

likewise joined the order, and he established an Oratory in Maryvale, which next year, 1868, was moved to Birmingham. Here he devoted himself to the service of the poor. In 1848 Newman published "Loss and Gain," a tale of an Oxford conversion far different from his own. Next year the cholera having broken out Newman and his friend Ambrose St. John voluntarily fought that dreadful plague. Newman's "Sermons to Mixed Congregations" in the same year, "Lectures on Anglican Difficulties" in 1850, and "Present Position of Catholics in England," in '51 greatly increased his reputation as an author. The Achili case in this latter year serves to show how greatly British justice may miscarry even in this enlightened age. In 1852 Newman became rector of the Catholic University of Dublin and there published his "Idea of a University," and in '53, "Callista," a story of the early Christians. In 1860 he returned to the Oratory at Birmingham where he remained till his death. In 1864 he was the object of an attack by Kingsley, being charged among other things of preaching and practicing equivocation and of being a Catholic in disguise for many years at Oxford. To refute these and similar charges, Newman published his "Apologia pro Vitâ Suâ," a history of his religious opinions, the most popular of all his books. It is considered that this book did more to create a good feeling between Protestants and Catholics in England than anything else written during that century. In 1868 he published his wonderful "Dream of Gerontius" which marks him as one of the great poets of the nineteenth century. Two years later he published his "Grammar of Assent."

A letter to his bishop in which he doubted the expediency of the promulgation of Papal Infallibility, then being thought of at Rome, having surreptitiously got into print, was misunderstood and misrepresented by many. In 1875 Gladstone having publicly attacked the doctrine, was answered by Newman, in his "Letter to the Duke of Norfolk," his last work. This same year died Ambrose St. John, Newman's bosom friend for about a quarter of a century. In 1877 Newman published a revised edition of his works, some thirty-seven volumes, his misstatements in his Protestant works being corrected in foot-notes. The religious tests being abolished at Oxford, Newman was elected Honorary Fellow of Trinity College, which he next year, 1878, visited.