HURON SIGNAL.

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*** Book and Job Printing, executed with neatness and dispatch.

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Poetry.

YOU AND I.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Who would scorn his humble fellow
For the coat he wears?
For the poverty he suffers?
For his daily cares?
Who would pass him in the footway
With averted eye?
Would you, brother?—No—you would not.
If you would—not *I*.

Who, when vice or crime repentant,
With a grief sincere
Asked for pardon, would refuse it—
More than Heaven severe?
Who to erring women's sorrow
Would with taunts reply?
Would you, brother? No—you would not.
If you would—not *I*

Who would say that all who differ
From his sect must be
Wicked sinners, heaven-rejected,
Sunk in Error's sea,
And consign them to perdition
With a holy sigh?
Would you brother? No—you would not.
If you would—not *I*.

Who would say that six days' cheating
In the shop of mart,
Might be rubbed by Sunday praying
From the tainted heart,
If the Sunday face were solemn,
And the credit high?
Would you, brother? No—you would not.
If you would—not *I*.

Who would say that Vice is Virtue
In a hall of state?
Or that rogues are not dishonest
If they dine off plate?
Who would say Success and Merit
Ne'er part company?
Would you, brother? No—you would not.
If you would—not *I*.

Who would give a cause his efforts
When the cause was strong,
But desert it on its failure,
Whether right or wrong?
Ever siding with the upmost,
Letting downmost lie?
Would you, brother? No—you would not.
If you would—not *I*.

Who would lend his arm to strengthen
Warfare with the right?
Who would give the pen to blacken
Freedom's page of light?
Who would lend his tongue to utter
Praise of tyranny?
Would you, brother? No—you would not.
If you would—not *I*.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of the State of New York, enacting that when any criminal shall be sentenced to death, he shall be sent to one of the state prisons, and there confined for the space of one year, in solitary confinement, and that at the end of that time, the Governor of the State may in his discretion issue his warrant for the execution of the criminal.

RETRENCHMENT.—A saving of £300 a year has been effected by uniting the duties of Provincial Registrar to those of the Provincial Secretary. Mr. Thos. Amiot is appointed Deputy-Registrar without, we believe, any increase of salary.

SONS.—It is said that the Daughters of Temperance in Vermont have petioned to join the Sons.

Dr. Franklin says if you take care of the cents the dollars will take care of themselves. This is economy.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

THE PREPARATION AND MANUFACTURE OF FLAX.

One of the greatest obstacles which hitherto stood in the way of an extenc cultivation of flax viz: that of the trouble delay, and expense attendant upon its steeping, in order to prepare it for the market, has now been removed, by an invention which entirely dispense with that process, and enables the grower at the smallest possible cost to send his fibre into the market. By this process, of which Mr. Donlan is the inventor, the results are obtained by a combination of mechanical and chemical means; and as it avoids all the expenses connected with steeping, the fibre may be prepared at a cost considerably below that incurred in the present process, and may be made we are assured, applicable either for fabrics of the coarseness of nail bags or canvass of the fineness of the most beautiful Brussels lace. But not only is the expense considerably less, but the time consumed in the preparation of the fibre, which by the old process, ranges from ten days to three weeks, does not exceed as many hours by the unsteeped mode. It also possesses a vast superiority on account of the extreme simplicity of the means adopted, which may be made intelligible to and performed by a mere child. But by far the most valuable and important part of this invention is, that it produces a fibre perfectly clean, and its natural state, without any of the stains or impurities which necessarily attach themselves to the fibre during the process of steeping, and it also possesses the advantage of securing that regularity and uniformity of strength which is to a greater or less extent wanting in the steeped fibre.

Application has been made for a charter of incorporation for a company which will be prepared to purchase the flax produced upon 100,000 acres in Ireland at £12 per acre, and to prepare it for the market in cases where the grower may not possess the necessary facilities for preparing it himself. The uniformity of strength and freedom from stain or impurity which exists in the flax prepared by the unsteeped process, has, within the last four days, led to the practical demonstration of an invention, of the value and importance of which, to the agriculturists and manufactures of this country, it is impossible to form any adequate idea and which consists, among other things of the adaptation of the flax fibre to cotton machinery. The patentee of this invention is M. LeChevalier P. Clausen, member of the Brazilian Institute, well known as the inventor of the circular loom, and by his collections of objects of natural history and plants of South America in the British Museum, and in the Museum of Paris.—We stated on Monday last that we had placed in our hands a quantity of flax rovings and yarns spun upon cotton machinery by the inventor. Since that period we have had an opportunity of personally inspecting at Manchester the whole process connected with the invention, and the result has fully convinced us of its practicability. The finest portion of the yarn spun, in our opinion, and we were confirmed in it by a gentleman of great experience and long connection with the cotton trade, was equal in fineness to 120's cotton, the coarsest being equal to 60's. The application of such a test as that 120's for the first time was certainly a most severe one. The result, however was perfectly successful. A slight difficulty arose at first with the machinery, in consequence of the length of the fibre; this, however, was easily obviated by a slight alteration in the position of one of the rollers. As the fibre, however, may be prepared to any length, there will be no necessity in future for even this alteration, the existing cotton machinery being perfectly adapted for the purpose of spinning flax prepared according to the process patented by M. Clausen. The patent granted to M. Clausen for England, is for the preparation of flax in is a short staple, so as to produce a substitute for cotton and wool capable of being spun on cotton machinery, and also for the mixture of the materials thus obtained, which can be carded together with silk, cotton, or wool, or separately as cotton for spinning into yarns. The rights is also secured for preparing long fibre as a substitute for silk for bleeching in the preparation of materials for spinning and felting and also in yarn and felts. The inventor does not, however, confine himself to flax for the purpose of producing a fibre adapted to his purpose, but states that he can obtain similar results from hemp, jute, Chinese grass, and to use his own expression from "an old tar rope, or a bamboo cane." As the patents are not yet secured for several continental States and some portions of the United Kingdom—for our absurd patent laws require that separate patents should be granted for each of the three kingdoms which from what is termed the United Kingdom—we are not at liberty to state the nature of the process, or true means adopted for the purpose of bringing the fibre into the required state. We may state, however, that from 1½ cwt. of flax fibre prepared and cleaned upon the unsteeped process, 1 cwt. of a substance identical with white cotton can be produced at a cost for material of less than half-a-crown. The cost of manual or mechanical labour required in its preparation, including the expense of working an operation performed in a few seconds, does not amount to more than 7-16th of a penny per pound. The mixture of the two substances, viz: wool with flax reduced to a short staple, forms a fabric exceedingly durable, while its cost may be judged by the fact that while wool costs 4s 6d., the flax prepared and ready for spinning may be obtained for sixpence per pound, so that with the flax and wool spun together in equal quantities, the cost would be reduced one-half. Of the actual value of the invention, and of its practicability, the most convincing proofs is to be found in the fact that a native of Holland, who has for several years directed his time and attention to the subject, and who has also succeeded in producing a fibre of the same quality and nature as M. Clausen has been offered by the Dutch Government, £20,000 for his invention, which has been refused, the sum demand being £50,000. The negotiations are still pending, and the 17th inst. is fixed upon as the day upon which a final answer is to be given by the Dutch Government. We believe that on Wednesday, a formal application was made by M. Clausen to the Board of Trade, requesting that machinery might be placed at his disposal, in order to enable him to produce at least one ton of yarn, and to make a series of experiments, as to the best mode of adapting the fibre to the machinery; the experiments to be conducted in the presence of some impartial and well qualified person to be selected by the Government, and we have reason to believe that the application has been favorably received, although no answer has yet been given on the subject."

"FLAX COTTON VS. COTTON.—If it should turn out, upon further trial, that flax prepared in a particular way, can be substituted for cotton, so as to enable Great Britain to dispense with our Southern staple, a mighty effect will be produced upon the value of property in the Southern States. The price of lands and slave property will at once be diminished and business arrangements entered into upon the present value of that species of property, will, after they have matured produce a crash that will be felt over the entire country. A lesson would thus be read upon the mutability of human affairs. The political consequences resulting from the change would be most important. A considerable diminution in the wealth and power of the Southern States, would of itself have a marked effect upon their political relations with other States—the importance of their friendship as well as the dread of their enmity would thereby be decreased. The Cotton Treaty, to be negotiated with England, which, not long since, we had occasion to discuss, and through which the Southern States were to cure all the evils of Disunion, would vanish into thin air, and the Southern States be thrown upon their own resources. Should flax be made to supply the place of cotton, then will be exemplified the impolicy heretofore pursued by the cotton States, of relying on one legal interest to the exclusion of all others If that great system of American Industry, first recommended by General Hamilton and since enlarged and enforced by Mr. Clay, had been adopted here in the South no such catastrophe could befall her. But unfortunately that system was rejected.—It is difficult to foresee the effects of this change. South Carolina, now standing on the brink of succession might be induced to draw back could she look into the future.—*Richmond Whig.*"

From the Montreal Weekly Pilot.

THE PROVINCIAL GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Commission appointed for this work by the Provincial Parliament, has already been for six or seven years engaged in its explorations, and has from year to year submitted to His Excellency the Governor General reports of the progress annually made in its labors. As, however, but limited numbers of these reports have been printed, and only for distribution among the Members of the Parliament, the results of the Geological Exploration, and almost even the existence of a Commission for the purpose, are unknown to many who would, if acquainted with it, take an interest in its progress. As the Government have at the late Session of Parliament renewed the Bill for the Survey, (thus authorising its continuation for a further term of five years,) it may not be uninteresting to the public to be presented with a very brief outline of the objects, plans, modes of investigation, and results of the Commission.

Although its ostensible object is only Geological investigation, the nature of the country, and the various questions which necessarily arise in connection with the work, have made it in addition, a topographical, geographical, and mineralogical survey, and have superadded to it a chemical department, with a well arranged laboratory. In a country which has already been explored, and whose geography is well known, the labor of a geological survey is comparatively easy; but in the course of the investigations in this Province, the officers have found it necessary to make voyages of weeks and months through forests never before traversed but by the hunter, to ascend rivers and to scale mountains, which had never been marked upon any chart; and thus to examine regions which would have otherwise remained for years unknown to civilized men.

A correct geological delineation of the country must be based upon reliable and accurate maps and charts; and hence it has been found necessary at the same time, with the geological examinations, to make careful topographical and geographical surveys of all these unexplored regions. The information thus obtained, important as it has been to the immediate objects of the Commission, has been perhaps still more important to the country at large; for the accurate surveys of the principal rivers of the peninsula of Gaspe, and the tributaries upon the north shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, as well as the Mattawa, and 150 miles of the Ottawa,—all of which were before unsurveyed,—have been adopted by the Crown Lands Department, for the purposes of laying out the lands and disposing of the timber upon their courses; and thus, works which, if undertaken expressly, would have cost the Province a large sum, have been performed incidentally by the Geological Survey, without any additional expense. In the same way, the character of these regions as to timber, the capabilities of the soil, and their general geographical features, have been developed; almost all that is known of the interior of the peninsula of Gaspe, will be found in the reports of the Geological Commission.

It was to Gaspe that the first explorations were directed, as one of the questions which the Government were most anxious to have determined, was that of the presence or absence of coal in the Province, and the general structure of the country pointed to that extremity of the Province as the one in which the most recent formations were developed, and where, consequently, there would be the best prospect of meeting with that mineral. But the labors of Messrs. Logan and Murray in that district, during two years, have shown that even these rocks are more ancient than the coal-bearing rocks of New Brunswick, and dip beneath them, so that there is little reason to hope that this mineral will ever be numbered among our resources.

Immediately after these examinations, the attention of the public having been drawn to the metallic ores discovered upon the north shores of Lake Superior and Lake Huron, a careful geological survey of these was made, with especial reference to the economical mineralogy; and the results, although confirming the opinion that we have there valuable mines of copper, and other metals, were such as would, if attended to, have repressed the unguarded enterprises of ill-informed and misguided speculators, and prevented very much of the disappointment and loss which have thus resulted.

The further results of the Survey have been the examination of the Ottawa, for a distance of 400 miles, of the whole of the shores and islands of Lake Huron, of the western portions of the Province between the Great Lakes, the whole of the Eastern Townships, and the region south of the St. Lawrence generally. These explorations have consisted in carefully determining the nature of the different rock formations, with their *strike* and *dip*, or their direction and inclination; forming thus an assemblage of facts which, when reduced to form upon proper charts give a minute knowledge of the arrangement and disposition of the rocks throughout the district. Care has also been taken to determine, as far as possible, the peculiar minerals present in the various rocks, and especially those which are of economical importance.

Large collections have been made of specimens, illustrating the rocks and minerals of all the regions examined. In addition to these, a large portion of the rocks are distinguished by containing the remains of ancient, and now extinct, forms of animal and vegetable life, which are preserved in the slate and limestone rocks, and often in a state of great beauty and perfection. The study of these has within a few years become a subject of great importance, not only from the views which they afford of the laws of life and of developement, but from the fact that each set of rocks is marked by certain peculiar and characteristic fossils, so that often by a few shells or corals, a geologist is able to recognize a formation and identify a rock met with in one place, with another at a great distance. In this way, Mr. Logan has been enabled by a few fossils to determine the nature and geological age of the limestones of Lake St. John and of the island of Anticosti, without ever having visited the regions, and to institute comparisons between the rocks of Canada and those of other parts of the world.

So important is Palæontology, as this branch of study is called, deemed, that three or four years since, M. de Verneuil, one of the most eminent men in this department in Europe, visited this country solely for the purpose of studying its fossils. The collections of fossils made by the Geological Commission are very large and precious, and we understand that Mr. Logan, who visits England this winter, carries with him a selection from them, which he proposes to lay before the Geological Society of London, and some of the principal geologists of France.

The results of the examinations in the Eastern Townships have been highly important in a scientific point of view, as they have furnished the key to a question which had hitherto been an enigma to the American geologists. The labors of Mr. Logan have proved that these rocks are, so far from being as was formerly supposed, *primary*, in reality of a more recent geological age than those of the island of Montreal, and that they have been changed, by agencies probably simultaneous with those which elevated them into mountain ridges, so as entirely to have lost their original character. The influence of this discovery upon the theory of the science will be very great indeed. These researches have shown that the rocks which in the Eastern part of the Province are found to contain gold, are the same with the auriferous rocks of the Southern States and Brazil, and probably also with those of California.

The collections of rocks, minerals and fossils which have been made, embrace great numbers of duplicates, and we believe that it was contemplated, in instituting the Survey, to eventually form of them several collections, to be placed in the principal institutions of the Province, with a view to promoting the study of those branches of natural history. The rooms at present occupied by the Geological Commission are so small, that it is not possible to expose the tenth part of their collections, but it is to be hoped that in another year the Government will place some larger building at their disposal, and enable them to exhibit to the public the large and valuable collections.

The labors in the field, which are under the direction of W. E. Logan, Esq., F. G. S., and A. Murray, Esq., are of course interrupted during the winter season, which is devoted to the task of putting into form the observations of the summer. It is necessary to carefully collate and to compare all the various facts observed, and prepare maps, charts, and sections; to examine and compare specimens of rocks and fossils; and to get in readiness the annual report for the ensuing spring.

The Chemical and Mineralogical departments are under the direction of T. S. Hunt, Esq., who was appointed to the post about four years since. Under his direction, the laboratory has been furnished with instruments, apparatus, and reagents, sufficient for all the ordinary investigations of mineral chemistry. A balance in this department, made to Mr. Hunt's order by Deleuil of Paris is without doubt the finest instrument of the kind in this country, and perhaps not surpassed in America. Its accuracy is such, that with a load of 200 grammes on each side, it is able to determine with ease the one two-thousandth of a gramme, or one four hundred-thousandth of the weight. Such an instrument as this is requisite in the more delicate processes of analysis, where the matters which are to be determined constitute perhaps only a ten-thousandth part of the substance examined.

During the summer season Mr. Hunt not unfrequently accompanies Mr. Logan during his surveys, particularly when in a country of mineralogical interest, or else is engaged independently in marking observations upon subjects connected with his department. Since his connection with the Commission, he has devoted a large portion of time to an examination of the mineral springs which abound in various parts of the Province, and which were supposed to be of interest, not only because of their medicinal virtues, but in their relation to science, as throwing light upon the nature of the various strata of the earth through which they rise, and also as furnishing the means for interesting comparison between the mineral waters of Canada and those of Europe. With these views, a great many springs, both in Eastern and Western Canada, have been visited, their waters collected to qualitative and often to minute quantitative analysis. The results of the labors of two entire seasons thus employed, has been the analysis of about thirty different springs, the composition of many of which presents peculiarities of high interest to the physician and the naturalist. With many of these analyses the public have been made acquainted; the others will be found in Mr. Hunt's reports, which, appended those of Messrs. Logan and Murray, have been for the last three years presented to His Excellency.

Much labor has also been bestowed in this department upon the analysis of the various metallic ores which the country has afforded during the progress of the Survey; among these may be mentioned the long series of assays made upon the copper and silver ores of Lake Superior, and those in connection with Mr. Logan's labored and valuable survey of the Bruce Mines, the assaying of the samples from which alone occupied several weeks. An important application of chemical analysis has also been made in the examination of the metamorphic rocks of the Eastern Townships, to which allusion has been already made. Minute analysis pointed out in many of the unchanged rocks, the presence of ingredients in a latent condition, which in other parts were developed in a crystalline form in rocks whose appearance was so far changed that it was only on stratigraphical and chemical grounds that their connection with the former could be made out.

In the last report will be found some important contributions to the science of Agriculture Chemistry, with particular reference to the soil of this province. Many districts have been visited with the object of collecting information upon the subject of agriculture, as to the plans of cultivation, the systems of rotation, and of manuring, &c For the purpose of determining the nature of the soils, chemically considered, specimens of characteristic soils have been collected, and a large number of them analyzed.—The results of these are given in the report for 1849-50; and the author observes that they are but the commencement of a series of researches of the kind, which he has in view. In no department of Chemistry, perhaps, have the labors and theories of the man of science been presented to the public in a manner so popular and so tangible, as in its applications to agriculture. The researches and writings of Streeker, Mulder, Liebig, Johnston, and Boussingault are in the hands of all, and every farmer and *dilettante* thinks himself capable to discuss the most abstruse questions of vegetable chemistry and physiology. Let us hope that the researches of Mr. Hunt will put our agriculturists in a condition to apply these principles to their own fields, and realize for themselves the results which they find so clear and so beautiful in theory. We understand that in the next report, something farther on this subject may be looked for; but meanwhile, the elaboration of such results as will really be beneficial to the practical man, is a slow and laborious process, the complete analysis of a single soil requiring weeks.

The department of scientific mineralogy has not been neglected; many new localities of minerals, and some new and rare species, have been discovered, which are of great interest to the mineralogist. We believe that Mr. Hunt has been for some time past engaged in an elaborate series of analyses of a number of our minerals, the results of which will soon appear.

It is the design of the Survey, in accordance with the Act of Parliament authorising the investigation, to publish an elaborate report upon the Geology of the Province, with the collateral subjects, embracing all that has appeared in the annual reports, with very much additional matter, and illustrated with proper maps, charts and engravings. The preparation of this will probably require a considerable time after the completion of the Survey, and we hope that in carrying out a work like this, which will be an honor to the Province, the liberal and enlightened spirit with which, under successive administrations, all parties have fostered this important undertaking, will still be maintained. In no way can a people do themselves a greater service than in promoting scientific investigations like the present.

POPERY IN ENGLAND.

"The Polish partition of England"—as Blackwood styles the recent bull from Rome, dividing England and Wales into twelve bishoprics—is exciting immense indignation in the Established Church.—The London Times, for a month past, up to the latest arrival, had devoted a large portion of the editorial column daily to earnest remonstrances against the insolence of the Pope and to the agitation of the Protestant feeling of England. Its news consists very largely of reports of indignation meetings, held in all the separate dioceses of the Establishment, in which Romanism and its recent presumptions are treated with angry scorn or alarmed contempt—not without, in almost every case, a hearty kick at Puseyism, as the entering wedge of Popery in England. Short paragraphs in the English papers, from "Protestants" from all sections of the country, showing up the insidious, impure and diabolical nature of Romanism, with advertisements from the booksellers of pamphlets treating every part of the subject, indicate the thoroughness of the panic.—The indignation appears to be composed of two parts—of wounded political pride, and of enraged Protestant feeling. All dresses to the Queen attesting the loyalty of her subjects, and their honor at the insult offered her prerogative in the high-handed assumption of power in her dominions by a Roman Prince, alternate with addresses to the English Bishops upon the peril of Protestant principles, if Catholicism is allowed such a footing in the land.

We cannot say that we are surprised that the Pope should have deemed himself able to reestablishing the Roman hierarchy in England at this time. The Puseyite movement there has been probably a far deeper, more genuine and more significant agitation, than we can easily understand on this side. Checked very much in its outward manifestations by the potent authority of the Bishops, themselves necessarily directed in their own grounds by considerations of state, it has struck into the convictions of some of the very ablest and purest of the clergy, and is widely diffused among the sober and intelligent laity. Puseyism, if we understand it, is noting but an attempt to restore to the visible Church the pre-eminent place in the social arrangements, habits and usages of the world, which belonged to it in the strongest days of the Papacy—an honest effort, growing out of a sincere faith in the principle—to make the visible Church the home of the best affections, the source of the charities, the fountain of the opinions, and the central light of the whole life of the English people. At the bottom of this effort there must be a basis of doctrines. The belief in a Catholic Church, the only authorized source of all ghostly influences, in apostolic succession, in baptismal regeneration, in an ancient and secular ritual of punctilious obligation, in an independence (seeing that the supremacy of the spiritual power over the temporal is impossible) of the spiritual and the temporal powers—these doctrines—the creed of Puseyism—are the necessary foundation of any attempt to make the visible Church the platform of social order and actual life. The English Church, ever since the Reformation, has retained in its Rubric, in a latent form, all the doctrines revived by Puseyism; for its Prayer-Book constituted the basis of the compromise between Catholics and Protestants, and carefully maintained that ambiguous phraseology, which made it equally capable of a semi-Catholic or a downright Protestant interpretation. But it was not only in the Prayer-Book, but in the hereditary ideas and traditional feelings of England, that the seeds of the opinions existed which have more recently blossomed in Puseyism, and in many cases finally flowered out into Popery.

The political circumstances which made England "the bulwark of Protestantism, did not destroy the secret power of the ideas which make the ecclesiastical part of Romanism the natural pattern of her religious constitution, and which affiliate her, in at least one school of her Church, to Roman Catholicism. No one can look upon the Cathedrals of England, the wealth and state of her bishops, the docility of her common people to the Church, the half-affectionate veneration for ecclesiastical usages and customs which pervades her rural districts, the private endowments and charities of which the parish churches are the almoners, and the constitution of her Universities, without seeing how largely the fundamental idea of Catholicism, namely, the supremacy of the *visible* Church, enters into the English mind and heart.—This supremacy may be political social and spiritual—or only social and spiritual.—Rome united all three—England only the two last, and these in a partial but large degree. For Great Britain has participated so much in the political and social progress of the world, and has felt the influence of commerce and cosmopolitan ideas, so extensively, that the church-life has with the majority of the people doubtless, relinquished a great measure of its pre-eminence: the doctrine of the visible Church submitting to that wider and nobler idea of the Church, which makes the influence of the sentiments and truths of the gospel, working in every and all forms—through literature, art, politics, social reform and the public sentiment of the world—the real triumph and presence of Christ on earth.—But meanwhile, that the laity in cities, and that portion of the clergy who are worldly-wise, partly for good and partly for bad reasons, but inevitably in both cases, have felt the general influence of the times, fatal alike to Roman Catholicism and to high Church of Englandism—a certain other, and a very pure and scholarly and pious portion of clergy of England, studying with logical consistency and scholastic rigor into the real essence of the Church of England—in love with its traditions, its cathedrals and its old charities—suspicions of the progress which seems to be spoiling the simplicity of the people has seen that the only possible salvation of that Church from the whelming tide of the times, was in the more faithful re-assertion of its original idea, the revival of its powerful dogmas, the resumption of its exclusive pretentions, and an effort to make the visible Church again what it was fast ceasing to be, but what it must be or die, the fowl beneath whose brooding wings all the social interests of England were gathered for protection. In a nation containing so many men of leisure and letters—so many students of the past, lovers of antiquity, and feudal proprietors of influence and responsibility—a nation, too, with so many leaning and dependent minds—with so much reference and obedience to authority—it could not be difficult to find a large body of adherents to notions having so much foundation in the history, the traditions, the social order, the tastes, the theories and the ecclesiastical *authorities*, as these; and Puseyism, which is Catholicism without the Roman Bishop, has consequently obtained a large open support and a much larger secret sympathy from the English people.

For those who have once adopted the idea that the visible Church and that Church one and indivisible and under an unchangeable, because a revealed constitution—is the only source of a true civilization, and in fact ought to contain society within its borders and stamp its forms upon every part of life, the way to Catholicism is very short. Logic, sympathy common sense, taste, policy—each and all conduct to it by a single step. There is nothing surprising, then, in the proclivity of the Tractarians to Romanism and nothing at all unreasonable in Cardinal Wiseman's advice to the Pope test and cherish the Catholic tendencies of a large school in the English Church by the rehabilitation of the Popish Hierarchy in Great Britain. The evident alarm of the Church proves that the step is one not without grounds of success. We shall not be surprised to learn after the subsidence of the immediate excitement, that an unexpected number from the Church of England adhere to the new ecclesiastical powers.

But where is this all to end? Is Catholicism to begin a new and more vigorous life in the very land where the Reformation commenced, and to recover, one by one, the states she lost to Protestantism?—Against such a hope or fear, the great Protestant ideas pronounce with invincible strength—the idea of Christ, the sole head of the Church, and the only priest, and the Bible privately interpreted, the sole ritual. The whole religious and social and social spirit of the nineteenth century is utterly opposed to Church of Englandism and to Catholicism. England is the only Protestant country where Romanism can do any considerable mischief, and there she will only manifest what already exists, which may be no evil, but a blessing. Elsewhere the notion of a visible Church at the head of society—a priesthood standing between men's consciences and God—of a fixed ecclesiastical system to which the other departments of life are to conform—is exploded. Schism is a term which has lost its power, to crush independence of thought. Catholicism in America has but two classes of adherents—a considerable number of born constituents, mostly foreigners and ignorant—and a small body of eccentric attaches, natives and learned enough, who must have wriggled themselves into this unnatural posture of mind to satisfy their passion for originality and