

THE CATHOLIC.

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

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

OFFICE—CORNER OF KING & HUGHSON STREETS.

J. Robertson, Printer and Publisher.

VOLUME IV.

HAMILTON, [GORE DISTRICT] APRIL 3, 1844.

NUMBER 28.

LONDON.

That wondrous mart—what city like to thee—
Thy palaces and towers—how fair they be!
Ten thousand homes of luxury are thine,
Where matchless skill and purest taste combine
To grace each lofty hall:—what cheering hues,
The pictured wall,—the lamp's soft light diffuse,

And through thy myriad streets, in humbler guise,
Around each glowing hearth, what comfort lies!

The household charm, to favor'd England dear,
The social joys, that cheat the fading year
Of its pale light,—tho' the winds may blow,
The gathered circles health and joy may know,
Hark! to the roaring blast,—the driving rain,
Beats fast and hard upon the curtained pane.
Music and mirth shall hush the dreary sound,
And bring old Winter's home-felt cheer around.

But list ye, to the low and murmured cry,
Borne on the chilly blast that hurries by—
Too near your glittering homes the wretched weep,

And roofless—homeless—weary vigil keep!
Hopeless!—for not to them does labor give
The well-earn'd boon of toil, that they may live,
For them the humblest hearth gives not its light,

The meanest roof no shelter for the night—
Thro' the long hours, unto the frowning sky,
They turn the helpless gaze imploringly;
Sigh for that shelter calm—the last and best—
The grave's still mansion, where the "weary rest!"

And shall this be?—shall pampered luxury wait,
In selfish ease for ever at the gate?

And, robed in purple at the sumptuous board?
To misery's child no friendly aid afford?
N'er let this be!—Ye who adore His name,
Who, for our race to want and suffering came,
To point our way to Heaven, he mourn'd and bled.

The Stranger had not "where to lay his head!"
Our highest boast be still that Name to bear,
Let distant lands with us the blessing share.
Tell to dark souls their heritage on high,
But leave not wretchedness at home to die.

Fair Charity! "twice blessed!" is thy meed—
Seeking the lost in the dark hour of need:
Soft, as the dews of Heaven, thy bounties spread
O'er all—by uninquiring pity led!

City in this, thy great and palmy day,
Let pity's tear thy diadem array,—
And where the lovely dwell—the wise—the free—

Banish not thence the charm of sympathy:—
Bound by one tie, let all thy bounty share,—
Free as the gifts of Heaven—the light and air,
So o'er the nations shall thy name be blest,
And no reproach upon thy glory rest.
—London Sun. Mrs. H. W. R.

The business of gold washing is rapidly increasing in the Ural mountains. Upwards of nine thousand pounds weight of the precious metal has been collected the last year.

LANDED PROPERTY OF THE IRISH CHURCH.

"A statement of the gross number of Acres, in statute measure, attached to each see in Ireland; the amount of rent from tenants of all descriptions; and of the Net Yearly produce of each see (including rent,) and of the preferments annexed to it:—

Archbishops of	Acres.	Rent.	Nt.Rev.
Armagh,	100,563	£4,634	£14,464
Dublin,	34,040	3,202	7,706
Cashel,	20,046	2,100	6,308
Tuam,	86,899	2,930	6,989
Bishops of	Acres.	Rent.	Nt.Rev.
Meath	29,269	3,065	4,068
Clogher	22,501	2,365	8,668
Down & Connor	30,244	1,852	4,204
Derry,	77,102	2,593	12,159
Raphoe,	1,392	1,451	5,042
Kilmore,	28,531	1,537	6,225
Dromore,	18,422	1,513	4,216
Kildare,	5,074	2,629	6,061
Ossory,	21,730	1,015	6,061
Ferns,	26,294	2,096	5,730
Limerick,	12,985	2,452	4,973
Waterford,	13,189	2,494	3,933
Cork,	11,485	1,471	3,901
Cloyne,	12,482	1,341	4,091
Killaloe,	16,765	1,345	3,966
Elphin,	42,483	2,044	6,363
Clonfert,	11,744	543	2,970
Killala	45,443	1,280	3,410

Acres, 669,800. Rent, £45,258. Net Revenue, £128,308 sterling!!!

It appears, by the recent parliament returns, that there are altogether One Thousand Five Hundred and fifty-six Benefices, or livings, in the Irish church, of which one (in the diocese of Down) is of the yearly value of 2,800l.; ten are between 2,000l. and 2,500l. twenty between 1,500l. and 2,000l. twenty-three between 1,200l. and 1,500l. and forty-eight between 1,000l. and 1,200l. seventy-four between 800l. and 1,000l. one hundred and forty-eight between 600l. and 800l. two hundred and eighty-one between 400l. and 600l. three hundred and eighty-six between 200l. and 400l. and four hundred and sixty-five between 30l. and 200l. Estimate the acres at 20s per acre per annum, and then we have 669,247. per annum from bishops' lands. But there are also glebe lands for the parochial clergy—in the Diocese of Derry alone, 17,000 acres of glebe are possessed. Suppose for all Ireland 100,000 acres, at 20s. per acre, another 100,000l. per annum; adding the revenue of the bishops from other sources, and what might be the rental of their lands, and the Glebe lands, we should have 852,799l. per annum. It is stated that in Ireland 13,603,473 acres are subject to tithe. As a tax for the church, this is in addition to the enormous sum already specified.

IRISH BUTTER.

"At the annual meeting of the "Crichton Estates, Agricultural show," the Earl of Erne, one of our most excellent and improving landlords, made some observations of great importance to the Irish Butter Trade. When last in England, he said that he found Irish Butter had obtained a bad name in the markets, and of course did not fetch the high price it ought. This led him to enquire into the cause,

and the result he stated to the meeting, as follows:

"You will never have your Butter fetch a good price, or bear a good character in England, if you do not work a reform among the coopers. Tubs should be made of well seasoned oak sycamore, or sally; the staves should be made much thicker, otherwise they do not hold the brine. The hoops should be always peeled, as the bark will give a taste to the butter; they should be strongly put together, as the casks are liable to be knocked about. The coopers also put in green wood in the heads and bottoms of the casks, to make up the proper weight for casks which gives a peculiar taste to the butter, and, of course is injurious. The tub, when sent home to the farmer, should be filled with boiling brine, and closely covered, to stand 24 hours before it is emptied out for packing with butter. When the milk is brought from the cow, it is strained into proper vessels, and never removed until ready for churning, which state in warm weather, it will be in the course of four days.—The practice of mixing hot water with the milk to raise the temperature is bad: it causes the butter to be pale, which renders it nearly unsaleable, except at low prices. The method for country people, in winter, is to place the churn in a tub of hot water until its contents acquire the temperature which experience proves to be best for the production of good butter, viz. from 18 to 16 degrees. A few potatoes, given raw with other food, will raise the colour of the butter in winter, and are good for increasing the quantity. It is of importance that the butter should undergo as little handling as possible.—When the butter is taken from the churn, it should be washed with brine, and the buttermilk completely extracted from it, and never put aside a lamp without being salted, which is the custom in some dairies, where they wait for several churning before they put any into a cask. You should be most particular in having your salt; purchase none but the best; the salt manufactured from sea-water only, contains much bitterness, and spoils the flavour of the butter. Pure salt is known by its taste, and the absence of any bitter flavour, and should be rolled until it becomes a fine powder, the finer the better. The butter having been well washed in a wooden bowl with cold water, should then be salted, one pound of salt to twelve pounds of butter, well mixed, and again washed with cold spring water, until the salt is just perceptible.

A very particular part is in expelling the milk, which is done by taking the butter in small pieces and clapping it well into the cask it must be well pressed, to exclude the air between the makings: the butter should be covered with a cloth soaked in strong pickle, wrung out each time in cold water, and again steeped in brine to cover the cask; and when the cask is full, it is covered with pickle made of half a pound of salt, and one of nitre, dissolved in a pint of water, and allowed to remain twenty four hours before closing it for market." We hope these excellent observations will not be lost on our agricultural friends in Canada.—Patriot.

Extraordinary Chinese Presents to her Majesty.

Her Majesty is becoming rich in Chinese presents. A fortnight since we had pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the collection of military trophies in Windsor Castle; but we have now the satisfaction of presenting them with some examples of Chinese fine Art, deposited in Buckingham Palace, which, in value, far transcend their warlike associates, and which are in fact, the very finest specimens of Celestial civilization which have reached this country. They consist of a huge bell, and a pair of elegant vases, both taken from a temple at Ning-po.

The bell is about five feet in height and three feet diameter. Its shape is singularly elegant; its mouth scalloped like the limb of a monopetalous corolla in flowers; and its general contour very closely resembles the bell of the *campanula tremuloides*—the harebell of Shakspeare and our country botanists. In the selection of this form—for the model is beyond all doubt, a copy from nature—the Chinese artists have shown a refinement and elevation of taste greatly in advance of the national style, which glories in grotesque fancies, uphill perspectives, and impossible combinations of form and colour. The metal of which it is composed appears to be a mixture of tin, copper, and silver in a very large proportion. The tone of the bell is consequently sharp, sweet, and calculated for "far distances." The exterior surface is entirely covered with inscriptions and bas-reliefs, of sharp and perfect execution. Round the bell are three bands, composed of figures of distinguished personages of the Buddhist sect. Between these, Chinese inscriptions on open scrolls are placed, consisting, for the most part, of lists of devout persons of both sexes. Several bands of ribbons of words divide and separate the tablets, and on these are inscribed sentences, descriptive of the doctrine and worship of Budh. One of these lines, in larger characters than the others, contains the name of the Peen ling pe sze, or Peen ling pe temple, where the bell was cast. This appears, from other inscriptions, to have been near the city of Shaau-ching (Shaou-ching). On other parts of the bell are some inscriptions in Tibetan or Sanscrit, in which the bell is stated to have been cast under the direction of persons officially connected with the temple and the fort Shaou-ching, in the eighth moon of the nineteenth year of the reign of Saou Kwang, the present Emperor, A. D. 1839. These Sanscrit inscriptions are deeply interesting, as they seem to intimate a more ancient and familiar intercourse with the peninsula of Hindostan than historians have yet found a place for in their conclusive chronicles.

The casting—the foundry work—of this bell is as remarkable as its literary character. The work is perfect, and must, without doubt, have resulted from a course of operations precisely similar in their details to our own. Many of our readers are acquainted with Schiller's "Song of Bell," and its ending its gar-

phic lines, they would, without doubt, conclude that, as

—by his work the master's knows, this said process of bell casting was essentially European; but long and long before the

—music of our village bells,
Falling in intervals upon the ear
In cadence sweet,

was heard in the oldest of the venerable hands of Christendom, the bells of Nankin, and of the Chinese cities generally, had tolled or chimed their independent melody, and laid the foundation of those usages which, in 1839, we find to be national habits, ministering to universal use and amusement. From this and a thousand similar circumstances we may safely conclude that the Chinese—at least as far as their history, their learning and art are concerned—are a people whose name and place are all that have yet been discovered.

In connection with this matter we may mention that Mr. Samuel Birch, the eminent Egyptian and Oriental antiquary of the British Museum, is now engaged in preparing a translation of the inscriptions on the bell, for presentation to her Majesty.

☞ All Letters and Remittances are to be forwarded, free of postage, to the *Very Rev. Wm. P. McDonald*, Hamilton

THE CATHOLIC.

Hamilton. G. D.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1844.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

"That the head of the Executive Government of the Province, being within the limits of his Government the representative of the Sovereign, is responsible to the Imperial authority alone, but that, nevertheless, the management of our local affairs can only be conducted by him, by and with the assistance, counsel and information of subordinate officers in the Province," and

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

In our last number we announced to our readers our intention to devote a portion of our paper to the politics of the day, and at the same time explained the principles by which we would be governed.

As we declared our support of Responsible Government, we think it right upon this occasion to republish the celebrated resolutions of 1841, in order that our readers may judge for themselves of their true import and meaning. As these resolutions received the approbation of the House of Assembly and the Government at that time, they may be considered as the text to which all parties are bound to adhere. We think that a careful perusal of them can leave upon an unprejudiced mind but one impression, which is, that in all local affairs the Government of the country can only be conducted by the Governor; by and through a provincial administration, having the confidence of the people as expressed by their representatives. This is the view entertained by the late ministry, and which led to their resignation—His Excellency having seen proper to deny them their right of advising upon the distribution of the patronage of the crown.

It must be apparent to any reflecting mind that of all the departments in the local govern-

ment there is no one subject upon which it is of such absolute necessity that the head of the government should receive advice as in that of appointments to office. We think no one for a moment would deny the propriety of having such advice from responsible individuals. The Governor General cannot, in himself, possess the necessary information. He is always, comparatively, a stranger to the country, and unacquainted with the fitness or the capacity of individuals, or of their standing in society, or the estimation in which they are held by the public. The prerogative of the crown, in the disposal of its patronage to office, is not an arbitrary power, to be exercised without regard to public good. We have a right to expect that the wishes of the people and the welfare of the community will control its exercise. This can only be done by leaving its direction and dispensation to known and respectable men. In England, this has been strictly acted upon since the revolution of 1688. As a notable instance in point, we refer to the demand made by Sir Robert Peel when he required the dismissal of the ladies of the Queen's household, which request Her Majesty not acceding to, Sir Robert Peel refused to hold office, on any other condition but their dismissal. The Governor states, that a similar rule established here would have the effect of rendering him the tool of his ministry. Now, we conceive, that what is not considered derogatory to Her Majesty in England, cannot in any sense, be regarded as degrading to His Excellency here in Canada.

We are of opinion that His Excellency would best consult the dignity of his office, and his duty as the representative of Her Majesty, by administering the Government of the Country in accordance with the Constitution as he found it. Had he followed the wise policy of his immediate predecessor, he would have been entitled to the lasting and affectionate remembrance of the people.

We have in vain looked for argument against responsible government in this Colony. Its opponents content themselves by reiterating the assertion of His Excellency that it would render him a tool, and by saying that it would produce a separation from the Mother Country. They charge all its advocates with entertaining disaffected feelings; and such other trash as they think will serve them instead of argument. We believe that the people will not be rendered less loyal or less attached to the Mother Country by the full enjoyment of their constitutional rights; and we further believe, that the people of this Country will never be brought to subscribe to the abject and humiliating doctrine that they are unworthy of enjoying the full rights of British subjects:

MILLERISM.—A new religious mania is fast seizing on our Hamiltonian Methodists. *Millerism*, imported from the Yankee land, is making sad havoc among our *Methodistic*, but not over methodical brethren. A new light has broke in upon them from the country of all creeds. A tabernacle is just now being raised for them in our city of Saints; where God's only chosen ones will hear announced to them, through Brother Jonathan's speaking trumpet, the immediate coming of the Saviour, to cast down the Pope, their chiefly envied and most dreaded enemy; to destroy forthwith, and *without fail*, in this present month of April, (the month of Fools), this sinful and unbelieving world; to call up exclusively to everlasting glory and bliss his lately found handful of *Millerite* Saints; leaving, to perish utterly, the rest of mankind, in spite of their so dearly-bought Redemption!!! All this awful and alarming catastrophe will be shewn close at hand, and ingeniously exhibited through the dark lantern of every American

Will of the Wisp; to the wonder-gaping and credulous throng of his followers. In preparation for the coming event, we see numbers of these led forth to dip in our frozen pools and ditches, to wash and be made clean for the expected coming of the bridegroom; after which, all earthly concern, except eating and drinking for their few days that remain, is entirely given up; and should their outlandish prophets be mistaken, as they have ever been, in their scriptural conjectures, woe betide the outlivers of this Millerite Delusion!

It is remarkable, that just now the dread of *Hydrophobia* is prevalent amongst us, from the number of mad dogs seen straying in our neighborhood. This disease, or a horror of water, is supposed to be caused in frozen regions, as it is during the driest seasons in more temperate climes, by the want of water for these animals to lap. Our Millerites, on the contrary, have the opposite disease to hydrophobia, or *Hydromania*, that is, an immoderate longing for water in the most freezing seasons—a distemper harmless in its effects to all but themselves.

Eheu! quid volui misero mihi; floribus austrum Perditus, et liquidis immisi fontibus Apros!

EXTRAORDINARY!—We are informed from a source of undoubted credit, that immediately after the Reform Meeting held here on the 9th ultimo, certain individuals, opposed to the objects of the meeting, made a secret representation to His Excellency against the Sheriff for the part he took on that occasion; and that a reply has been received, conveying the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, that the Sheriff's construction of the statute under which the meeting was convened, was erroneous!! This opinion was founded upon the said secret *ex parte* representation, without the Government instituting any enquiry as to its correctness! This is another instance of Responsible Government as His Excellency understands it! No doubt the matter will be made public; and we shall defer further remarks until then.

REFORM MEETING OF HAMILTON.—We have great pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the report of the Committee appointed at the late Reform Meeting in Hamilton, together with their Address to the Reformers of the County of Wentworth, which we publish this day.

☞ **MAD DOGS!**—It is a notorious fact, that at the present time several dogs in this town, in a rabid state, are running at large; and we learn that some cattle have been bitten by them. The late Board of Police, shortly before the expiration of their term, issued Placards, enjoining the shutting up or muzzling of dogs, under the penalty of their owners being fined, or the dogs shot; and surely our present Board will not think the matter unworthy of their consideration and attention.

On Monday last, a mad dog was shot on the Vicar General's premises.

☞ Color-Sergeant John Phelan, Amherstburgh, will find the Subscribers' names he makes mention of in his favor of the 26th ult., duly announced in last week's paper.

☞ The N.Y. *Freeman's Journal*, purporting to be issued on Saturday the 23d ultimo, did not reach us till last Monday, and even then it was deficient of the interesting and exciting news brought by the *Caledonia*. The *Albion Extra*, printed on the same day, reached this place on the Wednesday following, containing a detailed account of Irish and Parliamentary affairs.

By sowing with turnips some radish seed, these last will prevent the fly from injuring the former.



HAMILTON REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

[COMMUNICATED.]

At the last meeting of the Repeal Association of Hamilton, Dundas and Brantford, held for the purpose of making arrangements for remitting the funds in hand, and preparing an Address to be transmitted therewith—the President in the Chair—when the following Address to Mr. O'Connell was adopted:

To DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq., M. P.
HONOURED SIR,—We, the Repealers of Hamilton, Dundas and Brantford, three small Towns in the Gore District; Canada West, beg the acceptance, by the Loyal National Repeal Association, of the small amount enclosed, viz: a bill of Exchange on George Pollard, Esq., at the London Joint Stock Bank, for the sum of twenty-five pounds sterling.

HONOURED SIR,—The sum may appear very trifling to you and the Association, and hardly worth remitting; but though far from the land which we so sincerely sympathize with, we cannot allow the crisis to pass over without contributing our mite towards the regeneration of a country so singularly misruled, and that country the land of our birth.

In our endeavour to form a Repeal Association in this District, we fully expected the co-operation of many who here advocate liberal principles; but, alas! when the grievances of Ireland were mentioned, they could only be seen by them through the wrong end of the telescope. Even the proprietor of a paper, professing liberal principles, (the *Journal and Express*) refused the publication of our proceedings. This statement we make only to show yourself and the Parent Association, the difficulties a few labourers and mechanics had to contend with. We, therefore, confidently hope, our small contribution will be received by the Association as a token of our willingness to be still considered as the friends of equal justice at home and abroad. It is unnecessary for us to lengthen this communication by expressing our indignation at the course pursued by the British Government throughout the whole of the state prosecutions; nor need we tell you that, as Irishmen, we are for Ireland and a repeal of the Union; and that we shall never relax our humble endeavours until that consummation so devoutly to be wished for is accomplished.

We are, honoured Sir, the sincere admirers of your noble and disinterested conduct throughout the Repeal agitation.

On behalf of the repealers of Hamilton Dundas, and Brantford;

T. BRANIGAN,
President,
S. McCURDY,
Secretary.

The following are the names of the subscribers to the Repeal fund in Hamilton.

T. Branigan, Armagh, £1 5s; John M'Niece do 2s 6d; John Conlan, do 5s; John Burns do 2s 6d P. Gibbon do 2s 6d Wm. Hughes do 2s 6d P. Morgan do 5s.

Timothy Brick, Kerry, 10s; John Brick do 7s 6d, Robt. Brick do 1s 8d; John O'Meara, do 1s 3d; Peter John O'Meara, do 7d Thos. Casey, do 2s 6d; a Kerryman, 5s; John Tanginny do 2s 6d; Michael Tehan, do 1s 10d; Keenan Mahony, do 2s 6d; John Quinlan, do 1s 10d; Edw. Alton, do 7s 6d; Wm. Stack, do 1s; John Curran, Monaghan, £1; Humphrey Murphy, do 2s 6d; Francis Flanagan do 2s 6d.

Chas. Goodwin, do 2s 6d; Arthur Finnigan do 2s 6d; John O'Grady, Tipperary 2s 6d; Jos. O'Brian, do 4s 4d; Richard Nagle, do 7d; Michael Foley, do 3s 9d; Jeremiah Sullivan, do 1s 3d; Michael White, do 1s 3d; Dennis O'Donnel, do 3s 9d; Thos. Braslan, do 2s 6d; Dennis Wilds, do 3s; John Murtoogh, Roscommon, 1s 3d; Thos. Murray, do 1s 3d; N. Hally, Waterford, 1s 3d; Jas. Pearson, Oxford, England, Michael Sweetman, London, England; Maurice Fitzpatrick, Queens' Co., 7s 6d; Martin Fitzpatrick, do 1s 10d; Kenney Fitzpatrick, 2s 6d; Matthew Burke, Wicklow, 1s 3d; Alex. Clark, Tyrone, 10s; Peter Rush, do 5s; John Duffy, Sligo, 5s; John O'Hara, do 1s 3d; John Lane, do 2s 6d; S. McCurdy, Antrim, 10s; Robert Foster, do 10s; Peter Cronin, Cork, 5s; Wm. Cronin, Jr., do 1s 10d; Thomas Clohecy, do 7s 6d; Dennis Kiley, do 1s 3d; G. J. Fitzgibbon Cork City, 5s; a friend to the cause, 1s 3d; P. Fitzpatrick, Louth, 2s 6d; Henry Girouard, Canada, 2s 6d; Patrick O'Brian, Fermanagh, 2s 6d; Owen Kennedy, Dublin, 1s 3d; Chas. Langford, Limerick, 5s; Michael Ryan, Limerick City 3s 9d; Hugh Sweeny, Donegal, 3s 9d.

The following are the names of the subscribers to the Repeal fund in Dundas:—

Rev. Peter Connolly, £1 5s; Daniel Fields, South Ireland, 10s; Henry Duffy, Mayo, 10s; Patrick Manning, Westmeath, 7s 6d; James Smith, Antrim, 10s; William Smith, do 5s; Michael McNulty, Tyrone, 5s; James Glover, Fermanagh, 3s 9d; Owen Tierney, do 5s; Alex. Watherspoon, Scotland, 10s; Michael Griffin, Kerry, 5s; Bartholomew Hadley do 5s; John Burns, Wicklow, 1s 3d; Bartholomew McDonough, Sligo, 1s 3d; Darby Cronen, Kerry, 5s; Bernard Collins, Armagh, 11; Edward Kennedy, South Ireland, 5s; James Kennedy, do 10s; Catharine Duggan, Tipperary, 3s; Widow Collins, do 2s 6d; James Lamb, Armagh, 2s 6d; Thomas O'Rourke, Wexford, 5s; Hugh McMahan, Cavan, 5s; Philip McMahon, do 5s; Walter Brady, Tipperary, 5s; Michael Mulheron, Down, 2s 6d; Hugh Mulheron, do 1s 3d; John McKate, Sligo, 5s; Michael McCahy, Tipperary, 5s; O. W. Everett, Canada, 5s; M. W. Murfield, Leeds, England, 2s 6d; Isaac Miller, United States 2s 6d; Duncan McPherson, Scotland, 1s 3d; Henry Watherspoon, do 2s 6d; Timothy Dwyer, Tipperary, 2s 6d; Timothy Lowler, Queens' County, 2s 6d; Edw'd. McDonell Kildare, 2s 6d; John Watherspoon, Scotland, 5s; John Gnanan, Limerick, 5s; Thomas McManus, Fermanagh, 5s; James Kenning, Monaghan, 2s 6d; Cornelius Sullivan, Cork, 5s; Patrick Mullen, Mayo 5s; Jno. Westfold, England, 1s 3d; John Karry Tipperary, 1s 3d; Dennis Karry, do 2s 6d; Thos. Price, Kilkenny, 1s 3d; Jas. Dognan, Westmeath, 1s 3d; Daniel Griffin, Kerry, 2s 6d; Patrick Cain, Derry, 5s; Daniel Campbell, Antrim, 5s; John Barret, 5s; James Duggan, Tipperary, 5s; James Lavan, Sligo, 5s; Alex. Gurvin, Down, 5s; Robert S. Dudd, Kelso, Scotland, 2s 6d; Edward Morin, Dublin, 5s.

The amount received from Brantford was £5 15s. The names not being yet received, will hereafter appear.

The whole amount collected in Hamilton, Dundas and Brantford, was £32 3s 1d.

Bill of Exchange,	£25 sterling.
Exchange on du.,	5 16 8, cy.
Use of Room,	1 0 0
Printing,	8 9
Postage,	2 8

Total £33, 8 1d
T. BRICK,
Treasurer.

It has afforded us much pleasure to learn from the Chief Emigrant Agent, that the advices from London as to the emigration of small capitalists, during the approaching season, are extremely gratify-

ing; in corroboration of which it may be mentioned that the amount of money deposited with the Canada Company during the month of January for transmissio to this Province is ten times what it has been for many years at that season.—[News.

[From the Toronto Examiner.]

Errors in the Statistics of the Commerce of Hamilton.

Mr. Editor.—An article appeared in a late number of the *Journal & Express* upon the "commerce of Hamilton," which is going the rounds of the Provincial Press, carrying with it a very erroneous and incorrect view of the subject.

The rising importance of Hamilton, as a place of trade, is well known, but there is no reason, fairness, nor propriety in incorporating the trade and commerce of a neighboring town with that of Hamilton, and exhibiting the aggregate as an index to its commercial importance.

The principal part of the produce enumerated in the article referred to, was shipped from Dundas. From a return I have seen from the Desjardins Canal Office, I find, that of the 53,463 barrels of Flour, which the *Journal & Express* credits to the commerce of Hamilton, 46,737 went from Dundas by Canal, besides several thousand barrels sent through by team—of the 246 barrels Pork, 40 were from Dundas—of the 117 barrels Whiskey, 1031 were from Dundas—of the 220 kegs of Butter, all were from Dundas—of the 7,658 barrels Salt, 4,845 were for Dundas—of the 4,617 bushels Wheat, 4,734 were from Dundas—of the 20,000 feet Lumber, 10,000 feet were from Dundas—of the 153,208 pieces West India Staves, and the 29,450 pieces Pipe Staves, all were from Dundas, shipped in the Bay, and I believe not a single stave went from Hamilton. I will not detain you, Mr. Editor, by going through the whole of the Schedule referred to, enough has been given to show the injustice done to Dundas, of which I complain. The Schedule corrected, would stand thus:

Hamilton.		Dundas.	
Flour, bbls	5,729	Flour, bbls	46,737
Pork	246	Pork	40
Whiskey	117	Whiskey, bbls.	1,031
Butter, kegs	220	Butter, kegs.	220
Lard	53	Lard	none
Salt, bbls	7,658	Salt, bbls.	4,845
Wheat, bushls	4,617	Wheat, bushls.	4,734
Lumber,	10,000	Lumber	10,000
West I. Staves,	none	West I. Staves	153,208
Pipe Staves	none	Pipe Staves	29,450
Beer, Bbls	42	Beer, bbls	none

However greatly Hamilton may excel Dundas in the amount of business done, on the score of exports of the great staple productions of our country, she is considerably behind. She may import more merchandize than we do—we have not a Theatre—nor Public Assemblies, nor an aristocratic society eager in their pursuit of the fashionable amusements of city life. Our population is, generally speaking, virtuous and industrious—our merchants honourable and enterprising. The progress which Dundas has made, has been slow, but sure, and with the vast natural advantages which she enjoys, will undoubtedly at some future time rival Hamilton, or any other District Town, in commerce, and more particularly in manufactures. Already we have an extensive Iron Foundry, which in the busy season employs 60 hands. We have a large Flouring Mill, which manufactures more flour in a month, than is exported from Hamilton in a year. We have a Sythe and Snathe Factory, which employs about 15 hands and bids fair soon to supersede the necessity for the importation of this article, from the United States to any part of Canada. Another and useful branch of trade carried on here, is the manufacture of Shoe Pegs, which are sent to every part of the Province. We have also a Planing Machine for dressing flooring and a skin window sashes. Another foundry and edged tool factory, on a large scale, is about going into operation, under the management of its enterprising proprietor, Mr. Barton. A scite has very recently been purchased, and buildings are to be erected by a gentleman of capital, for a Cloth Dressing and Wool Carding establishment, the ensuing spring. With these facts, the public will perceive that Hamilton, great and prosperous as it is, is not the only place in the Gore District where trade is carried on extensively, and the *Journal & Express* will, I trust, next time he gives the commercial statistics of Hamilton, just credit Dundas with her due share.

AN INHABITANT OF DUNDAS.
20th March, 1844.

A rope-walk has just been established at Toronto, where every description of cordage is manufactured. The next thing will be to grow the hemp, for which the soil of this country is so well suited. Some Upper Canada hemp sent to the Montreal market last year, was declared by competent judges no way inferior to the best samples from the United States.—*Montreal Transcript.*

His Excellency the Governor General has given through the hands of Wm. Burke, £10 towards the erection of a Catholic Church at Phillipshurgh, C.E.—*17.*

Mile.—The following exhibit of the number of yards contained in a mile in different countries, will prove a matter of useful reference:

A mile in England or America, 1,760 yards; Russia, 1,100 yards; Italy, 1,476 yards; Spain, 5,028 yards; Germany, 5,865 yards; Sweden and Denmark 7,223 yards.

EPISCOPALIAN SUCCESSION.

Dr. Potts, no longer addressing Doctor Wainwright, assails the claims of Episcopalian to a ministry derived from the Apostles.

"Now it is certain that the orders of the Anglican Church have come down through the Roman Church. But the Roman Church, (besides that its own orders are liable to the difficulties suggested above,) had a right to take away what it gave. It did not take away the orders of the Reformed Church of England, by bulls of excommunication, so that all the prelates, presbyters, and deacons of the latter body have been cast out of the line of succession, and their descendants are illegitimate, upon their own principles."

Dr. Potts does not speak theologially. The Church cannot take away orders, but it may prevent their lawful exercise, and it can take away jurisdiction, which, in the name of Christ, it gives; further on he writes:

"Let us now advance a step. We will, for the sake of argument, admit that up to the time of the English Reformation, the line of Episcopal grace was unbroken. Setting aside the fact that all the Prelates who took part in the succession from the see of Rome were excommunicated, and were compelled to take out commissions from Pope Henry VIII; the gravest questions have from time to time been raised in regard to the validity of subsequent ordinations and consecrations. Let us consider some of these instances, that we may be better able to measure the worth of this boasted descent from the Apostles Peter and Paul.

Archbishop Parker's consecration to the Primacy introduced a taint into the stream of the succession at the fountain head. It is a long story, of which this is the sum. Queen Elizabeth, as the head of the Church, issued a commission ordering certain prelates of the old Roman line i. e. the Prelates of her sister, blood Mary, to consecrate Parker as Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1669, according to the Protestant form which had been restored. They refused. She then commanded certain prelates of the new line (King Edward's Bishops, who had been deposed by Mary,) to perform the consecration. The partizans of Popery denied that the con-

secrating Prelates were qualified, that Barlow, one of them, and who presided upon the occasion, had never himself been consecrated. This was the occasion of much dispute, for a long time, and so serious were the doubts raised that Parliament was called upon to confirm the validity of the consecration, which was done to this purpose, "that although these bishops were ordained contrary to the laws of the Church, yet they were ordained according to the laws of the land, and that this was sufficient to warrant the ordination, because these laws had given authority to the Queen to dispense with any repugnant laws of the Church." Here, then is a consecration, hanging upon the will of a woman, and so irregular as to have forced even the Oxford Mr. Newman (*Lecture on Romanism*, p. 224, 429, 417, to call it 'disorderly,' 'a violent proceeding, carried on amid human sin,' a 'scandal and an error.' He tries, however, to defend it against the attacks of Romanists, by alleging (what condemns our previous remarks upon the Roman chain of succession) 'that similar scandals' were common in the Romish succession up to the earliest ages. Here then we have a serious flaw in the title deeds of the succession, occurring in a very important case, for all the subsequent Prelates in England, and of course in America, derived from Parker.

If the reader has at his command the *Christian Observer*, an Episcopal periodical, for November, 1843, he may read an article which demonstrates that the whole line of the *Scottish Episcopate* has been entirely vitiated, if judged by the High Church canons. If my opponent denies this, I will adduce the proof.

I introduce this fact because it has immediate bearing upon one branch of the American Prelacy. The first Prelate in this country, Dr. Seabury, of Connecticut, was consecrated by the non-juring Prelates, and that a doubt was thus cast upon his legitimacy we learn from Bishop White of Pennsylvania. This last venerable man likewise informs us, that another case, in which it was doubtful whether the chain was not broken, was that of two of the earliest Bishops, who had never received baptism from Episcopal hands.—"Still further in addition to these cases (not to mention that the legitimate Apostolic baptism of some of the present prelates and ministers of "the Church" has been called in question,) it has been affirmed that there was an essential part in the consecrating formula omitted in the cases of Hobart of New York, and Griswold of Massachusetts; some persons maintaining that it was, (to use the language of Bishop White) "essentially defective, and that the Episcopal succession through future ages was certainly invalidated."

Now I do not choose to enter into a minute discussion of these several cases, for it is only of consequence to show that they were called in question, that here was room for doubt, and that they therefore furnish examples of the boasted certainty with which certain persons can trace up their lineage to St. Peter and St. Paul."—*Catholic Herald.*

IRELAND.

Our accounts from Dublin are to the evening of the 9th ult.

STATE TRIALS.

O'Connell finished his speech at 4½ o'clock, on Monday afternoon, 5th ult.

ON TUESDAY, 6th.—Twentieth day—The court met at half past ten o'clock when, amidst considerable discussion, several witnesses were examined, and papers put in to prove that Mr. O'Connell's recent speeches against the act of union were only repetitions of what he had said 30 or 40 years ago; that the arbitration system was adopted by the Society of Friends, and no objection taken to its legality; and that Mr. O'Connell had always expressed the greatest respect for the law and constitution, and of his wish that the struggle in which the repealers were engaged might be carried on in a peaceable manner.

This closed the case for the defence.

ON WEDNESDAY, 7th.—Twenty first day.—The court assembled at ten o'clock. The Solicitor General addressed the jury in reply to the case for the traversers. He spoke of the arduous nature he had to perform, the talent, eloquence, and ingenuity of the counsel against whom he had to contend, the consequence of the verdict as affecting the peace, tranquility, and happiness of the country, the obligation of the jury to find a verdict according to the evidence, uninfluenced by anything political, sectarian, or religious, by favor or affection, or any consideration but the truth and justice of the case. He alluded to the eight different but inconsistent speeches for the traversers, all of them, however, coinciding marvellously in the absence of any reference to the evidence. If they had not violated the laws they must be acquitted; if they had, what sort of defence was it to make that the government had delayed to prosecute them? No connivance was resorted to for the purpose of seducing them into crime, but on the contrary, every warning was given which could have been given—every intimation was held out, that this course would in the end be resorted to. The prosecution could not have been brought forward earlier; it was not a prosecution against the people of Ireland for exercising a legal right, it was not against those unfortunate deluded people who attended the various meetings through the country, nor was it an attempt to put down free discussion. They were not prosecuting any person for his political or religious opinions: * * * and he denied the right of any person to attempt to bring about such an object by the means charged in that indictment. Nor was that a prosecution against the liberties of the press. It was quite true that three gentlemen proprietors of newspapers, were in the indictment, but these are not included as such proprietors, but as conspirators. Why were not the editors of other liberal papers, who, as they all knew, advocated the same views throughout the country, as Mr. Barrett, and Mr. Duffy, and Dr. Gray, included in that prosecution? Because they did not become the agents or instruments in carrying out the designs of the traversers. Were two or more persons concur in the execution of a common design, and use any proper means for the attainment of it, they are guilty of a conspiracy. It did not require that the proceedings on the part of the accused should be private in order to make them liable to the charge for which they were prosecuted. No matter whether their proceedings were open or secret, the charge of conspiracy was equally sustained when the evidence satisfied the jury of one or other of two things—namely an attempt to do that which

was illegal in itself, or to accomplish by illegal means, a thing lawful and legitimate. The crown said that the traversers had conspired together to do that by intimidation which should be done by the unbiased will of the legislature itself. The indictment charged that the traversers had entered into a common plan to effect by multitudinous meetings, speeches, and seditious articles published in newspapers, that which should be the result of discussion and deliberation in the House of Commons, and be finally settled by an act of parliament. It was absurd to say, that because newspaper reporters were present at these meetings, and that every thing was done openly and above board, there could be no conspiracy. Why, one of their principal purposes was to disseminate those speeches, and give to the world an account of the great array of physical force that all those meetings presented. He entered at some length into the nature of the law of conspiracy. He did not contend for a moment that meetings to any amount, when held for legitimate purposes, were illegal, or that speeches made fairly for the propagation of political opinions were illegal; but what he contended for was, that meetings held ostensibly for one purpose, that is discontent, dissatisfaction, and disaffection to the constituted authorities of the country, were illegal, and that these were the means which the traversers had recourse to for the purpose of accomplishing that which should be done by any act of the legislature. He on the part of the crown, alleged that the traversers had excited animosity and ill will between different classes of her Majesty's subjects, but more particularly between those of England and Ireland—He alleged, too, that they attempted to excite in the army a spirit of discontent, and that these, too, were amongst the means resorted to in order to bring about their ultimate object. They were told that all the evidence went to show the peaceable character of all their meetings; no doubt it did, for it was part of the conspiracy to be peaceable—or it was by such means only that a plan of the kind could be carried out. It was, therefore, absurd to say, that because all their proceedings were peaceable there could be no conspiracy. The charge against the traversers was not for assembling, but they were prosecuted for procuring assemblages of persons, and uttering and publishing seditious and inflammatory speeches and articles, for the attainment of one common purpose. The crown lastly charged the traversers with combining together to cast discredit and odium upon the legal tribunals and administration of justice throughout the country. The charge was not that they had caused arbitrators to be appointed here and there to settle isolated disputes—no, the charge was that they, or the association of which they were members, assumed the prerogative of the crown, by appointing persons to act in the room of those who had derived their authority from the Queen's commission. They could find guilty on any one of the counts, or if they thought that the charge was not sustained against any one or more of the traversers, and proved against others, they could acquit or find guilty accordingly.

He then explained why it was that the prosecutions had been delayed. Had they interfered earlier, the outcry would have been greater, and the proof more difficult. Warnings had been repeatedly given, in the speech of Sir Robert Peel on the 9th of May, in that of the Queen on the prorogation of Parliament, and the dismissal of magistrates, but government did not proceed against them till they found the agitation an evil of great magnitude, and really dangerous.—Had they brought in a coercion bill, it would have been said that they wished to suppress the free dis-

ussion of political subjects. The question had been put, why, if the meetings were illegal, were they not prosecuted as such, and why were not the persons present included in the indictment? His answer was, that the government, finding the existence of a conspiracy, felt it their duty to arrest its progress in that form, and bring to justice, not the subordinate instrument by which it was intended to effect its object, but those who were the most prominent in the agitation. The conspiracy, he contended, was proved by the number of meetings—their continuity and unity of purpose. Evidence was given of meetings in Waterford, in Galway, in Mullingar, at Tara, and in other parts of Ireland, and if they were to be prosecuted as unlawful assemblages, the consequences would be that bills of indictment would have to be sent before the several Grand Juries, because they should be tried in the counties where they assembled, and the question could not be under discussion in that, the highest court of criminal judicature in Ireland. It was wrong to have insinuated, if not directly charged, that the Jury was selected by the Crown, or that exclusion was the consequence of religious opinions. He would ask the Jury as men of common sense, would it be right, or fair or impartial, to allow members of the Association to sit in judgment on their own leaders? or should not the Crown have taken care to have a Jury free from any undue bias? Mr. Shiel sought to make another point in reference to the constitution of the Jury. He said they were Protestants sworn to decide a case in which the traversers at the bar were Roman Catholics, and he called upon the Jury, in order that their verdict might be satisfactory, to make compensation for the disadvantage under which the traversers labored.

Mr. Shiel said what he wished to convey was, that the jury should be more solicitous, as sixty-five names were suppressed from the panel.

The Solicitor General deprecated any attempt to influence the jury by a fear that their verdict would be liable to imputation on religious or political grounds. He would make the traversers a present of the acts and speeches of 1840, '41 and '42, and for argument would concede, that, so far as they went, there was nothing exceptionable. Whatever the original objects or conduct of those who established the Association in July 1840, was, he contended that the persons promoting its designs in 1843 pursued a course utterly at variance with the law and constitution. The learned gentleman then proceeded to animadvert on the speeches of the counsel for the defence, and to comment upon the various documents, until five o'clock, when the Court adjourned.

On Thursday, 8th, 22d day, at the sitting of their lordships, the Solicitor General resumed his address. As a high legal effort, this speech has not often been exceeded.

Having proceeded with the meetings as far as Mullaghmast, the learned gentleman said he feared he would not be able to terminate his case that evening, and the court was adjourned till 10 o'clock on Friday. Although every caution should be taken in alluding to such a subject as the probable decision of the jury, it may be stated that there are many very curious rumours afloat as to the nature of their verdict, many gossippers strenuously asserting that there will not be any at all, and others—as their wishes lead them—kindly arranging the matter in their own minds for the crown or the traversers. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Crampton, are most assiduous in taking notes.

On Friday, the 9th, the twenty-third day, the Solicitor General continued his address this morning at ten o'clock, and concluded about two.

The Chief Justice then proceeded to charge the jury. As far as his lordship has gone up to past hour, his address is most unfavorable to the traversers. He has characterized the opinions broached as to the Queen's prerogative as seditious, and has altogether agreed in the definition of the law of conspiracy, as laid down by the Crown. It was probable the charge would not conclude that night.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.
IMPORTANT NEWS.

By the arrival of the Steamship *Caledonia* at Boston on the 21st, London and Liverpool papers are brought to the 4th and 5th instant.

Mr. O'Connell and the other Traversers have been found guilty, but sentence is deferred till next term. Ireland is perfectly quiet, and Mr. O'Connell has addressed the letter given below to the Irish people, urging them to observe the most peaceable conduct.

Mr. O'Connell had taken his seat in the House of Commons, and made an eloquent and feeling appeal on behalf of his country at the debate on Irish affairs. A public dinner was to be given him on the 12th at which several Peers and leading members in the House were to be present.

STATE TRIALS.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.—Feb. 12.

The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Burton, and Mr. Justice Crampton, took their seats on the bench this morning a few minutes after nine o'clock, at which hour the Court was crowded, but not inconveniently so, as a very large force of police was stationed at the main entrance to keep off the crowd, to clear the various passages leading to the Queen's Bench, and to prevent the admission of persons not duly authorised.

The traversers arrived at an early hour. Mr. O'Connell, who was accompanied by his son Daniel, and Mr. W.S. O'Brien, took his seat at the table of the Queen's Counsel.

Mr. J. O'Connell appeared in his professional robes amongst the juniors, while the rest sat at the traversers' bar.

Mr. Justice Crampton minutely detailed to his brother judges what took place on Saturday evening, subsequent to their leaving the Court, at half past five o'clock, and accounted for the difficulty which the jury had experienced respecting the first and second counts by observing, that they contained five distinct issues, upon which there should be five distinct findings and did not, therefore, admit of a general finding. Having briefly described the nature of the issues, involved in the several counts, and pointed out in what respect they differed one from another, His Lordship suggested that the proper course to adopt would be to put these issues before the jury, in the distinct form in which he had now explained them.

The Court now stands adjourned till the 15th of April and the traversers remain out as usual on their own recognizances. On that day a four day rule for judgment will be served on the traversers, and on its expiration, the Attorney-General will pray the judgment of the Court on them. It is understood, however, that before the expiration of the four day rule, a motion on the part of the traversers will be made in arrest of judgment. Should the Court decide against this motion, judgment will be passed, and then a writ of error will be sued on the part of the traversers, which will be argued before the twelve Judges; and should their decisions be adverse, an appeal will be to the House of Lords. The

question is, whether pending that appeal, the Court would proceed to carry judgment on the traversers into execution.

The grounds of the application in arrest of judgment, will be—1st. A misdescription of a juror's name. 2nd. The omission of proof of any unlawful act done by the traversers in the County of the City of Dublin. 3d. That no judicial act should have been done after twelve o'clock on Saturday night by the Court.

Mr. O'Connell has departed for England. He has left behind him his injunction for peace. The following letter was issued by him.

"To the People of Ireland."

"Merriam Square, Feb. 11, 1844.

"Fellow-Countrymen, once more I return you my most heartfelt thanks for the peace, quiet, and good order you have observed, and I conjure you by the country we all love, and even in the name of the God we all adore, to continue in the same peace, quietness, and perfect tranquility.

"I tell you solemnly that your enemies and the enemies of Ireland are very desirous that there should be a breaking out of tumult, riot, or other outrage. Be you therefore, perfectly peaceable. Attack nobody. Offend nobody. Injure no person. If you respect your friends—if you wish to gail your enemies—keep the peace, and let not one single act of violence be committed.

"You are aware that the Jury have found a verdict against me; but depend upon it that I will bring a writ of error, and will not acquiesce in the law, as laid down against me, until I have the opinion of the twelve judges in Ireland, and, if necessary, of the House of Lords.

"Be you therefore, perfectly quiet. Do no violence whatever. You could not possibly offend or grieve me half so much as by any species of assault, riot, or outrage.

"It is said that the great question of repeal has been injured by this verdict.

"Do not believe it. It is not true. On the contrary, the result of this verdict will be of most material service to the repeal if the people continue to be as peaceful as they have hitherto been, and as I am sure they will continue to be.

"Obey my advice. No riot. No tumult. No blow. No violence. Keep the peace for six months, or at the utmost twelve months longer, and you shall have the Parliament in College-Green again.

"I am fellow-countrymen, your affectionate and devoted servant.

"DANIEL O'CONNELL."

Important Meeting at Charlemont House.

In consequence of circulars issued by the Earl of Charlemont, a meeting of Liberal Peers, Members of the House of Commons, and other gentlemen, took place on Thursday at Charlemont House, Rutland-square, Dublin, "to consider the course most judicious to be adopted in the present state of Ireland. Upwards of fifty noblemen and gentlemen were present. Upon the motion of the Earl of Charlemont, his Grace the Duke of Lianster was called to the chair. Lord Charlemont opened the meeting by explaining for what purpose he had called it together.

The Marquess of Clanricarde then rose and stated that he in common, he believed, with every individual then present, owed a debt of deep obligation to the noble earl who had just addressed the chair. He (the Marquess of Clanricarde) felt satisfied that the most energetic measures were necessary, in order to demonstrate to the Legislature the various grievances which preceded and produced the present excitement. He alluded particularly to the important measure of corporate reform—of electoral rights—of inadequate misrepresentation. His lordship

also said he had considered the question of periodical meetings of the Imperial Parliament in Dublin, which, he was of opinion, was both desirable and practicable, and he was glad to observe in the public mind an increasing disposition towards it. This was received with much cheering.

The Right Honorable A. R. Blake then, at the request of Lord Charleton, read the draft of a petition, praying for a general inquiry into the state of Ireland. The Hon. F. Ponsonby, moved an amendment, referring particularly to the circumstances of the Established Church and the Roman Catholic: but it was opposed by Mr. Blake, on the ground that it may be construed into a recommendation that a state provision should be made for the Roman Catholic clergy, which would now be regarded rather as a bribe than a boon, and would, therefore have an irritating and not a soothing effect. Mr. Redington, Mr. Wyse, and several other Roman Catholic gentlemen, also opposed it, and it was at once withdrawn. The original draft, with a few verbal alterations, was unanimously agreed to.

The Earl of Milton said that no man could be blind to the many injuries and insults that had from time to time been heaped upon the people of Ireland. He alluded particularly to the unconsoionable amount of church property with reference to the minority of persons in whose benefit it was disbursed. He instanced the case of eight bishops lately deceased, who it appeared died so enormously rich, as to leave their united families the incredible sum of one million, eight hundred thousand pounds—an amount, be it remembered, chiefly contributed by the great majority of the people who are of another persuasion. It was impossible to think that the people could rest satisfied under such a weight of oppression; and if those and other such grievances were not speedily remedied, he would himself, although now opposed to repeal of the union, become a determined repealer—(hear, hear, and applause.)

Lord Stuart de Decies expressed his warm concurrence in the sentiments of the noble lord who had just spoken, and said that though he (Lord Stuart de Decies) was not a repealer, he could not condemn those who considered that it was reasonable and proper for Irishmen to have the entire control of their own internal concerns—(hear, hear.)

Mr. Wyse, M. P., coincided with the opinions expressed by the noble lords who had addressed the chair, and eloquently and forcibly expatiated upon the immense benefits of national education. The Marquess of Clanricarde then read the petition, paragraph by paragraph, for the adoption of the meeting; Sir John Burke suggested some trifling alterations, which were agreed to. After some remarks from Sir Valentine Blake, the petition was adopted. A vote of thanks was carried to Lord Charlemont and the chairman.

GOOD THOUGHT OF EDUCATION.—The following brief but beautiful passage occurs in a late article in Fraser's Magazine:—"Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look—with a father's nod of approbation, or a sign of reproof—with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbearance—with handfuls of flowers in green and daisy meadows—with birds' nests admired but not touched—with creeping ants, and almost imperceptible emmets—with humming bees and glass bee-hives—with pleasant walks in shady lanes—and with thoughts directed in sweet and kindly tones and words to nature, to beauty, to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue, and to the sense of all good, to God himself."

UNITED STATES.

Oregon Territory—Texas—War with England and Mexico.

The crisis is at last upon us—the crisis involving questions of the annexation of Texas, the negotiations on the Oregon territory, and, probably, war with Mexico and England—civil war amongst ourselves, and a final dissolution of the Union. These announcements may be startling, but they are not the idle wind.

There can be no doubt that the executive of this nation is now in the very midst of a negotiation for the annexation of the whole of Texas to this country—that a minister is probably by this time in Washington—that a treaty has been agreed upon by the executives of the United States and of Texas respectively—that it will be soon placed before the Senate of the United States, and that the probability is that the majority of that body will approve of it, and a large majority of the House of Representatives will sanction the provision necessary to carry it into effect. In proof of these facts, we give extended extracts from the *National Intelligencer*, at Washington, a journal that has the means of information at hand; and we also give extracts from papers in this city, which boast, apparently, that they give their statements on the highest authority—meaning Mr. Webster himself, who appears to be the origin and instigator of all opposition to the annexation of Texas.

This is a truly momentous—a most serious subject. The whole country is now at once precipitated into the midst of a most important crisis, out of which no one can possibly predict what is to come. From the tone of the *Intelligencer*, it is very evident that a portion of the whigs in the Senate are going for the annexation. By a recent vote in the House, on Friday last, on a resolution proposed by Mr. Winthrop, we think no doubt can exist that almost two-thirds of that branch of the national legislature will be in favour of the measure. The principal opposition to this new and extraordinary movement on the part of our government comes from Mr. Webster and the East—from New England—from the same section of the Union originated all the bitter opposition to the administration of Jefferson on a somewhat similar ground—the annexation of Louisiana.

Now, at such a crisis, the deeply interesting question comes up, and addresses itself to every one—will there be a war with Mexico? Will it eventuate in an indirect collision with England? Will it cause a civil war in this country? Will it lead to a dissolution of the Union? Will New England separate herself from the rest of the Union because Texas is taken in on the other side? All these inquiries will be answered in time—in the progress of events—in perhaps, a few months. At present it is very evident that the annexation of Texas to this republic will bring us into immediate collision with Mexico, and produce a war at once with that republic. In such a war, however, we can have no fear of ultimate disaster. The progress of the Anglo-Saxon race of this republic is onward; and if a war do ensue, the inevitable result will be the reduction of the whole of Mexico to the standard of this republic, and the spread of the Anglo-Saxon race and Anglo-Saxon institutions amongst the degenerate races of the south. But in opposition to this, we may be brought into collision with the power of England on the ocean, in consequence of difficulties growing out of the Oregon question. To meet that, our only resource would be to bring into that great arena the French nation, with an equal power on the ocean.

According to all appearances then, we

are in the commencement of a grand period in the progress of civilization and of nations. Before six months have passed away, perhaps the powers of the old and the new world may be precipitated into all the horrors of war. The first effect of things as they now stand at Washington must obviously be to paralyze all the present movements of trade and civilization, and to make men of all parties pause and anxiously await what is coming next.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE GERMAN CATHOLICS OF CINCINNATI have done themselves infinite honor during the past week. The bishop of this diocese has often had to express to them the ardour of his attachment and the strength of his affection. They have earned for themselves a deathless name for union, peacefulness and fidelity to all the duties prescribed by our Holy Religion. And this, notwithstanding the malicious manœuvring of a few bad men, with a Lutheran spirit, who were often known to gnash their teeth with rage at the harmony that kept them united and happy like the members of a virtuous and blessed family. After many years of evil brooding, seven men of this stamp stealthily, as if conscious that their deeds were evil and could not bear the light, petitioned the Legislature to grant them an act of incorporation, with the name and style of the German Catholic congregation of Cincinnati!! When this became known to the German Catholics, they held one of the largest meetings ever convened in this city, to express their honest, but unqualified indignation at the insult offered them by the notorious seven in the attempt to rob them of their good name, and to usurp the management of the affairs of the church. The meeting was eloquently and powerfully addressed by their long devoted pastor, Rt. Rev. J. M. Henni, bishop elect of Milwaukee, Rev. Mr. Ferneding, Rev. Mr. Tusch and Rev. Mr. Luhr, who though recently arrived from Germany, understood the machinations of heresy and schism so well as to speak with extraordinary effect of the dangers that would menace us from their operations in this hitherto most happy community. Never did the Catholics better respond to these heart-stirring appeals than did the German Catholics of Cincinnati, and again we repeat, they have done themselves infinite honor. May those who have erred have now the magnanimity to retract their error, and may it henceforth be forgotten!—*Telegraph.*

SOME OF THE BEAUTIES OF TYRANNY.—During the reign of Peter the First, Czar of Russia, it was the custom of that tyrant to punish those nobles who offended him by an imperial order that they should become fools; from which moment, the unfortunate victim, however endowed with intellect instantly became the laughing stock of the whole Court; he had the privilege of saying everything he chose, at the peril, however, of being kicked or horse-whipped, without daring to offer any sort of retaliation; everything he did was ridiculed, his complaints treated as jests, and his sarcasms sneered at and commented on, as marvellous proofs of understanding in a fool. The Empress Anne surpassed this abominable cruelty; but sometimes mingled in her practices

so much oddity, that it was impossible not to be entertained. Once she decreed that a certain Prince G— should become a hen, to punish him for some trifling misdemeanor, and for this purpose she ordered a large basket, stuffed with straw, and hallowed into a nest, with a quantity of eggs inside, to be placed conspicuously in one of the principal rooms at Court. The Prince was condemned, on pain of death, to sit upon this nest, and rendered himself to the last degree ridiculous by imitating the cackling of a hen.

REFORM

MEETING AT HAMILTON.

[From the Journal & Express.]

The following Requisition having been presented to the Sheriff of the Gore District, a meeting was convened on the ninth instant, under the recent Statute regulating public meetings:—

To the Sheriff of the Gore District.

"We, the undersigned, freeholders of the town of Hamilton and township of Barton, request that you will call a public meeting of such portion of the inhabitants of the said town of Hamilton and township of Barton, as may be the friends and supporters of the late administration, for the purpose of adopting an efficient organization:

Colin C. Ferris, Samuel Mills, Geo. S. Tiffany, Thos. Brown, Brian Carpenter, H. H. Hills, A. Carpenter, John Mills, William Morin, William B. Sheldon, Robert McElroy, Samuel Kerr, Joseph S. Clement, Milton Davis, J. Winer, S. Brega, R. G. Beaseley, S. B. Freeman, G. Sunley, William Macklem, Wm. Kirkendall, Frederick Luppman, D. Hoose, Joseph Rymal, Michael Hess, Stephen Blackstone, William Rymal, William Young, H. Smith."

At 12 o'clock the meeting was organized by calling the Sheriff to the chair, and appointing Mr. Brega secretary.

The Chairman read the requisition, which was directed to himself in his official capacity as Sheriff, and also the notice issued by him in compliance with it. He then informed the meeting that it had been covered under the provision of an act of the Provincial Parliament, passed last session, 7 Vic. Chap. 7, and explained its principal clauses. The act intended that any class or description of Her Majesty's subjects in the Province should be authorized to call a public meeting of their own class, description or party for any lawful purpose, and that at such meeting those who differed from them should take no part in opposition, as this would be such an interruption as the statute was evidently intended to guard against. He had not called the meeting as a party man; but under a conviction that it was his duty to yield to the reasonable request of any party or class of the people who might desire to hold a public meeting under the statute. The terms of the Requisition pointed out the description of people who are entitled to take part in the meeting, and he hoped that no others would interfere.

G. S. Tiffany, Esq., in moving the first Resolution, said, that as one of the Requisitionists he felt it to be his duty to explain their reasons for calling the meeting. They desired to organize their party for the purpose of securing the return of the Candidate of their choice at the next election—that to effect this organization they were of opinion that the usual course of establishing Committees in such parts of the Country as might be thought expedient and necessary, was the proper course. They were of opinion that to call a private meeting for this purpose, would be attended with this objection: that all of the party could not have an opportunity of giving attendance, and taking a part in the proceedings. They had, therefore, come to the conclusion to call a public meeting under the recent statute, and in doing so, to avail themselves of the protection which the Sheriff by virtue of his office as well as by the powers specially conferred by the statute, could give them for the peaceable holding of the meeting. His opinion of the law was, that the Sheriff was bound by the statute to call the meeting as it was for a lawful purpose, and was requested by a proper requisition, and that effect, that had he refused to do so, he would have been guilty of a gross dereliction of duty.

It had been rumored that the political opponents of those who had called the meeting in-

tended to obstruct its peaceable course. He hoped it was untrue, although he saw a large number of those present. Independent of the statute, he claimed it as a matter of common right for any party to call a meeting of their own adherents, and that at such meeting those opposed to them, had no right to obstruct their proceedings. The rules of common decency, alone, ought to be sufficient to show the rudeness and impropriety of such conduct. The opposite doctrine would have the effect of placing the country under mob-law. The learned gentleman then proceeded to give his definition of a mob, by saying that a mob was not necessarily composed of people in humble life, but might consist of men of the highest degree, and that it was by their conduct that they are to be judged. A mob may be defined as a riotous assemblage of people, who put the law at defiance, trample upon the rights of others, or in any way infringe the common laws of decency and good order. All that the Reformers ask is the right of meeting publicly and discussing their matters without molestation from their political opponents, and this right they mean to insist upon and defend. They have no wish to interfere with any similar proceedings of the opposite party, they have never done so. If therefore, those gentlemen whom he saw present of opposite, political opinions; had come there as spectators, he was happy to see them, for the Reformers did not wish to conceal any of their movements. They rested their hope of success upon the rectitude and soundness of their principles. And their opponents would that day have an opportunity of witnessing their love of order, union and earnestness in the pursuit of what they thought was for the good of the country—things which without witnessing, they might through the blindness of party prejudice misunderstand. If however, they came there to interrupt the harmony of their proceedings, and thrust themselves upon the Reformers, he should be sorry to see them engaged in so disreputable a course. He hoped and believed the best. He then moved the first resolution, seconded by S. Mills, Esq.

Resolved, That the Friends and Supporters of the late administration present at this meeting, fully approve of the official conduct of those gentlemen, and declare that they are entitled to our grateful confidence.

The Chairman then put the Resolution to the meeting, by saying that all those who were in favor of it, should signify their assent by holding up their hand. Here Mr. Tiffany claimed a division of those in favor, and those against it. And the Chairman directed those in favor of it to pass to his right, and those opposed to it to his left; when the division was completed there appeared a decided majority in favor of the resolution, but Mr. Tiffany then claimed that under the statute, as well as by the terms of the requisition, those who had declared in the affirmative must be considered as truly composing the meeting, and those in the negative as merely spectators.—The Chairman declared such to be his opinion, also, and expressed his thanks to the meeting for having at that early stage of the proceedings given him an opportunity of distinguishing those who really composed the meeting, from those who were mere spectators. He then put the Resolution to the bona fide members, who carried it by acclamation, none of the spectators voting.

S. B. Freeman, Esq., in an appropriate speech, moved the remaining Resolutions, seconded by Colin C. Ferris, Esq.

2. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the following outline of an organization of the Reformers of the County of Wentworth, including the town of Hamilton, to be extended hereafter if found advisable, be adopted and recommended to the reformers of the other portions of the county, viz:—That the Reformers do in each township form a local committee to consist of not less than nine in number, with power to fill all vacancies, and that each local committee shall elect its Chairman and Secretary; and when so formed, to communicate with the Secretary of the joint committee for the town of Hamilton and the township of Barton: And that when the organization of Local Committees shall have been completed, the Secretary of the joint committee of Hamilton and Barton, give notice of a general meeting of said Local committee to be held at some convenient place; and that such assemblage shall form a general committee.—And that the general Committee shall be empowered to act for the party in all things relating to our general interest.

That in the opinion of this meeting, one of the most important duties of the General and the Local Committees will be to disseminate

amongst the people correct political knowledge and true information of passing events, which may be done by the publication of and distribution of such knowledge in the form of Pamphlets or tracts, for as we have no secrets depends upon frequent, open, and candid appeals to the reason of our fellow subjects upon all matters connected with our Constitutional rights and duties.

That the joint Committee for the Town of Hamilton, and the Township of Barton, consist of the following persons viz: Messrs. Ferris, Mills, Tiffany, Hills, McElroy, Clement, Winer, Brega, R. G. Beaseley, Freeman, A. Carpenter, W. Macklem, D. Hass, Blackstone, H. Smith, Wm. Rymal, and that they have power to add to their number, and fill up vacancies.

That this meeting has heard with great pleasure of the formation of the Reform Association at Toronto, and that we cheerfully unite with that association in the objects proposed by it.

That the Committee now formed, do communicate with the Reform Association, and co-operate with it in all things, for the good of the Country.

That the Committee be empowered to adopt and promulgate an address to the Reformers of this County and District, in conformity with the above Resolutions, and invite their co-operation.

And upon the Chairman putting them from the chair, Mr. Duggan claimed to be heard, as he wished to move an amendment, but as he had been identified with those who voted against the first Resolution, the Chairman told him he could not allow him to speak unless he declared himself to come under the description of a friend and supporter of the late Ministry. Mr. Duggan insisted upon his right to speak and offer an amendment which he said he had prepared without declaring what his political sentiments were. He avowed however that he did not wholly approve of the late Ministry. Notwithstanding a good deal of violent declamation on his part the Chairman declared that he would not allow him to make his intended speech or move his amendment, and then put the Resolutions to the section on his right who voted for them unanimously.

The Chairman then enquired of the Requisitionists whether they had any other Resolutions to offer, and being replied to in the negative, announced the fact to the meeting and declared it at an end—advising them to disperse. He also stated that it was his duty to remain until all had departed; a great many of the Reformers then went away. Some, however, remained, being curious to see what the opposition would do, who were by this time in great fermentation, insisting upon it that they had a right to consider the meeting as still in existence, and demanded that the Sheriff should as Chairman put the Resolutions to the people present, which they were desirous of offering.

The Chairman declared that the meeting was at an end, that it was the duty of all present quietly to disperse, and refused either to put the Resolutions or recognize their proceedings as orderly. He likewise warned them that their conduct was in direct violation of the Statute, and of the consequences if they persisted, in their disorderly proceedings. They, however, did persist, and the different speakers severally put their resolutions to the left section, who voted for them without division. In these latter proceedings the Reformers took no part except as spectators. In fact the Chairman refused to allow Mr. Tiffany any to reply to the repeated attacks made upon him by the different speakers, saying that if Mr. Tiffany did so he would consider him as implicated in the tumultuous and unlawful proceedings then taking place.

After they had passed their Resolutions, Mr. Duggan in a complimentary speech, moved a vote of thanks to the Sheriff for his manly conduct in the chair, which Mr. D. admitted as impartial, although in his opinion, not being under a mistaken idea of the law, this resolution was carried unanimously, and after three cheers for Her Majesty, three cheers for the Governor General, and three cheers for the Sheriff, the people separated quietly.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Sheriff for his strictly impartial conduct, during the whole of this trying and exciting public meeting.

TO THE REFORMERS OF THE COUNTY OF WENTWORTH. GENTLEMEN.

The Committee appointed at the public meeting of the Reformers of Hamilton, and Barton, held at the town of Hamilton on the ninth instant, beg leave to address you in obedience to one of the resolutions passed on that occasion.

The Reformers of this county, and we may say, of the Province, have long felt the necessity of an efficient organization in order to produce the union of action which is essential to insure success. Deeply impressed with the importance of the subject, the Reformers of Hamilton and Barton called the public meeting above referred to, at which, a plan or outline of an organization was unanimously adopted and which is set forth in the resolutions published herewith. The Committee are charged with the duty of inviting your co-operation in completing it. You will perceive that the machinery recommended is of the most simple and yet efficient description. It consists chiefly in the appointment by the Reformers of a local Committee in each Township in the County whose duty it shall be to attend generally to the affairs of the party within their several localities, and that the whole of these local Committees when assembled together, shall form a general Committee for this County. The Committee feel confident that thro' the agency of the proposed organization we will secure the triumphant return of our Candidate.

You will bear in mind that by the present election law, a pole will be held in each Township, which renders the appointment of local Committees more particularly appropriate. We feel confident that you will promptly and cordially unite with us in our suggestions. If not the fault will rest, with you, and not with the Reformers of Hamilton.

We know not how soon an election will come upon us, and we should lose no time in preparing for it; for when it does come, it will in all probability involve our dearest rights.

The Committee believe that you will not think they exceed the limits of their duty by offering you a few remarks upon the present political condition of the country.

They are of opinion, that it is sound constitutional law, that in every portion of the British dominions which enjoys a Representative or Parliamentary Government, the principle of Responsibility in all local matters as it is practised in the mother country, forms an inseparable portion of such government. It may be refused by Governors—if it may be denounced with all the fierceness of party spirit, and its supporters slandered by an unscrupulous press. But as it is true, so it is indestructible, and sooner or later it will prevail against all opposition. In this Province it received the public and solemn sanction of the House of Assembly, and Government in the celebrated resolutions of 1841, which may justly be styled the Canadian Bill of Rights. These resolutions are declaratory of our rights—they are plain to be understood, clear and definite in their meaning. There was no difference between the opposing parties as to the meaning of these resolutions until lately. The attempt now made is to give them a different reading—in fact so to construe them as to restore the old system and render them a mere bundle of words.

In order to explain our views upon this most important matter—we will go back to the first difference which met the public eye between His Excellency and the late Ministry.

Upon the resignation of the late Ministry, His Excellency sent down to the House of Assembly a message, containing the correspondence between himself and Mr. Lafontaine, on the part of the Ministry. This we may regard as containing the substantial grounds of difference between them. We find in that document that the late Ministry assert that His Excellency made, and offered to make appointments to offices of importance without their knowledge. That he told them that "public affairs would be more satisfactorily managed by and through the Governor himself, without any necessity of concord amongst the members of the Executive Council, or obligation on their part to defend or support in Parliament the acts of the Governor." His Excellency does not deny this in his statement; but says that the true cause of difference was the wish of the Ministry to direct and control the prerogative in appointments to office; which he absolutely refused to permit, because he said they wished to procure parliamentary influence through this means—at the same time he professes to give his adhesion to the resolutions of 1841.

To these resolutions the late Ministry also profess to adhere. The leading resolution declares, "That the management of our local affairs can only be conducted by the Governor, by and with the assistance, counsel, and information of subordinate officers in the Province." And the second resolution declares "that these officers ought to be men possessed of the confidence of the representatives of the people." The plain and unequivocal meaning of these resolutions is that the Governor in all local matters can only act by and through a competent Ministry, known to the people, and responsible to them through their representatives.

This, as we understand it, is the practical view entertained of it by the late Ministry. Let us see how his Excellency understands it.

Before proceeding with this inquiry, the Committee beg leave to make a few remarks, from and on what his Excellency has so frequently said on this matter.

In his reply to the admirable address from the Warden and Councillors of the Gore District, his Excellency avowed that he then had Constitutional advisers viz: his then Executive Council—and that he would consult his Council on all matters of adequate importance. His Excellency's Council was then composed of Messrs. Daly, Draper, and Viger, only one of whom, viz. Daly, held any office whatever.

The following then appears to be His Excellency's views on Responsible Government.

1st. That the Governor can conduct the Government of the country more satisfactorily by himself, and that concord is not necessary in his Council.

2nd. That the Council shall not have the control or direction of the patronage of the Crown.

3rd. That the Governor, as a matter of prudence, but not as a matter of necessity, should consult his Council in all matters of adequate importance, he being the sole judge of what cases come within this description.

4th. That the Council may, if consistent with the wish of the Governor, be composed of three individuals, only one of whom holds office, so that they have his confidence.

5th. That it is not inconsistent with Responsible Government for the Governor to carry on the Government with a Council so composed.

We are not only at a loss to discover any resemblance between His Excellency's views on Responsible Government, and the plain and obvious meaning of the Resolutions of 1841; but we perceive in every position he has taken what we think the directly opposite and antagonistic principle.

It requires no argument to prove that the late Ministry and Reformers hold an entirely different view on this subject, from those above taken from his Excellency's published writings.

It is very common for those who approve of His Excellency's doctrine of Responsible Government, to appeal to his Excellency's distinguished services in other portions of the empire as a proof that he cannot now be in error. If this remark is entitled to any weight, it is easy to meet it by saying that the late Lords Durham and Sydenham and Sir Charles Bagot, who were quite as renowned British statesmen as his Excellency, entertained similar views with us on Responsible Government.

The views entertained by his Excellency have had the effect of rallying in his support the Tories and Orangemen, deadly enemies of Responsible Government. Some persons are also disposed to blame the late Ministry for want of proper etiquette or formality on occasion of their resignation. We think they are entitled to the highest praise: but even if there had been a departure from some of the minor points of etiquette, it would not have affected the principle itself. It would be unpleasant to advert to the increased acerbity towards the late Ministry and the reformers in general apparent in the replies of his Excellency to different addresses presented to him. Nothing on this occasion shall induce us to speak disrespectfully of his Excellency, but we must express our deep regret that his Excellency has been so ill advised.

Before closing this address, permit us to impress upon you that you have Responsible Government properly explained in the Resolutions of 1841. Having our Bill of Rights it would be immeasurably base to surrender it. Continue firm, and at the election polls do

your duty. Exercise your own judgment, and be not deceived by the sophistry of those who would lead you astray from the true questions at issue. Disguise it as they may, our opponents would destroy Responsible Government.

We congratulate you that in this crisis, a Reform Association has lately been established at Toronto, which has for its object the union of the party throughout the Province, and to diffuse correct information amongst the people upon all matters of importance. It is conducted with great zeal and ability, and must produce incalculable benefit to the country. Heretofore without organization we have returned a majority of members to the House of Assembly, and surely with union we cannot be less successful at the next election.

We also congratulate you upon the patient and dignified firmness exhibited by our party throughout the Province in the assertion of our rights. Notwithstanding that our motives are impugned in the highest quarter, and our opponents encouraged, by this injustice, have been unsparing and unscrupulous in their abuse.

We again recommend to your attention the above Resolutions, and request that you will lose no time in forming your township Committees, and communicating with the undersigned Secretary, in order that a general meeting may take place.

COLIN C. FERRIE,
Chairman Hamilton and Barton Committee.
S. B. FREEMAN, Secretary.

BIRTHS.

In Montreal, on the 17th inst., Mrs. Edward Franklin, of a daughter.

At Kingston, on the 15th inst., the lady of T. Bouthillier, Esq.; Acting Commissioner of Crown Lands, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Petite Cote, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. Robert Coony, Mr. Joseph Duay Odell, of Odelltown, to Miss Jane Teskey, of Pleasant Valley.

DIED.

In Montreal, on Tuesday, the 19th instant, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. T. Appleton, aged 40 years.

In do., Sunday evening last, Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Tubby, Esq., aged 48 years.

On the 20th ult., Mary Ann, infant daughter of Mr. Alex. Murphy, Montreal.

At Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 17th January, Robert Gray, cabinet-maker, of Montreal, aged 30 years.

At Havana, Island of Cuba, on the 8th of February last, Collin McDonald, Esquire, of the Firm of C. McDonald & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, and late of Gananoque, Canada, aged 47 years, deeply lamented by his numerous relations and a large circle of friends.

On the 9th ult., at Bonshaw, Yonge street, Emily, daughter of the Hon. J. Emilius Irving, aged two years and three months.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.

Wellington.—A. McFaul, Esq.; for self 10s.—and for Mr. Herrington and J. O'B. Scully, Esq.; each 7s 6d.

DENTISTRY:

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

Consultation gratis and charges moderate.

N. B. Persons or Families who desire it may be waited upon at the residence. Office above Oliver's Auction Room, corner of King & Hughson Streets. Hamilton, Sept. 6, 1843.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

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

A. H. ARMOUR, & Co.
Hamilton, June, 1843. 39
A. H. ARMOUR, & Co.

GENERAL GROCERY, LIQUOR: AND PROVISION STORE.

T. BRANIGAN begs, to announce to his friends and the public, that he has recommenced his old calling at his former stand, next door to Mr. Ecclestones Confectionary Shop King Street, where he will keep a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, & Provisions.

Cash paid for all kinds of Produce at the market price
Hamilton, June, 1843. 40

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

HENRY GIROUD,
Hamilton Livery Stables,
July 21, 1843.

NOTICE.

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

HENRY GIROUD,
ROBERT MCKAY.

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

G. K. LEVINGS; UNDERTAKER.

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

OFFINS, together with every description of Funeral appendages.

Funerals attended on the most reasonable terms.

The charge for the use of Hearse, with Dresses, is £1.
Hamilton, Sept. 6, 1843.

REMOVAL;

JOSEPH O'BRIEN, Boot & Shoe Maker, returns his sincere thanks to his customers and the public for the patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform them that he has removed from Mr. Erwin's block to the house in part occupied by Mr. Rolston, John Street, where he will be happy to attend on his patrons; and begs also to remark that his work is reduced to the lowest prices, to suit the times, for which either cash or produce will be taken.
Hamilton Nov. 1, 1843.

DR. BARTHOLOMEW'S PINK EXPECTORANT SYRUP.

The cases of consumption are so numerous in all the northern latitudes, that some remedy as a preventative should be kept by every family constantly on hand, no administrator the first appearance of so dreadful a disease. This Expectorant Syrup will in every case prevent the complaint. It is quite impossible for any person ever to have consumption who will use this remedy on the first approach of cough and pain in the side, and in many instances it has cured when physicians had given up the cases as incurable.

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

FOR SALE;
By the Subscribers, a few copies of the following works of late publication:—*A Digest of the Criminal Laws*, passed since 1835, containing also the Town and Officer's Act, and some Forms for the use of Justices.—By Henry C. R. Beecher, Esquire.—Price 6s.

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

A. H. ARMOUR, & Co.
Hamilton, March, 1843.

ABBOTSFORD EDITION OF THE WAVERLY NOVELS.

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

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

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

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

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

BIBLES PRAYER AND PSALM BOOKS.

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

A. H. ARMOUR, & Co.
Hamilton, June, 1843. 39.

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

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

Sold wholesale or retail, by
A. H. ARMOUR, & Co.,
King Street, Hamilton.
December, 1842.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE PROTESTANT or NEGATIVE FAITH;

3rd Edition, by the Very Rev. W. P. McDonald, V. G.

Orders for the above very interesting work are required to be sent to the Catholic Office immediately, as only a very limited number of copies are struck off.—Single copies in cloth, 1s. 3d.
Hamilton; Sept. 6, 1843.

ROYAL EXCHANGE KING STREET,

HAMILTON—CANADA.
BY NELSON DEVEREUX.

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

N. DEVEREUX.
Hamilton, 1843.

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE

AUCTION SALE

Of Horses, Carriages, Sleighs, Cutters, Household Furniture, Wines, Liquors, &c.

The Subscriber begs to announce, that he has been instructed by Mr. N. Devoreux, of the Royal Exchange, King Street, Hamilton, to sell by Public Auction, on Monday the 22nd April, and following days, all the Household Furniture, China, Glass, and Earthenware, consisting in part of Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows; Mattresses, Sheets, and Pillow Cases; Counterpanes and Blankets; Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Carpets, Bureaus, Wash Stands, Looking Glasses, Window Curtains, Box and Cooking Stoves; besides a large quantity of Kitchen Utensils, Dinner Service, &c. Also, a very superior four-horse stage, nearly new; Carriages, Waggon, Sleighs, Cutters, Harness, four handsome first-rate Horses; all the Bar Furniture, consisting of several pairs of best cut-glass Decanters, Tumblers and Wine Glasses; together with all the Wines and Liquors, comprising Brandy, Rum, Gin, Whiskey, and Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines—and numerous other articles.

It is needless to make any comment respecting the manner in which Mr. Devoreux's House is furnished, to the People of Hamilton and vicinity; but for the information of persons at a distance, who may be desirous of attending this Sale, (and very many no doubt will be happy to avail themselves of so advantageous an opportunity,) that the House is furnished in a handsome manner with all new Furniture. It is, therefore, expected that the Sale will be well attended.

TERMS.—The Terms are: for all sums of \$1. and under, Cash; from \$1. to 20\$ four months' credit; 20\$ and upwards Seven months' credit, [without interest] by furnishing approved endorsed Notes.

Sale to commence each day at eleven o'clock.

R. WOHAM, Auctioneer.

Hamilton, March 25, 1844.

HAMILTON

IRON FOUNDRY.

JOHN STREET.

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

E. & C. Gurney would particularly call public attention to their own make of **Cooking, Parlour, and Panel Box STOVES,**

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

The following are some of the sizes:—

Premium Cooking Stove.

3 sizes with three Boilers.

3 do with four Boilers.

Parlour Cooking Stoves.

2 sizes, with closed Oven.

Parlour Stoves.

2 sizes with 4 columns.

2 do with 2 do

2 do with sheet iron top.

Box Stoves.

4 sizes Panel Box Stoves.

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

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

Hamilton, September, 1843. 2

Dr. SPOHN'S SICKHEADACHE REMEDY.

Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives.

Middletown, N. J., March 12, 1840. Messrs. Comstock & Co.

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purpose for which it is intended.

[Certificate of Judge Patterson.]

I HEREBY CERTIFY that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for about 20 years—the attacks occurring once in about two weeks, frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe, as apparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried almost all other remedies in vain, I have been induced as a last resort to try Spohn's Headache Remedy as sold by you: and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends, found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine. She has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is now permanently cured. The attacks are now very seldom, & disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefited by the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant

JEHU PATTERSON,

Judge of the Court of C P

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

Children's Summer Complaint Specific Cordial.

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

MOTHERS should guard with their serious care the health of their children, and a little medicine always at hand in the house, may not only prevent immense pain and suffering to their tender offspring, but actually save their lives. What parents could ever forgive themselves, if for the want of a seasonable remedy they risked the life of their children till remedies were too late. The complaints of the stomach and bowels of children progress with such rapidity, that unless checked at the start, they are not only hazardous, but almost always fatal. In country places this remedy may be taken with certainty to stop all such complaints, and save the expense of calling a physician, or if a physician is sent for from a distance, this medicine will assure the safety of the child till the physician arrives.

LET, THEREFORE, NO FAMILY be without this medicine always at hand in their houses. How would they feel to lose a dear child by neglecting it?

ADULTS will find this cordial as useful to them as children; and its being free from all injurious drugs, &c. will be sure to please as well as benefit. In all sicknesses at stomach and bowel complaints do not fail to employ carefully this cordial.

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

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

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

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THE Subscribers, thankful for all past favours, desire to inform their Friends and the Public, that Messrs. HAMILTON & WILSON have recently retired from the firm—and that having considerably enlarged their old premises; and acquired greater facilities for carrying on their business, they are now prepared to manufacture any article, or execute any order in their line; and as they have assumed the entire responsibility of the business, they intend to put every kind of work at the lowest prices for Cash, or short approved Credit—hoping by strict attention to every department of their Business, to merit a continuance of the kind support they have heretofore received.

Feather Beds, Hair and Wool Mattresses, Gilt and plain Window Cornices, &c. made to order, to any design, and at short notice.

A good assortment of Looking Glasses of various descriptions and sizes kept constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail.

MARSHALL SANDERS,
JOSEPH ROBINSON.

King street, Hamilton,
May, 1843. 38

BEEF!

BLACKWELL & MILLER,
BUTCHERS.

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

N.B. Please call and examine, and judge for yourselves, at the stall of
BLACKWELL & MILLER,
Hamilton, February 20, 1844.

CAUTION.—Whereas **PATRICK KINNING**, an indentured Apprentice to the Coopering business, has lately ran away from my employment. This is therefore to give notice, that I will prosecute with the utmost rigour of the law, any person who will harbour him; or One Penny reward for information that will enable me to discover his whereabouts.

THOMAS McMANUS.

Dundas, January 30, 1844.

REMOVAL.

JNO. P. LARKIN,
Importer of

BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.

HAS REMOVED to his NEW STORE, in Mr. J. Erwin's Brick Building, corner of King and John Streets, being a few doors west of Mr. Devoreux's Royal Exchange, in which he is opening a splendid assortment of **NEW and CHEAP GOODS.**

The highest price in Cash paid for Wheat
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BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Corner of King and Hughson Streets,
Over Mr. Dayfoot's Brick Store
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Is now paying

The Highest Price in CASH for
WHEAT & TIMOTHY SEED,

At his General Grocery and Liquor Store
King Street.

Hamilton, Sept. 13, 1844

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