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THE REV. DR. CAHILL ON ENGLAND AND ITALY.

Kilgarvan, Co. Mayo, Sept. 10, 1856.

The time has at length arrived when the policy of Lord Palmerston, in reference to Catholicity, is universally exposed and finally and for ever defeated.

No one saw more clearly than Louis Philippe his own weakness, and the stratagems of England: he seemed afraid during his reign to reinstate the Priesthood in their parishes, to show partiality to his own creed, or even to check the overt Infidelity taught in the University.

The effect of this British policy has been, that England has laid the seeds of political revolution in every Catholic State in Europe.

She brands the Catholic Church on the Continent with pecuniary exactions from the poor, where the two priests in each parish receive only £120 a year of our money: while she draws from this country the annual sum of eight millions and a half pounds sterling: her Bishops, in some in-

stances, dying worth the enormous sums of from one hundred thousand pounds to half a million of British money.

She tells all the world that she loves Ireland and peace while she has in one reign alone put to death, or banished, seventy-five thousand of our fathers for adherence to the dictates of conscience.

She stands up in the public places abroad, saying that she is the descendant of the Apostles, while every cross road in Ireland bears the name of the gibbet erected there for the martyrdom of our brave, invincible fathers!

She published in all her histories and sermons that she preaches the Gospel for nothing, while during the reign of Elizabeth alone she plundered the Catholic Church of upwards of fifty millions of money: and has since robbed Ireland at the rate of one million of money annually, thereby committing the largest robbery ever recorded in the infamies of the worst periods of human iniquity.

Travel where you will on the Continent, and you will find all the Revolutionists and Infidels of each country applauding England for her love of liberty, her principles of toleration, her hatred of tyranny, her freedom of conscience, her religious disinterestedness, and her pure Bible.

But Providence has kindly interposed, frustrated the schemes of half a century, and has exhibited England at this moment to the ridicule, the scorn, and the hatred of Catholic Europe.

France is now, we hope, the strength of the Catholic thrones of Europe: and England, beyond all doubt, now crouches at the feet of her Imperial master, and receives his nod as a command in regulating her foreign policy.

No nation in the world has ever lost so much in maintaining a system of religious intolerance as England: she has lost millions, and tens of millions, and thousands of millions of money in keeping up a national fraud and a public monstrous lie: and she lost the friendship, the respect, and the common international civilities of foreign kingdoms by her attempt to force this gigantic fraud and lie, to replace their own religious convictions.

misfortunes are principally derived from a rampant Church bigotry; and I believe that when a national wound is to be inflicted on England it will owe its origin to a retaliation for the insupportable persecution which she has practised for centuries on her enduring faithful Catholic subjects.

The Bible is made the password for everything uncharitable, everything malignant, everything cruel: it is the signal of every species of persecution; and hence the Protestant Church, by their intolerance, have made their Bible so odious to the Catholics that they look on that Bible, in the hands of the street preacher, with the same involuntary horror and shuddering hatred, that the public view the hangman's rope in the hands of Calcraft, the London executioner.

His Grace the Most Reverend Dr. McHale, Archbishop of Tuam, has addressed the following letter to the Secretaries of the proposed Crimean Banquet, to be given at Dublin:—

St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Sept. 13th, 1856.

Gentlemen—I am in receipt of your circular letter relative to the Crimean Banquet, together with the accompanying resolutions, adopted at a meeting of the nobility and gentry, recently held in Dublin, at the Mansion-house.

That the coming banquet, or any such transient display of convivial hilarity, is the only sort of reward that a faithful army should expect from a great people, as a compensation for all their gallant feats and terrible sufferings, but few will venture to maintain.

No nation in the world has ever lost so much in maintaining a system of religious intolerance as England: she has lost millions, and tens of millions, and thousands of millions of money in keeping up a national fraud and a public monstrous lie: and she lost the friendship, the respect, and the common international civilities of foreign kingdoms by her attempt to force this gigantic fraud and lie, to replace their own religious convictions.

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were sure to be associated the secure tenure of the home and the free practice of the faith for which they gladly risked the danger of life itself. The noblemen and gentlemen who compose the committee for the Crimean banquet are well aware that such is not the lot of the Irish Catholic soldiers who have won their just admiration; and as they are anxious to prove their gratitude for their protectors, I trust they will labor in all earnestness to procure for those brave men the only benefits they prize, and the only remuneration that can be adequate to their services.

This duty they will not hesitate to perform when they seriously consider that the Irish soldiers are bereft of the ordinary incentives to perform military service; again, that they are most deserving of the justice of which they are deprived; and, finally, that those who are now anxious to honor, can, if they but will it, secure to them the blessings of religion in time of war and the quiet enjoyment of their firesides after its fatigues and dangers.

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those things belonging to their civilisation. It is this, they tell us, whether the facts be exaggerated or not, that exalts English prowess so much above the mere material force of the serfs of Russia, who cannot feel the same zeal in defending the despotic power that consigns them to such abject slavery.

We are told by a Roman writer that the hope of retiring to a secure and quiet home, "ut in otia tua recedant," was that which contributes most to reconcile the soldier to the hardships and perils of war.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your very faithful servant,

JOHN, Archbishop of Tuam.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

The subjoined remarkable letter from the correspondent of the Nord, which we preface with a few lines from a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, would seem to show that the Anglo-French alliance is, to use a well known Yankee phrase, "pretty nearly used up."

"I happened, yesterday, to be in a tolerable large circle (no ordinary occurrence at this season) of persons of very nearly all opinions. The occasion was a wedding soiree, where the bride belonged to a high placed imperialist family, and the bridegroom bore one of the very old names of the royalist party."