ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPEAN MAILS

BY THE

STEAMSHIPS WASHINGTON AND CANADA.

THE AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION.

The English Government Chartering American Ships.

The Extraordinary Case of Drs. Achilli and Newman.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPEMENTS.

Opinions in England of Gen. Pierce's Nomination.

NEW ROUTES TO THE PACIFIC,

&c., &c., &c.

The United States Mail Steamship Washington, Captain E M. Fitch, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She left Bremen on the 18th, and Southampton at thirty minutes past three o'clock, P. M., on the 22d ult.

She brings about 140 passengers, and on freight 200 tons measurement of German manufactured goods, from Bremen; nearly 200 tons of valuable Continental merchandise, from Havre, transhipped at Southampton; and a small quantity of English goods

We are indepted to Mr Abraham Adams, the purser of the Washington, for late intelligence

The British Mail Steamship Canada, Captain Stone, arrived at Boston on Wednesday, and her mails to the 26th ult., inclusive, reached this city yesterday afternoon.

The treaty for regulating the Danish succession, between England, France, Austria, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, was ratified at the English Foreign Office on the 19th ult

The English Parliament was to be prorogued on the 1st of July, and dissolved on the following day The delay is owing to several matters of importance having to be arranged before the dissolution could take place. The general elections will immediately afterwards begin throughout the country.

The London *Herald* announces that the life of Mr Murray would be spared by the papal government.

The West India mail steamship Magdalena arrived at Southampton on the 21st, with a freight of specie from the Pacific and California—value, $1,176,732.

It is stated, but the authority is not given, that a company is forming in Liverpool for the construction of a line of steamers, to ply between that port, Australia and Nicaragua. The capital to be £500,000 sterling. It is also stated that the agents who went out in the Africa to negotiate for the sale of half the Nicaragua canal right, were progressing favorably with their plans.

The London *Times*, of the 26th ult, says:—

It would appear from our Liverpool correspondent's letter published on Friday last, that the Cunard Company had arranged for an independent line of steamers between the United States and Australia, in connection with their Royal mail steamships to New York; whereas the company have only completed arrangements for the carriage of passengers to Panama from which port they will be taken by the Australasian Pacific Mail Steam Packet Company to Sydney.

The *London Times* of the 23d also says:—

Advices from Bogota state that the New Grenada Congress was sitting by prorogation principally to consider the passing of a decree to sanction an inter-oceanic communication by the Darien route; a subject to which we lately referred. A new privilege for the Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company, of Lime street, which had recently been warmly recommended by the President, was, at the departure of the mail, in its second reading before the Chamber of Deputies, and a bill had been introduced at the same time by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, authorizing Congress to remit that privilege to the executive, with certain powers to deal with it, from time to time, lest Congress should be prorogued previously to the final passing of the bill. Great interest is felt in the progress of this scheme, which promises to prove a very effective means of developing the resources of that rich and important country.

In addition to the other joint stock schemes now on the tapis for the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, an association is in course of formation here under the title of the "Chiriqui Road Company." The object is the construction of a plank road across the province of Chiriqui, situated in Terra Firma Proper, in the republic of New Grenada, a grant from the government of which has already been obtained. The length of this road will not exceed fifty miles. The capital is fixed at £100,000, in 40,000 shares of £5 each. The grant of a charter of incorporation is stated to have been already secured, but, until it is actually obtained, the deposit of £1 per share will not be called for.

One of the Portsmouth (Eng.) correspondents writes under date of June 25, as follows:—

The American line of packet ship, Cornelius Grinnell, passed by this port yesterday, and landed several passengers, among whom were several English, who had been trying their luck at the California gold diggings, and who may be numbered among the successful gold seekers who left England for that purpose. They all appear to have been well repaid for their labor, having brought home many hundreds of pounds' worth of gold, some in lumps, varying in value from £15 to £25, the result of their own researches. They state this gold is found about fifteen feet from the surface and they feel satisfied that men who are inclined to be steady and work, can, without much difficulty, realize £1,000 a year. Among the passengers landed here from the Cornelius Grinnell, is a shipwright of New York, of the name of Webb, who has come over for the purpose of introducing a new model of a clipper yacht, to beat (he says) the celebrated America, of last year. He went to Cowes this morning.

One of the London papers says:—

The "American Stag," who was, it appears, chief officer of an American vessel has accomplished his task of walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours, in India. He began his journey on the road between Calcutta and Barrack pore on the 8th of March and completed it on the 19th of April; and although the weather, at the commencement of his task was unusually favorable yet, for the last 16 days, he had to endure a temperature frequently above 90 degrees He did not, however, according to the *Bengal Hurkaru*, appear much exhausted by his exertions, but had lost nearly one sixth of his weight. The achievement excited an unusual amount of interest, and both Europeans and natives betted considerably on the result. The Hindoos viewed the feat, when performed, as positively miraculous.

Advices from Sydney two days later, namely, to the 12th of March, have reached London, but they contained no further intelligence of importance. The price of gold was 63s. 5d. per ounce. There are no additional particulars from the mines.

The business in United States stocks and the established railway bonds in London had been of only a moderate character, and prices presented but little change. There was some inquiry for Maryland Five per Cent Bonds, and for Montreal City Six per Cents, at rather improved figures. The latest quotations are thus reported:—

	Prices.
United States Six per Ct. Bds. (1862), ex div.	102¾ a 103¼
Do. Six per Ct. do. (1868) ..... ex div.	107¾ a 108
Do Six per Ct. Stock (1867-68)..... ex div.	106¼ a —
Do. Six per Cents (1862)..... ex div.	100¾ a 101¼
Pennsylvania Five per Cents.....	87¼ a 88¼
Ohio Six per Cents (1870-75)..... ex div.	104¾ a 105
Massachusetts Five per Ct. Ster. Bds (1868)	107 a 108
Maryland Five per Ct. Ster. Bds.....	97 a 98
Virginia Six per Ct. Bds (1886)..... ex div.	97¼ a 98¼
Kentucky Six per Cent (1868) ..... ex div.	99¼ a 99¾
Tennessee Six per Cent (1890) ..... ex div.	95¼ a 97¼
Canada Six per Ct. Bds (1874).....	114 a 115
Boston City Five per Cents (1858-62).....	86 a 88
Montreal City Six per Cents (1857-66).....	86 a 87
Phila. & Rd. R. Six p. c. M. Bs ('66) ex div.	81 a 82
N. Y. & Erie Seven p. c. 1st mt. (1868-69).	106 a 107
Do Seven per Cent. 2d mortgage (1852)...	98 a 99
Do Seven per Cents. Convertible (1862)...	98¼ a 99¾
Michigan Central Eight p. ct. Conv. (1860)	97 a 97½
Ohio Central Seven per Cent (1861).....	90 a —

The Effect in England of the Nomination of General Pierce for the Presidency.

[From the London Times, June 24.]

The weighing of a horse, the flight of birds, height of stature, strength of arm, or length of beard, have in various ages and countries served to determine the choice and election of rulers ever mankind. But even these expedients of barbarous or superstitious nations led them in all probability to results less sudden and unexpected than the modern ballot-box, as it is used in the United States, for that singular engine of popular election positively brings about the exclusion of all the most prominent candidates, and, as a necessary consequence, the selection of some person whose abilities and former services had hitherto kept him in a condition of relative obscurity. The principle of hereditary monarchy is perhaps not easily to be reconciled with abstract considerations of pure reason applied to the transmission of sovereignty over a free and intelligent people. Nothing appears more simple than to say, "let such a nation elect the worthiest of its citizens to rule over its destinies and to direct its policy." Yet experience shows that hereditary monarchy has for some thousands of years, and under very different phases of civilization, produced less uncertainty and anomaly than the elective system. It is based upon tradition, and justified by experience, but it is still more forcibly recommended by the startling absurdities and the perplexing results of the opposite system, as applied by certain republican States under our own eyes. Popular election has just given, for instance, a Louis Napoleon to France; and it has suddenly raised a gentleman of New Hampshire, of whom nothing was known in Europe till yesterday, and who was only known to America as a respected member of the Legislature, to the exalted position of candidate of the democratic party for the Presidency of the United States.

The possibility of success in this form of election by universal suffrage, necessarily depends on two trials. The candidate must first be chosen and accepted as the sole candidate of his party throughout the country; and, secondly, the party which has thus adopted him must obtain the majority over its antagonist at the regular and decisive election required by the constitution. But the preliminary election, conducted under private arrangement, and binding only by the obligations of party honor, is indispensable to ultimate success, for if either party were divided in the choice of its representative, the victory would remain with the other side; and in point of fact, although the subsequent and formal election decides the contest of parties, the previous convention settles the still more delicate and important question of persons. At this stage of the electoral proceedings it might, therefore, be conceived that personal merit would have the utmost weight, as all the candidates submitted to this trial are supposed to represent the same political opinions. Yet the recent determination of the democratic convention at Baltimore has again proved as had been previously shown upon the election of Mr. Polk in 1844, that it is easier for an untried man to attain the summit of political power by such a process, than for a man of the highest standing in the country to overcome the jealousy of his rivals. Montesquieu has said that the principle of absolute monarchy is fear, and that of aristocracies is honor. To speak in the same general terms, the principle of democracies is envy. Envy is the true name of that passion for equality which they sometimes indulge, even by the sacrifice of freedom and the proscription of greatness; for, by the operation of universal suffrage and the mechanism of popular elections, it is easier to insure the defeat of a rival than to secure the return of a friend.

Such is the result which these caucus elections in the United States frequently exhibit. By the form and rule of their proceedings the candidate who obtains the votes of two-thirds of the delegates is to be proclaimed the candidate of the whole party, and accepted by the rest. We will suppose that two or more candidates of eminence, such as Mr. Buchanan and General Cass, are the favorites, as the minor competitors drop off after the first ballot. As long as there is a third party on the list, there may be hope that his votes will be transferred to the other principal candidates, so as to give one of them the requisite number of votes. But suppose that when only two names remain, one has 60 and the other 40 votes out of 100—67 being the number required to make a majority. The contest rages with violence and pertinacity, but with no result. Whatever is to happen, neither side will pass over to its immediate rival; and the passion for excluding him outweighs and mitigates the sense of its own failure. In this way 40 or 50 ballots take place. Parties become weary and irritated, and fall into the state of men ready to adopt any compromise which will save them from positive defeat At that moment a comparatively small body of voters, who have kept their own counsel, and purposely thrown away their votes on other candidates in earlier ballots, may by good management turn the whole election in favor of their own secret candidate. In the present instance this manœuvre has been skilfully performed by the electioneering dexterity of the men of Virginia; and as they started General Frank Pierce at the critical moment, he became in a very short time the term of compromise between the rival factions, and was chosen with a degree of unanimity that bodes well for his ultimate success as President of the United States

As far as we are able to collect information respecting a gentleman who is thus raised to a more prominent position than he has before occupied, the lot has in this instance fallen well; and if the chances of success are—as we suppose them to be—in favour of the democratic candidate, we greatly prefer General Pierce to either General Cass, Mr. Douglas, or Mr. Buchanan—speaking, of course, principally with reference to the opinions and policy these gentlemen are believed to entertain as to the relations of the Union with this country and with foreign powers. General Pierce is said to possess the first and greatest quality of a statesman—high character. He has the good fortune not to have been mixed up with the feverish agitation and the puerile pledges by which the candidates of the democratic party are wont to court popularity. He has not made speeches for M Kossuth, or promised the annexation of Cuba. He has had experience of public affairs in the highest assembly of that country—the Senate of the United States; and, to descend to minor particulars in his political creed, he is at once a man of New England and yet a decided champion of free trade.

Mr. Rufus King, the democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, is better known to us from having filled the office of American Minister in Paris, where, however, he left no very high impression of his qualifications, though he was justly more esteemed than his predecessor, General Cass. The ultimate success of these gentlemen depends, however, on the result of the Presidential contest, which can only be said fairly to begin when both parties have named their candidate. The choice of the whig convention is still unknown and doubtful.

The march of events in each succeeding year convinces us more and more that there is no occurrence beyond the limits of the British empire and out of our control, which exercises so great and important an influence on our own welfare, and on the general progress of the world, as the character and policy of the American government. It is not, therefore, without the deepest interest and solicitude that we watch the somewhat capricious operations by which the composition of that government is to be determined for the next four years The relations of the British empire and the American Union have gradually twined themselves into a connection, strengthened by common interests and common freedom, which is alike distinct from the close and sometimes onerous ties of a mother country to her colonies, and from the frigid or politic alliance of two foreign States. Between ourselves and the United States there is no dependency, and, strictly speaking no alliance; but there is identity in the first interests of industry, of peace, and of mutual respect There is identity in ties more sacred than those of diplomatic intercourse. We are told that a favorite staple of the inferior press of America is abuse of this country. It may be so; for whether what they say of us be good or bad, it seldom falls under our notice; but if such be the practice there, it is not one we are disposed to imitate. It becomes us rather to set the example of expressing our habitual respect for a country whose greatness we desire to see increase next to that of England herself; and although we may criticise the institutions of the United States as freely as we do our own, we are not the less conscious that these institutions are but the transatlantic growth of our liberties, our laws, and our language—sprung from one root, and bred by one people.

Steam Communication with the Pacific.

[From the London News, June 25.]

It was announced lately that Cunard's company were about to run a line of steamers to Australia, by way of New York, Panama, Tahiti, and New Zealand, and that the arrangements were nearly complete. Some surprise was felt at this announcement, on account of such a gigantic undertaking having been kept a profound secret, until the extensive arrangements necessary for carrying it into effect were nearly completed. The scheme of the Australasian and Pacific Steam Navigation Company started some time since, in connection with the West India and Pacific Mail Steam Packet Companies, fell in public estimation, in consequence of the announcement, because it was considered such a scheme would have a powerful competitor in the scheme of Cunard. It turns out, however, that the only thing Cunard's company are going to do is to run a line of steamers between New York and Chagres, to feed the Australasian and Pacific Company's line, and to secure some of the traffic between Central America and the United States, now monopolised by the Americans. The new enterprise of Cunard is, however, of some importance, as it will enter into rivalry with the West India Mail Company for passengers bound from this country for the Pacific, whether for California, the southwestern coast of America, or Australia, and *vice versa*. Owing to the numerous departures from Chagres for New York, and from New York and Boston for Liverpool and Southampton, news reaches England occasionally quicker from the Pacific by way of New York than by way of St. Thomas, from which place there is only a communication with England once a fortnight, added to which, also, the steamers for England are detained at St Thomas considerably, waiting for inter-colonial packets. The distance between England and Chagres via the United States, is about 5,200 miles. There will be a transhipment at New York, and a call made at Jamaica by such a route. The distance between England and Chagres via St. Thomas is 4,700 miles There is a transhipment at St. Thomas, and calls made at Santa Martha and Carthagena As far as distance is considered, the advantage is in favor of the St. Thomas route; but unfortunately the stretch is so great between that island and England that it cannot be traversed so proportionately quick as the shorter stretch between New York and England. The steamers on the St. Thomas line will shortly, however, run the Atlantic voyage in thirteen or fourteen days, and the voyage between Chagres and St. Thomas can be easily accomplished in four or five days. What must be done, therefore, will be to shorten the waiting time at St. Thomas. In a month or two the homeward steamer will wait at St. Thomas for the Mexican packet only two days; but unfortunately it will have to wait a week, if necessary, for the Demerara steamer. If two steamers, instead of one, were to start from St. Thomas—one to deliver the mails to all the islands between St. Thomas and Barbados, and the other to all the islands between St. Vincent and Demerara—the time occupied on the Barbados and Demerara routes would be shortened. The only way to shorten the stay at St Thomas is to employ more steamers on the inter-colonial routes The direct route by St Thomas to and from England and Chagres will then fairly be able to compete with the indirect route by the United States, and stand some chance for the Pacific trade at Chagres against the almost daily arrivals and departures there of American and English steamers to and from New York, which will shortly take place

[From the Glasgow Advertiser, June 22.]

It has just been announced that the steamers Great Britain and Sarah Sands will be immediately transferred from the American to the Australian trade, the last named vessel having changed owners The only screw steamers now trading between Liverpool and the United States are those belonging to Messrs. Richardson, Brothers & Co., viz., the City of Glasgow and the City of Manchester.

Extraordinary Trial---Astounding Developements and Awful Disclosures.

Achilli, an Apostate from the Roman Catholic Church, vs. Newman, an Apostate from the Protestant Church.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER, Before Lord Campbell and a special jury. JUNE 21, 1852.

The Attorney General, the Solicitor General, and Mr T F Ellis appeared for the Crown; and Sir A E Cockburn, Mr Serjeant Wilkins, and Mr. Bramwell, Q C., Mr. Addison, and Mr. Badeley for the defendant.

In Michaelmas term last, the Court had granted leave to file a criminal information against Messrs Burns & Lambert, for a libel published by them against Dr. Achilli, in a pamphlet entitled "Lectures on the Present Position of Catholics in England, addressed to the Brothers of the Oratory, by John Henry Newman, D D., Priest of the Congregation of St Philip Neri. Lecture V. Logical Inconsistency of the Protestant View" Subsequently, Dr Newman admitted that he was the author of the libel, and his name, by leave of the Court, was substituted for that of Messrs. Burns & Lambert.

The information set out the libel *verbatim*, with the usual inuendos. The libel was as follows:—

"And in the midst of outrages such as these, my brothers of the oratory, wiping its mouth and clasping its hands, and turning up its eyes, it trudges to the Town Hall to hear Dr. Achilli expose the Inquisition. Ah, Dr. Achilli I might have spoken of him last week, had time admitted of it. The Protestant world flocks to hear him, because he has something to tell of the Catholic Church He has something to tell, it is true; he has a scandal to reveal, he has an argument to exhibit It is a simple one and a powerful one, as far as it goes—and it is one That one argument is himself; it is his presence which is the triumph of Protestants; it is the sight of him which is a Catholic's confusion. It is indeed our confusion, that our Holy mother could have had a priest like him. He feels the force of the argument and he shows himself to the multitude that is gazing on him. Mothers of families, he seems to say, gentle maidens, innocent children, look at me, for I am worth coking at. You do not see such a sight every day. Can any church live over the imputation of such a production as I am? I have been a Roman priest and a hypocrite; I have been a profligate under a cowl. I am that Father Achilli, who, as early as 1826, was deprived of my faculty to lecture, for an offence which my superiors did their best to conceal; and who in 1827, had already earned the reputation of a scandalous friar. I am that Achilli who, in the diocese of Viterbo, in February, 1831, robbed of her honor a young woman of eighteen; who, in September, 1833, was found guilty of a second such crime, in the case of a person of twenty-eight; and who perpetrated a third in July 1834, in the case of another aged twenty-four. I am he who afterwards was found guilty of sins similar or worse, in other towns of the neighborhood I am that friar of St. Dominic who is known to have repeated the offence at Capua, in 1834 and 1835, and at Naples again in 1840, in the case of a child of fifteen. I am he who chose the sacristy of the church for one of these crimes and Good Friday for another. Look on me ye mothers of England, a confessor against Popery for ye one's may look upon my like again." I am that veritable priest who, after all this began to speak against not only the Catholic faith, but the moral law and perverted others by my teaching. I am the Cavaliere Achilli, who then went to Corfu, made the wife of a tailor faithless to her husband, and lived publicly and travelled about with the wife of a chorus singer. I am that Professor in the Protestant College at Malta, who, with two others, was dismissed from my post for offences which the authorities could not get themselves to describe. And now attend to me such as I am and you shall see what you shall see about the barbarity and profligacy of the inquisitors of Rome. You speak truly, O Achilli, and we cannot answer you a word. You are a priest; you have been a friar; you are, it is undeniable the scandal of Catholicism, and the primary argument of Protestants, by your extraordinary depravity. You have been, it is true, a profligate, an unbeliever, and a hypocrite Not many years passed of your conventual life, and you were never in choir, always in private houses, so that the laity observed you. You were deprived of your professorship, we own it; you were prohibited from preaching and hearing confessions; you were obliged to give hush-money to the father of one of your victims, as we learn from the official report of the police of Viterbo. You are reported in an official document of the Neapolitan police to be "known for habitual incontinency;" your name came before the civil tribunal at Corfu for your crime of adultery. You have put the crown on your offences as long as you could, by denying them all; you have professed to seek after truth, when you were moving after sin. Yes, you are an incontrovertible proof that priests may fall and friars break their vows. You are your own witness; but what you seem not to see out of yourself for your argument, neither are you able. With you the argument begins with you reaches end—the beginning and the ending you are both. When you look down yourself, you have done your worst and your all; you are your best argument and your sole. Your witness against others is utterly invalidated by your witness against yourself. You leave yourself in the wound; you cannot lay the golden eggs, for you are already dead."

To this information the defendant pleaded that he was "not guilty." He also pleaded a plea of justification, in substance as follows:—

1 That before the composing and publishing of the said alleged libel, to wit, on the first of January, 1830, &c., the said G. G. Achilli was an infidel, to wit, at Westminster in the county of Middlesex

2 That the said G. G. Achilli was, and exercised the functions of a priest of the Church of Rome, at Viterbo, Capua, Naples, and elsewhere, and whilst such priest, &c., he secretly abandoned and disbelieved the peculiar doctrines of the Church of Rome, to wit, &c., and though outwardly professing chastity and purity of life, he committed the several acts of fornication, adultery, and impurity hereinafter mentioned, and by reason thereof was a hypocrite

3. That the said G. G. Achilli was a profligate under a cowl, in that, being a member of the order of St Dominic, or Friars Preachers and bound to vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience he committed the several acts of fornication and impurity hereinafter mentioned.

4. That the said G. G. Achilli had a faculty to lecture at Viterbo, of which faculty, as early as 1826 he was, for certain misconduct, deprived by the Superior of the order, one F. Maizi, but which misconduct was concealed and suppressed by the said Superior, and is to the said J. H. Newman unknown.

5. That the said G. G. Achilli, in 1826, was a friar of the order of St Dominic, in the convent of Gradi, at Viterbo, and, contrary to his duty as such friar, neglected to attend divine service in the choir; and without permission of his Superior, had frequent intercourse with persons not belonging to the said order; and so, in 1827, had already earned the reputation of a scandalous friar.

6. That the said G. G. Achilli, in February, 1831, at Viterbo, debauched, seduced, and carnally knew one Elena Valente, then being chaste and unmarried, and of the age 18 years, and then and there robbed her of her honor

7. That the said G. G. Achilli, at Viterbo, debauched, &c., one Rosa de Allessandris, then being chaste and unmarried, of the age of 28 years, and robbed her of her honor, and on the 1st of September, 1833, at Viterbo, was found guilty thereof, and upon due inquiry before the Bishop of Viterbo.

8 That the said G. G. Achilli, on the 1st of July, 1834, at Viterbo, debauched, &c., a certain other young woman of the age of 24 years whose name is to the said J. H. Newman unknown, and then and there robbed the said woman of her honor.

9. That the said G. G. Achilli, at Viterbo, and in the neighborhood, committed sins similar or worse, and debauched, &c., one Vincenza Guerra, then being chaste and unmarried, also another woman, then being chaste and unmarried whose name is to the said J. H. Newman unknown; and that the said G. G. Achilli was afterwards, at Rome, before the Court of the Holy Office, or Inquisition, found guilty of the said several offences.

10. That the said G. G. Achilli, on the 1st of January, 1835, being a friar of the order of Saint Dominic, at Capua, debauched, &c., a certain other woman, being chaste and unmarried, whose name is to the said J. H. Newman unknown.

11 That the said G. G. Achilli on the 1st of January, 1840, at Naples, debauched, &c. one Maria Giovanni Principe, a female child of 15 years of age, &c

12 That the place where the said G. G. Achilli debauched the said Rosa de Allessandris was the sacristy of the Church of Gradi at Viterbo; and that the day on which he debauched the said female child at Naples, was Good Friday in the year 1840.

13. That the said G. G. Achilli being a priest of the Church of Rome at Rome, Capua, Naples and Malta spoke and taught against the truth of divers doctrines of the Catholic faith to wit, &c., and also against the laws of morality, to wit: the moral obligation of chastity and continence, and thereby did pervert the religious Sanctiles, one Fortunato Saccares, the said Rosa de Allessandris, the said Elena Valente, and the said Maria Giovanni Principe—from their belief in such doctrines and obedience to such laws.

14 That on the 24 of July, 1843, at Corfu, the said G. G. Achilli debauched and made faithless to her husband, one Marianna Crisafi, the wife of one Nicolo Garamoni, a tailor; and afterwards, on the 1st of August, 1843, at Corfu, the said G. G. Achilli publicly cohabited and committed adultery with one Assunta, the lawful wife of one Vincenzo Cordoni, a chorus singer, and publicly travelled about with her from Corfu to Zante.

15. That on the 1st of May, 1848, and for twelve months preceding, the said G. G. Achilli held the office of Professor of Theology in a Protestant college, to wit, St. Julian's College, at Malta, and during that period hindered and frustrated an investigation then pending before Messrs. Battelo and Brion, officers of the college, concerning charges of fornication and other gross immorality against one Fortunato Saccares and one Pietro Lecaldi, in which charges the said G. G. Achilli was also implicated by sending away the said Fortunato Saccares to Sicily; and thereupon the Earl of Shaftesbury and others, the committee of the said college, dismissed the said G. G. Achilli from his said office of professor; and that the said G. G. Achilli was dismissed as well for hindering and frustrating the said investigation as for the said several acts of fornication, and immorality hereinbefore mentioned, but which the said committee were then unwilling to and have still reason to shrink and describe, and cannot get themselves to describe specifically.

16. That the said G. G. Achilli in the years 1847 1850, and 1851 being resident in London, did attempt to seduce and debauch one Harriet Harris then being chaste and unmarried, and did conduct himself lewdly and indecently as well to the said Harriet Harris as to one Jane Ling, one Sarah Wood, one Catherine German, and one Marianne Portsy, and by reason thereof, and of the said several other matters hereinbefore set forth, the said G. G. Achilli was guilty of extraordinary depravity, and was and is the scandal of Catholicism.

17. That the said G. G. Achilli was a profligate by the commission of the said acts of profligacy, and also had the mind and was an unbeliever and a hypocrite.

18. That the said G. G Achilli at the Convent of Gradi at Viterbo, in the year 1836, continually absented himself from the choir of the chancel of the said convent during divine service and was a frequenter of private houses, contrary to the rules of the said order of St. Dominic and had thereby given offence to divers lay persons not members of the said order, whose names are to the said J. H Newman unknown.

19 That on the 16th day of June, 1841 at Rome, by the Court of the Holy Office, or Inquisition the said G. G. Achilli was suspended from the celebration of mass, and disabled from any cure of souls, and from preaching and hearing confessions, and from exercising the sacerdotal office

20. That after the said G. G. Achilli had debauched the said Rosa de Allessandris at Viterbo, of the age of twenty-eight years on the 1st September, 1833 he was obliged to give the sum of 50 scudi (£10) to the father of the said young woman as damages; and that by the official reports of the police at Viterbo, it is declared that the said G G. Achilli had given the said money as such hush money to the said father of the said young woman

21 That on the 1st of January, 1839, in and by an official document or report of the officers of police at Naples, and being amongst the archives and documents of the said Neapolitan police, the said G. G. Achilli was reported and declared to be known for habitual incontinency at Naples.

22. That after the said G. G. Achilli had debauched the said Marianna Crisafi, the wife of the said Nicolo Garamoni the tailor on the 24 of July, 1843 the name of the said G. G. Achilli came before the civil tribunal at Corfu in respect of the said crime of adultery, that is to say that Nicolo Garamoni by Antonio Capello his advocate, presented a petition to the court, praying that a petition presented by his said wife Marianna for alimony should be rejected, upon the ground that the said Marianna had been guilty of adultery with the said G. G. Achilli, and offered to prove the same by lawful witnesses.

23 That the said G G. Achilli, on the 1st of January, 1850, and on divers other days, though knowing himself to have been guilty of the several offences aforesaid, did deny the truth; and that the said G G. Achilli when he committed the said offences, and thereby was in fact ravening after sin, did profess and pretend to be seeking after truth; and that by reason of the said offences the said G G. Achilli was and is a proof that priests may fall and friars break their vows; and that by reason thereof and of the said several other matters hereinbefore set forth the said G. G. Achilli was guilty of extraordinary depravity, and was and is the scandal of Catholicism.

17. That the said G. G. Achilli was a profligate by the commission of the said acts of profligacy, and also had the mind and was an unbeliever and a hypocrite.

18. That the said G. G Achilli at the Convent of Gradi at Viterbo, in the year 1836, continually absented himself from the choir of the chancel of the said convent during divine service and was a frequenter of private houses, contrary to the rules of the said order of St. Dominic and had thereby given offence to divers lay persons not members of the said order, whose names are to the said J. H Newman unknown.

19 That on the 16th day of June, 1841 at Rome, by the Court of the Holy Office, or Inquisition the said G. G. Achilli was suspended from the celebration of mass, and disabled from any cure of souls, and from preaching and hearing confessions, and from exercising the sacerdotal office

20. That after the said G. G. Achilli had debauched the said Rosa de Allessandris at Viterbo, of the age of twenty-eight years on the 1st September, 1833 he was obliged to give the sum of 50 scudi (£10) to the father of the said young woman as damages; and that by the official reports of the police at Viterbo, it is declared that the said G G. Achilli had given the said money as such hush money to the said father of the said young woman

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"And the said J H. Newman further saith that at the time of the publishing of the said alleged libel, it was for the public benefit that the matters therein contained should be published, because he says that great excitement prevailed and numerous public discussions had been held in divers places in England on divers matters of controversy between the churches of England and Rome, with respect to which it was important the truth should be known; and inasmuch as the said G. G. Achilli took a prominent part in such discussions, and his opinion and testimony were by many persons appealed to and relied on as of a person of character and respectability, with reference to the matters in controversy, it was necessary, for the purpose of more effectually examining and ascertaining the truth, that the matters in the said alleged libel should be published and known, in order that it might more fully appear that the opinion and testimony of the said G G Achilli were not deserving of credit or consideration by reason of his previous misconduct; and also because the said G G. Achilli had been and was, at Birmingham, Leamington, Brighton, Bath, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Winchester, and elsewhere, endeavouring by preaching and lecturing to excite discord and animosity towards her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, and against the religion and practice of persons professing the Roman Catholic religion, against the peace of our said Lady the Queen; and it was of importance and conducive to the diminishing of such discord and animosity and to preserve the peace of our said Lady the Queen, that the said matters should be published and known to all the liege subjects of our said Lady the Queen; and also because the said G. G. Achilli had improperly pretended to such subjects that he was a person innocent of the said crimes and misconduct, and that he was greatly injured by the said foreign ecclesiastical tribunals, and that he had been persecuted and oppressed by the Roman Catholic Church, and by the bishops and authorities thereof on account of his religious opinions and that he was a martyr on account of his religious opinions; and by means of such improper pretences was endeavoring, and was likely to obtain credit and support from such subjects by reason of their being ignorant of the said misconduct of the said G G. Achilli It then became and was of public importance and for the public benefit to expose the impropriety and want of truth of such pretences, and to prevent the said subjects from being deceived and misled by such pretences, and to have the real character of the said G G. Achilli and his conduct made known to such subjects and the public in general. And also because many benevolent persons and the public generally were at that time disposed to show kindness, and give assistance to the said G. G Achilli, on the ground of his having been unjustly and unjustly treated by the said Court of the Holy Office, or Inquisition, and by the said superior of the said Order of St. Dominic, and on the ground that he was a person deserving of kindness and assistance and it was for the benefit of the public that the said matters should be published for the purpose of showing that the said G. G. Achilli had been treated fairly and properly, and according to his deserts by the said Court, and the said superior, and that the said G. G. Achilli is a person wholly undeserving of kindness and assistance, and because the said G. G. Achilli had obtained, and was likely again to obtain, preferment and employment of public trust and confidence, which he was unfit to obtain by reason of the said matters, and which he had obtained, and was likely to obtain, only by reason of the said matters being unknown and unpublished; and so the said J. H. Newman says he published the said alleged libel, as he lawfully might, for the cause aforesaid, and this the said J. H. Newman is ready to verify; wherefore he prays judgment, &c.

The replication joined issue on the plea of not guilty, and replied *de injuria* to the plea of justification, whereupon issue was joined.

The Attorney General said—The prosecutor, Dr. Achilli, is an Italian by birth, and was formerly a monk of the Dominican order, and a priest of the Roman Catholic church. He has since embraced the Protestant faith, and is now the minister of an Italian Protestant Church in the neighborhood of Golden square The defendant, Dr Newman, was formerly a clergyman of the Established Church. He has since become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, and a most zealous priest. Before the year 1851, Dr. Achilli had paid occasional visits to this country; but having in that year escaped from the prison of the Inquisition, in which he had been confined for six months, he arrived in this country, and has resided here ever since. He is a person of considerable talent, of great self-reliance, of indomitable energy, and he ought perhaps to add that he appears to possess a strong determined will, which occasionally renders him unwilling to submit to authority. Such a person, having revelations to make respecting the dungeons of the Inquisition, in which he had been twice incarcerated, and as to the religious doctrines and practices of the professors of the Roman Catholic religion, was likely to be listened to by the public with the greatest attention. He attended public meetings, where he excited much interest, and the statements there made when published were read with the greatest avidity. It was found that such a man was a most formidable adversary. It was thought to be a most important object, therefore, to impeach his veracity and destroy his credit; and no person seems to have addressed himself to the task with more zeal, if not with more ability, than Dr Newman. He was aware of the temper of the English people, and he knew that nothing was more likely to scandalize them than if charges of immorality could be fixed upon Dr. Achilli. He therefore raked up all the scandals that the enemies of Dr Achilli had ever disseminated, and gave them out in his own language to the persons whom he addressed, and then gave them out to the world in the pamphlet which he afterwards published. It seems that Dr. Newman was engaged, in the year 1851, in giving a course of lectures to the brothers of the Oratory, and the pamphlet in question is the fifth lecture, on the "Logical Inconsistency of the Protestant View" In this pamphlet he undertook to destroy the character of Dr. Achilli, and in page 195, after introducing the subject by referring the reader to the one-sided intellect of Protestants, and to the meeting at which Dr. Newman stated the chief minister of the law talked of trampling Cardinal Wiseman's hat in the dirt. If Dr. Newman had confined himself to general charges of profligacy against Dr. Achilli, he would not have felt himself called upon to take any step to vindicate himself; he might have attributed them to mere religious hostility, and would have treated them with silence and contempt. But it was impossible so to deal with charges of this description, so specific and minute, in which, though names were kept back, the dates and places were distinctly stated. Before he could obtain the sanction of the court to file this information, it was absolutely necessary that he should upon his oath give a distinct and specific denial of every one of the charges which had been brought against him. He has done so, and the information was granted, and Dr. Newman has now pleaded to that information. Dr. Newman has pleaded a plea of justification, which contains twenty-three distinct charges; he has introduced the particulars of different charges, and has undertaken to prove the truth of these statements in his plea. If the charges be true, it is manifest that, from the situation of the parties, great facilities would be afforded to Dr. Newman in Italy for substantiating those charges; and if untrue, Dr. Newman would have better opportunities of bringing witnesses from that source.

Sir A. E Cockburn, for the defendant, said—What, then, are the real motives which induced Dr Newman in his attack on Dr. Achilli? Dr Achilli quitted the Roman Catholic Church, in which he had been a priest and a monk. He came forward in 1844 and 1845, and said he was a convert to Protestantism; that he could no longer endure the abominations of the Roman Catholic Church. His language against the Church of Rome was of the strongest kind. He denounced the corruptions of the clergy, and the dissoluteness of their lives. In the year 1848 he addressed one who had been his benefactor and his friend, the supreme head of the church which he had quitted, Pope Gregory XVI., in these terms. The passage was at page 376 of Dr Achilli's book, entitled "Dealings with the Inquisition":—

Yes, the people, deceived by you, have good reason no longer to believe in you. You have deceived them with your doctrine—your own not those of the gospel—invented for your own profit alone, not for the benefit of men's souls, to which you have even denied consolation when they could not give you silver and gold in payment for it You deceive them with your practices, when you, so avaricious, preach disinterestedness; you, so impure, chastity; you, so vindictive, forgiveness; you, so insubordinate, submission; you, so turbulent, peace; you, so self-indulgent, temperance; you, so indolent, industry; you so immoral holiness. Thus, to this day, you have deceived the people, and they have ceased to believe in you perceiving that God did not dwell in you—that God no longer spoke through your untruthful lips.

If that was the way in which he addressed the head of the church, it might easily be imagined how he would address the inferior clergy. He accused them of licentiousness, and wickedness of the most abominable kind Now, if these charges were true, there can be no doubt that it was important for mankind that it should be known. How, then, are we to ascertain the truth? Is the Roman Catholic, who believes