THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE APRIL 11, 1862

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TERME!

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To DELINGUENTS .- Mr. Gillies, of the TRUE WITNESS, is about to visit Kemptville and the Ottawa district, to present and collect outstandisg accounts. We hope that he may be well teneived, and that in consequence more vigorous proceedings against defaulters may be dispensed westin.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Times looks about the re-appearance of Garibaldi in Italy as a proof of the weakness of the Government of Victor Emmanuel, and zs a sign that the sceptre is about to drop from the hand of the robber-king. So long as Cavour lived, Garibaldi was kept in check, used as a tool, brought out when wanted, and sent back to his solitude when his work was done. Now Garibaldi comes forward as the Yankees say "upon bis own book ;" he feels that he has made revohumans by which others more astute have profited; and he seems to be inclined to get up mother revolution for his own benefit. With this object he allies himself with the Mazzinians, presides over a rival Parliament "-more popular than that which meets in the old capital of Piedment," and calls upon the people to march at ouce upon Rome and Venice-an advice which cannot be adopted by his followers without leading to immediate war with Austria, and perhaps with France. All is confusion in the revolutionary samp. The Batazzi Ministry does not advance in popularity, and new Ministerial arrangements are in contemplation. " Never," says the Times. - was a time which would appear less promising to the immediate fruition of the hopes of Italian patriots." The conquest or rather -subjugation of Naples is to all human appearance as remote as ever ; " and Italy"-we again quote from the Times - is unable to keep peaceable possession of N toles. . . If she is wise she will be contents to wait and grow strong. It is still but too plain from the letters which reach us daily athat she bas already more provinces than she knows how on govern in the face of the hostile inducates · 804 perfidious intrigues in action against her. . . . To obtain Rome for ther capital seems at this moment less hopeful than it ever was."-London Times. Thus speaks the Times as to the prospects of the nati-Catholic and revolutionary party in ilialy, and its words are full of hope and encouragement to Catholics. Is it not indeed, a marvel that, just when the Pope seems weakest, and when resistance to his enemies appears to be no longer practicable, the jealousies, fears, and rivalries of the latter amongst themselves should so break out, as to make their success appear " less hopeful than it ever was ?" This is the. Lord's doing, and not the work of man; and in it we may behold before our eyes the fulfilment of the promise that the gates of bell shall not prevail against the Church. In France, the Emperor, by the frequency and seventy of the persecutions excited against the Catholic press, seems anxious to assure the infidel and Siecle party, that has breach " dericals" or Ultramontanes is comwith the Whilst full latitude is given to the eneplete. mes of the Church to say what they please against the Pope, the most rigid censorship is exercised over every word and syllable that falls from Catholic lips ; and we see that M. Taconel. the proprietor and manager of the Monde, and M. Burner, one of its staff of editors, have been sentenced to fiae and imprisonment for an article in which the suppression of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul was spoken of as "attacking Catholic charity, and the liberty of bestowing alms." It is in this manner that the Emperoras we pointed out in our last-" indentifies himself with the principles of liberty and progress a" just as in our Canada, the Liberals would, had they nower to carry out their tyrannical designs. place restrictions upon " Catholic charity and the liberty of bestowing alms," by invalidating i all gifts or bequests made for religious or charitable purposes, less than six months previous to the death of the donor or testator. Whenever or wherever we hear liberals speaking of the principles of "liberly and progress," we may be sure that they are meditating some outrage upon personal liberty, and the right of the individual

to dispose as he pleases of his own. In France, the Government has been more successful than bave been our Canadian Liberals ; it has not only choked up the fount of Catholic charstyand 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. This thank God is a state of "liberty" to which we in Canada have not yet progressed ; and to which we shall not attain notil we shall have adopted the policy and the principles of the Liberals.

The second second

The conditions of the political atmosphere of Great Britain are happily illustrated by Punch, who is one of his late numbers shows us the State boat becalmed, and John Russell and Pain in the costume of sailors whistling ully for the breeze which cometh nat.

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 vigorous resistance, with a large body of men, and materiel of war. A great battle is reported as baving been fought on Sunday and Monday last, and which terminated in the complete route of the Southerners who were driven back upon Corinth in great disorder with a loss of some 35,000 men. The Northerners acknowledge a loss of from 18,000 to 20,000 men on their side, but these accounts are probably highly spiced or exaggerated. General Johnson who commanded the Southern force is reported killed. and Gen. Beauregard wounded with the loss of an arm. The Northerners admit the loss of many prisoners amongst whom is Gen. Prentiss. Perhans the truth of the matter is this t that after two days of hard fighting, the Southerners were repulsed in their attack upon the Northerners, who by their own account were beeten on the first day, and narrowly escaped destruction. There has been a desperate battle, but apparently a drawn one; but the full truth of the business cannot be gleaned from the partial and one-sided reports which reach us through Yaukee channels. Later reports greatly diminish the numbers killed, Jut claim for the Northerners the possession of Corinth.

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. Having accomplished the important task of listening to a speech from the Throne, and of dutifully replying thereunto, our representatives have paused from their labors, and voted themselves a rest till after the Baster Holidays. Seems that members are now paid by the job, and no longer by the day, this waste of time is of less consequences.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION .- We are gled 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 pertect misnimity amongst all the members of the Catho he press. We make some extracts from the Toconto Mirror, and the Toronto Freeman, from winch it will appear that both entertain and profess the same sentiments upon the subject as does the TRUE WITNESS.

brought forward, may have been directed by religious. bigotry in a mannar to turn out to the advantage of religious freedom Except in the New England States, there is no place where such anti-Uatholic feelings prevail as in the Western and Northern Dis tricts of Upper Canada. The majority, knowing the power that the present arrangements of the constituencies gives them, use it unscrapulously to elect a man to Parliament on any platform, who conferences the Catholic Religion. When, therefore, the "Pro-testants of Upper Canada" complain loudly that over 250,000 of their number are unrepresented in Parliament-when they exclaim that this is an injustice which is insufferable-it would be well to re mind them of the truth which is as plain as the noon day sun, that there is no such number as 250,000 Protestants of Upper Canada unrepresented in Par liament. For every 20,000 Protestant inhabitants there is a member of Parliament. The 1,100,000 Protestants of Upper Canada are represented by 62 members. But it is the 258,000 Cutholic inhabitants of Upper Canada who are unrepresented in Parliament, and when the 15 additional members come from their ranks, there will be some show of justice in the matter of Representation by Population .-Toronto Mirror.

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 latter are to a man in favor of Representation by Population; and the triumph of their policy would be fatal to the interests of the Catholic minority of Upper Canada, who, were it not for the Lower Canadians would be altogether unrepresented in the Legislature, and as cruelly treated as are Irish Papists in the United States. The Toronto Freeman also comes out powerfully against the " Protest ant Ascendancy" scheme of Rep. by Pop.; i savs :---

"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. Wo look upon thir measure as unattainable under existing circumstances. The very men who are agitating it have not the loast idea of its practicability. It is used simply as a stalking horse for election and party purposes. This we say from the conviction we have of the determination of Lower Canada to dissolve the Union rather than submit to a measure so unjust and uncalled for. No ministry could live for a day that would adopt this as one of its measures. The strongest adherents of the Opposition among the Lower Canada members denounce in unmeasured terms the proposed panaces of the Grits as an outrage and an injustice. This is evident from the amendment offered by Mr. Sicotte to Macdougail's amendment, entirely antagonistic in terms and purport, and by the speeches of Mr. Loranger and others. They holdly and freely express their determination to swing louse from the present connection rather than submit to a measure fraught with danger to their best interests, civil and religious. Hence, we may regard all that will be said on the matter during the present session as so much "buncomba."

STATE OF NAPLES .- Sooner or later everything must come to light; there is nothing hid, but what in time shall be revealed. So with the treatment of the Kingdom of Naples by the Sardinians.

"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." This, be it remem-

bered, is the tardy arowal of an ardent and consistent champion of annexation, and not the assertion of a "reactionist," or partizan of the Pope and the King of Naples. Conquest, not union, has been the result of the invasion of the dominions of Francis II.; and the "anti-Piedmont feeling" which at first was supposed to be limited to a handful of priests and " brigands," is now admitted to be universal and deep-seated amongst the Neapolitans of all classes, and of overy shade of politics. "I have at times been inclined to believe," says again the Times' correspondent, " that the anti-Piedmont feeling was diminishing in force, but unfortunately I find it cropping up in quarters where it might least have been expected, among soz-disant Liberals." This is the language of the Times; these are the revelations of its revolutionary correspondent. 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 kent down by the armed legions of the fore igner, and because they are, in the words of the Times correspondent " conquered, not united." And it is of this conquest, this subjugation of the Neapolitans by the Surdinians that the Protestant people of England approve, as a practon illustration of their attachment to the political axiom faid down by Lord Russell-that to every people belongs the right to cast off a rule to which it is opposed, and to select its own form of Government. "Hypocrites ?" Out of your own mouths you stand condemued. It your principles he true, the Neapolitans have a perfect right to resort to every means within their reach to throw off the hated and alies rule of Victor Emmanuel and his Piedmontese mercenaries; and were not falsehood the very breath of your nostrile, you would not mock honesty and common sense, as you do,

In truth, this whole representation question, as Neapolitans, by the Sardinians, and palliate the pire, and those of the Federal Government inlideous atrocities of the victors towards the vanguished.

> 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. If we test his acts by the principles laid down by Lord Russell, adopted by the Revolutionists, and endorsed by the Protestant press, these acts must be condemned : and if we protest against the conquest of Naples and the subjugation of the Neapolitans, our opponents themselves furnish us with arguments, and premises. What then is there in the Neapolitan question, which so confuses all sense of right and wrong, and so compels the Protestant champions of revolution to stultify themselves, and to swallow with many a wry face, their own words. It is this-The solution of the Roman question is to all appearance, dependent upon the solution of the Neapolitan question. Given the independence and autonomy of the Kingdom of Naples-no matter whether under a Bourbon or Murat dynasty-the Kingdom of Italy ceases to be; and that bogues Kingdom thus disposed of, United Italy would quickly cease. The Kingdom of Naples must be annexed, by conquest, to Piedmont, in order that under the pretence of finding a fitter capital for the Kingdom of Italy than Turin, Rome may be wrested from the Pope. It is in short because the Neapolitan question involves a religious question-indeed the question of the "temporal sovereignty" of the Pope-that

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Protestants clamor for its solution even though that solution be in palpable and irreconcilable discrenancy with those political axioms which they apneal to as justifying the revolt of the temporal subjects of Plus IX. When it suits their purpose, they sing the praises of rebellion, and chaun hymns in honor of the "right of revolt;" when as in the case of the Neapolitans, a people refuses to be conquered, refuses to be annexed by force of arms, and resists the alten yoke attempt ed to be imposed upon it, our Protestant friends change their note; and thieves, murderers, and brigands, are the mildest epithets which they can find to hurl at the refractory patriots and loyalists.

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 Diocess 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. There cannot be in the nature of things a union of free will and fraternitythe memories of defeat, of wrongs and outrages, whether fancied or real, are ever stronger in the human breast than those of kindness or favors bestowed." Fully do we agree with our New York con-

temporary. The Union, that Union or form of Government under which the poople 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. The North may conquer the Southern States, annex, and by force of arms retain them beneath its rule ; but ueither diplomatist nor general can ever bring back the ancient voluntary Union. This, to any one not an idiot must have been self-evident from the moment 'that the first shot was fired and it is because it is so self-erident a fact, that so little sympathy is felt by the friends of con statutional freedom for the arms of the North. 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. The North is fighting in order that it may reduce to subjection Sovereign States by whose people it is detested ; and who, when conquered will have to be kent in subjection even as the Poles are held in subjection -- even as the unfortunate Neapolitans are held in subjection by the armed legions of Victor Emmanuel. Is this a state of things which any inclugent lover of freedom would desire to see eproduced or perpetuated on this Continent 7 It cannot be argued that the Federal Government has the same right to reduce the Second 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 the same marks of courtesy which they very prohold from them, or from any of them. In the deral Government holds trom the States, and the to an infidel Sultan, the English gentleman several States do not hold, or derive any of their would never dream of refusing the tribute of rewhen you at one moment proclaim the right of an rights, from the Federal Government. This spect to which the head of the Ottoman State oppressed people to eject rulers whom they de- essential difference betwixt the relations of Great is entitled in virtue of his official position ; and test, and at the naxt applaud the conquest of the Britain towards the component parts of the Em- the Pope in Rome is quite as much Sovereign as

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

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But waiving the question of right, and admit. ting 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. Forcible annexation of hostile States does not even materially strengthen the more powerful neighbors to whom they are by force of arms annexed, and morally it weakens them. Certainly Piedmont which is compelled to keep some 80,000 of its troops in the South of Italy, is not the stronger for that obligation which the annexation or conquest of Naples has imposed upon st; and though a contented Ireland would be an invaluable protection to the British Empire, the the revolutionary cry for Rome as the capital of a material strength of that Empire is not augmented by the existing Union which, imposed upon the weaker country by force and fraud has prompted-alas that it should be so !- thousands of those thus forcibly and fraudulently annexed to look forward to England's difficulty as their opportunity.

> What Ireland is to England, that will the Southern States he to the Northern, if the oppeal 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" betwirt South and North ; and a union not of " free will." but of brute force, not of "fraternity," but of deails hatred-the hatred of the vanquished towards their victors, embittlered, 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 triumphaot North. whose people, too, would be obliged to submit to a very conside rable curtailment of their owe liberties, in exchange for the very questionable privilege of imposing their yoke upon the South and extending their rule over a conquered apo enslaved people. When the Southerners be come subjects, the Northerners will cease to be citizens.

> 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 Plack " entertains on the subject of courage. The following is the story ;---

"ENGLISH PLUCK. - An English officer, Unplain uncountries with the etimate required from overy one meeting or overtaking the equipage of the Supreme Pontial in Rome, was returning from a ride in the Uampagon with his lady a few days ago, and attempted to pass before the Pope, who was taking his afternoon airing in the same direction. When overtaking the Pope, persons is carriages or on horseback are required to keep behind him ; when they most him they must stop and dismount. The noble guards accompanying his Holinear endeavoured to enforce this custom on the occasion slluded to, but the captain cantered on and go through the secont, with his hat somewhat dean ges by the sabre cuts of the indignant grandin nobile." We say that we do not believe the above story to be true, for English officers are generally gentlemen ; and though many on act is done by British travellers on the Continent which brings the name of Englishman into disrepute, and has almost made that name the synopym 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 " sook," 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 house 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 eliquette 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 Sorereign of the Papal States, would receive, and most deservedly a good horsewhipping on the spot for his ungentlemanly conduct; and Pius 1X., although his religion and his politics may be distasteful to English Protestants, will as a temporal sove reign always receive from Protestant gentlemen perly expect foreigners in England to tender to neighboring republic, on the contrary, the Fe- their own Queen. Even in Constantinople, and

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

"To us, Irish Oatholics of Upper Canada this is a subject for congratulation. We are opposed, a lou trance, to this bautling of Mr. Brown. It is, pashed forward in its present shape, dangerous to the small shars of political liberty which we enjoy. If we have respect or consideration from the secthing mass of hostility which surrounds us, it is because a mil hon of our co religionists in the Lower Province prooure them for us. Can any man of common sense, who has walked ever so little by the light of experience, say that our religious and educational institutions would be safe before a reduction or destruction of the power of Lower Caucdu? We are per suaded that he cannot, and we are further persuaded that it will not cause Catholics to feel more friendly owards Representation by Population, the reflection that it has been brought to a vote this session, for the first time, by the Grand Master of the Orange As-

aociatico. "Suppose of Ningara 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 upre presented in Parliament, and that consequently they had nove to represent them but the Cataolic mem bers from Lower Canada. This is arue, and until the party who push forward Representation by Population consent to consider that view of the question, they must meet with the determined hostility of the Untholics of Upper Canada. Indeed when one converses with them on the subject, an amount of stunid exclusivances is found which is surprising. Every species of argument, and much glib ratiocina tion that is not argument at all, is made use of to provo that fifteen members to Western Canada more than to Bastern Canada is nothing but common justice. But when the question is put, " will you grant so many members to the Irish Catholics of Upper Canada, who are outvoted on almost every occasion by religious bigotry and exclusiveness," there is a rigid silence or else a murmur about class legislation, as if our own unfairness and not theirs, had given rise to the demand. The Protestants of Lower Cahada are not near so namerous as are the Catholics of Upper Canada. They count up only 161,534; while we figure up to 259,141. Yet they have more than twenty representatives in Parliament, and we bave scarcely one. We are compelled, on Separate Schools, on Ecclesiastical Catporations, on any questions which specially affect usp to fall back for the advocacy of our interests in the House, upon the members for Montreal or Quebec, or some other portions of Lower Canada where the representatives of the people will be kind enough and charitable enough to take up our cause,