

publican, or people, seeking in obedience to an instinct of nature to provide for their own safety. God is the author of this instinct, and therefore is the ultimate source of all power, in whatever form it be exercised. In the application of this theory to the government then existing, this illustrious Divine showed, that all power originating immediately from the people, must be exercised for the common benefit, and so far had a divine sanction. He did not limit this to any peculiar form of government, but he maintained the right of the people to choose that form which might best answer the end; and if their choice were a monarchy, he laid the strength of it in the popular will on which it was founded. He seems to give this form a preference on the authority of Aristotle; but he qualifies the commendation by the significant words: "obtinus genere suo est principatus;" for his illustrious master, St. Thomas, had taught him, that it easily degenerates into despotism. SCHOLASTICUS. *Cath. Herald.*

#### MR. O'CONNELL—THE "REALLY CONSERVATIVE PARTY IN IRELAND."

Under this head, the London Tablet has an able article, from which we extract the concluding paragraph:

It cannot be denied that habits have been formed, abuses corrected, high hopes raised, a national spirit developed, and a more exalted attitude assumed than it would have been easy, or even wise, to predict thirty years ago. A moulding, a forming, a creative spirit—it is palpable to sight and feeling—has passed over the shifting chaos of Irish society, and quickened it with a new life. Forty years ago all seemed desolate and barren, and chaotic enough—obscure, wild, and impudent struggles filled the minds of men, and seemed to presage the re-adoption of those schemes of violent coercion by which former heavings and struggles had been for a time repressed. It was a dark and lamentable era. Since that time what a change have we not seen.—Without the aid of law; without the authority of the executive; without the countenance of power, the spirit of the nation has been called forth from the abysses of that gloomy anarchy; has been carefully developed; has grown up to maturity; has reached a stature which defies successful resistance. For centuries there had been no government but one of force; no obedience but that of slaves. The millions of the old Celtic stock had known nothing but discord and factions among themselves and hatred to their common enemy and ruler. For hundreds of years had this lamentable state of things substantially continued. But at length the sagacious one man discerned in all this wide waste of anarchy the seeds of order. Loving his race, and hating oppression of her oppressors, he saw intuitively how all these wild and wandering elements of political and social power were to be moulded into a form of strength and beauty. With this great heart and powerful intellect, he felt within him strength to become

the depository of all the wrongs, aye, and all the rights, of his countrymen. He saw that disunion had been their bane, and that their perfect political redemption must be the result of union. He saw that the spoilers of his native land had been striving to conquer, and had never, in all that time, been able to produce one moment of cheerful and loyal submission. He saw that those vulgar systems of conquest having failed, the time was come to try a conquest of another kind. He resolved, therefore, wielding other weapons than those of blood, to conquer and overcome. Instead of battling with hate and injuries, he commenced the warfare with true service and love. He resolved to achieve power, not in the old pagan and Orange fashion, by becoming the master of his countrymen, but in the Christian fashion, by becoming their servant. And thus it was that he commenced this strange, perplexed, and triumphant warfare. By obscure diligence at first in his profession—establishing by degrees a name for learning, acuteness, tact, and eloquence, such as Ireland had never had to boast of before; and not merely for these, but for courage and intrepidity—an iron resolution, which no threats of power and no prospect of danger could for a moment quell. Then, by little and little, he turned aside to more popular employments. He got men to listen to him speaking of the slavery of his country, and of the baseness of tamely bending to the yoke. He proved to them that when the toils of his profession were ended, he was still more fresh and ready to labor than those whose day's work had not yet begun.—With vivacity and eloquence, with inexhaustible humor and burning words of indignation and pity, with a perfect knowledge of the men and the system he had to combat, and not less so of men over whom he was to rule for their good, and an unrivalled fertility in expedients, he gathered round him an ever-increasing circle of followers. Where he ruled and led there was to be found a band of faithful men—the germ of Irish nationality; and as his unrecognized kingdom extended his boundaries, the nationality of Ireland became stronger, until at last it burst through the old Conservative policy of destruction, swept away into a torrent the last fragments of the penal laws, and in that peaceful triumph laid the foundation of whatever shall hereafter be accomplished for the prosperity of the land, the advancement of its religion, and the development of its noblest germs of moral excellence.

Let men of blinded eyes and perverse understandings, who pride themselves on the name of Conservative, prate of Mr. O'Connell's failings and mistakes, of his violence of language and intemperance of invective. It may become them to speak of that which they understand—small matters and transgressions of the rules of form. But those who know anything of the materials of which states are constructed, know that while other men, miscalled statesmen, have been dabbling in obscure intrigues, fighting with the old weapons of sophistry, and laboring in their petty callings, to earn the wages of hirelings, he has done what few men in the history of man can boast of doing—HE HAS CREATED

A NATION. He has done far more than preserve. He has created. He has destroyed nothing but the old fireships of Irish liberty—the means and instruments of destruction. These he has compelled men calling themselves conservatives unwilling to annihilate; and in forsaking, we would fain hope for ever, their old and profligate calling of destructives, they have become the instruments of his triumph and the tributaries of his glory.

We have said much, and yet we must leave unsaid many things to which we would fain advert. Let it suffice for us to say in conclusion, that the basis of every really Conservative policy in Ireland is to be found in what Mr. O'Connell has done or in what he has laid the foundation of doing. We do not feel bound to praise Mr. O'Connell's course as altogether free from objection, nor to express our approbation of his occasionally rude transplanting of maxims drawn from the condition of Ireland to the field of English politics. But as to Ireland, we do say, that if English statesmen would accomplish anything, they must take their stand upon what he accomplished. They must clothe with the sanction of law the principles and feelings which he has rendered invincible in the very heart and marrow of his country. Doing this, they will, amidst obstructions of all kinds, ultimately triumph. Trying to do anything else; this, they must ultimately fail with ignomy and disgrace.

The Roman official almanack, recently published, affords the following information relative to the Papal See and the Roman Catholic hierarchy:

"The present Pope Gregory XVI. stands 25th on the list of the possessors of St. Peter's chair. His Holiness was born on the 18th of September, 1775, elected on the 21st of February, 1831, and invested with the tiara four days afterwards. Among the present cardinals nine were created by Pius VII. 12 by Leo XII., and 31 by his present Holiness, without reckoning six more in *pelle*. Pius VIII. created but very few cardinals, and all of them are dead. Most of the present cardinals have been elevated within the last 10 years, 42 or 44 have died during the present Pontificate. Of the living cardinals, 50 are Italians, of whom 30 are subjects of the States of the church, nine of Sardinia, four of the two Sicilies, and four of Lombardy. Only six are not Italians. The Pope and Cardinals Mai and Mezzofanti are men of celebrity in literature. There are only two princely families who have members in the Sacred College—the Giustiniani and the Beberini. The eldest of the Cardinals is 85, the youngest 39. There are only 19 Cardinals under 68 years of age. Of the 16 new bishoprics created by Gregory XVI., the greater part are in America, some in Sicily and Sardinia, and one at Algiers. It was not till this year that Vicars Apostolic received their missions. There are three in England, one at Gibraltar, one Sweden, four in Holland, two in Germany, four in Turkey, eleven in China, four in Africa, two in America, three in the East Indies, and three in Oceania, of whom one is in Australia. The Asiatic missions are for the most part filled by Frenchmen. The nunciates of the first rank at Paris, Madrid, and Lisbon, are vacant; that at Vienna alone is filled. Among those of the second rank, Munich and Florence are vacant; but these of Naples, Lucerne and Turin are occupied."

Eclipses in 1842.—There will be five eclipses next year—viz: three of the sun and two of the moon. On January the 11th, there will be an annular eclipse of the sun invisible at Greenwich: Jan. 29,

a partial eclipse of the moon visible: July 8, a partial eclipse of the sun, visible: July 22, partial eclipse of the moon, invisible: and Dec. 31, an annular eclipse of the sun, invisible.

A LONG SERMON.—A Sermon preached by the Rev. Thomas J. Sawyer, occupies over ten columns of the *Trumpet*, a Universalist paper of N York. It is not without some merit, as witness the following paragraphs:

"It was not the puritans who brought the principles of religious freedom to our shores. They brought a spirit of intolerance, of persecution. For no sooner were those adventurers, so long and deeply persecuted, come in possession of power, than they began to persecute all who chanced to differ from themselves. They disfranchised all who did not belong to the church, they whipped the Baptists and banished the Quakers. They were the true disciples of their great teacher Calvin. They loved to rule, but not to be ruled.

It is instructive to observe that while Massachusetts under a Puritan, and Virginia under the Episcopalian government, were grossly intolerant and persecuting, in the early ages of these colonies. Maryland, governed by Catholics, exhibited the most noble example of political wisdom and religious toleration. Pennsylvania, also, under the guidance of the Quakers, manifested a very tender regard for the rights of conscience. It is to the influence of these two colonies connected with the fact that such a variety of religious faiths were established along the Atlantic shores, that we are to ascribe the liberty enjoyed here before the Revolution. Nor was it less a matter of necessity, than of far-reaching policy and sound principle, that freedom of thought and speech were secured in the Constitution of the United States.

Had he uttered such sentiments in the days of Puritanism, he would have met with the same fate that befel the poor Quakers

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.—During the last seventeen years, geological surveys have been commenced in nineteen of the States, and two Territories of the Union. This embraces an area of nearly seven hundred thousand square miles. During the last four years the General or State Governments have employed twenty-five principal geologists and forty assistants. *Evangelist.*

AWFUL ACCIDENT.—We learn that a boat with three men went over the Falls of Niagara, on the night of Monday last. They had started from Scholser, at 9 o'clock, intending to cross over to Hudson's tavern: two miles above Chippawa.—Shortly after they left the shore, cries from the river were heard at Field's tavern, near by, but excited no attention, as similar noises are very common in that quarter from boatmen passing to and fro. No suspicion of the accident was had until Wednesday, when enquiry began to arise, and on Friday, awful evidence of the fate of the boat and her devoted crew was presented in the fragments found in the eddy below the Falls. It is supposed that the boat was struck by a squall, and being heavily loaded with six barrels of whiskey, sank—the wretched men on board being swept by the resistless current down the American rapids and over the frightful precipice below! The names of two were *Nehiel D. Kenney* and *John York*, and the other was a stranger, who had merely taken passage for Canada. The two former were from Nova Scotia—Kenney had kept tavern eight miles above the Falls for two years past, and left a wife and three children. Part of one of the mangled bodies is said to have been found yesterday.—*Buf. Com. of Saturday.*