

have caused poor Victor Emmanuel to slip into... if he had not had the happy idea of calling to the presidency of his Council Count Cavour...

Victor Emmanuel would come and peep at Cavour's working-room door, and say: 'Count, all right!'

Under circumstances like these, Count Cavour set out, and walked for more than ten years, with an eagerness, perseverance and energy worthy of a better programme...

The events that took place during the administration of Count Cavour and brought the Italian Revolution to the present phase, were the following:—After Orsini's murderous bomb burst at Napoleon's feet in 1858, Cavour went to France and had a mysterious interview with the terror-stricken Emperor...

No new addition was since made to the so-called kingdom of Italy. Cavour died, and was succeeded only by a series of inept, petty tyrants. Under their rule Sicily is in a state of anarchy, and in the kingdom of Naples a standing army of 100,000 men are set in defiance by the people.

Besides this Neapolitan difficulty, the party, in whose hands is now the Italian Revolution fallen, has other more serious difficulties to contend with, before they can consider as realized their expectations. There is Venetia still in the grasp of Austria.

In the expectation of what, with his bravados, he will be able to do in the spring, behold, here, ladies and gentlemen, behold the wheel of the Italian Revolution again stopped, without any fair prospect of being able to move any further.

of it in the right place, is such a good and desirable thing as to be obtained by any, even unjust and unjustifiable means. Yet, I repeat, I waive this question too.

To convince you that such is really the case, let me briefly state a few facts:—First, it is a fact that the leaders, promoters and partisans of the Revolution are no more Catholics than, for instance, the Hon. Geo. Brown is.

Another fact: There is a certain number of Clergymen, about six or seven thousand out of about one hundred and fifty thousand that exist in Italy, who rallied around the banner of an apostate Jesuit, called Passaglia, publicly sanctioned, and are willing to practice that hypocrisy, if they could only have, as a compensation for the selling of their consciences, the honor of being appointed Bishops, Vicars, Canons and the like.

Some more facts, and I come to the point:—The men, now at the head of the Revolution, have chased away from their Monasteries and Convents, Friars, Monks and Nuns, and confiscated their property to the profit of the State.

Now, is it not evident, that under such a system of Government the religious liberties of the Catholic Churches are already destroyed? that the principle itself, of religious liberty, is in Italy abolished already?

They speak of the bigotry of the Priests and of the Pope. Nonsense! Bigotry is the indisposition to concede to others the same liberty of thought and action which one claims for himself.

tionists; or we scorn you from us; well throw ourselves into the arms of any body; were it even King Ferdinand or Austria, provided we become free again! (Loud applause.)

Oh! why do not those infatuated wretches become wise whilst they are in time? Why do they not make up their minds to grant at last to all and in earnest a perfect liberty; liberty of association, liberty of instruction, liberty of commerce, liberty of election, liberty of conscience, in a word all useful, moral, and intellectual liberty?

The case, then, with the present Revolution is simply this, ladies and gentlemen; it unfortunately fell into bad hands. If ever it comes to be again what it was when it was commenced—a national cause, and not a party affair—it may still recover and triumph.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATHEDRAL, THURSDAY.—Active steps are being taken to render this cathedral in every way worthy of its sacred destination. On the 7th inst., a numerous and influential meeting was held in the Palace, for the purpose of considering the improvements which were desirable to be made in the cathedral.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.—Dr. Cullen, in his pastoral referring to the Feast of St. Patrick, concludes with the following allusion to secret societies in general, and the 'Fenian Brotherhood' in particular:—

I shall now merely add one word of caution against secret societies and the so-called Fenians or Brothers of St. Patrick. Such societies are only calculated to sow discord in the country and to weaken it, turning away the people's minds from every useful undertaking, and directing them to schemes of armed resistance and violence, and to Utopian projects, which never can be realised.

I have had a case before me of a man who joined the Fenians and took their oath, but who was so shocked by the irreligious tendency of the proceedings and conversation at the first meeting which he attended, that he immediately abandoned the society. Hence our learned and revered fellow-citizen, the late Archbishop of Baltimore, a great ornament of the Church, expressed his disapprobation of the Fenian organisation in the strongest terms, and the Bishops of Chicago and Philadelphia, and other Prelates, have admonished their flocks in the most solemn manner against the dangers of these brotherhoods.

They speak of the bigotry of the Priests and of the Pope. Nonsense! Bigotry is the indisposition to concede to others the same liberty of thought and action which one claims for himself.

the true source of comfort and consolation in our many trials and afflictions; and the pledge of our future happiness.

Dublin, 7th March, 1864. —Cork Examiner.

But by whom we are going to be liberated? The Fenians are not capable of accomplishing such a task, and we should be sorry to find them attempting it, because we understand they are a Godless crew, and may heaven defend our country from every party who would attack the church and upset the altar.

We (Nation) have received a telegraphic message from Liverpool, conveying the news that Mr. Sullivan's lecture on behalf of the Free Catholic Schools, Liverpool, on Wednesday evening, was made the occasion of another Fenian disturbance.

THE KEARSAGE CASE.—The Dublin Correspondent of the Times writes, March 15:—The Attorney-General went to Cork for the purpose of prosecuting persons charged with violating the Foreign Enlistment Act; and on Monday six men were put forward and indicted for that they did on the 4th of November last, at Queenstown, without licence from Her Majesty, agree to enlist and enter service as sailors on board the Kearsage, same being an American ship of war, contrary to the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

ANTICIPATED DISTURBANCE IN CORK ON PATRICK'S DAY.—The Cork Daily Herald says:—It is stated that at the late private meeting of magistrates, convened in reference to anticipated breaches of the peace on St. Patrick's Day, a resolution was adopted to send one hundred constabulary from the outlying districts into the city on that day.

BARON DEASY FOUND THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD IN A very satisfactory state, very little crime for so large a population, and nearly all offenders rendered amenable by the vigilance of the constabulary.—Times's Dublin Cor.

ENDOWMENTS IN IRELAND.—Mr. Dillwyn has given notice that on the 14th of April he will move for a committee on the subject of religious endowments in Ireland.

EMIGRATION.—Increased facilities are about to be afforded by the several steamship companies trading with America for the transport of passengers from Cork to the United States.

A gentleman whose position affords peculiar facilities for observation regarding the movements of the peasantry, has assured us that their excitement respecting emigration exceeds all belief.

EMIGRATION.—Having heard that 100 emigrants from the counties of Donegal and Leitrim, had left by one of the Dundalk Steamers, on Saturday night, for Liverpool, on their way to America, we made some inquiries as to whether they had revealed the immediate cause of their abandoning their native country, and we found that they stated that owing to the rackrents charged for land, and the low prices for agricultural produce, they could not exist at home and consequently they determined on seeking a freer country and a better government than that which is casting a blight upon Ireland.