## THE CATHOLIC RECORD

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A SCOTTISH LAND QUESTION.

The position of the Scottish tenantry has begun again to excite attention. The miseries of the Skye crofters and the heartlessness of many Scottish landlords are already well known on this side of the Atlantic. Sir Wm. Harcourt's recent expression of sympathy for this unhappy people and his appeal to the landlords on hands, to rise in rebellion against the es-their behalf will do little to mitigate their tablished order of things, or to resist the sufferings. Until the government steps officers of the law when enforcing its in to protect the people, the landlords will certainly abuse their power, first to to lend themselves to the commission of rob and then dispossess the impoverished tenantry. The traces of landlord rapacity are everywhere visible in the Scottish highlands. A writer in the Nineteenth Century assures us that in Lochaber or along the shores of Loch Arkaig, the home of the clan Cameron, the remains of what were once extensive townships may yet be seen. The celebrated Glencoe at one time teemed with a hardy population, and the famous Glengarry is at this moment a sheep walk, the powerful clan Macdonnell being now in Canada. Desolation rules supreme around Fort Augustus and far into the country of clan Fraser. In hundreds of straths of Ross-

shire the wild heather has not obliter. ated the green pastures and cultivated fields once belonging to the MacKenzies and Munroes, from which marched famed battalions that won so much glory for England abroad. As late as 1849, when Mr. Gladstone had already attained political prominence, Hugh Miller vainly attempted to draw the attention of the British public to the work of destruction and depopulation then going on. Britain was then, however, too busily engaged in the discussion of administrative abuses in Naples and the Papal States to spare even a passing glance for the Highlands of Scotland. With Scotland it has been as it was and is with Ireland. England can attend to the wants of all neonle but her own How applicable the lines of majestic invective penned during the last

Philanthropist and missioner lives on St.

agitation now being carried on in the Western Highlands of Scotland. His Lordship, while counselling his clergy and people to moderation and constitutional proceeding, takes sides with the suffering tenantry. He says to the clergy : "There is no need to address you now

"There is no need to address you now, unless it be to record our sense of your great zeal and prudence. We wish rather to address through you, the members of your flocks, to strengthen your hands, and to add the weight of our authority to the lessons of forbearance, charity, and wisdom which they have already fre-mentic heard from rour line. Snoking quently heard from your lips. Speaking, then, to you, dearly beloved children, we admit freely that you have real and substantial grievances which call for redress. There is no need to enumerate them here, There is no need to enumerate them here, nor do we propose to discuss and criticise the different remedies that have been sug-gested. What we have to say to you is that, granting the existence of these griev-ances, granting that they were a hundred times greater than they are, there is a right way of seeking redress, and there is a wrong way."

The Bishop then proceeds to state that although the law as it at present stands presses unjustly on the people, this fact does not make it right for them to take the task of rectifying it into their own tablished order of things, or to resist the prescriptions. He counsels the people not outrages or the destruction of their neighbors' properties. He exhorts them against fair-spoken adventurers who strive

to delude them with professions of friendship and sympathy. The relations between landlord and tenant are not, he points out, a mere question of social and political expediency, but one of morality-and revealed truth as well. The pastoral concludes : "But are we always to go on thus suffer-

ing and oppressed, yet uncomplaining? Are we to let those who have power over us take courage from our passive submis-sion to trample on our rights, and to take from us in order to enrich themselves and their favorites ? Well, in the first place, we have a strong conviction that things will not go so badly in the future as they have done in the past. If hitherto some of those in authority have acted as though they were answerable to no higher power for their conduct, as though they power for their conduct, as though they might use the good things of this world as they pleased, without accepting the res-ponsibilities attaching to them, we have reason to hope that even they are beginning to awaken to a sense of their duty We believe further that public opinion i now so well educated and so enlightened that it will not tolerate much which use to be done with impunity."

This pastoral of the Bishop of Argyle case of the tenantry, strong because of its of the morality it inculcates and the justice it seeks to enforce.

Irish famine by the gifted Mrs. Sullivan : must soon suffer the penalty of unrepent- were threatened, the great seal, which had ant brutality.

A LEVELLING EMPEROR.

Philanthropist and missioner lives on St. George's channel; Sends Bibles to the Pope of Rome, and to the tropics, flannel; Prays godly prayers for foreign sin before her legal altar. The while her hands twist at her back for Treland's neck the halter, In foreign lands protects the weak, with treaties or with cannon. And thrusts the dagger in the heart of her sister on the Snannon. Leitmeritz, Bohemia, a statue in honor of hitherto entrusted to a standing committee Joseph II., emperor of Germany. Twenty of the States of Brabant-their universi-And thrusts the dagger in the shannon. Since Autions of both continents, behold a Land of Graves! Come, Rus ia, with Siberia; France, bring your galley slaves; Come, learing Turk, with dripping knife, refreshed in Christian gore.-Bashi-bazouk, hold up your head! Be ye ahamed no more! Con, empres of the gentle world, behold this Chri-tian Nation That makes her subjects paupers:-and grants them then-starvation! Joseph II., emperor of Germany. Twenty thousand people joined in the demonstra-tion. The honors paid the memory of Joseph II. are not more surprising than those bestowed on that of Voltaire, and men of a like destructive spirit. The life of Joseph II. was one of the most event. ful in the history of Germany. He was

ous people must follow their brethren. In a pastoral issued by the Bishop of Argyle and the Isles, reference is made to the land of the west was unable to offer them united resistance. The empire fell of its Turke and bis faits dominions of the despised of all nations; we want the renewal of its with discussion of the successes of the despised of all nations is the successes of the successes of the despised of all nations is the successes of the despised of the successes of the despised of all nations is the successes of the despised of all nations is the successes of the despised of all nations is the successes of the despised of all nations is the successes of the despised of all nations is the successes of the despised of all nations is the successes of the despised is the successe united resistance. The empire fell of its Turks, and his fair dominions of the own divisions, and the House of Austria Netherlands and of Hungary upon the has ever since held a subordinate place very eve of insurrection. A lampoon, in Europe. Sir Walter Scott, Protestant as he was, rightly appreciated the charac-

ter, career and influence of Joseph. "It would," he says, "be unjust to deny to this prince the praise of considerable talents, and inclination to employ them for the good of the country he ruled. But it frequently happens that the talents, and even the virtues of sovereigns, exercised without respect to time and circumstances, ecome the misfortune of their government. And thus, although the personal merits of Joseph II. were in every respect acknowledged, his talents in a great measure recognized, and his patriotic intentions scarcely disputable, it fell to his lot during the period we treat of, to excite more apprehension and discontent among his subjects, than had he been a prince content to rule by a minister, and wear out

an indolent life in the forms and pleas. ures of a court. Accordingly, the emperor, in many of his schemes of reform, too hastily adopted, or at least too incautiously and peremptorily executed, had the misfortune to introduce fearful commotions among the people, whose situation he meant to ameliorate. while in his external relations he rendered Aus tria the quarter from which a breach of European peace was most to be appre-

hended.' Sir Walter in very plain terms treats of Joseph's suppression of the monasteries. "The suppression of the religious orders and the appropriation of their revenues to the general purposes of government, had in it something to flatter the feelings of those of the reformed religion, but, in a moral point of view, the seizing upon the property of any private individual, or pubic body, is an invasion of the most sacred principles of public justice, and such spoliation cannot be vindicated by urgent circumstances of state necessity, or any plausible pretext of state advantage what soever, since no necessity can vindicate what is in itself unjust, and no public advantage can compensate a breach of public faith. Joseph was also the first Catholic sovereign who broke through the solemn degree of reverence attached by that religion to the person of the sov-is common. Its chief product is cocoa, vegetable ivory, nuts, cotton, coffee, in-dia rubber, orchilla weed, straw hats, bark, THE GALILEO CONTROVERS ereign Pontiff. The Pope's fruitless and humiliating visit to Vienna furnished the shadow of a precedent for the conduct of Napoleon to Pius VII."

In the Austrian Netherlands his arbitrary conduct gave the profoundest dissatand the Isles is a strong statement of the isfaction. Sir Walter tells us that "his alterations in Flanders were not, as elseclearness and moderation, strong because where, confined to the ecclesiastical state alone, although such innovations were peculiarly offensive to a people so rigidly Now that the light of day has at last been Catholic, but were extended through the let in on the abuses of Scottish landlord- most important parts of the civil governism, that venerable but detested institution ment. Changes in the courts of justice

hitherto remained with the chancellor of the state, was transferred to the imperial minister-a council of state, composed of commissioners nominated by the emperor,

Last August there was unveiled at was appointed to discharge the duties,

written upon the hospital for lunatics at Vienna, might be said to be no unjust epitaph for a monarch once so hopeful and so beloved : Josephus ubique Secundus -hic Primus.

Such was Joseph II., to whom the Bohemians last August raised a monument His reign was not alone disastrous to Germany but robbed the House of Hapsburg of that paramount influence it has so long enjoyed in that country and in Central and Southern Europe. As in the case of the last monarchs of the House of Bourbon, his successors reaped the fruit of his ill-advised course. It is only within the past few years that Austria has, by the pursuit of a sound policy, both foreign and domestic, began to retrieve the losses inflicted on her in conequence of the follies of Joseph II. The rection of a monument in his honor cannot but be attended by the good results ever desirable from the contemplation of a

career blasted by failures arising from pride, obstinacy and arbitrariness. A CATHOLIC NATION

We read with pleasure in the Messenger of the Sacred Heart for October, that the republic of Ecuador has reconsecrated itself to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Ecuador is one of the richest and most promising portions of the South American continent We find it described as follows :

"A State of South America, on its tern side, being that portion of the Colom bia States which lies on each side of the Equator, extending from lat. 1 deg. 50 min. N. to 4 deg. 50 min. S., and between 70 deg. and 81 deg. W. long., comprising an area of 248,380 English square miles. It has a population of about 1,100,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and mestizoes. The giant chain of the Andes here presents the Chimborazo, 21,068 feet, the Cotopaxi, 18,880 feet, the Antisana, 19,134 feet above the level of the sea, and others. Ecuador is watered by the upper waters of the Amazon and its tributaries, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Nevia, and Esmer aldas on the Paci yams, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, copper, and emeralds. Sulphur abounds near the Chimborazo. The chief exports in 1879 were-cocoa, £991,073, cascarilla bark, £98,841, veget-able ivory, £81,954 and caoutchoue, £20,-

763. Ecuador is divided into 3 depart-ments-Quito, Guayaquil, Azuay-and 13 Public revenue, 1878 and '79 £1,138,000

eno, the Catholic President of the repub-

of all nations; we want the renewal of its first consecration; we want to raise a permanent monument to remind future generations that Ecuador is the republic of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, that our generations that includor is the republic of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, that our God is not the ideal one of the pantheists, but the true God, the Word made flesh, our Lord Jesus Christ. Is not such an enterprise worth all ourgenergy and sacritics, created by the authorities of the Church, for the purpose of inquiring into and punishing offences against the Church; and can only be called a State tribunal in that it had the power of the State to enforce its decrees. Further, so far as Rome was concerned, the Church and the State were identical,

Nor was the orator, the Deputy Mantonelle, deterred by the financial difficul-ties of the project, but replied : "I do not believe that the sum fixed for the project Church and the State were identical, and the Pontiff was temporal prince as well as spiritual ruler. Still further, in the case of Galileo, the journals and cor-respondence of the Tuscan Ambassador is capable of impoverishing our Govern-ment; besides this, no nation has ever ment; besides this, no nation has ever been impoverished by offering its riches to God, and the ruin of nations comes from excessive crimes, not from the practice of charity. On the other hand, do not all the treasures of the nation belong to God ? and if so, may we wonder if the Government disposes of a part of them to manifest its gratitude to its bene-fortor? If we are withorious, it is not so show conclusively that the Pope, Urban himself, took the most active ated as the last is to say that Galileo's offence was not the teaching of the Copernican doctrines as a scientific theory, but his attempt to force that theory, but his attempt to force that theory upon the Pope and his councils as a theological dogma. Galileo was a scientist; not a theologian. He had neither the power nor the inclination to construct theological creeds. He never came into conflict with theology until the theologican seasulted him; and when factor i If we are victorious, it is not so much because of our own efforts, but because of the protection of God. Ecuador is the republic of the Sacred Heart, and for this reason it can not perish. "The basilica we want to build shall be

the theologians assaulted him; and when he was accused of contradicting Scripthe bulwark of Ecualor, whose wall shall repel all the attacks of the revolution. Most certainly as the Sacred Heart stands ture in saying that the earth moved round the sun, he asked nothing but the privilege of being allowed to reconcile this doctrine with scripture, as every Catholic to day is allowed to do. The charge that Mr. Corcoran and other defor our republic, its weakness is not afraid of all the nations of the world. Heretofore our statesmen have built upon sand ; we will build upon that Stone on which rests all civilization. "Gentlemen, you know that the apfenders of the Church now make against Galileo was not advanced in his

proaching cutting through of the Isthmus Inquisition, declared on the 21st of June, 1633, the offences charged against of Panama will call to our shores Euro-pean nations; this is then the time to raise the torch of our Faith. Men look for light, and there is no light more pure and more brilliant than the light of Faith. The Basilica of the Sacred Heart on the summit of the Pechincha, symbol of the Faith of an entire people, shall be the Faith of an entire people, shall be the fight-bouse destined to illumine the waves of the Pacific. "Why shall we obstinately persist in looking at political affairs in a workly raise the torch of our Faith. Men look have believed and maintained a doc-

looking at political affairs in a worldly way? Let us raise our eyes to Heaven, has been declared and defined contrary way? Let us raise our eyes to heaven, for there are written the great secrets of our future. Faith is the guide of nations; let us follow this guide, and the future shall be ours." Corcoran says, because Copernicus was not molested, and was allowed to dedi-

Happy, indeed, say we, with the Messenger of the Sacred Heart, is the nation whose representatives can with prudence express such noble sentiments of faith and patriotism. Three fourths of the assembly endorsed the proposal and thus aldas on the Pacific coast. There are ex-tensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree did honor to the Redeemer of mankind,

## THE GALILEO CONTROVERSY.

DR. CAMPBELL TO FATHER CORCORAN. The Rev. Mr. Corcoran has thought it advisable to write a long letter on Galileo, partly in criticism of my address before the East Middlesex Teachers' Association. Had he read the address, or had it been reported in full, in my provinces, including that of 'Oriente.' In 1880 there were 40 miles of railway open. Guayaquil is the chief port : pop-ulation about 25,000. sary; for he would have seen that the Public revenue, 1878 and '79 £1,128,000 address was educational, and not pole-Public expenditure, 1878 and '79 1,034,000 mic, and that the life of an eminent Ital-tated from 35,000 to 80,000." Nine years ago the noble Gracia Mor-Nine years ago the noble Gracia Morfacts brought out in Mr. Corcoran's letter

eno, the Catholic President of the repub. lic, was assassinated out of hatred for God, lic, was assassinated out of hatred for God, because he had undertaken to realize in as an humble student of science I did the country which he ruled the great not hesitate to express my opinion concerning ecclesiastical leaders of all sects, whether Protestant or Catholic, offset to the distorted version of Galileo's Christ flourish among his fellow-citizens. "God does not die" said this great man when the assassin wounded him, and then Scripture. The persecution of Galileo pretended persecution by the Catholic Church, as related by Dr. Campbell The Doctor claims to have been exceed-ingly kind towards the Catholic Church ; occupied a subordinate place in my ad-dress; but inasmuch as my critic has in fact, that he said, "everything that seen fit to charge me with untruthfulcould could be truthfully said in the defence of the Church," It would afford me great pleasure to acknowledge the doctor's kindness and courtesy, if it were not a sham. To use the Doctor's own elegant "peri-phrastic" phraseology, it "is deficient in the necessary thickness" Lot us are here ness and misrepresentation, I may be allowed a little space to show that I have anowed a fittle space to show that I have not in the least "mistaken the circum-stances of the case." We are told that the persecution of Galileo was a myth-which means, I presume, that he was not persecuted. And we are also told that the necessary thickness." Let us analyze the Doctor's kindness to the Catholic the Church had nothing to do with the treatment he received. If he were

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In the official decree or sentence of the

cate his writings to Pope Paul III. It is quite true that a century before the

time of Galileo the priest Copernicus was allowed to dedicate his speculations on

the universe to the reigning Pope, who

tacit sanction. But when the Church

sent the works of Copernicus to the

ecclesiastical limbo of the Index Expur-

gatorius, forbade her people to read them, and punished Galileo for teaching

their doctrines. But enough. Mr. Cor-coran says that "in sustaining the Cop-

ernican theory of the planetary motions, he (Galileo) was certainly right." The

Inquisition, however, speaking for the Church, nnder the guidance and with the

approval of Pope Urban, declared he

was certainly wrong, and punished him for so doing. It is not my place to recon-

cile what Mr. Corcoran says with what his Church did, and it seems to me it would

have been the part of prudence had he not attempted to do so himselt. In the episode of Galileo, the ecclesiastical

authorities of the seventeenth century do not show to advantage, and the

labored efforts of their modern defenders

do not place them in any better light.

pronounced officially on the subject, she

thus may be said to have given

ments are fa State in Ro any man w shows an u belief. Suc up his pen of the decrees Church. The in the Vati Pope's infal-confined to speaks ex c discharge o teacher of his Suprem fines that a morals is to Church." Pope is infa stration; no that he is in his belief or tor, or in c of the Pope longs to hir Christ com of His who feed my 1 John, xxi., art Peter (a will build hell shall Matthew, the spiritus and she is t and all her fore, consi law courts : Empire to land? I al lopædia, a informed ti "The cong which Gali lieved by I the plenar Church, no infallible ultramonta decree of decree eith Its being not constit and even i

be the voi were prom trine of fai versal Chu the Pope decree 10 authorities demnation We have Bellarmin only as a put to no Brewster, assured b to a repre-to the Pop ject of C replied " condemne should n cal. but o ence, pay there was maintain still teac Galileo w friend Ca ion to t kindness marked d Galileo w a pension wrote a s to the G tyrs of Sc that the by Popes permitte tion shou ernicus. Bishop o publish pamphle

Father Corcoran to Dr. Campbell. I see that Dr. Campbell has thought it proper to reply to my remarks on his le ture concerning Galileo. the sole intention of putting before the public the true state of the cas

be truthfully said in of the Church."

Church. In the first place, he now virtually acknowledges that the Protest-

the circumstances in my last letter, and the Doctor is discreetly silent on this

subject. Why, then, is all his indigna-tion poured out against the Catholic

Church, while Protestants and the Pro-

mild censure : "I was not viewing the

testant Church escape with this very

subject as a Protestant, but as an humble student of science I did not

hesitate to express my opinion concern

ing ecclesiastical leaders of all sects,

whether Protestant or Catholic, who

have at any time tried to oppose science

under the plea of defending Scripture.'

the Protestant denominations. Be this

as it may, I cannot allow him to act the

part of judge when his partiality is so

CL. T. CAMPBELL.

the It

Many of those dispossessed in former carry out his views. Equality, centraliremainder settling on the sea-shore from | ideas. Serfdom was abolished ; German which landlord heartlessness would even was made the official language; new now drive them. The wretched hamlets codes were introduce d; the press was that now contain the remnants of the almost entirely made free; about 700 Highland clans may be seen perched on convents, containing 36,000 of the Younger The proprietors who have driven those unfortunate people to seek subsistence on Austrian rituals and by the edict of tolerrock and erag cannot, in many cases, ation Protestants were set on a perfectly show a shred of documentary title to equal footing with Catholics. the lands they have turned into waste and wilderness. Though treated as beasts of direction, these people, notwithstanding sad lot, have maintained the noble attributes of their generous race. Crime is among them almost unknown. Their moral standard is the highest in Britain, offering a sad contrast to that of their landlord neighbors. To England have schemes; but a succession of defeats in the crofters' huts given not a few of her his war with the Turks broke his spirit and greatest statesmen, soldiers, lawyers and emperilled his empire, and shortly before divines. Behind the wretched habitations on the sea-shore stretch the mountains from whose fertile glens the clans were serfdom. banished. These glens, once so snug and so fertile, are now unbroken wildernesses,

the home of the wild deer. Landlordism has thus effaced a brave and hardy popu- His innovations, the result of a capricious lation. But it is not yet satisfied. Even vanity and restless tyranny, so disturbed the feeble remnant of that once numer- and distracted his people that when the provoked. Desirous of fame as a legisla-

Mr. Miller proclaimed in terms that the eldest son of Francis and Maria Theresa, ulated certainly by the scenes which had should have touched the public heart that and was born March 12, 1741, came to the lately passed in North America, where, while the law is banishing its tens throne in 1765, and died February 20, under circumstances of far less provocafor terms of seven and fourteen years, the 1790. He was fired with an ambition to tion, a large empire had emancipated penalty of deep-dyed crimes, irresponsible totally transform his empire, but this was itself from the Mother Country. The and infatuated power is banishing its prevented by the influence of his mother, States remonstrated loudly, and refused thousands for life for no crime whatever. but on her death in 1780, he resolved to submission to the decrees which encroached on their constitutional liberties times were deported to America, the zation and uniformity, were his leading and at length arrayed a military force in support of their patriotic opposition." Having been led by Russian intrigue

into joining that empire in its ambitious designs on Turkey, Joseph was forced to bend, for the time, before the storm he had every cliff in the most exposed situations, Monks were dissolved, and all others aroused in Flanders. He even renounced and subject to the fury of every Atlantic placed under the bishops ; the bulls of the the most obnoxious of his new measures. gale. It is a marvel how a population Pope were made dependant upon the and confirmed the privileges of the nation can subsist at all under such conditions. placet regium; the bulls unigenitus and In at what was called the joyous entry. But Caena Domini were expunged from the this spirit of conciliation was merely assumed to give him time to carry out hi measures by force. As soon as he had assembled an army in Flanders sufficiently

All this was executed without consulting strong, he endeavored to overturn the con any legislature or deliberative body, and stitution he had pledged himself to mainprey, discouraged and thwarted in every the private rights of individuals were as tain, and to enforce the policy of innovalittle respected as the privileges of classes | tion he had pretended to abandon. In contheir poverty and the hardships of their or the prejudices and ignorance of the sequence of this gross breach of royal faith masses. People cannot be enlightened Flanders, says the writer already cited, and made happy by decrees. Such vioremained for two years in a state of sup pressed, but deeply founded and widely lent changes were repugnant, and nobles, priests and patriots united in opposition extended discontent, watching for a moment favorable to freedom and to vengeto the emperor. He still adhered to his ance. It proved an ample storehouse of combustibles, prompt to catch fire as the flame now arising in France began to exhis death he abrogated all his innovations pand itself; nor can it be doubted, that except toleration and the abolition of the condition of the Flemish provinces. whether considered in a military or polit-

Joseph was not, according to his greatical light, was one of the principal causes of the subsequent success of the French est admirers, a successful emperor, nor republican arms. Joseph himself, brokenwas Germany prosperous under him. hearted and dispirited, died in the very beginning of the troubles he had wantonly

Christian ideal and make the reign of Christ flourish among his fellow-citizens. added :

"After my death Ecuador shall fall again under the sway of the revolution, to be governed despotically by assuming ndacious name of liberalism. But the Heart of Jesus, to which I have consecrated my country, shall free it again from the hands of its enemies and make it prosper under the guidance of Catholic principles."

This prophecy has been fulfilled with an exactitude truly remarkable. The Masonic party having upon the death of Moreno seized on the reins of government. carried out their policy of violence and plunder till the people, disgusted with their domination, drove them from power. The new President, Casmano, on his acceptance of office, went with his whole staff to the Cathedral of Quito and there. in the presence of the bishop, took oath on the gospel that he would do nothing in opposition to the Holy Roman Catholic Apostolic Church.

The first decree of the new government, February last, was to vote the erection of a national church to the Sacred Heart, the corner-stone of which was laid by the President himself. The approbation of the national assembly being required to carry this decree into execution, a remarkable discussion took place on the government project. One of the deputies is reported to have addressed the assembly in these heart-stirring words :

"Gentlemen, the great crime of our day is the shameful apostasy of all the nations of the earth. Every Government now ignores the social rights of Jesus Christ and of His Church, and if they do not go and of His Church, and if they do not go so far as to blaspheme His Holy Name, they practically refuse to acknowledge His royal dignity, and make protestation to have anything to do with Him. We, gentlemen, by the construction of this temple, want to proclaim before the whole world that Ecuador acknowledges our Lord Jesus Christ for its God and King, and as King of kings and Lord of

not persecuted at all, it would seem un-not persecuted at all, it would seem un-necessary to occupy space in trying to prove that the Church did not persecute prove that the Undisputed facts are Now the undisputed facts are to the undisputed facts are or defend the doctrines of Copernicus in 1615, under penalty of imprisonment. In 1633, he was again brought up for trial for the same offence. An old man of 70 years, suffering with painful disease and infirmities, he was compelled to make a three weeks' journey in midwinter from Florence to Rome, in order to submit himself in person to his judges. Tried and found guilty, he escaped with his

life by making humble submission and abjuring his heresies, but was forbidden which has been in power since the 1st of to speak or write on the prohibited subjects, and was imprisoned for the re-mainder of his life, a period of nine Even this much is only wrested from the Doctor by the fact that I called attention to his unfarmess in your columns. He takes the posi-tion here of scientific censor over years—first in a convent of the Inquisi-tion, and then for some months at Sienna: after that he was confined to his own house near Florence, forbidden to all denominations. This is the role often assumed by infidels, but it scarcely suits Dr. Campbell, who, I understand, is a pious member of one of the Protoctart denominations. Do this leave it, allowed to entertain no friends. restricted even in the number of visitors he might receive. I leave out of considation the statement that his body was submitted to the torture, and that the blindness with which he was afflicted ome time after his trial was the work of the Inquisition, because these charges

glaring. Secondly. The Doctor attrib-utes to the Catholic Church all the acts are not proven, and I believe them to be untrue. But apart from these, if his of a law tribunal in the Pope's States. The Inquisition, whether in Spain or in treatment was not persecution I do not know what name to give it. I am in-clined to think that if Mr. Corcoran Rome, was merely a law tribunal, a State institution. The Doctor says, "So far as Rome was concerned, the Church and should be forbidden by the Government of this Province to preach what he conthe State were identical, and the Pontifi was temporal Prince as well as spiritual ruler. Has he given any proof of this extraordinary statement? None whatsidered true doctrine, and should be shut up in his residence in Parkhill till he died, he would feel that he was getting more persecution than he wanted. But, ever. The world must take Dr. Campbell's word for it. In fact, for not a single statement in the Doctor's whole we are told, for whatever treatment our lord session of the setter of the out of the out of the setter of th

General year 161 to silen pointed cus which ous inter permitte as a tory of ( Martyrs therefor manner Coperni that the first co "the sur and has discove. position around around verse, a the sur that the distant position center daily 1 The pu but it a and it intende many a "in the and in man, the un to incl tion. cal que to the though edge t Next. The D taken For e moles tion. "old painf pelled in mi order judge Galile impri life, in a then after Flore Doct the d abjuin