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REV. DR. CAHILL, ON THE CONSPIRACY OF THE BRITISH CABINETS FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS TO REVOLUTIONIZE AUSTRIA AND THE ITALIAN 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.

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.

Although Prussia and Russia had committed the principal cruelties on the divided and partitioned kingdom of Poland, yet Austria was always represented by England as the most heartless tyrant of three plundering nations.

In order to supply indubitable proof of the positions here put forward, the reader will peruse with surprise the following public printed letter sent from Genoa to England, by one hundred and three Italian Revolutionists, calling for money 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.

land is a guilty party in this avowed, open, and official revolution of the entire Italian Peninsula. The Italian letter, and the English recommendation 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 this your love and your desire.

“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 peace for the emancipation of Italy.

“Give us, then, your offering for the ‘Emancipation of Italy,’ and may God bless you and the liberty of your country. In doing this, you will be conscious of having done a good work, and of having proved openly that the workingmen of all countries are brothers to-day.

“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 Italy more individual friends among Englishmen than 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.

“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.

“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

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.’

“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.

“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.

“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.

“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, admitting that foreign intervention is meditated, the Italians want an Italy for themselves, and would as soon have the Austrian Emperor as Louis Napoleon.

“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.’

“Read Garibaldi’s Letter concerning the murder of Ciceroacchio, and his young children.

“One other argument—the cruelest and saddest 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, 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.

“If the requisite funds had been forthcoming, 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 Sardinians are striving to prove to them that help is at hand—that if they will bear on yet a little they will give them the means of making their next blow effective.

“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.

“W. H. Ashurst, 5 Old Jewry City. John Bennett, Cheapside. Joseph Cowen, jun., Blyadon Burn, Newcastle-on-Tyne. George Dawson, M.A., Birmingham. Richard Moore, 25 Hart street, Bloomsbury. James Stransfield, Swain Brewery, Walham Green, Hon. Sec. Office 22 Sloane street, Knightsbridge, London, 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.

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 historical rise, development and 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 vast 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 Established 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 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 people’s rights); that the good the Dissenters and Presbyterians effected, it effaced; they fought the battle—the State Church seized the fruits and nullified the victory; that it has been the abettor of immorality and vice, and presents not one redeeming feature to our view, in the least commensurate with the vast amount of injury it has 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 master in not getting a dispensation from the 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 carried out the idol that now towers above our country.’ ‘The baptism of the Church was blood—its