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AMICUS PLUTO: MAGIS AMICA VERITAS.

THE CATHOLIC:

A

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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

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EDITOR.

THE VICES. An Extract.

First Pride aspiring, lordliest of the land ;
Who brooks no rival, and all acts command ;
Of wealth and pow'r with emblems dazzling shone ?
Gold, purple, gems, the sceptre and the crown.

With vacant gaze, and self-complacent mien,
An idiot female form is near him seen :
All whimsically deck'd in trappings fine,
Her haughty mimic'd lord she strives t' outshine,
On wealthy purblind doltiness, 'tis thought,
His Imp, this crazy creature he begot :
And, though by all she's scouted and despis'd,
Her aid, not mean, is by the Enchantress priz'd,
All o'er our globe, as vanity, she's known ;
The vice most with our kind familiar grown.

'Tis she the fashion leads, and gives the tone
Down to the lowliest cottage from the throne :
By her we're taught ignoble worth to scorn,
And prize each booby thing, if noble born ;
To boast our nobility ; and backwards trace
Of puff'd progenitors a ruffian race ;
As if not all a higher blazon'd name,
And far remoter origin might claim.

To her its birth th' heraldic science owes,
Which pedigree or feign'd, or real shews ;
Th' armorial coat and crest, authentic vouch'd ;
With motto quaint, in antique jargon couch'd.
Each variety's furniture with such she smears ;
And of his prowess painted trophies rears :
Trophies of prowess oftener bought than won ;
Forg'd, as a Duke's, to grace a drayman's son.

Then mid'st her favorite worthies oft she flings
Gay gilded crosses, stars and silken strings :
As in the scramble caught, each toy they take,
And wear the gilded gewgaw for her sake.

On some such high-blown titles she bestows,
As if but meant their frailty to expose.
A Demon's jest severe on human kind,
To urge our mortal race, so weak and blind,
To such presumptuous and absurd extreme
As ev'n t' usurp God's attributes supreme ;
Most high and mighty ; excellent ; sublime !
'Tis worse than folly this ; 'tis downright crime.
Into such guilty fool'ries by her wiles
The hellish imp unthinking man beguiles.

Of rivalry as jealous as her sire,
On such pretence she quarrels wakes and ire,
Chief 'mong the fair ; and but for trifles all ;
Yet ending oft in horrors that appal.
Hence *Etiquette* was form'd, her code of laws,
The peace to keep ; which all her vot'ries awes.
Close by her sire the gawdy phantom stands,
Prepar'd to execute her Queen's commands.

CHRISTIAN RELIGION DEMONSTRATED DIVINE.

CHAPTER LII.

THE FIRST BOOK OF ESDRAS.

This book takes its name from the writer ; who was a Holy Priest and Doctor of Law. He is called in the Hebrew Ezra. D. B.

Chapter 1—verse 1. "In the first year of Cyrus, King of the Persians, that the word of the Lord by the mouth of Jeremias might be fulfilled ; the Lord stirred up the spirit of Cyrus, King of the Persians, and he made proclamation throughout all his Kingdom, and in writing also," saying, &c.

In the prophecy of Jeremias, chap. 25, verse 12, and chap. 29, verse 10, the end of the seventy years' captivity of the Jews in Babylon ; and their liberation after the final overthrow of its Monarch, which was affected by the victorious Cyrus, are clearly foretold. But in the prophecy of Isaias, chap. 45, verse 1, &c., the very name of Cyrus is given, four hundred years before he was born ; the sight of which alone, if shown to that monarch in the sacred and unchangeable books of the Jews, was enough to have made him confess, as he did in his edict to rebuild the Jewish Temple, that "the Lord, the God of Israel, the Lord and God of Heaven," who had given him universal dominion on "all the Kingdoms of the Earth. Thus saith the Lord to his anointed Cyrus, whose right hand I have taken hold of to subdue nations before his fall." These are the words of Isaias, who even pointed out the way in which he was to make himself Master of Babylon ; by turning the river Euphrates out of its bed ; and entering that city in spite of its doors and gates so securely shut against them. "Whose right hand," says the Prophet, "I have taken hold of to subdue nations before his fall ; and to turn the backs of Kings, and to open the doors before him ; and the gates shall not be shut, I will go before thee ; and will break the gates of brass ; and will burst the bars of iron ; that thou mayst know, that I am the Lord who call thee by thy name, the God of Israel. For the sake of my servant Jacob ; and Israel my elect ; I have even called thee by thy name ; I have made a likeness of thee, and thou hast not known me." Now Cyrus knew him not, for he was a Pagan. But how must that Pagan Prince have been struck on reading in a book so long composed before his time his exploits and success ; and even his very name ? the giving of which depended on the free will and fancy of his parents ?

If then Isaias and the other Prophets, though mortal men, could here on earth behold in the light of inspiration even the most distant events of futurity ; how can Protestants deny to the saints in heaven, who enjoy the beatific vision of God himself, a still clearer sight, and a more perfect knowledge of whatever is actually passing here below ? Can any one say what knowledge God can impart to rational, immortal, and glorified beings ?

Chapter 3—verse 2. "And Joshue the son of Joshedec rose up," &c. It is still Joshue or Jesus that rises up, &c., "to build the altar of the God of Israel." It is only the Saviour, who, and those whom he chooses for his associates, who can set "the altar," that is the religion of "God upon its basis." Verse 3.

Chapter 4—verse 3. The refusal of "Zerobabel, Joshue, and the rest of the chiefs of the Fathers of Israel," to allow the Samaritans "to build with them a temple to the Lord the God of Israel ;" shews, that as Saint Paul says, "the Faithful can have no part with the unbelievers ;—the people of God must dwell alone." Numbers 23, 9.—Deut. 33, 28. Hence the common hatred borne towards them ; and the joint efforts made by those not allowed to build with them, to stir up, by misrepresentation, calumny and vituperation, the temporal powers against them.

Chapter 8—verse 23. "And we fasted, and besought our God ; and it fell out prosperously unto us." Still the Catholic doctrine of fasting and prayer proved from scripture to have been always that of the church of God.

Chapter 9—verse 1, 2. This shews how sinful it is to intermarry with those, with whom the church forbids us to unite, on account of the danger of perversion and a falling off from the true faith.

Chapter 10—verse 6. "He eat no bread ; and drank no water ; for he mourned for the transgression of them, that were come out of captivity." In how many places of scripture is the penitential discipline of the Catholic, that of fasting and abstinence shown from scripture to have been always observed by the true believers.

End of the First Book of Esdras.

DISCREPANCIES OF THE TRACTARIANS.

From the "London Record"

Doubtless, one of the chief difficulties under which the Tractarians labour, in their onward course, is that of a want of unity in design, often leading to a want of unity in action. Some only see half the consequences of their system, and therefore only purpose a return half-way to Rome. Others are more clear-sighted, and speak boldly of "restoring the old religion," and "unprotestantising" the national Church. Some are very fond of a vague and shadowy theory, which they call "the real presence," and yet carefully eschew all toleration of "the Romish figment of transubstantiation." Others—as in the *British Critic's* late review of Mr Goode—feel the absurdity of this *via media* between a change and no change, and boldly go the whole length of transubstantiation, asserting that even the Tridentine definition is as easy of belief as the doctrine of the incarnation (p. 71), and that every passage in the New Testament which alludes to the Eucharist at all, is "most naturally consistent with the idea of its mysterious and miraculous character. (p. 73.) These constantly perceptible differences must necessarily have been, except to a very implicit believer indeed, a perplexing and doubting effect. The truth is, that Tractarianism can never become a permanent and settled system in itself. It can but draw men off from Protestantism, involve them in great doubts and difficulties for a time, and then hand them over to Popery. This is sufficiently shewn in their various general defences of their systems, in no one of which can any consistent and tangible account of their positive belief be found.

A singular illustration of this unfixed and often fluctuating tendency of their notions and fancies, is visible in their frequent changes and variations in outward forms and observances. One man brings in a new vestment, on the authority of Ambrose ; another mounts

he pulpit in his surplice; another pours the sacramental wine on the ground; another mixes water with it. Each man "hath a psalm, hath an interpretation" of his own: and when you return at a twelvemonth's end, you probably find the whole to have vanished, and some fresh novelties to have succeeded.

Let a stranger in London, as we have known several to do, of late, find his way to Mr. Dodsworth's or Mr. Oakley's, in order to see with his own eyes the changes which these not very sagacious gentlemen are said to be introducing, and what but perplexity awaits him? Nothing like one principle or system is visible, even in the modes and places of worship of these two near neighbours and coadjutors in Tractarianism.

Any one who had studied the publications and watched the proceedings of the Cambridge Camden Society, the chief organ of Tractarianism in that University, would at all events perceive a clear and consistent system. The central point of that system is thus indicated in the last number of their *Ecclesiologist*, p. 163:

"It has always [?] been held that the principal object in a church is the ALTAR. This, if we may so speak, is the cynosure of that spiritual heaven represented on earth in the Church."

In accordance with this leading idea were the Societies "Hints to Churchwardens and Churchbuilders" framed; and upon these two tracts were the recent instructions of the Incorporated Society based. These instructions either require or imply,

1. That the church must stand east and west, the entrance being at the west end, the "altar" standing at the east.

2. That there must be a chancel for the reception of the "altar."

3. That the chancel must be raised a step or two above the body of the church, and the "altar" two or more steps above the floor of the chancel. The "altar" is thus raised at least three, probably five or six steps, above the level of the body of the church.

4. That "there must invariably be an open central passage up the whole length of the church, from west to east."

5. That the reading desk and pulpit "should be so placed as to intercept the view of the east end as little as possible."

6. That "the seats must be so placed as that no part of the congregation may turn their backs upon the 'altar.'"

Such were the leading points of the new instructions recently issued by the Incorporated Society for building churches and chapels. We could not help ascribing this change, we think very naturally, to the influence of Messrs Dodsworth and Oakley upon that body.

Yet when, as we have said, a stranger from the country visits Mr. Dodsworth's church, or Mr. Oakley's chapel, what does he behold? One of these buildings is entered from the east, and the 'altar' stands at the west end; the other is entered from the south, and the 'altar' stands at the north end.

Neither of these places of worship has any chancel, nor the least appearance of or substitute for any.

Mr. Oakley's chapel has no "open central passage," but is pewed, like a meeting house, quite across, from side to side. Mr. Dodsworth's church has a "central passage," but it is not 'open,' being choked with free seats. Nor do these gentlemen agree with each other. In Mr. Oakley's it is certain and plain that "the principal object is the altar." The eye is at once struck by this. The rest of the place looks like a meeting house, but the "altar" makes a stranger think that he has got into a mass house. A cross rises from the centre of the table. On each side of this appears a large candlestick, and then the church plate, richly gilt, completes a magnificent picture, while some showy painted windows form the back-ground.

But at Mr. Dodsworth's, the scene is totally different. There is a plain table. Upon it there appears neither cross, nor candlestick, nor chalice, nor paten. Behind it is a plain, flat plastered wall, without picture, or image, or ornament. Nor do windows flank or surmount it, but immediately above appears the organ!

Another difference strikes most strangers. At each of these places there are seen sitting round 'the altar,' three, four, or even six clergymen in their surplices. At Mr. Oakley's, these seem merely to form part of the show. On one occasion, an eye-witness tells us, one of them read the epistle, and another the *offertory sentences*, while Mr. Oakley read the whole service, and preached the sermon. But at Mr. Dodsworth's the service is distributed among them. One reads a few prayers, then descends, and is succeeded by another, who reads the psalms or the lessons, while a third takes another portion, and a fourth preaches.

Now, on contemplating all this experimentalizing on our church and her services, it is impossible to help asking, Have these gentlemen any clear ideas of what they would be at? We have here a set of official instructions from a society governed by the whole bench of bishops, which instructions are wholly at variance with the leading features of Messrs Dodsworth's and Oakley's chapels. Yet we doubt not, Mr. Dodsworth would entirely assent to the propriety of these instructions.

Whence, then, the inconsistent appearance of his own place? He would probably reply, that when his church was built, he was in the dark as to these matters. Yet this was only some four or five years since. Are we to understand, then, that the Church of England is now going upon a system which, at least in its present state of existence, is only about some two or three hundred years old!

THE CATHOLIC.

Hamilton, G. D.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

The Spiritual Retreat for the Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto will commence on the 29th day of this month, the Festival of St. Michael the Archangel, in the Episcopal city, and be followed by the holding of the Diocesan Synod, for the

adopting of an uniform system of Ecclesiastical Discipline, in conformity to the requirements of the laws of the Church, and particularly of the Holy Council of Trent.

This will require the absence of all the Clergy, from their respective Missions, on two successive Sundays. They are requested to bring the New Testament, a few books for their private devotions, a copy of the Decrees of the Council of Trent, the Roman Ritual, and a copy of the Following of Christ. They must also have their cassock, surplice, and stole. The exercises of the Retreat are to be conducted by the Very Rev. Father Chazelle.

It is therefore essential that all the Clergy be present, at an early hour, on the 29th instant.

THE SUPERSTITIOUS AND IDOLATROUS PAPISTS!

This is the daily cuckoo song of ignorant and bigotted Protestants. Do those who chaunt it, the cunning knaves, whose interest it is to deceive their unthinking and unenquiring hearers; do they really themselves believe that Catholics are superstitious and idolaters? We will venture to say they do not; or if they do, they are as ignorant as those whom they pretend to enlighten. No: they cannot believe that the learned and great in the Catholic church [and in her the number of such is not inconsiderable] are such simpletons as they represent them to be. Did they ever look into our catechisms and books of primary instruction? No: nor will they allow us to deny the iniquitous charge.—They know better what we believe than we do ourselves! Catholics smile at such false, ignorant, or malignant imputations. Catholics pity them, who have no better defence of their Protestant doctrines than misrepresentation and calumny;—who cannot otherwise defend their sectarian systems against the overwhelming authority of that one Church, which has borne down from the beginning, and still bears down all opposing heresies; without the breach of one of God's express commandments—"thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour." Catholics are thus more confirmed in their religious convictions by the lying accusations of their opponents. This misrepresenting system of Catholic doctrines has been continued in the British dominions, without opposition, for upwards of three hundred years: while penal statutes allowed not the Catholic to speak in his own defence. He was forbidden, during all that time, under pain of fine, imprisonment, transportation and death, to raise his voice in contradiction to these palpably notorious falsehoods. This was our enemy's sure and sole defence. Then did Protestantism appear rampantly triumphant. But now, thank God, truth is no longer kept by Parliament in durance vile; and the public begin at last to see how long and how much they have been imposed upon. Neither the camp-meeting advocate of religious mania, the *Christian Guardian*, nor

his fanatical brother, the Editor of the *Toronto Church*, can, with all their well-paid scribble, and the mammonic efforts of their home supporters, prevent the truth from reaching the minds of the sincerely well-meaning and unbiassed portion of the community. Such will freely use the pretended liberty granted to them by the Reformation, of judging by Scripture, and deciding for themselves.

We see in the *Toronto Church* paper, that those of his parliamentary sect are endeavouring to foist themselves forward, and nestle themselves, like snakes, in every warm corner of Catholicity.—Then, at last, do they expect, with some faint semblance, to assume the now so coveted title of *Catholic*. Bugs, like such, are Catholic; for, we believe, they are to be met with every where:

From the Kingston News.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH:

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Kingston, 8th September, 1842.

This day at Two o'clock, P. M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Building. The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, His Excellency opened the Second Session of the first Parliament of the Province of Canada, with the following Speech from the Throne:—

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

The melancholy event which marked the close of the last session, and which must be still fresh in your memory and your regrets, has imposed upon me the responsibility of maturing and carrying into effect numerous important measures, and has caused a corresponding necessity for delay in calling you together.

Since you last met, several events of interest to this Province and the British Empire have occurred, the issue of which has been mercifully directed by Providence for the security and advantage of both.

The birth of a Prince, destined, under God's protection, to occupy the British Throne, is a source of rejoicing to all Her Majesty's faithful subjects; and you will, I am sure, join with me in cordial congratulations to the Queen and her August Consort upon this event, so conducive to their domestic happiness, and so auspicious for the Nation.

You will also, I am confident, unite with one voice in thanksgiving to Almighty God, that he has been pleased to avert from our beloved Sovereign the danger to which she has been exposed by the treasonable attempt of an assassin, and by the malice of the reckless and wicked: and will join in the prayer, that He will continue to watch over and long to preserve a life so justly dear to all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

I rejoice that I am able to acquaint you that a Treaty between Great Britain and

the United States has been signed on the part of Her Majesty, and since ratified by the Federal Senate, by which the important questions affecting this Province, and the United States have been adjusted. From this happy settlement, the ratification of which by her Majesty I hope soon to be able to announce to you, I augur the most favorable consequences to the Province in the maintenance of peace, the restoration of confidence, and the devotion of the undivided energies of its inhabitants to the internal advancement, and the development of the vast resources of the Colony. These have been among Her Majesty's chief objects in the negotiation of this Treaty; and I am commanded by the Queen to state to you, that no wish is nearer to Her Majesty's heart than, under her rule and the protection of her Crown, all her faithful subjects in Canada may rest in undisturbed peace; may feel themselves to be one people with their fellow subjects in the British Islands; and may increase in wealth, prosperity and contentment, founded on the possession and rational enjoyment of a free and essentially British Constitution.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have unfeigned satisfaction in informing you that Her Majesty's Government have redeemed in the fullest manner the munificent promise made by their predecessors to guarantee the Loan contemplated by this Province; and I shall lay before you without delay the act of the Imperial Parliament which gives effect to their intention. I have been in correspondence with her Majesty's Government, upon the mode in which the assistance thus given can be most available to the Province, and I shall have occasion to make an important communication to you upon this subject. In the mean time I have adopted every means at my command to obviate the inconveniences of delay, and to advance the Public Works; and I hope before the expiration of the present season to be able to extend them considerably. I have directed that full information as to the operations of the past year shall be laid before you.

It has been found impracticable to carry into effect in England the arrangement proposed last year for the assistance of deserving emigrants. In redemption, however, of the pledge made upon this subject, Her Majesty's Government have obtained from Parliament a grant of money in aid of destitute Emigrants upon their arrival in this country. It will meanwhile be satisfactory to you to know that, although the number of Emigrants who have arrived directly from the Mother Country, or through the neighboring States, during the present season has been much larger than during the corresponding period of last year, no serious destitution has prevailed among them, which would render it necessary for me to apply to you to devise means for their relief; and I have every reason to hope that there are the best prospects of their ultimate success and prosperity.

The condition of the Public Revenue is highly satisfactory. The patriotic measures adopted by the legislature during the last session, to provide by means of in-

creased Taxes upon imports for restoring the credit of the Province, and meeting the charge about to be created for the completion and extension of the Public Works, has been eminently successful. The Tariff of the Imperial Parliament for the British Possessions in North America, framed, as it is, in a most generous spirit as regards this Province, will promote essentially its financial and commercial interests. The provisions of the Imperial act will probably call for corresponding alterations in the Provincial scale of duties; and I shall at an early period require your advice and assistance in making the revenue laws of this Province consistent in themselves, and harmonious with the enactments of the Imperial Parliament.

Her Majesty's Government have evinced a most liberal disposition in the consideration of the Duties on Agricultural produce, in connection with the Trade of Canada; and I am led to hope that an arrangement may be made to extend the market for Canadian produce in a manner also advantageous to this Province and the Mother country.

I have directed that the accounts of the Revenue and expenditure of the past year, with the Estimates for the ensuing year, be laid before you.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

I have given much attention to the operation of the great measures passed last Session, and I shall have occasion to propose to you modifications in certain of them, with the view of giving effect to their provisions, in development of the principles on which they are founded, and in harmony with the spirit of those institutions under which they are framed.

The important measure for the establishment of District Councils, the details of which experience alone could perfect, will come under revision; and I hope for your cheerful aid in considering the amendments which will be proposed, with the view of removing all obstacles to the smooth and efficient operation of these Institutions.

I have endeavoured to work out the objects which the Legislature contemplated in passing an Act for the promotion of Education; and I have not hesitated to adopt such measures as I deemed to be indispensable to the accomplishment of their intentions, until the subject could again be brought under their consideration, but it will be necessary to introduce several amendments into the measure in order to insure its successful and beneficial operation. In the meantime it is gratifying to notice the impulse which has been given to Education, in its higher as well as in its elementary branches. The result cannot fail to confer the material benefits upon the whole Province.

The re-organization of the Militia is also a subject to which I shall have to call your attention, as the present seems a favorable opportunity to alleviate unnecessary pressure upon the people, and to place this arm of the public defence upon a sounder and more satisfactory footing.

In perfecting these and other measures which will be brought before you, and in all your labours, for the advancement of the welfare of the Province you may rely

upon my cordial co-operation and support. It is my earnest hope that a spirit of moderation and harmony may animate your councils, and direct your proceedings. The Province has at length happily recovered from a state of severe trial and danger, and a bright dawn now opens upon its prospects.—The promise of peace secured upon an honorable and advantageous basis, the re-establishment of tranquillity and security, the restoration of financial credit and commercial confidence, with the enjoyment of free and permanent institutions, are blessings for which Canada has reason to be grateful, and which I feel assured it will be your effort to preserve, and your pride to perpetuate.

To the Editor of the Montreal Gazette

Sir,—I have this morning read in your paper an account of a coloured seaman of a British ship having been seized and imprisoned at a port in the United States, the name of which is supposed.—The material particulars of the account are correct, but the statement is not complete. The event occurred at New Orleans. I do not know why the name of the port should be concealed. There were some coloured seamen on board the vessel. Two of them went on shore. One was seized, and put on board a steamer. He threw himself into the water, and, by an accident, was recognized by a person on shore, and enabled to get back to his vessel; he would otherwise have been kidnapped, taken down the river, and sold, without a chance of recovering his liberty. The other coloured man was imprisoned, as the account in your paper relates; and if, by another accident, the captain had not learned his imprisonment, he would have been sold.

Now, these are the questions arising out of this transaction:—

1. Has any state in the Union a power to pass a law interfering with a treaty of trade made between the general government of the United States and Great Britain?

2. Can the law of any separate state regulate the seamen of British ships, and determine the manner in which British ships shall be manned?

3. Are British subjects, who happen to be coloured, to be reduced to a state of slavery, and to be sold, under any possible state of facts, if they enter American ports?

These questions may be put in other forms having the same tendency. They are of great importance, and must, sooner or later, be matters of public discussion.

When the seizure of these colored persons took place, the newspapers of the States were filled with violent denunciations of England, upon the account of the 'property,' or rather the right to the services of the blacks in the Creole, having been lost by their entering an English harbour. In this case the converse arose; English coloured subjects were seized, imprisoned, and would have been sold and reduced to a state of slavery, for entering the ports of the free Republics of America.

I saw the men who were seized. I was on board the ship, and conversed with her captain, when the matter was pending.—The facts are known to Mr Crawford, the British Consul at New Orleans, and this question therefore may be asked. Has Mr Crawford done his duty by representing the case to the British Government?

Your obedt servt. J. T.
Montreal, Aug. 31, 1842.

The Washington papers contain an account of the submarine battery invented by a Mr Colt, which appears to be tremendously destructive. An exhibition of it was made on the 20th instant at Washington, in the presence of the President and a number of civil, naval and military authorities, and gave them the highest satisfaction. The result is described to have been as easy and perfect a demolition of a vessel of 600 tons, as would be that of an ordinary bandbox over a mine of exploding powder. The scene was in the channel of the Potomac, opposite the Arsenal. Colt was stationed, with his apparatus at a point on the shore near Alexandria, five miles from the vessel to be operated on. The signal for firing the battery was given from the Arsenal, & was two Paixhan guns, fired in quick succession. At the flash of the second gun, Colt pulled the trigger, and simultaneous with the report of the gun, a magnificent astonishing spectacle was presented. The water around the vessel was upheaved, and rose in a vast and majestic column, to an astonishing height—a gigantic *jet d'eau*, a marine volcano. No comparison could give an adequate idea of its grandeur. As to the vessel, she was not visible in the mass of foam and water; but the thousands of small dark splinters into which she was shredded, were seen rising with the upper mass of the column, into the air. The power exerted would have blown the big ship Pennsylvania into atoms. The President directed that his steamboat should proceed to Mr Colt's station, and a boat was sent for him with a request that he would come on board. He was warmly congratulated by the President, the Secretary of the Navy, Commodore Warrington, and Mr Webster on the complete success of the trial and the universal satisfaction it had given.

FRANCE.

The commission charged with the Regency bill reported to the Chamber of Deputies on the 16th of August. The report was drawn up by M. Dubin. The first article of the bill fixes the majority of the young king at 18—the second throws the Regency upon the Prince nearest the throne, in the order of succession established in 1830, he being 21 years of age—in the present case the Duke de Nemours.) In case of his death, resignation, or disability, the Regency falls to the Prince next him in succession, being 21 years of age. The third article declares that the full and entire exercise of the Royal authority belongs to the Regent. He is required to take an oath of allegiance to the King and of fidelity to the charter and laws. The guardianship and safekeeping of the young King are confided to the Queen or princess his mother, or the queen or Princess his grandmother, she remaining unmarried.

The report is eagerly discussed by the Paris papers, all the *Conservateur* organs approving, with the *Constitutionnel* organs of M. Thiers, and the *National* (republican.) *Courrier Francais* (Odillon Barrot) *Quotidienne* and *France* (royalist) condemning.

The debate on the bill began on the 18th, and the vote was expected to be taken on the 19th or 20th at latest, so that the bill might be sent to the Chamber of Peers on Monday the 22nd.

Original.

THE TEMPORALITIES OF THE POPE CONSIDERED.

The temporal power and dignity of the Pope, as an independent Sovereign, are represented not only by the enemies of the Catholic Church; but also by many of her children; as ill-becoming the successor of Peter, the poor and humble Fisherman; whom, with his other Apostles and Disciples, the Saviour sent forth without scrip or purse, to preach the gospel to every creature. Without however dwelling on the Saviour's speech to his Apostles immediately before his passion; in which he seems, according to many of the Fathers, to authorize in certain circumstances their carrying the scrip and purse, and even the sword—Luke xxii. 36—never indeed for attack, but occasionally for defence: I trust I shall be able to convince the reflecting and unprejudiced that, what is blamed as worldly wealth and grandeur, annexed to the Papal see; ought less to be censured, as contrary to the Saviour's injunction; than admired, as a visible interposition of Providence; and a standing miracle.

But first we may observe that, though our Saviour counselled those, who aspired after perfection, "to go & sell all that they had, and give it to the poor; and come and follow him"—Matt. xix. 21—though he declares them *blest*, who are "poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven"—ibid. v. 2—while he denounces *woe* against "the rich, who have here their consolation"—Luke vi. 24—declaring it next to impossible for a rich man to enter the kingdom of Heaven—Matt. xix. 23, 24. Yet, after all he allows salvation possible to the rich—ibid. v. 26—nor does he anywhere absolutely forbid his followers to possess riches, or hold any worldly dignities. All he requires of them, as indispensably necessary for salvation, is to be *poor in spirit*, however rich in means; to be detached from all worldly wealth, honours and enjoyments, at least so far in affection as never to cling to them, nor sigh after them, as the main objects of their wishes: nor to use them, when they fall to their lot, as altogether their own; or at their own disposal; or for their own exclusive pleasure and benefit: but for the spiritual and temporal good of their fellow-creatures. In doing so, our Saviour tells us, we may make them conducive even to our eternal salvation: and, like wise stewards, turn thus the property of our Sovereign master entrusted to our keeping, to our final advantage; "making to ourselves friends of the Mammon of iniquity; that, when we fail, they may receive us into everlasting dwellings." Luke xvi. 9. Used otherwise, as they generally are; all earthly possessions form an insuperable bar to eternal bliss; and in this sense only are they condemned and proscribed by the Saviour. It were therefore unjust, and evidently absurd, to condemn or censure any one in any situation of life, merely for possessing riches, or holding dignities or honorary distinctions; without which Society in all its varied relationships and mutual dependencies, could not exist. It

is only the improper use of such means; their abuse, and the undue acquirement, or retention of them, that can possibly be censured: and, as the Pope, in particular, if he proves a wise steward, and turns to good account the temporalities, which God has put at his disposal; why should he be more blamed for holding them, than any other rightful dignitary or possessor?

The ignorant and undiscerning, or the careless and uninvestigating, are easily imposed upon by false appearances, and led astray by the mere semblance of truth, where there is not the reality. Such readily chime in with a sentiment so savoring of christian disinterestedness and evangelic perfection. To such even the speech of a Judas, uttered on seeing the precious ointment poured out on the feet of our Saviour, would have seemed quite right and reasonable. "Why all this waste?" said he, "Why was not this ointment sold for three hundred pence, and given to the poor?"—John xii. 5. How many thoughtlessly join in the same sentiment, whenever they see any cost incurred in the worship of the same Lord? They would thus begrudge their sovereign benefactor a share of his own free gifts to them. They begrudged him all share in their good things at the Reformation;—when they stripped his church and clergy of all their earthly property, though of that property a very indifferent portion went towards the support of its keepers. The rest, as faithful history records, was laid out according to the immutable laws of their religion; not, as in the reforming system; but for the maintenance of the poor; in the foundation of hospitals and asylums for the sick and destitute; of free schools and universities for the education of the poor as well as rich; in the repairs of their religious dwellings; and in the erection of churches; every way worthy of the august religion which they professed, and still at this day the ornament and boast of the countries where they have escaped the desolating mania of the Reformation. Nor, in all these noble undertakings for the public good, were the people ever taxed, as they have ever since been, and are at present, for the frail and shabby sheds they raise, but as temporary theatres, to contain and shelter their audiences; and forced besides to pay for the privilege of holding a seat in them.

They begrudged the Saviour the means of showing forth his religion to his redeemed creatures in all its becoming majesty and splendour; the means of feeding his starving poor; of tending the sick and harboring the harbourless; of holding forth to all the light of general knowledge, which his church has preserved and handed down to us through all the dark and barbarous ages; the means of thus rescuing the human intellect from its brutal state of sin-begotten ignorance.—Yes; they begrudged the Saviour the means of conferring any longer all these favours on our kind. They stripped their clergy of what, from their single and holy state, they were best calculated to hold, as trustees, for the good of the community; and on whom did they bestow the sacred

spoils? Let history tell; and show the advantage derived to the public by this deed, or consequence of the reformation. Like the thief and apostate Judas, they hypocritically exclaimed, "why all this waste?" and in the hope of getting it within their eager grasp, they affected a generous feeling of sympathy for the poor. But, like the traitor's boon, it was lost through them for ever to the poor and suffering of our race; and turned not out to their benefit so exclusively as they expected.

Yet, though those innovators have been permitted by Providence to plunder and lay waste some fair portions of the Saviour's church; though they could tear to pieces her out-kirts, and divide among themselves, like the Pagan soldiers at his crucifixion his blood-stained garment; we still see placed in safety and beyond their range, the noblest portion of that church, the See of Rome; against which their rage, and that of all other heretics, schismatics, or infidels, have been chiefly displayed for upwards of 300 years; we still behold the see of Peter (of Peter, the mouth and oracle of the Apostles) elevated beyond their destructive range. It stands majestic, towering and immovable, like a rock in the midst of the ever toiling and troubled ocean; battling and breaking all the boisterous billows that beat against it in their stormy course. From its lofty summit, [the highest tower of wisdom's house, Prov. ix. 3] what changes all around has not her Master-Watchman witnessed?—It is he who can answer the anxious Query, "Watchman! what of the night? Watchman! what of the night?" Is. xxi. 11. It is he whose watch endures through all the night of time, "till the day-star of eternity appear." 2 Peter, i. 19. It is he alone who can recount the wondrous changes spied by him all over the shifting surface of the surrounding deep. The mightiest states and empires have passed before his view in all their peerless pomp and pride; then vanished quite away as if they had never been. Generations to generations succeed and disappear like the scattering and evanescent clouds before the breath of heaven. Still the Watchman remains at his elevated post, to mark their rise, their progress, and their fall, and all the mutabilities and vicissitudes of earthly things. He alone remains the chief witness of Messiah's redeeming dispensation; and the Jews, the reluctant vouchers of the truths which he proclaims. The Pope and the Jews are observed to be the only standing fixtures in nature.

It remains, however, still to be accounted for, why the condition of the Popes should be so exalted in a worldly sense above that of their divinely appointed chief, whom they should rather glory to imitate in every particular.

It is evident that the temporal condition of the Popes, must be that, which best suits the temporal state of the Church.—In her infant state, or during the life of St. Peter, it was easy for the several Bishops to keep up with their head the necessary correspondence. Their messengers knew, or could be informed by those of the faithful in Rome, to whom their communications were directed, where the chief

Pastor, then but as an obscure individual, happened to sojourn. In proportion, however, as the Church extends her boundaries, her chief Pastor is seen to emerge from his original obscurity; affording still betwixt him and his remotest brethren, the sure and ready means of keeping up a mutual intercourse. How else could the most distant branches of the mystical tree, destined to overshadow the whole earth, be connected, and preserved in close adhesion with the central trunk; which rose gradually aloft, as they expanded; and grew firmer to support their surrounding weight? How, at present, when from all the converted nations of the earth, such communications are daily forwarded to the common father of all christians could they find him; were he still, as Peter, to be sought for in some obscure and casually chosen lodging? Who would assist him in answering the various consultations; and in daily acknowledging the numberless communications? And here too we may remark the wonderfully facilitating advantage of the Latin tongue; the universal and unchangeable language of the universal and unchangeable church, in forwarding, as a common medium this prodigious intercourse between all the bishops in the known world, and their common head the pope.

Besides, the Pope is maintained an independent Sovereign; otherwise he would be a subject; and might by some despotic ruler be prevented from keeping up the necessary correspondence with the other subordinate bishops and prelates in the church.

It were too long to mention the numberless striking instances of divine interposition in defence of the Roman See and territory, when threatened with danger. We may add, however, what has happened within our own recollection.

Joseph the second of Germany, having adopted the deistical principles of the mock philosophy school; and wishing to signalize his zeal in their promotion: in order to deatheologize, and thereby unchristianize his subjects: began by endeavouring to bring into disrepute, the papal authority. To the episcopal summaries, which, as well as the religious orders, he strove to suppress: he substituted lay colleges: in which the professors were instructed to run down in their lectures, the papal jurisdiction. He continued thus, warring against religion, till when mediating the usurpation of the papal territories, the insurrection of the pious Belgians, (those who have lately, and for the same reasons, shaken off the yoke of the deceitful Dutchman,) brought him somewhat to his senses: when, his sudden death after all had been replaced in its ancient order; delivered the pope from his most powerful and dangerous enemy.

Bonaparte's downfall may be also dated from his quarrel with the Roman Pontiff. He never was seen to thrive from the moment that he made the holy father his prisoner, and nominated his infant son the king of Rome. His quarrel with Pius the Seventh originated in the refusal of his holiness to shut at his desire the Roman ports against the English. To England; therefore, was given the power of taking her revenge. Her strong arm overthrew

him on the field of Waterloo; and after seizing her victim, and flinging him into the middle of the Atlantic ocean, I beheld her conducting in triumph the virtuous and heroic pontiff from Genoa to his capital, the eternal city; and replacing him, as her friend and ally, upon his saintly throne. With reason, then, may we apply to the holy father, the following words of the Saviour: "Whosoever shall fall on this stone (Cephas) shall be broken, but on whomsoever it shall fall, it shall grind him to powder."—Matt. xxi. 44; and also those of the prophet Isaiah; "no weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper; and every tongue that resisteth thee in judgment thou shalt condemn.—Is. xlv. 17.

From "The Catholic."

QUEEN SQUARE, July 21.—A few days since Mr. Gregorie, the sitting magistrate, received a letter from a journeyman shoemaker, named Richard Callaghan, living in King's Head Court, Broadway, Westminster. The object of the writer was that of getting a daughter of his, aged 16, and the eldest of seven children, into an asylum where she might be reclaimed from some vicious habits which she had contracted by mixing with the profligate of both sexes. The Magistrate desired Smith, the chief usher, to make inquiries into the case. This was done, and the result was so satisfactory, as to induce Mr. Gregorie to send for the father on Thursday last, from whom he received a full and satisfactory statement of his daughter's behaviour. The worthy magistrate, desirous of befriending the family, which is an honest one, and rescuing the girl from impending ruin, wrote to the Rev. Joseph Robson, the director of an institution for penitent females, situated at Hammersmith, and called the Good Shepherd. The institution had come under the notice of the magistrate in consequence of some recent important services rendered by it to the community by rescuing children of a tender age from a source of infamy into which they had been led by older and more vicious members of their own sex. On Wednesday the girl, Ellen Callaghan, who had expressed a wish to reform her habits, attended at this court, as did also the Rev. Mr. Robson. Mr. Gregorie having made Mr. Robson fully acquainted with the case, asked that gentleman if he was willing to receive the girl as an inmate. Mr. Robson said he was, but prior to doing so he was desirous of fully acquainting Mr. Gregorie, and also the public, with the nature of the institution; and this he was the more anxious to do, as it was of Catholic origin, and conducted by Catholic ladies. The society, which had not had a long existence in this country, was conducted by religious ladies, who styled themselves "The Sisters of Charity of the Good Shepherd," from the office to which they are particularly devoted, that of seeking the lost and unfortunate. The order was first established in Normandy, nearly two hundred years since, but was broken up by the French revolution; it was restored, however, in the year 1829, and now has ten flourishing establishments in France, and others in Bavaria, Belgium,

and Italy. It has recently extended its benefits to England. The sisters do not seek support for themselves from the English, as they bring from their own country their means of living, the majority of the sisters being French ladies, but only the unhappy females who have placed themselves under their care; he (Mr. Robson) was particularly anxious to inform the public that members of all denominations of religion were received, and no attempt was ever made to gain converts to the Catholic faith. Each inmate was permitted to enjoy her own religious opinions, and if she joined the parent religion, it was a voluntary act: and the better to keep up the harmony of the establishment, no discussions on religion were permitted to take place. Mr. Gregorie said he entertained a high opinion of the institution, and trusted it might prosper. Mr. Robson said he had no doubt of its success. They had already restored several females to society and their friends and there was not one in the asylum but viewed it in the light of her home. An order was then made out for the girl's immediate admission, and she was at once taken to Hammersmith.

The Archbishop of Cambrai, during his recent pastoral tour, visited 156 churches, and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 9000 persons. He penetrated even as far as Belgium, where he has five parishes, whose curates are paid by the Government of that country.—*Ibid.*

A Terific Scene.—A correspondent of the Lancaster, Pa. Intelligencer, states that he was present at a Camp Meeting in the lower end of York Co., on Sunday the 24th ultimo, and that between 11 and 12 o'clock in the evening there was a thunder storm, for rain and lightning and loud thunder, he says he never heard equalled. The lightning struck into the camp and killed three horses dead on the spot, besides stunning a number of persons present on the occasion. The scene he describes is one of the most terific and awful; the shrieks of the women, the neighing of horses, and the successive peals of thunder preceded by the most vivid sheets of lightning, made the whole spectacle one of great and awful sublimity. No person was hurt.—*N. E. Reporter.*

A fact worth knowing.—We learn from our contemporary; the Dublin Freeman's Journal, the gratifying and astonishing intelligence that within the last thirty years nine hundred Catholic Churches have been built or restored in Ireland. Is this like a defection from the faith.—*Boston Pilot.*

Earthquake at Antigua.—The Antigua Herald, of June 21st says:—

This island has been visited by two severe shocks of an earthquake. The first shock commenced at about five minutes after ten o'clock this forenoon, and continued for about the space of one minute. It was succeeded by another shock about one minute after the vibration of the first shock had subsided.

The principal injury occasioned by this terrific occurrence is to be seen at the jail and House of correction, the walls of which have been severely rent. To this may be added a pair of stairs, and the partial overthrow of the ruins of the calamitous Fire of April last year. How grateful ought we to be for that portion of Divine mercy by which our lives have been spared!

Wonderful Discovery of Fossils.—At the village of Crowdicote, in the Parish of Harrington, Derbyshire, about six miles from Buxton, Mr. Daniel Harrison, a short time ago, commenced opening a quarry or pit, to try the quality of the stone which it contained, and, on cutting the rock down, it was found to be a most beautiful variegated shell chrysalis and strata marble, embodied with the prettiest chrysalised shells that nature or art could form, as well as other mineral bodies. This wonderful curiosity of nature contains the following remarkable fossil bodies, encrusted all in one solid mass of stone, and capable of being got up by art to the most beautiful polish. Of ornamental marble there is a variety of white and brown cockleshells, also plain and fluted, ammonite and nautilus shells, and periwinkle, snailhorn, &c. The appearance of the various kinds of fish, which none but able geologists could interpret; also the antroco. The figure of this last remarkable stone, when got up to a polish, beautifully intersected with variegated colours of black, brown, white, and grey, is a real curiosity.—*Sheffield Iris.*

Self Made Men.—Columbus, the discoverer of America, in 1492, was weaver. Franklin, the illustrious philosopher, was a journeyman printer. The eloquent and sainted Massilon, as well as the brilliant Flechier, arose amidst the humblest vocations. Niebuhr, the celebrated traveller was a peasant. Sixtus V. was the son of a gardner, and in his youth was employed in keeping swine. The great Rollin was the son of a cutler. Ferguson and Burns, celebrated Scottish poets, were shepherds. Æsop, the author of the fables which have so often delighted us in days gone by, was a slave. Homer a great poet, was a begger. Daniel Defoe, the author of Robinson Crusoe, was apprenticed to a hosier. Sir C. Shovel, the English admiral, was apprenticed to a shoe maker, and afterwards a cabin boy. Demosthenes, the greatest orator in the world, was the son of an obscure cutler. Hogarth, the celebrated painter, was an apprentice to an engraver of pewter pots. Virgil, the great Roman poet, was the son of a baker. Mallet, a good writer rose from extreme poverty. Gay, the poet was an apprentice to a silk mercer. Ben Jonson, a celebrated writer, was a bricklayer. Porson, the renowned professor, was the son of a parish clerk. Bishop Prideux was at one time employed to sweep Exeter College, in England. Akenside, the poet, was the son of a butcher. Pope, was the son of a merchant. Cervantes, a well known Spanish writer, was a common soldier. Gifford and Bloomfield, both excellent poets, were shoemakers. Howard, the philanthropist, was apprenticed to a grocer. Halley, the well known astronomer, was the son of a soap boiler.

The parents of Sir Richard Arkwright were very poor, and he was a barber for a number of years. Belzoni, the celebrated Egyptian traveller, was the son of a barber. Barry, an eminent painter, was originally a mason. The illustrious martyr, Becket, was the son of a merchant of London. Blackstone, the celebrated lawyer, was the son of a linen draper. Blacklock, a Scottish poet, blind from his infancy, was in a distressful state of poverty. Buchanan, the Scotch historian, was a private soldier. The witty Butler was the son of a farmer. Canova, the celebrated sculptor, was the son of a stone cutter. The Empress Catherine of Russia was born a peasant, and lived in the state of a servant

for many years. The intrepid navigator, Captain Cook, was first in the merchant service as a cabin boy. Curran, the orator of the green Isle, was the son of poor parents, and he had to contend with many hardships. The celebrated Sir Humphrey Davy, was the son of a carver, and was apprenticed to an apothecary. Dodsley, the author of several works, was at one time a stocking weaver, and afterwards a footman. Drake, the great navigator was the son of a shepherd. Hunter, the anatomist, was apprenticed to a carpenter. Falconer, the poet, was the son of a barber. The ingenious Ferguson, was the son of a shepherd. Lord Hardwicke was the son of a peasant, and he became Lord Chief Justice of England purely from his own virtues and abilities. Haydn, the celebrated music composer, was the son of a poor cartwright. Herschel, the astronomer, was the son of a musician. The great Dr. Johnson was the son of a bookseller. Sir Thomas Lawrence was the son of an innkeeper. La Fontaine, the unequalled fabulist, was the son of an overseer of woods and forests in France. Milton, the poet, was a schoolmaster. Parks, the eminent chemist, was the son of a small grocer. Pizarro was never taught to read when young, but employed to keey logs, Pollock, the poet, was the son of a carpenter, and worked some time at that business. Ramsay, a scottish poet, was the son of a miner. Raphael, the eminent Italian painter, was the son of a peasant. Richardson, a well known writer, was the son of a joiner, and worked as a printer. Shakspeare, the great dramatic writer, commenced his career poor, and as a menial. Stone, the celebrated mathematician worked as a gardner, and taught himself to read. Kirke White, a young poet, who died at the age of twenty, was the son of a butcher,

The Church Intelligencer distinctly and authoritatively contradicts the rumour; that Miss Gladstone of Liverpool, has apostatized to the Roman Catholic Church.—*London Sun.*

The Church Intelligencer speaks the truth. The lady in question has not apostatized; she has joined the Catholic church. The Intelligencer has mistaken the meaning of the word; apostacy is a revolt from the truth, not from the Anglican heresy. Seriously, Miss Gladstone has become a Catholic.—*True Tablet.*

[Miss Gladstone is Sister of the Hon. W. H. Gladstone, V. President of the Board of Trade in the present ministry. Some months since he published a work—*The Church in its relations with the State*—very "Puseyite" in its opinions, and marked by considerable talent. It was ably replied to by the Rev. Joseph Rathbone, Isle of Wight.] *Freemans Journal.*

INDIA.—Lord Ellenboro' having strongly advised the withdrawal of our troops as speedily as possible from Afghanistan and the disturbed districts,—and this advice not meeting the approbation of Government, has sent in his resignation, and only awaits the appointment of this successor.

A WARNING TO IRISH LABORERS FROM GOING TO THE UNITED STATES.

From the "Adopted Citizen."

THE "WHITE SLAVES" OF THE UNITED STATES.—The reports recently laid before the English House of Commons, on the condition of the people employed in the collieries, have been the means of exposing a system, that makes human nature shudder, and calls loudly for legislative interference. Through this country the abuses existing in the English collieries, have been pretty severely censured and commented upon by our press, who have termed the persons employed in them the "white Slaves of England;" but nothing has appeared in relation to a species of "white slavery" existing in the United States, and which requires the interference of legislative enactments as a prevention to its further spread. Those "white slaves" are to be found on the public works throughout the country, alike on the works belonging to the Government, to states or to companies—and their condition is deplorable in the extreme. During last summer and fall we visited several public works in the State of New York, and having repeatedly heard of the treatment received by persons employed on public works in different parts of the Union, we determined to satisfy ourselves of the truth or falsehood of the statements made. We shall therefore give a correct and impartial account of all we heard from those questioned, and of what we saw the laborers put up with at the hands of the overseers (drivers?) employed by the contractors as superintendants.

Before proceeding, however it becomes necessary to say a few words on the system on which public works are conducted and the manner in which men are "purchased" to do the work.

When a public work is decided upon proposals are issued for contractors to carry on the work, and though advertised as "sealed proposals," we know of instances where favors have been shown and the proposals of some privately examined and their contents made known to others wishing to propose for the work. The contract, of course, being given to the lowest bidder. The contractor to whom the job is given frequently forms a sub-contract with others. As soon as they are sure of the work, they appoint one or more agents in different seaport towns where emigrants are numerous, and pay their agent or agents so much per cent for every man furnished—who virtually sell those men to the contractors for a term. High wages, good food, and everything else are promised; but, alas! for the reality. The laborers on arriving at their destination find that the \$1.25 per day promised, has dwindled down to 75 or 87 1-2 cents at most, and as in all probability they have expended whatever little means they may have had to reach the employment promised, they are obliged to work for what is now offered them. But it frequently happens that they never get but a portion of their wages, and we have known instances where they never received a cent though they had toiled for months—but the contractor received his

money as agreed upon and pocketed the whole amount. Surely it is the duty of the State governments to take this subject into consideration and pass some laws that will secure to the poor laborer the fruits of his hard earned industry, and not leave them, as at present, to the mercy of any set of men. The tedious process of a law-suit is not a sufficient safeguard for laborers on public works, as the money earned and paid them in one place would be spent in a vain endeavor to recover what they may have earned in another. And the contractors are well aware of this, and make the laborers suffer accordingly.

We now proceed to give the answers we received, and what we saw as before stated:—

Great Western Railroad—Back of Kinderhook.—We visited several of the sections of this work in the vicinity of Kinderhook. On one section we found a man named Knight. — (at least he thought himself one) about 18 years of age, lording it over a large number of men, who were cutting the road through a bed of rock. He was a relative to one of the contractors and was a kind of chief superintendent. We have always made it a rule to disturb as little as possible persons engaged at work; but as in this instance we had purposely visited this place to find a labourer whom we understood was employed there we thought ourselves justified in asking the first man we met if he knew him.

'Don't talk to me, sir,' said the man, 'if the overseer was to see me talking to you he'd discharge me.'

'Why would he do that.'

'We are not allowed to talk with any one, sir while we are at work.'

Here Mr. Knight espied us, and launching forth the most horrid imprecations at the man for speaking to us he said he would discharge him, and then turned on us.

'What the—business have you speaking to my men. Do you pay 'em? My Boss pays me for looking after his interests—you, and if you don't clear I'll stave your daylight for you.'

Erie Canal—Different Sections.—The men employed here have had the same causes for complaint. One man stated that he had worked in Pennsylvania for two different contractors, and neither of them had paid him. One owed him \$74, the other \$106. The time he would lose to recover this money would be more valuable to him than the money itself. The men here have worked late and early, and frequently on Sundays, to enable the contractors to fulfil their engagements, and with as few workmen as possible. Several hundred *Shanties* were constructed in the vicinity of the works, in which the laborers and their families lived! Many were sick with the species of fever; others with fever and ague, both brought on by the wretched food they were supplied with and the excessive toil they had to undergo.

On the Government works at Oswego we found the same state of things existing.

It is useless to say that if they are thus badly treated why don't they leave and better themselves. The fact is, they cannot, for they find the same treatment wherever they go, and they are obliged to put up with it or perish of want. Now we have travelled our Southern Slave States

and the British and French West India Islands, previous to the Emancipation of the Slaves there; have resided on Plantations in those places, and must candidly confess that we have never seen the slaves there treated with a tithe of the cruelty that we have seen the 'white slaves' of the public works. And were we to morrow placed in the position of one of those poor unfortunates we would prefer slavery as it exists in the South to slavery as it exists on the Public works.

We took a note of this gentlemanly speech at the time and gave it as we got it from him. We tried to explain—we were in search of a person then; but were told if we "did not make tracks off, &c. &c."

Leaving the workmen we "made tracks" for the boarding and sleeping house of the single men. It was a long shed of rough boards, with free vent for the wind and rain to pass in and out in every direction. From persons here we procured a great deal of information. The sleeping berths were fitted up in tiers along the room where they took their meals—were half filled with dirty straw without any bed-clothes, and a free passage for wind and rain through the sides. The board is miserable, sour flour, bad meat, unwholesome vegetables, &c. &c. The men go to work at sunrise (having taken breakfast before they start) and if five minutes after roll call, a quarter of a day is charged against them. In case of rain also, fifteen minutes is charged as a quarter of a day against them. They are allowed one hour for dinner, and then work on until sundown. They are not permitted to converse with any strangers, and if seen to converse among themselves for a few minutes they are instantly called to order: nor are they permitted to stand erect for more than a moment or two to rest themselves. If they complain of any grievance they are discharged, frequently without the little trifle they may have earned. They must take orders for what they require, and of course are charged twice the value of the article. Several were lying sick with the fever and ague.

New York and Erie Railroad—near Piermont.—We are worked harder than the horses—they are allowed rest while the carts are being loaded—we are not allowed a second. We are exposed to all kinds of weather in the place where we sleep. Our board is very bad. The contractors or their superintendants supply us with board, give us the refuse of the market and charge us an exorbitant price. The overseers make use of very abusive language to us. We can't better ourselves, with very few exceptions the men are treated so on all the public works.

New and Destructive Gun.—We have just examined a gun the invention of Dr. Thompson, of Smith county, Tenn., which may be fired fifty times in less than fifty seconds, and with much precision. There are but four barrels with fifty breach pieces, all loaded and successively applied to the barrels by the revolutions of a cylinder turned by the hand. The improvement is intended to apply alone to field pieces in the emergency of war, it not being suited to small arms. It may be made to repeat 500 times if necessary in so many seconds, and is therefore in this respect superior to any other gun invented. The maker will exhibit it again on Saturday next in this city. *Nashville Whig.*

Foreign News.

PARLIAMENT

Was prorogued on the 12th of August, by the Queen in person. The following was her Majesty's speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen: The state of public business enables me to release you from farther attendance in Parliament.

I cannot take leave of you without expressing my grateful sense of the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during the whole course of a long and most laborious session.

You have had under your consideration measures of the greatest importance connected with the financial and commercial interests of the country, calculated to maintain the public credit, to improve the national resources, and, by extending trade and stimulating the demand for labor, to promote the general and permanent welfare of all classes of my subjects.

Although measures of this description have necessarily occupied much of your attention, you have at the same time effected great improvements in several branches of jurisprudence, and in law connected with the administration of domestic affairs.

I return you my especial acknowledgments for the renewed proof which you afforded me of your loyalty and affectionate attachment by your ready and unanimous concurrence in acts for the increased security and protection of my person.

I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition toward this country.

Although I have deeply to lament the reverses which have befallen a division of the army to the westward of the Indus, yet I have the satisfaction of reflecting that the gallant defence of the city of Jellalabad, crowned by a decisive victory in the field, has eminently proved the courage and discipline of the European and native troops, and the skill and fortitude of their distinguished commander.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The liberality with which you have granted the supplies to meet the exigencies of the public service demands my warm acknowledgments.

My Lords and Gentlemen—You will concur with me in the expression of humble gratitude to almighty God for the favorable season which His bounty has vouchsafed to us, and for the prospect of a harvest more abundant than those of recent years.

There are, I trust, indications of gradual recovery from that depression which has affected many branches of manufacturing industry, and has exposed large classes of my people to privations and sufferings which have caused me the deepest concern.

You will, I am confident, be actuated on your return to your several counties by the same enlightened zeal for the public interests which you have manifested during the discharge of your parliamentary duties, and will use your endeavors to encourage, by your example and active exertions, that spirit of order and submission to the law which is essential to the pub-

tic happiness, and without which there can be no enjoyment of the fruits of peaceful industry, and no advance in the career of social improvement.

Mr. Walter, of the London Times, has been elected member for Nottingham. Mr. Sturge was his opponent.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

August 4.—In the House of Lords the Earl of Radnor moved the second reading of his bill to repeal the duties on foreign corn. Rejected, without a division. The bill authorizing corn to be taken out of bond for grinding was read a third time and passed.

In the commons leave was given to bring in a bill prohibiting the interment of bodies in towns and cities.

Sir Francis Burdett moved for a committee to inquire into negotiations with Mr. Warner for the purchase of his invention to blow ships to pieces. Sir Robert Peel opposed, and the motion had only two votes in its favor. It appears that Mr. Warner asks £100,000 for his secret, and that it is very doubtful whether his invention is worth anything.

August 5.—In the Commons the Lord's amendments to the mines and collieries bill was agreed to, Lord Ashley assenting, but reluctantly.

August 6.—In the commons the Newfoundland bill was passed and sent up to the other house. Mr. Walter, of the Times, took his seat for Nottingham.

Lord Palmerston asked Sir Robert Peel whether the news which had lately arrived from India was true. There were conflicting accounts; but one of them stated that the Governor General of India had issued orders for the withdrawal of British troops from the west bank of the Indus.

Sir R. Peel said he had strong objections to make communications upon the subject, but he had every reason to believe that the British troops at the present moment occupied Candahar and Jellalabad, and he further believed that they were in such a condition as to prevent their being speedily removed.

August 11.—In the House of Lords the Newfoundland bill was passed, after counsel had been heard at the bar against it. It dots away almost wholly with popular representation.

August 11.—Parliament was prorogued by the Queen in person, until the 6th of October.

Notwithstanding the unsettled state of trade, consequent upon the disturbance in the manufacturing and mining districts, the midling descriptions of cotton had advanced 1/4d. since our previous advices, and there was a tendency to improvement in the prices of the other grades.

The prospects of the harvest were still most favorable. The crop would be an abundant one, and from the favorable state of the weather most probably be secured in excellent condition. The cutting and securing were proceeding at the latest dates with all expedition, and in the midland and northern counties a large portion had been already reaped and much of it effectually saved in the best possible condition.

The most prominent intelligence by

this arrival is of serious and extensive riots in the manufacturing and mining districts of England and Scotland—caused immediately by a combined movement on the part of some large employers in and near Manchester for a farther reduction of wages.

The riots began with turn-outs, or strikes, among the miners in Staffordshire; their example was quickly followed by the weavers and spinners, and the strike soon become general.

At Manchester, they were frequently dispersed by the military, but re-assembled and succeeded in stopping all the works of Manchester and Salford. Thence they extended their incursions to Stockport, Macclesfield, Glossep, Tinwistle, Heywood, Middleton, Oldham, Rochdale, Bury, Bolton, Chorley, Blackburn, Clitheroe, Burnley, Preston, Wigan, and all the surrounding towns, where the population was great or manufactories existed, causing one universal and wide spread insurrection, while a similar course was pursued by the colliers in the Staffordshire potteries, and at Glasgow.

Large bodies of military were concentrated in Manchester and other large towns—at the former upwards of 2000 men. The Chartest delegates were assembled in Manchester, whence they issued a circular to the trades, recommending them to cease labor until the charter should be the law of the land. Placards were also stuck about the town, written in violent and stimulating language.

The Printer of one of these placards had been arrested and his types seized.

At Bolton several skirmishes took place between the soldiers and the rioters. At Blackburn two men were shot; two also at Preston. At Dudley the turn-out colliers mustered from eight to ten thousand.

At Stoke, Laud-end, Hamsley, Burslem, and other places in the potteries, the violence of the mob was extreme. Houses were ransacked and demolished—works were destroyed—workshops were burned, &c. Three men were killed at Burslem, and six others wounded, the rioters being fired on by the troops.

At Huddersfield all the mills were stopped, the workmen being turned out by a mob of 5000 from Oldham. The riot act was read, but the efforts of the magistrates and others to resist the mob were fruitless. At Leeds also the mob carried all before them.

At Halifax there were frequent and fatal collisions between the troops and the rioters. Several of the former were desperately hurt and many of the latter killed.

Similar accounts are given from Glasgow, Dunfermline, Dalkeith and other places in Scotland.

There does not appear to have been actual outbreak in London, but threatening symptoms were apparent and much alarm existed.

INDIA.

Our latest dates from Jellalabad are of the 27th May, at which time General Pollock remained pretty much as formerly. He was about to move to a new encampment, five miles from his previous one, which had become sickly, chiefly, as it appears, in consequence of the dead carcasses strewed around it. The army were pretty well off for provisions, but without money or means of conveyance.

LETTERS AND CASH RECEIVED.

Hamilton—Neil Campbell, 2s 6d, Neil Hunter, 7s 6d, and Michael Hogan 15s.
Branford.—Rev. Mr Mills 7s 6d.
Victoria.—John McLaughlin 15s.
London—Mr H O'Brien 10s, of which 7s 6d is on account of Patrick Tierney.
Rev Mr O'Dwyer, Capt McLaughlan, and Mr Teehan, [St Thomas] each 7s 6d
Wellington Square—J O'Donnell, 10s.
Oakville.—Patek Rignoy, 7s 6d [omitted]
Toronto.—S.G. Lynn, Esq 20s
Lloydton.—H McGoverin 15s. James Cosgrove 5s
Whitby.—Mathew Hodgson and Edwd Dunn, each 7s 6d
Thorald.—Thos O'Brien and James Boyle, each 7s 6d
Lancaster.—Donald McKrao 15s
Williamston.—H McGillis 20; Wm. Hay, John Hay, and J B McGillis, ea 15s

Cure for Worms.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 endeavoring 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.

TENDERS FOR EXCHANGE.

THE Receiver General of the Province of Canada gives Notice that Sealed Tenders will be received at his Office at Kingston, until Thursday, the 15th day of September, at noon, for bills of Exchange upon London at 60 days after sight, for any sum not less than £1,000, and not exceeding £30,000 Sterling. The Tenders to specify the highest rate of premium.—The amount, or any larger sum than herein stated, to be drawn for within ten days after the above date. The Tenders must be endorsed "Tenders for exchange." Receiver General's Office, Kingston, 31st Aug. 1842.

From the British Whig.

OUR ADVERTISEMENT.—During ten years' existence we have scarcely asked a favor of our contemporaries. To such of them as will give it three insertions, we shall feel obliged, and will reciprocate.

THE BRITISH WHIG.

DURING the Session of Parliament this Newspaper will be published three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Persons remitting one dollar (postage paid) will have the British Whig sent to them by mail during the Session.

The Terms of Subscription are one Pound per annum, in advance. Kingston, August 26th, 1842.

GENUINE

DRUGS AND MEDICINES (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.)

M. C. G. & Co.

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 Eissler, 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, Pillows, Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c., made to order on the shortest notice. King street, [next door to Mr. Kerr's Grocery.] Hamilton, June 25th, 1842.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, KING STREET, HAMILTON—CANADA,

BY NELSON DEVEREUX. THE Subscriber having completed his new Brick Building, in King Street, (on the site of his old stand) respectfully informs the Public that it is now open for their accommodation, and solicits a continuance of the generous patronage he has heretofore received, and for which he returns his most grateful thanks. N. DEVEREUX. Dec. 24, 1811.

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

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public generally, that he has fitted up the above named house in such a style as to render his guests as comfortable as at any other Hotel in Hamilton. His former experience in the wine and spirit trade enables him to select the best articles for his Bar that the Market affords; and it is admitted by all who have patronized his establishment, that his stabling and sheds are superior to any thing of the kind attached to a public Inn, in the District of Gore. N. B.—The best of Hay and Oats, with civil and attentive Osters. W. J. GILBERT Hamilton, Sept. 15, 1841.

Carriage, Coach, and Waggon PAINTING.

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

Having had much experience during his service under the very best workmen, he is confident of giving satisfaction. C. GIROURD. Hamilton, March 23, 1842.

GIROURD & McKOY'S LIVERY STABLES Near Press's Hotel, HAMILTON. Orders left at the Royal Exchange Hotel will be strictly attended to. HAMILTON, March, 1842.

SHIP & INN.

JAMES MULLAN begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former residence to the Lake, foot of James street, where he intends keeping an INN by the above name, which will combine all that is requisite in a MARINE'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 Snuff and Heavy HARD WARE, which he will sell at the very Lowest Prices. H.W. IRELAND. Hamilton, Oct. 4, 1841.

SAMUEL McCURDY, TAILOR, JOHN STREET, HAMILTON

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

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

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

The following is a list of Patent Medicines received direct from the Proprietors: Falmestock's Vermifuge, Moffat's Life Pills and Bitters, Sir Astley Cooper's Pills, Tomato Pills, Sphon's Headach Remedy, Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Low and Reeds Pulmonary Balsam, Bristol's Extract Sarsaparilla, Bristol's Balsam Herchound 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 Linnment for Piles, Grauville's Counter Irritant, Howe's Nerve and Bone Linnment Also Turpentine, Paints, Oils and Colours;—Copal and Leather Varnish, Dye-Woods and Stuffs; Druggists' Glass-Ware, Perfumery, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Spanish and American Cigars, Snuffs, &c.

Horse and Cattle Medicines of every Description. Physician's prescriptions and Family recipes accurately prepared. N.B. Country Merchants and Pedlers supplied on reasonable terms. Hamilton, May, 1842. \$8-6m

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS For 1842

HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER. WARE ALSO wishes to acquaint his Patrons, that he has REMOVED to his New Brick Shop on John Street, a few yards from Stinson's corner, where they may rely on punctuality and despatch in the manufacture of work entrusted to him. S. McCURDY. Hamilton, 1st April, 1842.

REMOVAL.

Saddle, Harness and Trunk Factory.

E. McGIVERN respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand to the new building, opposite to the retail establishment of Isaac Buchanan & Co., on King street. In making this announcement to his old friends, he most respectfully begs leave to express his grateful thanks for past favors, and hopes that unremitting attention to business will insure him a continuance. Hamilton, Feb. 22, 1842.

PRINTERS' INK.

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

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

WEEKLY & SEMI-WEEKLY N.Y. COURIER & ENQUIRER TO THE PUBLIC.

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

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

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

WEEKLY COURIER & ENQUIRER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Daily Papers TEN Dollars per annum.

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

New York, February, 1842.

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 Shaving, Waggon & Sleigh Ironing Hamilton, Sep. 22, 1841.

THE CATHOLIC.

Devoted to the simple explanation and maintenance of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH; And containing subjects of a Religious—Moral—Philosophical—and Historical character; together with Passing Events, and the News of the Day.

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

TERMS—THREE DOLLARS HALF-YEARLY PAID IN ADVANCE.

Half-yearly and Quarterly Subscriptions received on proportional terms.

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

PRICES OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Advertisements, without written directions, in serted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

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

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

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

Produce received in payment at the Market price.

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY EXECUTED.

AGENTS.

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

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