THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

publicly to teach that Euclid's Elements were all public, that twenty shillings do not make one pound; so long as his infatuation remained his own, and he continued to pay his debts, and practically recognise the common rules of pounds, shillings, and pence, so long he would be suffered to go at large. But let his anti-geometrical theories make many converts, and anti-geometris, and find their way into the brains of naval officers or railway engineers, or let him cheat his neighbors on the way ong included that fifteen shillings are equivalent to a pound sterling, a very small space of time would lapse before our geometrical heretic found his way to Bedlam, and his own personal pounds, shillings, and pence came to be favored with the surveillance of the Court of Chancery. Just such would be the case in the treatment of unbelievers by a Catholic state; and just such, though a thousand times more irrational, has been the treatment inflicted by Protestant governments on those who chose to select for themselves a religion different from the state-patronised form of Hierarchy.

That in an immense number of instances the persecution of heretics would be in the highest degree undesirable, there can be little doubt. And as a matter of fact, the amount of toleration at the present moment conceded by many Catholic states to their herelical subjects is far larger than that which is conceded to Catholics by anti-Catholic governments. And the less and less the Church is hampered in her action by connexion with the state, the more ample will be the toleration she affords; for it is one of the most certain truths in history, that the severest persecutions have ever been instituted by the temporal and

not by the spiritual power. Still, an adoption of the policy of toleration is far different from an adoption of one of the most barefaced falsehoods of Protestantism. Few things, indeed, have worked the Church more harm in England and Ireland than the occasional borrowing of the tricks of the age into which we have sometimes permitted ourselves to be deluded. Never are we guilty of a more fatal mistake than when we seek to conciliate Protestants, by assuming their garb, by practising their devices, and by repeating their phrases, with a view of inducing them to imagine that Catholicism is more akin to Protestantism than they have hitherto supposed. To the better class of Protestants, it is nothing less than a frightful scandal to witness anything like a fraternising with heresy in any shape .-If our claims are true, they say to themselves, why do we not assume our rightful position? Why are we so anxious to make the Church wear the garb of the world? Why do we stoop, and bow, and cringe before that enemy whom we are sent to conquer and annihilate? Why are we ashamed of the deeds of our more consistent forefathers, who did only what they were bound to do by the first principles of Catholicism? Why do we put our trust in princes and peers, instead of the promises of God, who has commissioned us to place our feet upon the necks of kings? Why do we waste our energies in working the miserable machinery of conciliation towards the world which hates us, and which will hate us, and which must hate us to the end?

Little, indeed, do some amongst us know what mischief is done, and what scandal is caused, by the sight of a Protestant (perhaps a Socinian) taking part in a meeting for Catholic purposes; by the account of a Catholic dinner at which the health of the Queen is given before that of the Pope; by the employment of heretics in the actual worship of Almighty God, so that—O melancholy spectacle!—a singer who believes that Catholics are bowing down before a morsel of bread at the consecration of the Host, the moment the awful miracle is accomplished, takes up the words of the Church, and pretends to offer a prayer of adoration to that which he thinks, if not an idol, at least nothing more than the work of a man's hand like his own.

When, oh, when shall we see the day when we all of us know wherein our true strength lies? When shall we learn that the only possible way of conciliating Protestants is to compel them to see that we are not ashamed of our creed; that we glory in the very things at which they chose to take oflence; that we ask not their friendship, that we care not for their misrepresentations, and that we fear not their utmost indignation? When shall we be convinced that this is the line of conduct which the world expects of us, which it knows that we ought to pursue, and which it knows also that we shall pursue, if we have any strong faith in our own clair is and match for the world at its own weapons. We are clumsy deceivers at the best. We dare not use the world's weapons as skilfully as the world itself uses them, because our conscience makes us scrupulous, while the world knows no scruples in its warfare with the Church. We were not commissioned to fight the world with its own arms; nor are we capable of being on good terms with the world. It must be either the foe or the servant of the Church; i.e., it must cease to be the world, and become a part of the Church herself. We have only one weapon that will do us good service, and that weapon is Faith. God has promised us the victory over our enemies, and when we have learnt to put no trust in any power but that of God, He will life us up, so that one man among us shall chase a thousand: but not till then.

PRESENTATION TO DR. CAHILL.

LEEDS.—The last of the course of lectures on astronomy, by the Rev. Dr. Cahill, was delivered on Thursday evening, in the Stock Exchange Hall, Leeds, and was, if possible, still more attractive than his preceding ones, all of which have been in the highest degree interesting.

At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. J. Prest, solicitor, ascended the platform with Mr. Hayes (who is the President of the Catholic Institute of this town.) The former gentleman shortly said that he had to request the permission of the audience for the presentation of an address from the Leeds Catholic Institute, through their President, to the Rev. gentleman who had just concluded his very admirable lectures.

Mr. Hayes then read the following address in an audible voice, and it elicited the rapturous cheers of the audience :

" To the Very Rev. D. W. Cahill, D.D.

"Very Rev. dear Sir-On behalf of the Leeds Catholic Literary Institution, we, the executive committee of that association, beg to offer you our grateful acknowledgments for the readiness with which you consented to deliver a course of lectures in this town for their benefit and instruction. And how much is that feeling of gratitude increased by the truly eloquent and scientific manner in which you have executed the arduous task imposed upon you?

"You have, with a masterly mind, directed our made, or the exact spot whence it proceeds, but he attention to the highest of all human sciences; and knows too well its import, and his heart fails him. In guided us in our path through the endless mazes of the Deity; impressing all who had the happiness of hearing you, with the highest aspirations of gratitude to that Omnipotent Being, at whose fiat life and light generated, and worlds unnumbered and unknown, plicable and mysterious as those of the foundering plicable and mysterious as those of the foundering the property of the prope were called into existence.

"To the least, as well as to the most educated, your lectures have been highly instructive, and have been the more appreciated and admired for the beautiful simplicity with which you unfolded the many startling difficulties of science, and made manifest to us the mighty and infinite works of that great Being who measures the waters in the hollow of His hand, and balances the mountains on His fingers.

"In conclusion, Very Rev. dear Sir, we beg again to tender you our heartfelt thanks for your truly valuable services, and with great sincerity we wish you happiness and length of days; that you may continue to benefit and adorn the scientific world, and support the great truths of revealed religion, even by your acknowledged scientific acquirements.

"Signed, on behalf of the Committee,
"Edward Haves, President. "Leeds, Sept. 11th, 1851."

The Rev. Dr. Cahill, on receiving the address, said he regretted that it had come upon him so unexpect edly, as he had not had any time to prepare a suitable reply. However, he would, though about to leave town, write a response, which he could not upon the spur of the moment adequately utter. He thanked Mr. Prest for his warm eulogiums, and also thanked the audience for their hearty adoption of Mr. Prest's observations, as well as for their generosity in receiving him (Dr. Cahill) as they had done, not coldly and formally as a mere lecturer, but with the warmth and affection accorded to an old and valued friend.— (Applause.) After some eloquent remarks upon the sublimity of the science on which he had been treating, and the great advantages-religious, moral, and intellectual-resulting from its study, Dr, Cahill concluded by saying that he proposed to return to Leeds towards the end of October, to lecture, not upon astronomy in that hall, but in the pulpit, when he should be most happy to renew the acquaintance of his friends in Leeds.—Leeds Times.

THE CURRY POWDER CONVERT.

(From the Oxford Herald, High Church Protestant Paper.)

A secession from the Church of Rome has just oc-curred, which some time ago would probably have created a greater sensation, and been productive of more striking results, than it is likely to do; for we live in an age when changes of all kinds are so common, that they cease to have much effect, either as sources of wonder, of excitement, or of action. There is no family in the land that has for generations been so constant in its adherence to the Church of Rome, as the noble family of Norfolk. And it is a sign of the times, to say nothing more, that the head of that ancient house should, in 1851, suddenly quit the pale ment of English Ambassadors in China. of a Church for which so many of his ancestors have made the greatest sacrifices.

Of course we have nothing to do with such an affair as this, as a private matter. Religion is too sacred a thing to be dealt with as a subject of idle inquisitive-ness. The Duke of Norfolk has a perfect right to secede from the Church of Rome, without being exposed to the questioning of the newspapers. It would be very unfair, very unjustifiable, to suppose that his grace was actuated by any but the best and purest motives-was influenced by any but the highest and most conscientious considerations. The only excuse for touching upon such a subject at all is, that from the exalted rank and political position of the convert to the Anglican church—for such we believe is the fact-it possesses a degree of public importance which could not possibly attach to any ordinary case.

Without, then, presuming to speculate upon what may have more immediately led to this secession at this particular time—whether the recent Papal aggression, as is generally supposed, or any political or personal influence—we may yet take upon us to mention what is not, perhaps, very generally known, that the present Duke of Norfolk was many years powers. We are no since very much shattered in his allegiance to the powers. We are Church of Rome, if not also very unsettled in his belief in her doctrines. Upon his marriage, as the Earl of Surrey, to the daughter of the first Duke of Sutherland, a member of the Church of England, it was fully expected that he would secede from Rome, having then agreed to have a family pew in the parish church of his place of residence. His movement towards Anglicanism did not, however, at the time proceed any further. But not very long afterwards, in the year 1822 when still Lord Surrey, he assisted in laying the foundation stone of an English church at Attercliffe, near Sheffield, where the Duke of Norfolk is lord of the manor; and at a public dinner in honor of the occasion, in returning thanks for his health being drunk, he declared that he should look back with every satisfaction upon what he had done, adding these remarkable words, that "his better half was already a Protestant, and he hoped the time was not far distant when there would be no difference between them." Yet time passed on, and outwardly at least the difference continued to exist. During the lifetime of the late duke it was said that Lord Surrey abstained from taking the step he evidently contemplated, out of deference to his noble father's wishes, but that upon his accession to the dukedom he would immediately carry his purpose into effect.

Rome, however, has still a consolation in this matter. It is not probable that what she will call heresy, or the apostacy, will be perpetuated. The present Earl of Surrey, the heir apparent to the dukedom, is a more devoted Romanist than any of his ancestors has been, probably, since the Reformation. He is not likely to change. His father's secession, it is thought, will but have the effect of binding him all the more firmly to his Church. England will not, therefore, in all probability, see another Protestant Premier Duke very soon again. One would wish it otherwise. But where is impossible not to regret, yet it is hard to condemn.

(From the Spectator.)

Ships no longer seaworthy, when about to break up between the strain of winds and waves, have been wailing: the sailor cannot conjecture how the noise is the slaves in America.—Boston Pilot.

like manner, certain ominous and cacophonous sounds creation, to the contemplation of the great works of have been emitted this week through the press, the vessel. Mention is made of one Minister about to resign on account of growing years and infirmities, and another on account of sickness from prolonged over-exertion, and of some great unknown, enjoying the confidence of the mercantile community, to replace one of the seceders, who it is delicately insinuated, is no great loss. But both the retiring and coming statesmen are so faintly adumbrated that their The only individualities cannot be recognised. inference to be drawn from such vague oracles is, that some of our present rulers bear uneasily the companionship in which they find themselves, and take this roundabout method of hinting to their fellows that they had better make from for more acceptable successors. The half-articulate moanings that have escaped from the recesses of the Cabinet, are like those which issued from the penetralia of the pasteboard elephant on the stage of Druly Lane, just before the battle between the scene-shifters who filled and gave motion to its fore and hind legs, shattered its framework. Lord John Russell, who has been flitting from place to place, unable to find rest anywhere, and apparently destitute of any fixed purpose, is again nearing Downing Street, having visited, en route, the Chancellor of the Exchequer—can it be with the purpose to persuade Sir Charles to allow himself to be thrown overboard? For to him and his kindred, more than perhaps to any others of the existing Ministry, the hints that it might be strengthened by their secession would seem to apply.

Such indications of the worn-out condition of the Ministerial bumboat are neither new nor of a nature to excite serious apprehension. More alarming are those which encounter us on every side, of growing disorganisation in the Established Church. The meeting at Plymouth to promote reform of the Liturgy, betokens a disposition on the part of the Low Church, to take up the gauntlet thrown down by the Bishop of Exeter in his Diocesan Synod. The correspondence with the Primate respecting the validity of the orders of Continental Protestant clergymen, implies the existence of an indecision and perplexity in the head of the Anglican Church, most perilous when such dissensions are rife.

Eagle-eyed to every indication of weakness or decay in the rulers or institutions of other countries, we pay little heed to those which mark our own. A Chinese—if a Chinese, could condescend to note the proceedings of "outside Barbarians"-might discourse as scholarly and wisely on the symptoms of English decadence, visible in the Ministerial incompatibilities and Archiepiscopal irresolution, as English politicians do on the apparent anarchy of the Celestial Empire. Moreover, the Chinese commentator might possibly he as much astonished at the uncourtly reception afforded to a Persian Ambassador in England, as

MILITARY SURGEONS—WHAT NEXT?

Under this head we (Freeman) find the following addressed to the editor of the Times:-

"Sir-In a 'Circular Memorandum,' emanating from the office of the Adjutant-General, I find an order which for atrocity is, I will venture to say, unequalled in any document of any service in the world. I copy it verbatim from your columns of to-day :-

" MILITARY DESERTERS. " ' Horse Guards, August 19. "In consequence of the diversity of practice, and inefficiency of the existing methods of marking the deserter with the letter D; and it being found in many instances that the mark has become obliterated in a short time, and even been removed by artificial means, it has been decided (by whom?) that from the 1st October next this part of the sentence of the courtmartial shall be inflicted, in all cases where practicable, in the military prisons, by the medical officer (!!!) attached to each of these establishments, and under special instructions from the Secretary-at-War.

"G. Brown, Adjutant-General." "Are the medical officers of the British army bound to obey this order? Will they obey it? Will the officers of health of any army in the world, at the bidding of any authority under Heaven, condescend to become executioners? If they do—but it were an infamy even for a moment to suppose that there will be found one who would not sooner throw his commission to the winds than degrade his high and holy calling by an act so despicable and degrading! Who has counselled this order? England—the world ought to be made acquainted with the name of the wretch who would convert the surgeons of any service into hang-

"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
"J. Dickson, M.D., an old Army Medical Officer.
Bolton-street, London, Sept. 12."

UNITED STATES.

The proceeds of Catherine Hayes' first concert at Tripler Hall, New York, were \$5000.

ARRIVAL OF FATHER MATHEW IN N. YORK.—The

great and good Apostle of Temperance arrived in New York, on the 23rd ult., and is the guest of the Most Rev. Dr. Hughes, during his stay, which will be till about the 25th October.

Father Mathew administered the pledge to over 10,000 in Albany.

The official census returns of South Carolina give as total free population of the state, 233,523; slaves,

The negro murders have resulted in the committal several persons to answer for treason against the United States, by levying war against the same. This trial is well timed, evil as its occasion is. It will settle a principle warmly disputed at the North. Our Boston free soilers are just as guilty, for it was not at all their fault that blood was not shed in the Simms there is religious sincerity, earnestness, and devoted-ness, however mistaken one may think it, though it understrappers commit murder. In the mean time, it is greatly to be lamented that, in these lawless doings, the sufferers are always poor, deluded, ignorant men. The Abolitionist leaders are the persons on whom the arm of the law should fall first. But no, they raise the tempest, and quietly laugh at the fools caught in it. They will expend thousands to send a mischief maker known to give forth strange monitory sounds like to Congress, they would grudge pennies to liberate all

The Captain General of Cuba declines to receive Commodore parker in a diplomatic capacity, stating that any diplomatic communications must be addressed directly to the Spanish Government or to the Spanish minister in this country. Otherwise the Commodore was treated with the greatest courtesy, but his presence did not in any way, affect the matter. It is not probable, after the good feeling displayed by the Captain General, in the release of some of the prisoners, and the leniency with which others are being treated, that this government will deem it necessary to pursue further the inquiries as regards the stoppage of the Falcon.—Ibid.

CUBA.—The following is an extract of a letter from gentleman in New York, whose correspondence is from the most respectable and well informed sources. He says :-- " I have a letter by the last British steamer, which states that Spain, France, and England, are negociating a treaty respecting the guaranty of Cuba. The conditions are, that Cuba shall have a local legislature, a representation in the Cortes at Madrid, and that provision shall be made for the gradual abolition of slavery in the island. I consider the information very reliable."—Ibid.

CUBAN PRISONERS.—Of the two hundred and sixteen victims sent prisoners to Spain, says the Washington Intelligencer, fifty-one are ascertained to be of the age of twenty-two years and under, down to the age of sixteen; and of the whole number, only eighteen are above the age of thirty years.—American Inquirer.

Still the Forest is the Best Medical School!!

That predisposition which exposes the human frame to the infection and virulence of all diseases, proceeds directly or indirectly from a disordered state of the System, caused by Impure Blood, Bilious and Morbid condition of the Stomach and Bowels.

DR. HALSEY'S

GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS.

(A Sarsaparilla preparation of unexampled efficacy.) These Pills are prepared from the best Sarsaparilla, combined esc Pills are prepared from the best Sarsaparia, combined with other Vegetable properties of the highest Medicinal virtue. They are warranted not to contain any Mercury or Mineral whatever. They purge without griping, nauseating, or weakening; can be taken at any time, without hindrance from business, change of diet, or danger of taking cold. They neither have the taste nor the smell of medicine, and are five times more effectual in the cure of discovers they are Pills in use

diseases than any Pills in use.

But a short time has clapsed since these great and good Pills were first made known to the public, yet thousands have already experienced their good effects. Invalids, given over by their Physicians as incurable, have found relief, and been restored to sound and vigorous health from their use.

TO FATHERS OF FAMILIES.

Bile and foul state of the stomach occasion more sickness The and four state of the stomach occasion more sickness and deaths in families, than all other causes of disease put together. Sometimes whole families are taken down by malignant fevers, Fever and Ague, and other dangerous disorders, all proceeding from a bilious and foul state of the stomach. No parent can be so ignorant as not to know the great danger existing from biliousness—no parent would be guilty of causing the

DEATH OF HIS OWN CHILDREN!!

Yet thousands of children and adults die every year through neglect of parents to attend to the early symptoms of bile and foul stomach.

Superfluity of bile may always be known by some unfavorable symptom which it produces, such as sick stomach, headache, loss of appetite, bitter taste in the mouth, yellow tint of the skin, loss of appetite, bitter taste in the mouth, yellow tint of the skin, languidness, costiveness, or other symptoms of a similar nature. Almost every person gets bilious, the neglect of which is sure to bring on some dangerous disorder, frequently terminating in death. A single 25 cent box of Dr. Halsey's Gum-conted Forest Pills, is sufficient to keep a whole family from bilious attacks and sickness, from six months to a year. A single dose, from 1 to 3 of these mild and excellent Pills, for a child; from 3 to 4 for an adult; and from 5 to 6, for a grown person, carry off all bilious and morbid matter, and restore the stomach and bowels, caring and preventing all manner of bilious attacks, and many other disorders. other disorders.

SALTS AND CASTOR OIL.

No reliance can be placed on Salts or Castor Oil. These, as well as all common purgatives, pass of Castor Oil. These, as well as all common purgatives, pass off without touching the bile, leaving the bowels costive, and the stomach in as bad condition as before. Dr. Halsey's Forest Pills act on the gaul-duets, and carry all morbid, bilious matter, from the stomach and bowels, leaving the system strong and buoyant—mind clear; producing permanent good health.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In 1845, Dr. Halsey's Pills were first made known to the public, under the denomination of "Halsey's Sugar-coated Pills." Their excellent qualities soon gained for them, a high reputation, and the annual sale of many thousand boxes. This great success excited the avariee of designing men, who commenced the manufacture of common Pills, which they conted with Sugar, thatmattate or common Pins, which they coated with Sugar, to give them the outward appearance of Dr. Halsey's, in order to sell them under the good will Dr. Halsey's Pills had gained, by curing thousands of disease.

The public are now most respectfully notified, that Dr. Halsey's genuine Pills will henceforth be coated with

GUM ARABIC.

GUM ARABIC.

An article which, in every respect, supersedes Sugar, both on account of its healing virtues, and its durability. The discovery of this improvement, is the result of a succession of experiments, during three years. For the invention of which, Dr. Halsey has been awarded the only putent ever granted on Pills by the Government of the United States of America.

The Gum-coated Forest Pills present a beautiful transparent glossy appearance. The well-known wholesome qualities of pure Gum Arabic, with which they are coated, renders them still better than Dr. Halsey's celebrated Sugar-coated Pills. The Gum-coated Pills are never liable to injury from dampness, but remain the same, retaining all their virtues to an indefinite period of time, and are perfectly free from the disagrecable and nauseating taste of Medicine. In order to avoid all impositions, and to obtain Dr. Halsey's true and genuine Pills, see that the label of each box bears the signature of G. W. HALSEY.

Reader!! If you wish to be sure of a medicine which—does not contain that lurking poison, Calomel or Mercury, purchase HALSEY'S GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS, and avoid all others.

If you desire a mild and qualle purcative, which notites not be supported to the proper of the property of the p

enuse T.A. 1821-18 GUN-COATED FOREST PILLS, and avoid all others.

If you desire a mild and gentle purgative, which neither nausentes nor gives rise to griping, seek for HALSEY'S PILLS.

If you would have the most concentrated, as well as the best compound Sarsaparilla Extract in the world, for purifying the blood, obtain Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS.

If you do not wish to full a victim to dangerous illness, and be subjected to a Physician's bill of 20 or 50 dollars, take a dose of Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS as soon as unfavorable symptoms are experienced. If you would have a Medicine which does not leave the how-

els costive, but gives strength instead of weakness, procure HALSEY'S PILLS, and avoid Salis and Castor Oil, and all common purgatives.

Parents, if you wish your families to continue in good health, keep a box of HALSEY'S PILLS in your house.

Ladies, Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS are mild and perfectly harmless, and well adapted to the peculiar delicacy of your constitutions.

less, and well adapted to the peculiar delicacy of your constitutions. Procure them.

Travellers and Mariners, before undertaking long voyages, provide yourself with Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS, as a sufeguard against sickness.

Wholesale and Retail Agents:—In Montreal, WM. LYMAN & Co., and R. W. REXFORD; Three Rivers, JOHN KEE-NAN; Quebec, JOHN MUSSON; St. Johns, BISSETT & TILTON.

Ech 5, 1951

Feb. 5, 1851.