

which Quebec had the honour of claiming, was as miserable a specimen of Sheepdog as can be conceived: it was smaller than a lamb of average size, and withal, so lean, tough and skinny, that the most needy farmer in Western Canada, would probably turn from it as a disgrace to his profession. On the other hand, the "Toronto" animal was perfect in all respects—in size, in quality, and in proportions. The moral of the contrast was political. The worthless carcass indicated the wretched fare to which our legislators will have to succumb, should they be dragged to what McKenzie has called the "inhospitable region of Quebec." The fine one told a tale of the good living, and plenty of it, which will reward the continuance of their sittings at Toronto.—*ib.*

RESIGNATION.—We understand that the Hon. W. H. Merritt has had a split with his colleagues and has resigned his office as Chief Commissioner of Public Works. The retrenchment question will no doubt be assigned as the cause, but from our information, we suspect Mr. Merritt has retired on totally different grounds. Mr. Merritt sent in his resignation on Saturday evening, and left early yesterday morning for St. Catharines. It is also reported that the Hon. J. H. Price has resigned; but how far this is correct we cannot learn.—*Patriot.*

CITY APPOINTMENTS.—We have reason to believe that the appointments of Recorder and Police Magistrate for this city are both made—the former to be filled by George Duggan, jr., Esq., the latter by Geo. Gurnett, Esq.

As a proof of the profligacy of the Ministry, notwithstanding the great increase in the public revenue in 1850, the expenditure exceeds the income to the amount of £12,348 7s. 8d. Is it not deplorable to think, that men who are thus ruining the country, should be permitted to do so with impunity. Out of a much smaller revenue the Conservatives could save upwards of £3,000, while the present officials with their vaunted increase, are £12,000 deficient.—*Colonist.*

The Brockville Statesman says that a project is on foot, to construct a Macadamized or Plank Road, from the St. Lawrence, at Gananoque, to the Whitefish Falls, on the Town line of South Crosby.

METEOR.—A globe of bright flame was seen on the 10th instant, at ten o'clock in the evening, near Quebec, which descended slowly towards the south-east. It left no luminous train behind it. Others observed the same evening a beautiful lunar arc. The sky was clear in the quarter over which the meteor passed.

A heavy fall of snow took place here during Sunday night, and continued at intervals through the early part of Monday morning. A strong north-east wind prevailed, and the snow remains in very deep drifts. The telegraphic report informs us that the storm has extended both in eastern and southern directions.

M. Weller has, of his own accord, reduced the price of Stage Fare between Toronto and Montreal, from \$20 to \$16, viz. \$9 from Toronto to Kingston, and \$7 from Kingston to Montreal.

It is said that Mr. Bannerman, M.P. for Dundee, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Island.

The scarlet fever and putrid sore throat—that terrible scourge of our infant population—we are sorry to hear prevails very extensively just now in this city. Its ravages have already placed many families in mourning. In several instances adults have been attacked; although we have not heard of any fatal cases, except among children.—*Acadian Recorder.*

We understand that the Medical Commissioners have reported the convict Shotts to be insane.—*Montreal Paper.*

An exchange paper says:—"We are informed that more of the Table Rock, at Niagara Falls, has given way. There is now no passing under the sheet. The scow, which all summer rested on a ledge just above the cataract, was lately washed from its abiding place, and in the descent, caused such a concussion as damaged some of the crockery in the adjacent well-known museum, and the tremor was felt for some considerable distance.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 21st Dec., 1850.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Anthony Stephens, of Guelph, Gentleman, to be Registrar of the Surrogate Court, in and for the County of Wellington, in place of T. R. Brock, Esq., deceased.

Edwin Annesley Burrows, of the City of Kingston, Gentleman, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

Philo Bennett, of London, Gentleman, to be Surveyor and Landing Waiter, in Her Majesty's Customs.

David Paterson, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, to be a Member of the Board of Directors for Superintending the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, in place of John Eastwood, Esq., deceased.

Joseph Ubalde Beaudry, Esq., to be Clerk of Appeals, under the provisions of the Act 12 Vic. Cap. 37, in the place and stead of J. G. Barthe, Esq., removed.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 19th Dec., 1850.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to accept the resignation of Lieutenant Colonel George S. Jarvis of the 1st Battalion, Stormont Militia, permitting him to retain his rank in the Militia of Canada, and His Excellency is further pleased to express his high sense of the efficient manner in which that officer at all times performed the duties assigned to him.

The Churchman's Almanac, For 1851.

IS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY, and can be had at "THE CHURCH" Office, or of the City Booksellers.

Price, Fourpence.

"Church" Office,
Toronto, December 24, 1850.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The first of the letters transmitted to us by "A. T." shall appear next week, if possible.

We would willingly have inserted the letter of "An Anglo-Catholic," had it not been, to a great extent, a repetition of his former communication.

Our esteemed correspondent at Three Rivers, will pardon us, we trust, for not having sooner acknowledged his communication of the 22nd November. We are not yet in a condition to give a satisfactory answer to his query, but are making inquiries on the subject, and hope ere long to furnish the information required.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Dec. 25th, 1850:—Rev. S. Armour, Cavan, rem. for Mr. E.; Rev. C. L. Ingles, Drummondville; Rev. F. A. O'Meara, LL.D., will be attended to; E. H. N. Esq., Grimsby, rem. for Y.C.; Rev. T. B. Read, Port Burwell, rem. for Y. C.; Rev. R. L. Stephenson, Buckingham, rem. for Y. C.; Rev. J. Grier, Belleville, will be attended to.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DEC. 26, 1850.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto has appointed the First Sunday after Epiphany (Jan. 12, 1851), for the third of the four Sermons to be preached annually in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations in this Diocese, in aid of the funds of The Church Society, in accordance with Art. XIX. of the Constitution of the Society.

The proceeds of the Collections will be applied to the General Purposes Fund of the Society in compliance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee, which was adopted at the General Monthly Meeting, held on the 2nd October, 1850.

The Bishop begs to direct the attention of the Clergy to the importance of maintaining the *General Purposes Fund* as from that source an important part of the income of the Widow & Orphans' Fund depends* as well as its being the only means at the disposal of the Society for assisting in the building of Churches and Parsonages.

* Extract from the By-law to make provision for the due administering and improving the Widows and Orphans' Fund of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto:—

"CLAUSE III.—And that the Society shall and will, put to the credit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund yearly, and every year, a sum of money equal to One Pound Five Shillings for each duly recognized Clergyman in the Diocese, from the Fund for General Purposes, providing that Fund will bear such a charge upon it; and that after the current and customary expenses of the Society are paid, the charge for the Widows and Orphans' Fund shall be the first paid from the General Purposes Fund, and that such sum shall be put to the credit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund on the 1st day of January in each year, on the Lord Bishop of the Diocese forwarding to the Treasurer a list of the Clergy duly recognized, signed with his hand."

A TITLE USURPED.

In another column will be found a communication from Dr. Charbonnell to the Superintendent of Common Schools. Our sole reason for noticing this document, is to enter a protest against the illegal manner in which the writer has subscribed it. Dr. Charbonnell is not "Bishop of Toronto," nor ever can be, except he abjure the schismatical body with which he is connected, and is appointed to the See in question by our Sovereign Lady the Queen, in the event of a vacancy occurring therein.

Cardinal Wiseman's assumption of the designation of Archbishop of Westminster, is by no means such a glaring infringement of the laws of the realm, as that which has been perpetrated by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto. This title having been conferred upon Dr. Charbonnell by the Provincial Parliament, he may use it, we grant, without being guilty of a misdemeanour.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSIONS — THE SECRET PLAN OF THE JESUITS DEVELOPED.

In our last publication we dwelt at considerable length on the justification put forth by Cardinal Wiseman, for the recent attempt to establish a Romish Hierarchy in England, and we stated that we hailed the document as a most important evidence of the past, the present, and the future designs of the Pope and the Jesuits upon that great bulwark of Christianity, the "United Church of England and Ireland," as established in the British Dominions. We are now about to draw the attention of our readers to another document which has been stamped with the seal of authenticity, as well by the recent Papal Bull, as by the manifesto of the Cardinal, both having now openly avowed plans which the document in question only attributed to them, and as there is yet much more to be developed of "the secret plan of the Jesuits," when we find that what we now know is in strict accordance with the testimony we are about to adduce, we may with reason infer that the revelation of their yet unaccomplished plans is equally entitled to credit.

Nearly three years have elapsed since a work bearing the title of "The Secret Plan of the Jesuits" was published simultaneously in several European countries, and attracted much attention. Upon the revelations which it contained the public mind was divided. The statements of the author were by some, considered incredible—by others, as the dreams of some visionary *religieuse*; but when we place these relations in juxtaposition with the course of events during the last twenty-five years, and bring to their support such unquestionable testimony as the late Bull of Pío Nono, and the manifesto of Cardinal Wiseman, this work is at once raised to a position of authenticity that it could not otherwise have attained for a long course of years.

The publication to which we allude is from the pen of an Italian Noviciate of the order of Jesus, the Abbate Leone, and was prepared for publication by him and M. Victor Considerant, Member

of the National Assembly of France, and of the Municipal Council of the Seine, Editor of the *Démocratie Pacifique*, and with the name of the latter attached as a guarantee for the credibility of the author. It reveals what are therein stated to be the secret plans of the Jesuits as propounded and agreed on in the year 1824, and as the steady and systematic aggression of the papacy, from thence to the present day, appears to us to be in strict accordance with them; a reference to this work will be most opportune at the present time. Before we make it, it may be well to state the circumstances which led to the discovery of those "secret plans."

In the month of September 1824, the Abbate Leone entered the Jesuit establishment at Chieri, near Turin; and whilst in his noviciate, he repaired one day to the apartments of the Principal, to ask the requisite permission to walk in the garden. When he entered the room, he discovered that the Rector was absent, but believing it to be momentary, he sauntered into an adjacent closet, where a small library attracted his attention. He raised his hand to a shelf, and took down the first volume at hand, when to his surprise he found a second row of books behind the first. Curiosity impelled him to take one from this also, when a third row of books behind the second was revealed. The title of that which last met his gaze was "The Confessions of the Novices." Being indexed, he naturally sought for his own name. This he easily found; and there recognised his successive confessions, each condensed into a few lines, and analysing his character with peculiar conciseness and energy. Agitated by a desire to know more of the secrets of these shelves, he opened a volume entitled "Confessions of Strangers," and a hasty glance thereat satisfied him that every thing in the Society was done conformably to the rules of the "Secreta Monita," which were first laid bare to an astounded world in the middle of the last century, and mainly caused a union of Romish Sovereigns to effect its suppression, which was effected in 1773 by the Papal Bull, "Dominus ac redemptor noster." A book entitled "The Revenues, Acquisitions, and Expenses," next attracted his attention, and then one called "Enemies of the Society." Wholly absorbed with the discoveries he had made, he remained unconscious of every thing until roused by the approaching footsteps of several persons, who stopped in the outer room. Finding it impossible to retreat without being discovered, he paused, in the hope that their early departure might give him his liberty. As he contemplated his position, the Society of Jesus was suddenly revealed to him in dark and repulsive colours. Confounded, paralyzed, and utterly unable to come to any determination, he remained motionless. A dead silence prevailed for a moment in the outer room, which was presently broken by words which fell slowly and emphatically on his ear; and he discovered that a secret conclave of the Society was then assembled, about to deliberate on plans of future action.

The President addressed the assembled members, and after some prefatory remarks, told them, that "To prepare for men of all parties, whatever may be their banner, a gigantic surprise is our task;" and, therefore, the first care should be "to change altogether the nature of our tactics, and to give a new varnish to religion by appearing to make large concessions." This is the only means to assure our influence over these moderns, half men, half children;" and "this meeting shall be the pregnant mother (*séance mère*) of our future proceedings."

On hearing this announcement, Leone, observing near him a small table furnished with writing materials, resolved to play the part of Secretary, and record the proceedings of that conclave.

To one previously unacquainted with the constitution and objects of this Society,—the formidable power which they wield, and the still more formidable power which they possess,—the revelations recorded by Leone would appear incredible; but those who have studied their constitutions, and dived deeply into the writings of the most celebrated of the Jesuit authors, can trace the spirit of the Institution in all that we find in the disclosures of Leone. These are too voluminous and too general for us to go into, save so far as they relate to ourselves and our country,—both of which we find largely engaged in the considerations of the conclave; and in respect of which, the plans and measures then proposed have been since in course of progressive development, until they have reached their climax, and we trust their death-blow, by the precipitancy of men who have prematurely brought on the late daring, but to us not unexpected Papal aggression.

At this conclave, nearly every European nation was represented; and among the unseen speakers was one who by his impetuosity and fiery eloquence, Leone recognized as and calls "The Irishman." The addresses of the various speakers establish in the clearest manner the close alliance which exists between the high clergy of the Papacy and Jesuitism. It is true that on the accession of Pío Nono, that alliance appeared to

be severed, as his liberal and reforming tendencies were as adverse to Jesuitism as they were acceptable to the Roman people. But Jesuitism was more powerful than the Papacy, and stayed the reforming hand even of a Pope; and his brief struggle with them ended in a popular struggle for that liberty of which they had got a glimpse, and the flight of the Pope, to be brought back by foreign bayonets,—a passive instrument in the Jesuits' hands, whose object now is openly proclaimed to be, "to extirpate from the bosom of Christianity the heresy of the Reformation."

It was in the year 1814, that the Bull of Pope Pío VII., entitled '*Sollicitudo omnium Ecclesiarum*,' restored the order of the Jesuits; because he says therein—"We should deem ourselves guilty of a great crime towards God, if, amidst the dangers of the Christian republic, we,—placed in the bark of St. Peter, tossed and assailed as it is by continual storms,—refused to employ the vigorous and experienced rowers who volunteer their services, in order to break the waves of a sea which threatens every moment shipwreck and death." It was not, however, until the year 1823, that the Jesuit colleges which had passed into other hands were restored to them by Leo XII. Several of the Italian towns, Sardinia, Switzerland, Spain, France, Russia, then received them, and colleges were opened in England, Ireland, and the United States. The conclave, whose proceedings are recorded by Leone, assembled at Chieri at the close of the year 1824.

On this occasion the Rector emphatically laid it down that "Protestantism must be utterly abolished, since inquiry in religious matters creates and propagates inquiry in other matters;" but that "the most obstinate yield to religion, (Popery?) when she acts upon them with confession for her auxiliary and ecclesiastical pomp for a bait"—yet, "in order to render Catholicism attractive," said the Irishman, "let us strive to enlist in her cause the foremost statesmen and historical writers of our own times. Let us employ them to deck the past in golden hues; to sweeten for us the bitter waters of the middle ages, and help us to captivate mankind by the most alluring promises. To the aristocracy of Protestant lands, we should say, 'take refuge with us; come with minds prepared and we will teach you to tame this mass before whom you are trembling; we will enable you to associate these people with the gigantic work of their own metamorphoses, a work which could never be executed but by the aid of expedients such as ours. No sooner shall a few of these personages be converted than others will imitate them, and when there shall be by these means, a few breaches made in Protestantism, whether these conversions proceed from genuine motives, or whether they be determined by advantageous offers which shall not be spared, if the persons be worth the trouble (*ne val la pena*)—we may certainly reckon that the people allured by these conversions will not long resist the yoke of pure authority, and then we shall know how to make them pull steadily.'" "Yes, the people are the vast domain we have to conquer, and when we are free to cultivate it after our own way, we will make it fruitful to the profit of the impoverished granary of the Holy City." * * * Then the Bible, that serpent which with head erect and eyes flashing fire, threatens us with its venom whilst it trails along the ground, shall be changed again into a rod as soon as we are able to seize it." "For three centuries past, this cruel asp (*crudele aspide*) has left us no repose. You well know with what folds it entwines us, and with what pangs it gnaws us."

The General of the Company Father Rotham, spoke on the same subject, he said, "As soon as the fatal word should have gone forth, that nothing had any value—in religion, but what is Spiritual and Biblical, the hierarchy would instantly fall to the ground—all hope for the priesthood would be over when the people should acknowledge no other guide than a little Book," (the Bible). Not that he considered there was the least symptom of the approach of such a danger; "on the contrary, (said he,) Protestantism is becoming decomposed, it is falling to pieces. We are beginning to gain from it some men of note, and there are even some high personages whom we have succeeded in convincing that if they continue to uphold Protestantism they are lost. But it is not enough for us to be aware of a great apathy amongst our ancient enemies; we must do all in our power to augment it. Let us meanwhile carefully avoid entering into an open strife with the Protestants. We could not but lose ground by it, and it would call too much attention to the subject. People who are greedy of novelty would be enchanted to see such a combat opened. Let us prepare a sacred war, which, though less brilliant, is more sure to bring us the advantage. Let us shun too much light—let us content ourselves with pulling down the stones of the Protestant citadel one by one, instead of venturing to carry it by storm. This would be neither prudent nor useful. Let us pour contempt upon this inglorious, naked, cadaverous religion; and let us exalt the antiquity, the harmonies, and the wonderful perfectability of our own."

But mark well what follows "We have," says the General of the company "one source of rejoicing, we cherish at the bottom of our hearts this principle—that whatever does not unite with us, must