeiter in New York closely resembling this medicine in appearance, and which he is endeavouring to force into market, on the well sustained reputation of Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

The only safety the public can have is in being very particular to call for Fahnestock's genuine article, and not confound it with other medicines under names somewhat resembling FAHNESTOCK. p. od. 1yl

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

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

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

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

ALSO

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

Horse and Cattle Medicines of every Description.

Physician's prescriptions and Family recipes accurately prepared.

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

Hamilton, May, 1842. 28-6m

Carriage, Coach, and Waggon PAINTING.

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

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

C. GIROURD. Hamilton, March 23, 1842.

GIROURD & McKOY'S LIVERY STABLES

Near Press's Hotel, HAMILTON.

Orders left at the Royal Exchange Hotel will be strictly attended to. HAMILTON, March, 1842.

SHIP INN.

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

Hamilton, Feb. 23, 1842.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

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

H. W. IRELAND. Hamilton, Oct. 4, 1841.

PAPER HANGINGS.

2,000 PIECES of English French, and American PAPER HANGINGS, of the most choice and fashionable Patterns, for sale, wholesale and retail, at exceedingly low prices, by

THOS. BAKER. Hamilton, Aug. 1, 1842.

WEAVERS' REEDS

600 STEEL AND CANE Weavers' Reeds, of the necessary numbers for Canada use, for sale by

THOS. BAKER. Hamilton, August 1, 1842.

PATRICK BURNS, BLACKSMITH, KING STREET, Next house to Isaac Buchanan & Co's large importing house. Horse Shodding, Waggon & Leigh Ironing Hamilton, Sep. 22, 1841.

PRINTERS' INK.

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

Ink of the various FANCY COLOURS supplied on the shortest notice. Corner of Yonge and Temperance Sts. Toronto, June 1, 1842.