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REV. DR. CAHILL,

ON THE CONSPIRACY OF THE BRITISH CABI-NETS FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS TO REVOLUTIONIZE AUSTRIA AND THE ITA-LIAN STATES.

The Battle of Waterloo, in 1815, may be, without doubt, taken as the epoch when England laid the foundation of the overthrow of Catholicity by revolutionizing the principal Catholic countries of Europe. The defeat of Napoleon, and the subjugation of his army, left France, Naples, Spain, and Portugal, to the mercy of the triumphant Allies, while the geographical position of these kingdoms and some preponderating political circumstances placed them more immediately under the sole power and fatal intrigues of England. Great Britain having had principal claim to the victory of Waterloo, as being accomplished by the genius of her own commander, the Duke of Wellington, she therefore resumed the right of a predominating diplomacy over all the nations whom (as she stated) she had released from the power of the French, and from the conquest of Napoleon. Hence, in 1815, she restored Ferdinand IV. under the title of Ferdinand I. to the throne of Naples; she gave to France Louis XVIII; she sent back to Spain Ferdinand VII; and she recalled from Brazil. Don John, whom she re-installed on the throne

With this immense power in her hands, over four Catholic prostrate kingdoms, and adding to this influence her known fury of proselytism, it is easy to conceive how the English Cabinet of those days planned at once the subjugation of Papal influence, and the overthrow of Catholicity. There was only one obstacle in the way, namely, the commanding power of Austria.-Being one out of five nations which are the guardians and protectors of the Papal States; and again, being able to call into service a formida-ble faithful army of half a million of men, England could never hope successfully to overcome all Italy till she had neutralized or silenced this power of Austria. To solve this difficulty, therefore, she applied all her energies, from the time of Canning, in 1824; to the year 1847, when, under her encouragement, she ignited the revolution of Hungary, spread her conflagration thro' Lombardy, shook the throne of Naples, dug a mine beneath the Vatican, and expelled the Pope for a season from the chair of Peter and the throne of the Cæsars. This revolutionary idea was the work of upwards of thirty years on the

part of England.

Although Prussia and Russia had committed the principal cruelties on the divided and partitioned kingdom of Poland, yet Austria was alwere held every year in London denouncing the tyranny of Austria; the English tourists wrote books on the awful cruelties of Austria: the English press, in their daily articles, called on mankind to aid the fallen Poles, against the grinding slavery, and the galling chains of Austria: in a word, by unceasing calumnies, and by the consummate plan of a finished conspiracy, England by her diplomacy, her money, her intrigues, her encouragement, has, beyond all dispute, degenerated, matured, and executed the revolution of Hungary, Lombardy, and Sardinia in 1847, as an essential step towards the final scheme of revolutionizing the entire Italian Peninsula, and of annihilating the temporal power of the Pope. And when one considers the late outbreak in Switzerland, the feeling of the Red Republicans of Paris, the fury of the cut-throats of Rome and Naples, it is almost certain that views, if circumstances, or rather if an overruling Providence had not placed Napoleon the machinations, to restore universal order, and to protect the cause of God, and man, from infidelity, anarchy, and bloodshed.

In order to supply indubitable proof of the positions here put forward, the reader will peruse with surprise the following public printed letter esent from Genoa to England, by one hundred hey and assistance to expel from their shores six Italian rulers—namely, the King of Naples, the Pope; the Emperor of Austria, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Duke of Parma, and the Duke of Modena ! If this treasonable communication were circulated in England even by Italians, the a States referred to would have still just reason to complain of England permitting the publication in her dominions of a document baving for its Object the revolution, the plunder, and the murobject the revolution, the plumer, and the solder of the unoffending neighboring kingdoms; but when one adds, to this complaint the new of the for infence-namely, that this document lies for in-List booksellers; and further, that it is recomocclasses, by eight, English gentlemen, with their dress of the printer, it is a clear case that Eng- read and write.) But the Italians have never of Occaracchio, and his young children, and design of the printer, it is a clear case that Eng- read and write.) But the Italians have never of Occaracchio, and his young children, and the printer of the printe Particular of the second of th

land is a guilty party in this avowed, open, and official revolution of the entire Italian Peninsula. The Italian letter, and the English recommendatory document are as follows:-

"THE EMANCIPATION OF ENGLAND.

" TO THE WORKINGMEN OF ENGLAND.

"Genoa, September 11, 1856.

"We know that you love your country, that you desire to see Italy free; free men like yourselves ought to sympathise with oppressed men who combat courageously for their own freedom; therefore we come now to ask you in the name of the workingmen of Italy to give us a proof of they are one in suffering and slavery, are also this your love and your desire. We belong to one in the desire to be a nation—the intention to that fraction of Italy which is not governed despotically, but we hold ourselves bound in a knot of unity and duty with our suffering brethren of the other provinces, and we give our pence to provide them with arms, of which tyranny has deprived them, and without which they can never

hope to emancipate themselves.
"Will you, workmen of England, second our efforts, and even as we give proof that Italy is one in our hearts, will you also prove that the cause of liberty is one in yours! We do not know whether your laws can prevent you from subscribing to arm the oppressed Italians, but we do know that no laws can hinder you from giving your pence for the emancipation of Italy.—Now, this work of emancipation cuts many ways, including the liberation of prisoners menaced by death, and this spreading of the word of action and liberty, and each effort needs material means.

"Give us, then, your offering for the Eman-cipation of Italy," and may God bless you and the liberty of your country. In doing this, you shot or imprisoned, or exiled long ago; and, will be conscious of having done a good work, moreover, do you know that, in any part of Italy, and of having proved openly that the workingmen of all countries are brothers to-day. And we, counting our names, can strengthen ourselves in such efforts as our duty may lead us to make; feeling 'there, in England, are all those free men watching us and our conduct with love and with prayers for our success.'

"We send this letter to the old Society of the friends of Italy, asking one or more of them to form a Committee in London to hold your subscriptions in trust, and we pledge ourselves to give an account of the manner in which the funds are applied.

"Antonio Casareto, member of the Committee for the subscription for the 10,000 muskets. [Dr. Cahill here gives 94 other names.]

"Friends-The above letter has been forwarded to us, and though the Society of the friends of Italy no longer exists as a body, never had ways represented by England as the most heart- Italy more individual friends among Englishmen less tyrant of three plundering nations. Meetings than at this moment. We therefore have re-were held every year in London denouncing the sponded to the appeal of the Sardinian workingmen by forming a committee, whose first work is to circulate the above letter among you as widely as possible, and to submit to your judgment—to your sense of right and justice—a brief statement of the condition of Italy at this moment.

"The population of Italy amounts to 23,957,-100 souls. Of the number 4,730,500—the subjects of the King of Sardinia-are free men, governed by a free constitution, enjoying free institutions and a free press. A standing army, whose soldiers and officers have proved their worth, side by side with our own in the Crimea. a thriving commerce, railways and docks, public colleges and schools, are the outward signs of liberty that distinguish the Sardinian States from the rest of the peninsula. If you move among the people, you find them happy and energetic, striving after moral and material progress. They Lord Palmerston would have succeeded in his know that their king keeps his word, and they try to win from him such promises as shall tend to the welfare of the masses. Victor Emmanuel Third on the throne of France, to defeat these and his 4,730,500 subjects, have proved to the world beyond a doubt that the Italians can govern, when governed by themselves.

"The remaining 19,226,600 inhabitants of Italy have been for the last forty years, and are at this moment, subject to the dominion of a many-headed monster, whose head-in-chief may be called the Emperor of Austria. True, this and three Italian Revolutionists, calling for mo- individual has only usurped 8,259 square miles of Italian soil, whereas King Bomba possesses, 31,460; the Pope, 13,000; the Grand Duke of Tuscany, 6,324; and the other little rulers of Parma, Modenna, &c., 8,597; but so terrible or so useful has his Imperial Majesty of Austria rendered himself to all these princes, that they rule but at his hidding, and model their governments after his Imperial taste. The policy observed by all these rulers, in obedience to their chief, during the last forty years, has been to reduce all their subjects to the lowest degree of moral and physical slavery, by depriving them of all means of intercourse by railroads, or ot the spection and support in the houses of three Eng-list booksellers; and further, that it is recom-the press, by closing all schools and colleges where a liberal education might be obtained.-(We don't want knowledge, said the Emperor mames and addresses; and with the name and ad- Francis I; it is quite enough if my subjects can

submitted tamely to this hateful yoke. Yearly revolts, and the three principal Revolutions of 1821, 1832, and 1848, have sent thousands to the scaffold. The Austrian, Papal, and Neapolitan dungeons, swarm at this moment with prisoners, whose only offence is that they have tried to set their country free; and a larger proportion of Italians wander in England and America, poor, famished, homeless, exiled, for that country's sake. Do you think all these examples serve to strike terror into the remaining population, that they resign themselves to the tyrant whom as yet no one has succeeded in overthrowing? No; that nineteen millions of Italians, if rid themselves of their tyrants.

"It is to assist them to do this, that among other efforts made, a national subscription has been opened at Genoa, for the purchase of weapons for those provinces which shall first rise to drive out the Austrians from Italy. The members of the Committee chosen to receive these subscriptions are: Colonel Giacomo Medici; Antonio Mosto, Merchant; Agostino Guecco, Gentleman; Antonio Casareto, Working Man. Among the 3,264 names inscribed on the list up to the 12th inst., appear those of Giuseppe Mazzini and Giuseppe Garibaldi, proving that in this effort at least the people and their leaders are

"We know that by some of you this appeal will be responded to at once-others may say, but why, if the people are unanimous in their resolve, do they want help from us? Let them go to Italians—to their own fellow-sufferers. The Italians who are both rich and liberal, have been except Sardinia, to know that any person living in the same town with you, holding liberal views, and not to denounce him to the police, is considered a crime of high treason, punishable by imprisonment for 14 years—perhaps for life? Read Felipe Orsini's account of the 'Austrian Dungeons of Italy,' (price one shilling.) Read Mr. Gladstone's Letters on the 'State Prosecutions of the Neapolitan Government,' (published by Murray at 6d.) Read the Tracts and Records published by the Society of the Friends of Italy (to be had of Holyoake & Co., 147 Fleet street) and judge for yourself whether it is possible that these people can discuss among themselves the best methods of attaining their freedom. They desire it-are willing to risk their lives in it. Their leaders are willing to lead them on; only the material is wanting, and the consciousness that the heart of the free and brave of other nations are bidding them God

" Many specious arguments will be used to deter you from giving your money or your sympathy, or from using your own personal judgment, in the great Italian question. Some time back the cry was that the Italians were well content with the paternal government of Austria, but the atrocities of the government have become so glaring, and the Italians have gone in such numbers to the scaffold to prove their abhorrence of it, that the enemies of liberty have been compelled to drop that cry, and take up others equally false and absurd.

"You will hear that in the intervention of France and England lies the only chance for the Italians—that Louis Napoleon is meditating some grand scheme to get the Austrians out of Italy. But for trusting to foreign intervention and foreign aid, the Austrians, who by the people were driven to the very borders of Italy, in 1848, would never have returned. But for foreign intervention, the Roman Republic would be existing at this time-and the Pope, but for the French bayonets which prop him on his throne, would not now be sanctioning and abetting the measures and cruelties that are daily taking place

in his dominions. "But, admitting that foreign intervention is meditated, the Italians want an Italy for themselves, and would as soon have the Austrian Emperor as Louis Napoleon. No one can imagine that he will undertake to free Italy for Italy's sake, or for any other motive than for his own personal aims. But the man of the Second of December, is too well known to the people of all countries for that argument to have much

weight with them. "A far more plausible doctrine is preached by many who wish Italy well, but who have not studied the facts of the case. These say 'Piedmont is the only saviour of Italy.'. If by that they mean that if the Italians rise against their tyrants and were to ask the aid of the Piedmontese army and the Piedmontese people, that it would be given heartily and immediately, we believe they are right, but if they mean that the Italians who are the sufferers are to sit still, and the King of Piedmont will come with his army and drive out the Austrians, the assertion is an

Read Garibaldi's Letter concerning the murder

absurdity, contrary to all logic and common sense —disapproved by historical facts. It is as if, when the working classes have decided to strive for higher wages and shorter hours, an individual should rise and say, 'Wait, suffer, hope! There is a manufacturer in Manchester who gives his men fair wages, and who does not oblige them to work quarters. Be patient, and in the course of time he and his four hundred workmen will induce all the masters of England to do as he does.' You would reply-'No, we suffer; we want higher wages, and shorter hours. We must win them for ourselves; then, if this master will use his influence with the rest, well and goodif his workmen will co-operate with us, it will be very noble and disinterested of them; but we cannot expect them, even if they were able, to come and lift our burdens off our backs, while we simply lie down and groan under them.' So with the Italians—they must give the initiative the movement must come from within. Material aid is all that can be of service without. Many of the most suffering, most sanguine, did hope, perhaps, that the past war would give Piedmont a right to fight for Italy as she had fought for the Turks—take for granted that she desired it herself—that Cavour's memorial was a means of feeling how far she might venture openly against Austria. By this time it must be evident to all who desire to find out the truth, that England and France would not permit Piedmont to put church will necessarily generate by the crying herself in the foreground. She may prove an ally, but she cannot, ought not to be, the initiator of the People's War.

"One other argument-the cruelest and sad dest of all-that will be used to deter you we must treat, and then we have done. You will be told that the people are not unanimous—that they do not wish to rise-and they will point you to the attempts that have been made and failed, to prove to you that by giving money for this purpose you are just sending a few more men to the scaffold-that you are increasing the watchfulness and the cruelty of the Austrians, and hindering instead of helping the National Cause.

"When you hear that twenty, thirty, or eighty men have risen up suddenly against their tyrants, have been overpowered by numbers, massacred or imprisoned, what does that prove? That that movement has been incited by popular leaders—organized and approved on by them? No. It means that those men goaded beyond human endurance—these men who feel their lives a burden and a shame, who, determined to live as free men, or to die in the attempt to gain their liberty, have in spite of the entreaties of their leaders, in spite of hope held out for the future, grown sick of hope deferred, have struck one desperate reckless blow, careless of the consequences to themselves, trusting to attain something for their country, and the cause, if only by leaving other martyrs' names to be recorded and avenged .-This is the meaning of the past attempts that are wept over by the great Italian patriots-that are censured and sneered at by those individuals and parties, who, hostile and indifferent to the idea the Italians are not unanimous in their desire or efforts to obtain it.

thousands of men would have risen in place of units, and might not have been overcome by their enemies.

"It is to prevent these outbreaks, to restrain these suffering, misguided hearts that the free their next blow effective. And we second heartily themselves.

"Two copies of the letter from the workingmen of Genoa, with their original signatures and their separate trades have been forwarded to England. One lies for inspection with Mr. Watts, 147 Fleet street, and the other with Joseph Barlow, bookseller, of 28 Garinger street, and I Nelson street, Newcastle, to which places subscriptions can be forwarded. Send single subscriptions, with single names; or, if you prefer it, let each factory or workshop choose one man to represent the workshop. Post Office orders master in not getting a dispensation from the

are preferable to stamps.
"Douglas Jerald, 25 Circus Road, St. John's

"W. H. Ashurst, 5 Old Jewry City.

"John Bennett, Cheapside. "Joseph Cowen, jun., Blaydon Burn, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

"George Dawson, M.A., Birmingham.
"Richard Moore, 25 Hart street, Blooms-

"James Stransfield, Swain Brewery, Walham Green, Hon. Sec. "Office 22 Sloane street, Knightsbridge, Lon-

don, where weekly lists of subscriptions can be obtained."
What would England say, what would be the

speeches of her senators, what would be the fury of her press, what would be the denunciations of her pulpit, and who can conceive the unbridled violence of her mob, if Naples or Spain, or Austria, recommended a similar document from Ireland, to be circulated in these Catholic countries for the revolution and overthrow of the British empire? And yet this is the England which pretends to support order on the Continent while she is herself the palpable advocate of National Rebellion. But fortunately her character and her designs are now well known; and her power, now rapidly falling, is no longer a terror to the south of Europe. An additional issue will soon be realized-namely, her Proselytism has already cost her millions of money, and it is a fact which the English historian will yet publish, that this insane iniquity will cost her the loss of her national prestige and perhaps (if not checked in time) the stability of her throne. Infidelity is making such rapid strides in England as very soon to command a resistless power in the House of Commons; and whoever wishes to read the history of the time of Charles the First, and whoever desires to know the allegiance, the fidelity of Catholics to the reigning monarch and the existing throne, can easily foresee the necessity of changing the present policy of English Cabinets towards the Catholics of these countries, in order to meet an emergency which the Protestant injustice of her wealth, by alienation of her ever changing creedless Gospel, and by the persecutions of her cruel proselytism.

D. W. C.

Mr. E. Jones, the celebrated Chartist agitator has been lecturing at London on the Government Church. The following are extracts:-

"I will endeavor to show you the State Church, in the following three aspects:—historically, financially and morally. I undertake to prove to you, that throughout history, its course has been one of mischief, cruelty, plunder and oppression, and that it has been one of the greatest bulwarks of despotism, and barriers of freedom in the annals of our country; in the second, that its revenues are raised by spoliation and maintained by fraud, theft, and false returns; in the third, that its precept and its practice are both unchristian, and that it is one of the principal demoralisers of the people.

"What is the historica conduct of the Established Church? Its origin is a sample of its aftercourse. As it began, so it grew. It flowed from personal vice, and it pandered throughout to individual iniquity. It is another of those pillars of oppression that bear the dark roofing of misrule above our heads. I have shown you the foundation, the crushed pavement of work and idleness, the mosaic of misery and want, on which the superstructure rests. I have shown you one of its vasts supports, aristocracy. To-night I bid you touch another. And here I wish again to direct your attention to the facts I shall attempt to prove: that the Estabof a free Italy, seek for pretexts to prove that lished Church has been one of the chief evils of this country; that it is not the exponent of the Reformation but its destroyer, and to the full as "If the requisite funds had been forthcoming, cruel and iniquitous as any other church that has preceded it (you have heard it called the church of the reformed); that it has done its utmost to prevent constitutional liberty and parliamentary legislation (you have been told that it has saved our liberties and been the champion of the peo-Sardinians are striving to prove to them that ple's rights); that the good the Dissenters and help is at hand—that if they will bear on yet a Presbyterians effected, it effaced; they fought little they will give them the means of making the battle—the State Church seized the fruits and nullified the victory; that it has been the their appeal to you to help with your pence, and abettor of immorality and vice, and presents not with the influence of your British names, this one redeeming feature to our view, in the least national effort of the Italians to win Italy for commensurate with the vast amount of injury it bas effected.

"Henry the Eighth was the fountain-head of the Established Church. Wickliffe and his followers had preceded him, but he raised the State Church on the blood of the Lollards and the treasure of the 'Romanists.'

"The impulse for his action was a personal vice. He desired to have two wives at the same time. During this crisis, a young man was drinking in a tap-room, when he heard some of the king's guards lamenting the dilemma of their Pope. 'Is that all,' said the listening stranger - that affair might soon be managed. If I were king I'd give a dispensation to myself. Henry heard of the words, and summoned the young man before him. 'Did you speak those words?' he asked, repeating the sentence I have mentioned. Please your Highness, I cannot deny it, stammered the trembling youth. Then you are the man for me—you shall be Archbishop of Canterbury, said the King. That youth was Cranmer-and that promise was fulfilled. So rose the Church of England

"Henry was its temporal, Cranmer its spiritual sword. Between them, they carved out the idol that now towers above our country.

"The baptism of the Church was blood-its. What would England say, what would be interested in the paptism of the Church was blood of the What would be shaded and the same of the sa