THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JULY 15, 1859.

posed of such heterogenous and conflicting materials annot be reduced to harmony unless governed by the most consummate wisdom and that, where there is such a variety of races, tongues, and creds, all wounded, perhaps, by the restrictions of conquest; the principle of unity, so essential to the "state, can never be attained unless by such an impartial justice, a transparent equity, and an unimpeachable administration of the laws, as can reconcile extremes, unite opposites, and combine the conflicting elements of these varying and various populations. There is, therefore, no Government in Europe, or perhaps in the whole world, which contains such a programme of social, religious, and political difficulties as the Court of Vienna has to discharge; and in calculating, with logical accuracy, its present position in the Italian Peninsula, the writer who does not present to the reader the entire Austrian history and dependencies, misrepresents the question at issue, and suppresses the truth.

2

Before I approach the part of my subject which asks the practical question, namely-" How has Austria conducted the government of these varied states and races? -it may be necessary briefly to examine her religious character, and to notice her ecclesiastical and educational establishments. On these two points Austria is not surpassed in the entire domain of the universal Catholic Church. The following tables will show the flourishing efficiency of the various departments of the Catholic Church throughout the universal empire : and to these tables I have added the schedule of the tares in different Provinces, demonstrating a singular inequality in the common

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| Tyre | | 851,000 | | 3,751,000 | |

tion in Ireland) she has depopulated the Hungarian towns and villages, made a desert of the most populous and richest portions of the Hungarian soil, and sunk that fine country into slavery and irretrievable beggary. It is, in a word, the exact history of fre-land under English rule. And so broken down are the peasantry, and so utterly destitute, that the taxes on thirteen millions of population in Hungary, are comparatively a mere nominal amount, thus demonstrating that this small impost is not the result of Imperial indulgence, but the heartrending consequence of a plundered nation, an afflicted, pennyless, naked population. The history of Lombardy, with some slight modification, presents the same picture; and hence neither the sovereigns of the Duchies, nor the Dacal subjects would for one moment entertain the idea of making a mediator of a Court which has extinguished Poland, plundered Hungary, stript Lombardy, and would fain, pernaps, annex the Duchies to this catalogue of Imperial aggression.

Nut long since this Austrian propensity to protect (as it is called) the neighboring states entered Ferram, in the Papal territory, not only without the permission of the Pope, but against his solemn remonstrance; and hence it will be seen by a variety of proofs and facts, that the Court of Vienna is most untitud to be the arbiter in the Italian policy of the present time. No doubt there are several who maintain the paternal innate kindness of the Emperor to his subjects: this may be the case, but as Poland, Haugary, and the Lombard territory complain bitterly of Austrian martial laws (like Ireland) ; and as these nopulations are ready at every favorable onportunity to rush into open insurection, this Imperial good feeling must occasionally yield to the stern requirements of the law. The Emperor will be, perhaps, personally blamed for the severity which the revolutionists have themselves provoked. It is clear that the elastic force of rebellion must be overcome by an equal amount of coercive pressure ; and hence the Cabinet will be often condemned for the punishmeat which has been called into activity, not by the will of the State, but by the violeace of the revolutionary element. Nor will the eminent Austrian Hierachy be of any service in aiding the Cabinet in settling the Italian difficulty. Revolution is crushed, not by good priests but by faithful soldiers. In this case, strange as it

may appear, the priesthood is a hindrance rather than an auxiliary in silencing rebellion. From the very nature of the priestly profession, allegiance to the throne is a first principle : hence in every revoluthey the priests are the first victims of revolutionary violence. This is our highest enlogium; and the history of the world bears honorable testimony at once to our invincible fidelity to the throne of any age and country ; and to our unfilnching martyrdom in the performance of our sworn duties. Yes, the priests are always the first victims of all revolutions: and honce the perfection of the Austrian church, so far from siding the Emperor in becoming a beloved and efficient mediator in Italy, will always, on the contrary, ronder his slready detested name (to the revolutionists) infinitely more abhorred by employing the known enemies of disorder, and the most faithful advocates of all thrones of all nations. The priestbood does not professionally belong to any particular government: the piesthood is suited to all forms of legislation : and its duties can be equally performed in the hamlet of the Esquimaux savage, as in the polished court of Charlemagne, or before the power-t d throne of Charles the Fifth. The priesthood is like transparent substances, canable of transmitting light of every shade without being itself impressed with any flitting color, or ever losing its own essential transparency. It adapts itself to all legislative combinations of all mankind without being itself influenced by the passions, the interests, or the violence of the passing hour. No, on all hands Austria is not fitted to be the arbiter in Italy; and her presence in this disturbed Peninsula is the signal of vengeauce, rather than the symbol of peace. Lastly, the whole world knows that English in-

rigue and English religious bigotry has been the most abandant element in the entire Italian discontent. Who is not acquainted with the conduct of English statesmen at Naples, Rome, Florence, and in all the foci of rebellion in the Peninsula? Who has not heard of the presents made by English Ambassadors to the leaders of the revolutionary party : to the very dregs of human iniquity in the Italian purlieus of disaffection? If Anstria were the protector of 4,498,000 Iwly, why not meet this English conspiracy with a 4,223,000 prompt exposure-but no : since the French Revolation of 1930, the dreaded French infection would cross the Rhine and spread conflagration in her own 3,311,000 territories. Hence she wished to gain English influence against this imaginative invasion : hence she 1,134,000 37,376,009 | meanly truckled to English domination and intrigue 22,320,000 | in Italy : and hence she permitted almost as an accomplice the rise, progress, and consummation of the revolution, which has in due time produced the talian difficulty, and which must now be suppressed is French beyonets, and not by "Austrian protec-tion." I am, therefore, of the decided opinion that the presence of Austria in Italy, either in the immediste or the fature conjuncture of affairs in that country, will add considerably to the popular irritation : and so far from appeasing the party or revolu-tionary tumult, will ever inflame rather than cool the reballious enthusiasm. The essential character of Vienna (in the public mind there) is to annex the Posingula to the Imperial dominions, or to convert it into a chained Poland or an impoverished Hungary. In reference to the last and immediate facts which have led to the final conflict of the belligerent parties in Italy, there can be no doubt at all that Austria has been the palpable aggressor. The despatch of the Barl of Malmesbury to Lord Cowley, dated May the 5th, places the aggression of Austria beyond all cavil, and will ever exonerate France from the responsibility or the culpability, or the sanguinary consequences of the present war. The following extract of the despatch is an incontrovertible evi dence--firstly, of the broken faith of Anstria on the question of the Congress : secondly, of her precipitate conduct in declaring war within three days; and thirdly, of hor actual invasion of Sardinia by the passage of her army over the Ticino. This despatch at once exculpates France from wishing or forcing hostilities, and clearly charges Austria with the guilt of broken promises, with the voluntary declaration of war, and with the unexpected and the precipitate invesion of a foreign territory :-

France. As well might she at this moment make made greater mistakes in the Cabinet at Vienna than Count Guylai has made on the Po at Magenta. But now, since the French armies are likely to drive the Austrians out of Italy, and as the French Emperor most probably will be publicly and universally declared (what the Italians call) the liberator of the Peninsula, there is a secret, half expressed fear that the younger Napoleon will imitate the career of his uncle, and will, therefore, change the dynasty of the states of the church, and pension and oppress the Pope, as Napoleon I had decided on doing. There was, I must own, some colour for these anticipations from the fact of the Emperor being joined in his campaign with Cavour, the Tom Cromwell of Italy : and again, from being associated with Garibaldi, one of the greatest scoundrels in Europe. But the

known character of the Emperor, his respect for the Church, bis allegiance to the Holy See, bis ardent protection of Rome from the conspiracy of the revolutionists during the past years, all these considerations gave a moral conviction that the States of the Church were secure, and that the unaltered ancient crowns of the Pope would be guaranteed by the personal character and the practical ecclesiastical obcdience of Napoleon the Third. These conclusions were derived only from the religious logic of his past career; but when we add to these views the articles in his own state journal, the declarations of his official ministry, his own private correspondence, and

his public proclamation, there can be no assurance even his solemn oath, which can convey to the public anxiety on the point at issue, a higher moral conviction than these premises attest, that the present Freuch Emperor is the butwark of Papal supremacy ; and in the present disturbed state of Southern Europe, will be found the Constantine of the venerable Apostolic See. If the following documents can be impeached there is no confidence to be placed in human moral evidence.

At the late investiture of the new Bishop of Lyons "the Minister of the Interior," in drinking to the health of the Papal Nuncio, said—"You can assure the Pope that the Emperor has no care nearer to his great heart than the protection of the Pope; nor has he any ambition higher in his onlarged intolligence and glory than the pride of being a faithful, obedient, and useful son of the Catholic Church." Again-

The Minister of the Interior has addressed the following communication to the editor of the Ami de la Religon :

"The Ami de la Religion, in its number of the 15th of June, attributes to the proclamation of the Emperor to the Italian people the insurrectionary movement which has broken out in the Romagna. This opinion is neither sincere nor honorable, but as it appears to be connected with a policy followed at this moment by several journals it may contribute to mislead some minds. It is expedient, therefore, that it should be rectified. The Emperor's proclamation, bearing the mark of that elevated moderation which is the invariable rule of his policy, has appealed solely to the patriotism and the discipline of the Italian people. It has repudiated all intention of 'a preconceived system of dispossessing sovereigns.' The Emperor has, moreover, formally recognised the neu-trality of the States of the Church. It is sufficient to call to mind this declaration in order to enable public opinion to judge how reprehensive are the insin-uations which tend to the belief that France is endeavouring to weaken the political authority of the Holy Father, which ten years since she raised up, and which is still under the respectful guard of her arms."

THE STATE OF THE CHURCH.

A correspondent of the Univers, writing from Rome on the 15th, gives the following account of the reception of the Bologna deputation at the French head quarters :--"It was stated that a deputation of the Bolognese, who renaired to the Emperor Napoleon to acquaint him with the situation of the Romagna and the wish of the inhabitants to be joined to Piedmont, were sent back with anything but an agreeable answer. The Emperor is reported to have said :- ' Return to your country, obey your sovereign, and remember that I am not come into Italy to lessen his power, but to make it respected,' There is a rumour that another deputation is to be sent to the Holy Father to lay at his feet a prayer for pardon and a promise of perfect obedience."

THE EMPEROR'S PROCLAMATION.

" Italians,-The fortune of war having brought us into the capital of Lombardy, I am about to tell you why I am here. When Austria unjustly attacked Piedmont I resolved to support my ally the King of Sardinia, the honour and the interest of France making it a duty for me to do so. Your enemies, who are also mine, endeavoured to diminish the sympathy which was felt in Europe for your cause by making it be believed that I only made war from personal ambition, or to aggrandisc the territory of France. If there are men who do not comprehend their epoch, I ain not of the number. In the enlightened state of public opinion there is more grandeur to be acquired by the moral influence which is exercised than by fruitless conquests, and that moral influence I seek with pride in contributing to restore to freedom oue of the finest parts of Kurope. Your reception has already proved to me that you have understood me. I do not come here with the preconceived system of dispossessing the Sovereigns nor to impose my will on you. My army will only occupy itself with two make yourselves be felt in Parliament, nor the wrongs things-10 combat your enemies and maintain internal order. It will not throw any obstacle in the way of the legitimate manifestation of your wishes. Providence sometimes favours nations as well as individuals by giving it a sudden opportunity for greatness, but it is on condition that it knows how to profit by it. Profit, then, by the fortune which is offered to you to obtain your independence. Organiso yourselves militarily. Fly to the standard of King Victor Emmanuel, who has already so nobly shown you the path to honor. Remember that without discipline there can be no army. Be to-day only soldiers, and to-morrow you will be the free citizens of a great country. Hend-quarters, Milan, 8th. " NAPOLEON."

the gigantic preparations for war now, carried out Napoleon, has been willing to command his heroic by these various Powers. No, Austria has tuined, tarmy to liberate lialy second on the battle field his hero greater mistakes in the Gablerat Buol has magnuminous intentions and show the battle field his and have gained the victory. The Emperor, our of the destinies of nationality after a century of suffering.

" VICTOR EMMANURE." It is impossible to believe that the Emperor will ever faisify these assuring sentiments; and it is equally impossible to adopt the impression that Victor Emmanuel and his associates would dare (if they willed) to contradict, by word or act, these glorious declarations of Napoleon. I never fancied that an opportunity would arrive in our time when " the majesty of the people" would be proclaimed by a Royal longue: and that this sentiment, so often tonsted during fifty years of agitation by our own O'Connell, should find an echo in the month of an Emperor, and uttered in the presence of a victorious army of two hundred thousand men. If O'Connell were now alive, he would call an aggregate meeting of this our oppressed Nation ; and he would repeat, again and again, in his own magic eloquence, this animating sentiment of Napoleon; and he would demand from England, in a voice of thunder, the fulfilment of this Imperial Proclamation, by the legal, the just, and the constitutional concession of the popular rights of his country. This proclamation of Napoleon, coupled with his acknowledged respect and obedience to Pupal authority, will make the French Emperor one of the most remarkable men that have ever figured in European Catholic history.

All the readers of the Catholic Telegraph are aware that the present Prime Minister and his Secretary of War have declared, within the last six months, in the late Parliament, " that the remedy for the Italian grievances was, and would be, the withdrawal of all the troops from the various States ; and then to permit the people in such States to construct their own Constitutions and to elect their own Rulers !" What ples in this projected conjuncture of allair may be

gathered from the Times, which within the last few days, has recommended, in conformity with this advice of the present Whig Leaders, "that the administration of the laws at Rome should be secularized : that the constitution should be placed under an elected lay Governor; and that the Pontifi should receive a pension suited to his dignity, namely the subsidy recommended and allotted to him by Napoleon I .- viz, an annual grant of one bundred thousand pounds I?

From these premises it is clear that if ever the Providence of God visibly interfered to protect the Italian Church and the Papal authority at Rome, that interference may be recognised, in the present conjuncture of affairs, by the victorious presence of Napoleon in the Peninsula. The mean Austrian court and policy was always afraid of England, to expose the revolutionary conspiracy of English diplomacy in Italy. France, so far from being afraid has publicly counteracted this stratagem, and has passed stringent laws for the punishment of these Eng-lish agents of infidel rebellion. Austria has been the slave of England ; but England is the slave and sycophant of France. If Napoleon falfil his proclamation and realize his promised policy, he will be the faithful protector of the Church and the liberator of Italy. What scheme so grand, so brilliant, as to proclaim the programme—"That he is not come to Italy for territorial aggrandisement : to dispossess sovereigns : to interfere in their internal legislation : but to stand by with his victorious armies : to look on as a powerful spectator and peacemaker, till they themselves adjust their quarrels, settle their differences : and then he will retire, satisfied and happy, to his own country." If this programme be fufilled. there is nothing in historical record to compare with this generous, magnanimous conduct; and while the Emperor will not add Italian territory to his dominions by this brilliant and glorious career, he will secure in perpetuity the French throne and the French allegiance to himself and his posterity-no small recompense for his labours and victories. I therefore believe, from all these circumstances and premises, that the expulsion of Austria from Italy would be a gain to human liberty, and a boon to religion, a warning example, and a punishment of regal aggression, and a glorious success to the Sorereign Pohtiff. Austria has herself cousummated her present difficulty, and a ruling Providence will turn t to advantage by the victorious presence of the French Monarch. Thursday, June 28. D. W. C.

Right once passed into a law, the protection thus

afforded, together with the force of public opinion, might render the Ballot-less necessary. Then the Catholic people of Ireland demand free Catholic education from the lowest to the highest, separate informediate schools a charter for the Ca-tholic University, and these things they demand because, apart from other considerations-apart from the intrinsic justice of the demand-they have a right to expect they would be dealt with upon that same terms as the Catholics of Great Britain, of Canada, of Australia, and other parts of the British dominions, where Catholic education is free, nay in some, favoured by the State's charter.

Furthermore, they demand the free exercise of and protection for their religion, with competent religius instruction on equal terms with Protestants, for Catholics in the navy, in naval and military schools, in workhouses, in prisons, and in other public establishments. The instalment of justice already granted to the Catholic soldier, and with so good a grace, is an earnest of a larger measure of justice, and an argument in favour of this demand. What has been done is a direct encouragement to demand that more be done, and not to cease asking until full justice is done to all Catholics in public establishments, of what kind soever they may be, under the control of the State.

Lastly, all Ireland cries out for a remedy to the Poor Law grievance. The Poor Laws, intended for the relief of a people for the most part Uatholic, are administered by an exclusively Protestant Board of Commissioners, who having to do with matters of Oatholic discipline are day after day most inconveniently, sometimes offensively, oftentimes to the serious detriment of the spiritual interests of the poor, involving themselves, by reason of their ignorance of such discipline, in contest with Poor Law Guardians, with Catholic Chaplains, with Catholic Bishops, and in the fulness of their zeal are seeking by the force of assumed law, having no real existshould be the precise mode of action of these peo- ence, to protestantize the poor deserted children of Catholic parents.

Other measures too there are, which Ireland has a right to, and will demand at the proper time. For the present, it seems best to confine our attention to those indicated, as being of urgent necessity, as well as for other reasons. We call upon you, then, without delay to press upon the Government, the justice, the expediency, the necessity, of settling the land question, the ballot question, the question of free Catholic education with that of separate interme-diate schools and a charter for the Catholic University, the question of freedom, and competent pravision for the teaching of their religion, for Catholies in our public establishments, and finally the Poor Law question. These once settled, other questions will come in due time.

And, viewing the present position of partics, we have the firmest conviction there could be no better means for arriving at a speedy and satisfactory settlement of these questions than for the Irish Liberal members to hold themselves independent of every government, Tory, Whig, or mixed, that will uoi take in hands in good earnest these measure of simple justice, and to be prepared according to circumstances to promote the advent to power of a government favourably disposed to Ireland. Not that we would be understood to counsel a merely factious of obstructive course of prooceeding, but only such a fair and logitimate line of action as is warranted by the parliamentary usage of parties, directed however, not to the end of serving party purposes. but to that of securing justice for a whole people.

Neither do we assume to dictate to you the courses of public conduct it becames you, as members of parliament, to adopt. That is more of our intention. But we are the pastors of the people-trusted by them as their true long-tried friends-loving them and loved by them-bound up with them for better, for worse-of them, from them, and for them; and, standing towards them in this relation, at once so close and so dear, it surely cannot be viewed in the light of a dictation if we express to you, who have been returned by them, as well as for their good to parliament, our strong conviction that the course indicated would result in justice being done to this noble people, and our earnest wish that you should unite in adopting it. That is no dictation, and that is all we mean in addressing you .--- We have the honor to be, gentlemen, your faithful servants, † P. LEARY, Archbishop, & c.

(The signatures of 105 Olergymen follow that at the reverend Archbishop.)

THE MOORE BANQUET .- The public banquet to George Henry Moore will take place in the Athenamin of this city on the 29th instant, and the oceasion promises to be one of the greatest importance, not merely to the independence of Kilkenny, but to the interests of the country generally. It is intended to invite all the members of the Irish party, to meet Mr. Moore on this occasion, for the purpose of leading to a fusion of sections, and a better understand. ing as to the future course to be adopted, with reference to the independent policy. If ever there was a time which required reconciliation and union in Icis) affairs, it is now, and we carnestly hope it may be seized upon for this purpose. Beside the public barquet to Mr. Moore, it is also contemplated to present him with an address in the Athenteum at three o'clock, on the same day. This would be paying him an additional honor, besides affording him an opportunity of delivering a public reply from the balcony of the huliding, to the mass of the people who will assemble outside on the occasion. In fact the demonstration in this respect, might be made to answer all the purposes of a great country macting, and enable Mr. Moore to renew his acquaintance with the faithful Catholic Electors of this county, who may not have it in their power to attend the banquet. The attendance of the members of the frish party, for the purpose of bringing about that pence which Tipperary has so nobly proclained through its archbishop and clergy, will invest the coming demonstration with the dignity of a new confederation of Kilkenpy. The basis of a solid and enduring peace has been laid by the Most Rer. Dr. Leaby, and his priests, and the sooner Ireland takes ber stund upon that basis the better for her interests The Irish Independant members have been invited to attend the Moore Banquet, and a meeting of the Irish party at this particular juncture muy lead to most important results. England is on the brink of war ; her ministries are rocking to their foundations , the great question of war and reform render the position of the new cabinet still more difficult and precarious ; meanwhile there is a tendency to union at home; and if we can all now forget our differences. and let by-gones he by-gones- if we trample all prejudices and petty feelings under foot for the sake of our common country-if we follow up the policy of the venerated Archbishop of Cashel and his clergy, then, indeed, there is hope for Ireland, and we shall be glad to see that the coming banquet on SSt. Peter and Paul's Day, to George Henry Moore, in Kilkenny, will co-operate with Cashel, to keep the Irish Liberal members at their post, and to promote union among the priests and people of Ireland .- Kilkenny Journal.

Lombardy, Venice Haugary Transpivania 0,685,000

Tyrel

Bilterola

Galica

Dalmati

Moravia, Silesia

From the premises recorded in the foregoing chapters of this letter, in reference to the educational, the religious, and the ecclesisstical character of Austria, one would suppose that of all other Catholic states of Europe, she would be the most suited to heat the differences existing between the peoples and their coversigns, and the petty states of Italy. On a first view, it might be argued that an empire so emineutly Catholic, so ardenily attached to the Holy See throad an interrupted enturies, would, of all European leavers, he the main successful in protecting the Paper, cold in restoring order to the states of the Obarts. A glaure at her paper station, her autonories, her an nerous hierarchy, her thousands of elergy, and ber quantless children, receiving the best Catholic education in her universities, collegie, schools, would on should think, he sellelent to convince the most subjuild think, he sellelent to convince the most subjuild, that Austria could, by one circular from the throne, units all Christendom, both Kings and peoples, in the frames too is at imperiabilit love and attentimes. And egain, in casting one's eyes over the taxed states of the empire, the superficiel reader is struck with the scient amount of taxes paid in all the compared terringing and e they and be is disposed to exclaim that Austria is the most kindboart el, the most caperale Covernment, taxing in a high figure her own immediate kindred subjects, while torying a more nominal introst on the distant, foreign, subtand populations II. A closer examination, how-ever, of the historical facts of the Austrian regime, and an accurate application of her entire character to the case at issue, will prove that Austria, 30 far from being the most guited, is of all other modiators the most unfitted, under the existing circumstances, to produce these desirable results in the Italian peninsula.

4,319,000

2.259.009

5,100,000

4,901,000

197,060

1.086.000

18,498,000

In the first place, the population of the Italian duchies is so small, and the territories so limited, that in the event of popular commotions in these small principalities, the native, local, military force is sometimes neither able nor willing to crash the revolationists. These frebrands are the fathers, the brothers, the relatives, the near friends of the petty army : both parties meet each other, see each other, hold social intercourse with each other, as it were, every day, in this narrow little kingdom! They are like the members of the same family : and hence, in a pop dar outbreak, they fraternize with each other. and but too often leave the little Duke, and his little palace, and his little empire, at the mercy of the mob. In this extremity, which is not uncommon, the petty prince is official to call in the aid of the Austrian power. Knowing the aggressive character of the Austrian Gabinet ; being thoroughly acquainted with the facts, through ages, that banks of rivers, valleys, hills, towns, and villages, have been at different times trammed into the imperial satchel and earded hame to Vienas, the Italian Dukes would performentiating under the distation of their oton subjeets, than order the all the bing apparation of Asseria.

Secondly, all mankind have heard of the popular accusation against Austria, namely, that she has contributed to annihilate the kingdom of Poland: that abs has cobbed Hungary of her constitution and sovereignty (a similar ones with Ireland): and that he an egricultural persocution (like the land quea-

It was with these views that her Majesty's government pressed all the powers, and finally obtained their unanimous convent to a general, simultaneous, and preliminary disarmament.

I now pass to the formal proposal made by her Majesty's Government on the 18th ult., which declared that measure, and the eventual admission of the Italian States as substantive members of the Congress, and I am desirous of giving full creait to the Covernment of France for acceding to that proposal. It will be ever a matter of regret and disappointment to her Majesty's Government that the Co binet of Vienna, after agreeing with all the other Powers on a general, preliminary, and simultaneous disarmament, should have been so ill-advised as to reject this last opportunity of averting a war on the insufficient ground of its unwillingness to admit the participation in the Congress of the representatives of the Italian States, although it is a matter of history that such representatives were, on the common in stance of Austria and other great Powers, invited to take part in the Congress of Laybach.

Her Majesty's Government have still more deeply lamented the precipitate conduct of Austria in calling upon Sardinia to disarm on pain of immediate invasion of her territory in case of her refusal to obey. They lost not a moment in expressing their strong disapprobation of this proceeding; and her Majesty's Minister at Vienna has since delivered to the Austrian Cahinet a formal protest on the part of the British Government.

Austria pleads, as her excuse, for her precipitate course, the prominent armaments of Sardinia and

As might be expected, the Proclamation and other official acts of Victor Emmanuel, are the barmonious result of this public feeling and conduct of the Emperor :--

THE STATES OF THE CHURCH AND VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The Patrie gives the following as an extract of the speech made by the King of Sardinia to a deputation from the municipality of Bologna, refusing the dictatorship offered by him :- " Will you be good enough to make the patriots of Bologna understand that, under existing circumstances, all inconsiderate steps and resolutions are calculated to damage the cause of independence. Europe must not have any ground to accuse of acting from personal ambition, and of designing to substitute Piedmontese absorption for Austrian oppression. The Holy Father, the venerated head of the faithful, has remained at the head of people; he has not, like the Sovereigns of Parma, Nodena, and Tuscay, left his temporal authority vacant. We are, therefore, bound not only to respect but to consolidate that authority. I shall disapprove every subversive act contrary to equity and nurtful to the noble cause which we serve. Lot us not forget that Pius IX is an Italian prince."

PROCLAMATION OF VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The following is a summary of the proclamation addressed by the King of Sardinia to the Lombards : -"Victories have brought us to Milan, and your good wishes make my government the stronger. Our independence being secured, a government both lib-

eral and durable will be established. Every one has

ADDRESS OF THE ARCHBISHOP AND CLER-GY OF EMILY AND CASHEL.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

TO THE IRISH LIBERAL MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT. Gentlemen-You have just been returned to Parliament by the people of Ireland. Returned as you have been, in some instances by considerable exertions on the part of your constituencies, in others at no small sacrifices, in all with the confident hope of securing in you able, zealous, and honest advocates of the people's rights, you will not take it amiss that we, who are identified with them, express to you our earnest desire to see you united as one man in advocating the cause of your country. Your return to Palianient is but a means to an end-that end is, among other things, justice to Ireland-and justice to Ireland you caunot obtain without thorough union among yourselves, because without it you cannot of your country be felt for, nor its just demands be listened to. On the contrary, be but united, and you must succeed. If your numbers be small, circumstances concur in giving you an influence that fully compensates for the paucity of yours numbers; for, with the two great parties of the State so nicely balanced as they now are, even a small band of faithful men acting together will tell powerfully for or against either-will, in fact, determine the victory for either over the other. Now, then, is our time, and Ireland's time. May this opportunity not be lost, as other similar opportunities have been lostby our own dissensions.

What are the measures Ireland dominids ? Several :- but, among them some are concurred in by all true friends of Ireland-are of more urgent necessity -are more likely to be speedily obtained, and when obtained would be auxiliary to the attainment of others. Upon those of more urgent necessity it would be wise in us to bring all our present efforts to hear, postponing others to another time.

And first stands the settlement of the land question in such a way as to protect the industry of the tenant, and secure to him full compensation for all existing improvements which add to the letting value of his bolding, without, however, interfering with the just rights of the landlord. This is confessedly a measure of paramount necessity.

Next comes the ballot to protect the voter in the honest exercise of the franchise, just as a measure of stances be worse than a nullity, the Irish farmer the political slave of the laudlord; without the Tenant Right his industry would be paralyzed, and he himself with his hard-working family left to depend for existence on the mere will of the landlord. In truth, to extend the franchise without the protection of the Ballot would be to extend temptation to political corruption, or to multiply quarrels between land-lord and tenant-it would be to place the new with the old recipients of the franchise in the alternative of sacrificing conscience to interest or interest to conscience. Relieve the honest Irish tenant farmer. from this dilemma. Let the Ballot be an integral portion of the Reform Bill.

When however we insist on the necessity of the Ballot we spoak of things as they are-we suppose made great sacrifices to support our army, and our the condition of the tenant elector to remain other-

THE TUAM BONFIRE .- Hurrah for the great Lord Plunket, the Protestant Bishop of Tuam !- him, whose generosity, charity, benevolence, and philan-tropy, have just been celebrated by the burning of a magnificent bonfire on his own "property," in the chief town of his diocese. It was a grand score.--Hundreds of the youth of the place were present, in a state of enthusiasm and excitement, playing strange pranks in the wildness of the moment; adults, too, assembled and looked on, and evidently participated in the spirit of the demonstration. Soldiers and police were present to maintain order, and to restrain. as far as possible, the heated and excited crowd from any over-active manifestation of their feelings. But their bonfire they would have ; so they lit it, and re-lit it, and so it blazed away. But in the foregoing paragraph there is a mistake. In fact it is almost volunteer Italians have given proof of their worth, wise as unprotected as it now is. But were Tenant all a mistake. A bonfire there was most decidedly,