

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 285, Notre Dame Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. OLBERG, Editor.

To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the post, or calling for them at the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not so paid, then Two Dollars and a-half.

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance, but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars.

MONTEAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1862.

TO DELINQUENTS.—Mr. Gillies, of the TRUE WITNESS, is about to visit Kemptville and the Ottawa district, to present and collect outstanding accounts.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Times looks upon the re-appearance of Garibaldi in Italy as a proof of the weakness of the Government of Victor Emmanuel, and as a sign that the sceptre is about to drop from the hand of the robber-king.

Thus speaks the Times as to the prospects of the anti-Catholic and revolutionary party in Italy, and its words are full of hope and encouragement to Catholics.

In France, the Emperor, by the frequency and severity of the persecutions excited against the Catholic press, seems anxious to assure the infidel and Siccle party, that his breach with the "deticale" or Ultramontanes is complete.

to dispose as he pleases of his own. In France, the Government has been more successful than have been our Canadian Liberals; it has not only choked up the fount of Catholic charity and attacked the liberty of bestowing alms; but it punishes as criminals those who rashly and contumaciously call in question the wisdom and the justice of its anti-Catholic policy.

The conditions of the political atmosphere of Great Britain are happily illustrated by Punch, who in one of his late numbers shows us the State boat becalmed, and John Russell and Pam in the costume of sailors whistling idly for the breeze which cometh not.

The Northerners claim several great successes over the Confederates during the past week, but their claims must be received with great caution. What may be accepted as true is the capture of island No. 10 after a rigorous resistance, with a large body of men, and materiel of war.

PROVINCIAL PABLIAMENT.

The long agony of the debate on the Address is over. Ministers have defeated the several amendments proposed by their opponents, and are thus apparently safe for the remainder of the Session.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION.

We are glad to see that, however it may be upon some other questions, on that of maintaining the existing equality of representation betwixt the two sections of the Province, there is a perfect unanimity amongst all the members of the Catholic press.

Speaking of the defeat of the agitation for Representation by Population, the Toronto Mirror of the 4th inst., says:—

"To us, Irish Catholics of Upper Canada this is a subject for congratulation. We are opposed, a France, to this usurping of Mr. Brown. It is, pushed forward in its present shape, dangerous to the small share of political liberty which we enjoy.

"Simpson of Niagara made a remark in 1861, which points to the prime difficulty in the way of Representation by Population. He pointed out the fact, that the Catholics of Upper Canada were unrepresented in Parliament, and that consequently they had none to represent them but the Catholic members from Lower Canada.

In truth, this whole representation question, as brought forward, may have been directed by religious bigotry in a manner to turn out to the advantage of religious freedom. Except in the New England States, there is no place where such anti-Catholic feelings prevail as in the Western and Northern Districts of Upper Canada.

The Toronto Mirror here puts powerfully the argument insisted upon by the TRUE WITNESS when contending against the impolicy, or rather the fatuity of a political alliance betwixt Catholics and the Clear Grits.

"The long vexed and never to be settled question of Representation by Population is again under discussion. It was brought up in shape of an amendment to the Address by one of the rejected leaders of the Opposition—Mr. Washington Macdougall.

STATE OF NAPLES.—Sooner or later everything must come to light; there is nothing hid, but what in time shall be revealed.

"However painful may be the acknowledgment," writes now the Naples correspondent of the London Times, under date March 4th, "taking all things into fair consideration, this Province must be regarded as conquered, not united, and in all great crises you will find this fact declaring itself in a variety of ways."

And from these admissions and revelations, it is now patent that Piedmontese rule is universally detested by the Neapolitans—by liberals, as well as by royalists or Bourbonists; that they would fain were it in their power, cast from their necks the alien and hated yoke which the cruel fortune of war has imposed upon them; but that this they cannot do, because they are crushed and kept down by the armed legions of the foreigner, and because they are, in the words of the Times correspondent "conquered, not united."

"Hypocrites! Out of your own mouths you stand condemned. If your principles be true, the Neapolitans have a perfect right to resort to every means within their reach to throw off the hated and alien rule of Victor Emmanuel and his Piedmontese mercenaries; and were not falsehood the very breath of your nostrils, you would not mock honesty and common sense, as you do, when you at one moment proclaim the right of an oppressed people to eject rulers whom they detest, and at the next applaud the conquest of the

Neapolitans, by the Sardinians, and palliate the hideous atrocities of the victors towards the vanquished.

It is not for the divine right of kings to govern wrong, but for the fundamental principles of liberty, national and political, that the Catholic press contends, in its denunciation of the invasion and conquest of the Kingdom of Naples by the Sardinians and their unprincipled King.

CAN THE UNION BE RESTORED.—The N. Y. Metropolitan Record which enjoys the high distinction of speaking to a limited extent in the name of the Archbishop of the Diocese in which it is published, virtually admits that the Union cannot be re-established. It says:—

"No one in view of what has transpired during the last year, and what is occurring every day, can ever hope to see the Union restored as it existed in the early days of the Republic.

Fully do we agree with our New York contemporary. The Union, that Union or form of Government under which the people of the United States have long lived and attained to the summit of material prosperity, the voluntary Federal Union of sovereign and independent States, is gone for ever; and, no matter what the fortune of war, or the issue of the present contest can never be restored.

For what is the latter fighting for—if the Union be henceforward impossible? There is but one answer to this question—The North is fighting for conquest, for territory, with the same motives and objects as those with which the Russians were actuated as towards Poland, or as the Sardinians are actuated as towards the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

It cannot be argued that the Federal Government has the same right to reduce the Seceded States of the South to subjection as Great Britain would have to put down, by force of arms, a revolt of any of its provinces or dependencies—and for this reason. The latter, no matter by what named called, or what their form of constitution, hold from the Imperial Government, and the Imperial Government does not hold from them, or from any of them.

wards the several sovereign States which created it, and from which it derives all its legitimate authority—seems to be forgotten by those who speak of the Southerners as "rebels," and assert the right of the North to reduce them to subjection.

But waiving the question of right, and admitting even the excellence of the Southern wolf's wool, and the right of the Northerner to shear that wolf, we may be permitted to doubt whether the exercise of that right is possible; or its assertion expedient. We believe, that in the interest of liberty in general, and of the liberty of the several States of which the neighboring Republic is composed, the conquest of the South by the North is inexpedient, or undesirable.

What Ireland is to England, that will the Southern States be to the Northern, if the appeal to arms be decided in the latter's favor. There can never again be revived, as the N. Y. Metropolitan Record well remarks, "a union of free will and fraternity" betwixt South and North; and a union not of "free will," but of brute force, not of "fraternity," but of deadly hatred—the hatred of the vanquished towards their victors, embittered, as the N. Y. Metropolitan Record says, by "the memories of defeat, of wrongs and outrages"—would be a constant source of weakness to the triumphant North; whose people, too, would be obliged to submit to a very considerable curtailment of their own liberties, in exchange for the very questionable privilege of imposing their yoke upon the South, and extending their rule over a conquered and enslaved people.

ENGLISH PLUCK.—Under this caption we find in the Toronto British Herald a very disgraceful story which, if true—which we do not believe it to be—would show that even British officers are not always gentlemen; and which, whether true or false, shows what very loose notions its narrator who cites it as specimen of "English Pluck" entertains on the subject of courage. The following is the story:—

"English Pluck.—An English officer, Captain G., probably unacquainted with the etiquette required from every one meeting or overtaking the equipage of the Supreme Pontiff in Rome, was returning from a ride in the Campagna with his lady a few days ago, and attempted to pass before the Pope, who was taking his afternoon airing in the same direction.

We say that we do not believe the above story to be true, for English officers are generally gentlemen; and though many an act is done by British travellers on the Continent which brings the name of Englishman into disrepute, and has almost made that name the synonym of a low blackguard—yet it will be found that almost invariably the perpetrator was one who at home would have been deemed and treated as a "snob," and one therefore for whose acts English gentlemen should not be held responsible.

An English gentleman, no matter what his religion or political opinions, when abroad conforms himself to the rules and usages of the society amongst which he finds himself; just as at home English gentlemen expect that foreigners in London shall conform themselves to the rules and usages of London society. A Frenchman or an Italian who should so far forget himself as to be guilty in Hyde Park of an insult or breach of well known etiquette towards Queen Victoria; such as that which the British Herald boastfully, but we believe falsely, pretends that an English officer in Rome was guilty of towards the Sovereign of the Papal States, would receive, and most deservedly a good horsewhipping on the spot for his ungentlemanly conduct; and Pius IX., although his religion and his politics may be distasteful to English Protestants, will as a temporal sovereign always receive from Protestant gentlemen the same marks of courtesy which they very properly expect foreigners in England to tender to their own Queen. Even in Constantinople, and to an infidel Sultan, the English gentleman would never dream of refusing the tribute of respect to which the head of the Ottoman State is entitled in virtue of his official position; and the Pope in Rome is quite as much Sovereign as