

ments are fabrications. The Church and State in Rome were not identical, and any man who asserts that they were shows an utter ignorance of Catholic belief. Such a one should never take up his pen or open his mouth to treat of the decrees or doctrines of the Catholic Church. The proof of this is to be found in the Vatican decrees regarding the Pope's infallibility, which is expressly confined to when the Roman Pontiff speaks ex cathedra, that is, when, in the discharge of the office of pastor and teacher of all Christians, by virtue of his Supreme Apostolic authority, he defines that a doctrine regarding faith or morals is to be held by the Universal Church." It is nowhere stated that the Pope is infallible in his temporal administration; nor is it held by any Catholic that he is infallible in science, or even in his belief or teachings as a private doctor, or in conversation. The authority of the Pope to teach all Christians belongs to him as St. Peter's successor, as Christ committed to St. Peter the care of His whole flock: "Feed my lambs, feed my lambs, feed my sheep"—St. John, xxi., 15, 17. And again: "Thou art Peter (a rock) and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it"—St. Matthew, xvi., 18. Queen Victoria is the spiritual head of the English Church, and she is the temporal ruler of England and all her colonies. Must we, therefore, consider all the decisions of the law courts and magistrates of the British Empire to be acts of the Church of England? I already quoted Chambers' Cyclopaedia, a Protestant authority, better informed than Dr. Campbell, which says: "The congregation of the Inquisition by which Galileo was condemned is not believed by Roman Catholics to speak with the plenary authority of the Catholic Church, nor are its decisions regarded as infallible even by the most extreme ultramontanians." In point of fact, the decree of the Inquisition was not the decree either of the Pope or a council. Its being composed of theologians did not constitute it an ecclesiastical court, and even if it had been such, it could not be the voice of "the Church" unless it were promulgated by the Pope as a doctrine of faith "to be believed by the Universal Church." It was not signed by the Pope at all. How, then, was it regarded by the ecclesiastical authorities? Was it regarded as a condemnation of the Copernican system? We have already seen that Cardinal Bellarmine stated that if Galileo "spoke only as a mathematician, he would be put to no further trouble." Sir David Brewster, a Protestant, says "Galileo was assured by Cardinal Hohenzoller that to a representation which he had made to the Pope (Urban VIII.) on the subject of Copernicus," His Holiness had replied "that the Church had not condemned this system, and that it should not be condemned as heretical, but only as rash"—Martyrs of Science, page 60. The Pope added that there was no fear for any who would maintain it. Hence, when in 1620, while still teaching the Copernican system, Galileo went to Rome to congratulate his friend Cardinal Barberini on his accession to the Pontifical dignity, "The kindness of His Holiness was of the most marked description. He not only loaded Galileo with presents and promised him a pension for his son Vincenzo, but he wrote a strong recommendation of him to the Grand Duke Ferdinand, then King of Tuscany, page 62. Hence we see that the Copernican system was favored by Popes as a scientific theory. It was permitted by Paul III. that its publication should be dedicated to him by Copernicus. Cardinal Schonberg and the Bishop of Culin had urged Copernicus to publish it. Anthony Fascari wrote a pamphlet in its favor, dedicated to the General of the Carmelites, in the very year 1615, when Galileo was condemned to silence. In 1620 the Inquisition pointed out the propositions of Copernicus which were liable to have a dangerous interpretation put upon them, but permitted the system to be taught as a hypothesis.—Rohrbacher, History of Church, vol. xiii., page 231; also, Martyrs of Science, page 70. It is therefore clear that the manner in which Galileo defended the Copernican system than the system itself that the Inquisition condemned. The first condemned proposition was that "the sun is the center of the universe, and has no motion." In fact, Newton's discoveries have proved that this proposition is false. Besides the motion around its own axis, the sun moves around the center of gravity of the universe, and so far from the truth is it that the sun is the center of the universe, that the center is many billions of miles distant from the sun. The second proposition was that "the earth is not the center of the universe, and that it has a daily motion"—Rohrbacher, xiii., 231. The purely scientific proposition is true; but it appears that Galileo was understood to urge this in a theological sense. What is the meaning of the word "arise? Don't it mean something that goes down stairs, or gets up and moves about?"—(Sermon in Richmond, Va., April, 1878). While dealing with the case of Galileo, he it remembered that the Copernican system was a new, astonishing and unproved theory, seemingly dangerous to religion. It is not wonderful that it should have been looked upon with suspicion by both Catholics and Protestants who respected the bible. Yours, etc., Parkhill, Nov. 26. P. CORCORAN, P. P.

ing picture; but it is for the most part imaginary. Galileo was born on the 15th of February, 1564. His arrival in Rome occurred on the 14th of February, 1633, so that he lacked one day of being 69 years old. This is only a very small part of the exaggeration employed by the Doctor. In Central Italy midwinter is by no means a very inclement season. The thermometer seldom goes more than a few degrees below the freezing point, and the beginning of February is rather genial weather. The distance from Florence to Rome is only 141 miles, so that allowing for turns in the roads the old man had not to travel eight miles daily. The roads are of the finest quality, and he had means from the Pope's own generosity to travel in commodious fashion. The hardships of the journey would not accord to Rome in 1624 to congratulate Pope Urban. The dungeon was a first invention. His prison-house was first the "convent of the Inquisition," that is to say, the residence of one of the chief inquisitors, for a few days, with every comfort. (See Biographical Universelle, Martyrs of Science, Rohrbacher History of Church.) Galileo's own letters attest this. His next prison-house was the Tuscan Ambassador's palace, then the palace of the Archbishop of Siena, then his own villa. Where was the dungeon? But Galileo was under restraint. Yes. But let us see why this cruel imprisonment was inflicted on him. Was it for teaching the Copernican system? He published a dialogue, partly scientific and partly satirical. In it his patron, friend and sovereign, Pope Urban, was satirized, or was commonly supposed to be satirized. Tuscany was then a fief of the Holy See. Was the punishment he endured very severe, considering the nature of his fault? Besides the insult to his sovereign, "he refers to the decree of the Inquisition in the most insulting and ironical language"—Brewster's Martyrs of Science, page 67. Are the courts of law to-day accustomed to permit their proceedings to be thus dealt with? Dr. Campbell "leaves out of consideration the statement that his body was submitted to the torture, and that his blindness was the charge of the Inquisition, because these charges are not proven, and he believes them to be untrue." He is very considerate. Why does he mention such things, then, unless to make as dark a picture as possible? No one denies that Galileo was under a mild punishment for contempt of court, and of his sovereign prince; but it is a characteristic of malice to exaggerate that punishment, as Dr. Campbell and others have done. Sir David Brewster calls his punishment "a nominal confinement." Can this be called a persecution? Was I not right, then, in saying that Dr. Campbell's description of "persecution by the Church" is a myth? There was no persecution, and with the mild punishment inflicted on him the Church had nothing to do. Neither had the Inquisition anything to do with the loss of Galileo's eyesight. This was the result of age, aided, probably, by constant gazing at the sun through his telescope before the use of colored glasses was properly understood. But one of the most harrowing circumstances mentioned by the Doctor I must not omit: "Galileo escaped with his life." Surely this is the horror of horrors. The Advertiser local reporters ought to take a note of this. Peter Paul Perle, the police magistrate, reported the police magistrate for being disorderly on the street. He "escaped with his life" from the bloodthirsty Magistrate, and was sent to the county jail for three days. Dr. Campbell must be badly off for a horrible story, when he has to adopt such means to adorn his tale. It is not true, then, that the Catholic Church opposed the Copernican system. Dr. Campbell's mere assertions, unsubstantiated by any proof whatsoever, will not show that she did. Under a succession of Roman Pontiffs the system was taught and encouraged. Under Leo X., Paul III., Gregory XIII., Paul V., Urban VIII., every reasonable encouragement was given to it as a mathematical hypothesis; and it was more at that time than at any other time when Galileo was condemned. Kepler was invited by the Roman Court to a professorship in the University of Dologna, it being perfectly well-known that he was a favorer of the Copernican system. The ecclesiastical authorities were not, however, prepared to accept it as demonstrated, still less to interpret the Scriptures according to it. If some theologian opposed it, they had a perfect right to do so; but the Catholic Church is not responsible for their opinions, any more than Protestantism is responsible for Rev. John Jasper's astronomy: "I'm going to prove to you by this blessed book (the bible) that the sun do move." . . . Solomon says . . . the sun ariseth and his sun goeth down, and hasteneth to his place where he ariseth—Eccles., i., 5. . . What is the meaning of the word "arise? Don't it mean something that goes down stairs, or gets up and moves about?"—(Sermon in Richmond, Va., April, 1878). While dealing with the case of Galileo, he it remembered that the Copernican system was a new, astonishing and unproved theory, seemingly dangerous to religion. It is not wonderful that it should have been looked upon with suspicion by both Catholics and Protestants who respected the bible. Yours, etc., Parkhill, Nov. 26. P. CORCORAN, P. P.

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It is a cause of regret that Mr. McCarthy should never have given us an Irish novel pure and simple. The place vacated by the deaths of Griffin and Banim has remained unfilled. Fate prevented the gifted author of "Knocknagow" from entering it, and we had hoped that it was reserved for Justin McCarthy. Surely he who could portray so many phases of English life, and depict the scenery of France and America as well, could have done for Ireland what Black has done for Scotland; and paint with vivid strokes its wild and magnificent scenery. Or if political scenes were more attractive to him, why could not the troubled days of '98, or the grand period of '82, which gave birth to so many privileges for Irishmen, have formed the setting of a novel? As yet these, we believe, have had no place given to them in the pages of fiction.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

IRELAND.

United Ireland, in a leading article, says: "It is probable that a general fiscal revolt will recommend itself as the simplest and most effective way of compelling the government to yield to the Irish demand."

Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has abandoned the intention to prosecute the United Ireland newspaper for libel.

The English Executive Department at Dublin continues to report the spread of disaffection among the people of the city, and great activity of secret societies in recruiting their numbers. The Nationalists make an open boast of their great increase. Young Ireland societies are multiplying rapidly. Numerous public meetings are being held by young Ireland societies in the Provinces, at which a considerable display is made of Irish, American, French and Boer flags.

Edward Mulhullen Marum, member of Parliament for Kilkenny County, has resigned his seat because he does not enjoy the confidence of Parnell.

ENGLAND.

Great activity prevails at Woolwich in preparation of stores and munitions of war. The indications are that the expedition to Behringland will be larger than expected. Several battalions have been ordered to place themselves in readiness for foreign service.

The British Government, after receiving evidence concerning the condition of things in Sikkim, has ordered the military and police expedition not to proceed any further. Quiet has been restored.

FRANCE.

The meeting in Paris on Sunday, at which violent speeches against the rich were made, was of unexampled size. Five thousand were in attendance. It was resolved to hold another outdoor meeting. As the men left the hall they sang the Marseillaise and Cognac. The police interfered and a scuffle ensued. Some policemen, including a commissary of police, were wounded. Thirty persons were arrested. Radical newspapers accuse the French Government of angering the crowd on Sunday by a needless display of police and military force. The organizers are determined to make a demonstration next Sunday when crowds are expected.

One hundred thousand persons left Paris during the continuance of the cholera epidemic. A great number of people are now returning.

EGYPT.

Wolsey's troops are arriving at Dongola rapidly. Colonel Stewart has gone to select a site for a camp twenty miles south of Dongola.

A Sunkin dispatch says:—Rebels continue firing upon Sunkin, but retreat when the gunboat Dolphin opens fire upon them. A messenger from Dongola reports a battle between the Mahdi's followers and the Hassanly tribe in progress. The result is doubtful.

Gen. Wolsey has appealed to the War Office for more troops and officers. He urgently demands thirty subalterns. The authorities do not know where to find them. Wolsey intends to abandon the river route and try a land march from Debeh. The collection of munitions of war and materials for the army at Dongola is so slow that an advance on Khartoum is considered improbable before February. Private letters from the English officers at Wady Halfa state that there is considerable sickness among the men of the Nile expedition. The whole boats have been forced up the Nile at an incredible cost of time and labor. It is reported at Wady Halfa that General Gordon and his forces are in most imminent danger from want of ammunition, and that he has been consequently obliged to withdraw his advanced lines in order to act strictly on the defensive.

The Jesuit priest Vincentini has left Dongola on a mission to El Mahdi to obtain the release of several priests and Sisters of Charity who have been detained at El Obeid. Khartoum advises via Dongola state that the Mahdi continues to summon Gen. Gordon to surrender, and the latter replies by firing into the camp. On one occasion Gordon told the Mahdi to dry up the Nile and come across if he be a real prophet, and that he (Gordon) would then surrender. Rebels are entrenched at Wady Janar. General Wolsey offered a prize of £100 to the regiment making the quickest passage in white boats from Sairas to Debeh. A message from Gordon, dated at Dongola, dated August, 25, says it is imperative to the prosperity and tranquility of Egypt that she retain possession of the whole course of the Nile. He attributes the present evils to the use of the word "abandonment" by Wolsey in telegraphing to the Khedive. It is reported the Mahdi is short of provisions, and much sickness prevails among his forces, five hundred of whom have joined Gordon.

INDIA.

A Bombay despatch says:—Natives held two monster meetings to-day, attended by twenty thousand people, at which resolutions were adopted to present an address to the Marquis of Ripon, retiring Governor-General of India. Sixty thousand rupees were subscribed to form a memorial to the Marquis. The speakers commended his practical good sense and statesmanship. There were frequent demonstrations of loyalty to Queen Victoria. A number of native princes telegraphed their sympathy with the object of the meetings.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

Admiral Lespes has arrived at Hong Kong from Tamsui. Operations at Formosa are at a standstill, owing to a monsoon and constant rain at Kelung.

tonquin advises say that as a reprisal for the attack made by Chinese upon the French gunboats Elclair and Tromer, on the 9th instant, General Delisle telegraphs that Col. Duchesne attacked a force of black flags and Chinese regulars entrenched in fortified works near that place. The French forces captured the fortifications and the enemy fled. The French lost eight killed and twenty-five wounded. The Chinese have evacuated Tong Kiu Valley. A later despatch states that Col. Derobere yesterday stormed, without loss, three fortified villages and destroyed or captured all the enemies' supplies. The enemy were in full retreat, taking refuge in the mountains and forests.

A Hong Kong despatch says:—French forces on the 14th inst. attempted to drive Chinese sharpshooters from a hill near Kelung, but were repulsed with the loss of twenty killed. On the 16th the French shelled the hill, and recovered the bodies of the killed. The bodies had not been decapitated. Steamers and junks are now running the blockade, the blockading fleet not being sufficient to prevent their passage.

UNITED STATES.

On Saturday evening a Democratic jollification was held at Lloydsville, O., at which an old vulv was used as a cannon. While it was being loaded, a boy lit a Roman candle, sparks from which set fire to powder in a heavy box. An explosion resulted by which Orville Bewley, Wm. Barnes and Joseph Loper were fatally injured. Their clothing was torn off, and their faces and bodies were horribly mangled. Bewley's arms were torn off. Two boys were seriously injured.

The only remaining liquor saloon in the town of Blodensburg, Ohio, was wrecked by prohibitionists on Saturday night. The proprietor was struck by a stone and died from his injuries.

The Sunday before election, Rev. W. E. Loucks, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Logansport, Indiana, preached against adultery, and immorality in politics. Since that time the Pharos, a daily paper, has published scurrilous insinuations concerning Mr. Loucks' character, which were twice retracted. Next afternoon's edition of the paper renewed the assault. Meeting Mr. Louthain, the editor, on the street, Loucks took him to task about the publication, when the former applied an offensive epithet to the latter, when Loucks struck him a violent blow, knocking him across the sidewalk, and stood ready to continue the fight, but Louthain retreated. It is said Loucks' congregation supports him in his action.

Julius Robb, a farmer, was instantly killed on the 25th, at Hot Springs, Arkansas, by a tree which descended through a tree, cutting a limb clean off. It then passed through Robb's body, from the shoulder obliquely, and buried itself in the earth. It was dug up to-day, and found to be iron pyrite of the size of a tea cup. There is great alarm among the people of the country since the occurrence.

CANADIAN.

On Monday while the Salvation Army was parading the western portion of Toronto the presence of the female commander, Capt. Gilroy, on Richmond street, was visited by apparently well-informed parties, who went straight to the depository of the weekly collections and abstracted the amount, viz, \$140, and decamped.

The second floor of the Custom House, Ottawa, fell on Saturday evening, there being several hundred barrels of apples stored in the building. On the lower floor were many brandy casks and other articles, which were smashed to pieces. The loss will be upwards of \$2,000. As the goods were in bond the Government will be losers.

Accounts reaching Kingston from Stacico, state that twelve deaths from small-pox have occurred and a large number of people are ill. Father Fleming, the pastor, visited the patients, and reported to be a victim of the disease, gives a sad account of his experience, and the Sisters of Mercy sent an appeal for assistance. On Thursday they opened a hospital at Tweed and have six patients and prospects of many more, as they write. The disease is all around, and seems to be spreading rapidly. A traveler for a Kingston leather house he passed through the North of Hastings and found people excited and taking precautions against the disease. There is one case at Bridgewater, but it has been isolated, and communication between Tweed and Stacico stopped. Near Mortranck there are two cases, but they are said to be only extreme chicken-pox. There is a case of small-pox at Erieville and one at North Beaver Lake. In the last two cases people were very cautious enough to prevent the spread of infection, and Tanworth will not allow communication with the infected places. All through the country vaccination is the order of the day, and almost every house is being constantly fumigated. Rev. Father Twohey has gone to Belleville to make minute inquiry about the epidemic, and see what he can do about sending nurses and medical help.

His Excellency the Governor General received information from the Nile to the effect that Michael Brennan, Ottawa, one of the Canadian contingent, died from dysentery, and that William Morrison, Toronto, was drowned. Further particulars will follow. Intelligence has been sent to the friends of both men.

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