

The True Witness.

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We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless prepaid.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Military operations have been continued by the Austrians and Prussians against the Danes, but with no very great success. The bombardment of Duppel was being continued, and the Danes are now ready to accept the Conference, so that it may be hoped that the war cloud is lifting, and that peace in Europe may be preserved.

The Palmerston Ministry narrowly escaped a defeat in the House of Commons on the night of the 17th ulto. The debate, which was a most animated one, was inaugurated by a motion by Sir H. Stracey to the effect that:—

"The statement of the French Procureur-General on the trial of Greco, implicating a member of that House, and of Her Majesty's Government, in the plot for the assassination of our ally the Emperor of the French deserved the serious consideration of the House."

This motion was opposed by the Ministry, and a warm debate ensued in which Lord Palmerston and all the leading members on both sides of the House took part. The most telling incident occurred during the speech of Mr. D'Israeli in support of the motion, which we copy from the report of the London Times. In the course of his speech Mr. D'Israeli remarked that:—

"The Procureur-General, the Attorney-General of a foreign country, makes a public statement in a court of the highest consideration in France, and what is the statement? He says that a member of the British Parliament—and, what, perhaps, he was not aware of at the time, a member of the Administration—had been, he was sorry to say, the medium by which Mazzini communicated with the conspirators against the life of his Sovereign. (Cheers.)—Did the hon. member for Halifax deny the statement? Why he admitted it (cheers), and he explained it. ('Hear, hear,' and 'No.') He told us the letters came to his house—he sitting by the side of the noble lord who has misstated his whole case—he does not deny that letters did come, and that his house in Thurlow-square was the medium for communication between Mazzini and his correspondents. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Stansfeld.—What correspondents? Mr. D'Israeli.—What correspondents? You know them better than I do, I suppose. [Loud cheers.] 'What correspondents?' says the hon. member for Halifax. Why, the assassins of Europe. [Cheers.] What correspondents? says the hon. member for Halifax? Why, the advocates of anarchy throughout the Continent. (Renewed cheers.) 'What correspondents?' says the hon. member for Halifax. Why, the men who point their poniards at the breast of our ally. [Continued cheering.]

Towards the close of the debate, and unable to resist the overwhelming mass of evidence adduced against him, Mr. Stansfeld admitted that his assassin friend, Mazzini, "had letters addressed to him at his—Mr. Stansfeld's—house under the name of *Fiore*, of which name *Flower* is the translation. Mr. Stansfeld's memory has, it will be seen, improved since the first debate on the same subject. On a division the members were—

For the motion—161.
Against—171.

Thus leaving the Ministry on a vote tantamount to a vote of "Want of Confidence" in a majority of only ten. The announcement was received with loud cheers from the Conservative benches.

More significant, more prophetic of the approaching downfall of the Liberal Ministry, which by its foreign policy has succeeded in making England odious and contemptible in the eyes of the world, are the comments of the London Times; a journal which with whatever faults it may be reproached, is entitled to the praise of always clearly indicating the direction in which the current of public opinion is setting. In its editorials upon the subject—the conduct of Mr. Stansfeld and his sham "moral indignation," the policy of the Palmerston Ministry in refusing any explanations to our ally Louis Napoleon, who certainly in every respect deserves consideration from the hands of the British Government—the Times is most severe. Of the first it says that "he has displayed such an amount of folly, as almost constitutes culpability;" and on the action of the Ministry, in defending his conduct, in retaining him, the convicted intimate of Liberal assassins, and the forcats of Continental Europe in its ranks, and in refusing any explanations to the Emperor of the French, the ally of Queen Victoria, the same journal thus delivers itself:—

"We regret very much that the Government in their determination to defend a colleague, have not taken a more generous view of their relation to the Emperor of the French in the matter. This unpleasant affair does not end as we could have wished it to end for our character as a considerate and generous nation. The Emperor of the French, however, and the French nation may be satisfied that the people of this country, whose judgment is undisturbed by the conflict of Parliamentary parties, view the matter very differently, and they feel that the reserve and confidence with which he has treated this unfortunate occurrence deserved a more generous return."—Times, 18th ult.

It is not likely however that the matter will be allowed to rest as it is; and it is to be expected that means will yet be adopted to redeem the credit of the country, and to cleanse

away the foul stains which intercourse with Italian Liberals has brought upon the reputation of English statesmen and English gentlemen.

Neither the domestic nor the foreign news is of much interest this week. The Anglicans are fighting away amongst themselves like cats and dogs. One party, indignant at the late decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of *Essays and Reviews* has put forth a new test, to be signed under penalty of social ostracism, by all the officials of the Establishment, asserting the plenary inspiration of the Scriptures as declared by Acts of Parliament to be canonical, and the eternity of God's punishments against the wicked. The other party, headed by Mr. Maurice, protests against this as a rising up against authority, as a side blow at the highest tribunal of the Established Church, and as unjust towards the poorer members of the Anglican clergy, who must either sign or be socially damned. There are, urges Mr. Maurice, quite enough of tests, and of subscriptions in the ecclesiastical department of the British Government as it at present stands; and the forty stripes, save one, are quite enough for any one man to receive. In this opinion the majority of the Anglican laity concur with Mr. Maurice, and an open rupture betwixt the former, and their clergy is very likely to be the result. The contract with the Galway Steam Company has been rescinded by the British Government.

From Italy we have rumours that the state of health of the Holy Father is such as to cause great uneasiness. Many of these reports are started, and circulated by the Liberal and revolutionary party, and should therefore be received by Catholics with great caution. Our latest European Catholic exchanges speak quite hopefully of the Pope's health.

There is literally nothing of interest to report from the United States. We may look, however, for stirring events shortly. The Spring campaign must commence before long, and we shall then see how far the reports concerning the discouragement of the Southerners, and the demoralisation of the Confederate army are founded upon facts. The friends of the South contend that the Confederates are as strong and as determined as ever; and that acting on their own soil and on the defensive, they can hurl back any invading force that the North can bring against them.

The Congress of the Federal States has without a dissentient voice adopted the subjoined Resolution:—

"Resolved—That the Congress of the United States are unwilling, by silence, to leave the nations of the world under the impression that they are indifferent spectators of the deplorable events now transpiring in the Republic of Mexico. Therefore they think fit to declare that it does not accord with the people of the United States to acknowledge a monarchical Government, erected on the ruins of any republican Government in America, under the auspices of any European power."

This, if not a mere *brutum fulmen*, means war with the new Mexican Empire, and by implication, with France. Perfectly regardless however of the Resolution of the Yankee Congress, the Archduke, supported by Louis Napoleon, will take possession of his throne, be the consequences what they may. By our latest European dates we learn that the Mexican Emperor intends to observe strict neutrality towards North and South. Garibaldi was daily expected in England. There had been no additional fighting in Jutland, but it is said that Denmark has not acceded to the proposed armistice, as it cannot consent to surrender Duppel. The debates in the British Parliament on the Stansfeld affair, and the noble stand taken by the great Conservative party, have it is said given much satisfaction to Louis Napoleon, and to the French generally.

ITALIAN LIBERALS AND THEIR ENGLISH FRIENDS.—In another place will be found the report of a second debate in the British House of Commons upon the case of Mr. Stansfeld, and his complicity with Mazzini, in the late attempt of the latter upon the life of the French Emperor. This debate elicited one most important declaration from Mr. D'Israeli—to the effect that public documents showed that Mazzini was "not only the votary and advocate, but the great promoter of assassination;" and that Mr. Stansfeld, a member of the British Legislature, and an officer in Her Majesty's Government, was by his own admission, "the intimate friend of one who professes this organised system of assassination." These are grave allegations; and if susceptible of proof will go a long way towards convincing the most sceptical of Mr. Stansfeld's guilt. And if moreover it could be proved that this same Liberal member of Parliament was indeed Mazzini's instrument for keeping up a communication with the Continent; and that he was also an avowed agent of the Italian Revolutionary party of whom Mazzini is the chief, the chain of evidence would be complete, and the crime with which he was charged by the French Procureur-General would be fully brought home to him. Now every one of these things can be proved by indisputable testimony.

In the first place, by his own letters, Mazzini stands convicted as the "votary and great promoter of assassination." He himself makes no

secret of the fact; he tells us that he was not only privy, and assenting, to the attempt made to murder Charles Albert, by Antonio Gallenga,—the well known Italian correspondent of the London Times; but that he actually furnished the latter with the weapon with which the crime was to have been committed. Mazzini has in his own hand writing, left upon record the history of the whole transaction. We give below his own words:—

"Not long before the expedition to Savoy, after the shooting down of our friends in Genoa, Alessandria, and Chababry, towards the end of 1833, there came to me one evening at the Hotel de la Navigation at Geneva, a young man whom I did not know. He brought me a note from L. A. Melegari, now a professor and ministerial deputy at Turin, then one of us who recommended his friend to me with words more than warm, as one who was bent upon doing a lofty deed, and wished to come to an understanding with me about it. The young man was Antonio Gallenga. He came from Corsica. He was affiliated to the Giovane Italia. He told me that from the moment the proscription commenced, he had resolved to avenge the blood of his brethren, and to teach tyrants once for all that guilt was followed by expiation; that he felt himself called to strike down in the person of Charles Albert, the traitor of 1821 and the butcher of his brethren; that he had brooded over the idea in the solitude of Corsica until it had grown gigantic and too strong for him. And more beside. I raised objections, as I have always done in similar cases; discussed the matter, and put everything before him that might change his purpose. I said, that I thought Charles Albert deserving of death, but that his death would not save Italy; that in order to assume the ministry of expiation one should be free from every low feeling of revenge and from everything unworthy of that mission; that one should feel himself capable, after accomplishing the act, of folding his hands on his breast and giving himself up as a victim; that in any case he would die in the attempt; that he would die branded by men as an assassin; and so on, for a good while.

"He replied to all, and his eyes sparkled while he spoke:—Life was nothing to him, he would not retreat a step; the act being accomplished he would cry, Viva l'Italia! Tyrants were too audacious, because secure through other men's cowardice; that barrier should be broken through. He felt himself destined for the work. He had kept a picture of Charles Albert in his room, and by constantly looking at it had given more and more predominance to his idea. He ended by convincing me that he was one of those beings whose purposes are a matter between their own consciences and God, and whom Providence from time to time lets loose upon earth, like Harmodius of yore, to teach despots that the limit of their power rests, in the hand of one single man. And I asked him what he required of me? A passport and a little money."

"I gave him a thousand francs, and said, he would get a passport in Ticino. While passing the St. Gotthard, he wrote me a few words full of enthusiasm; he had prostrated himself on the side of the Alps and had turned towards Italy, swearing to do the deed. He got a passport in Ticino, in the name of Mariotti. Arrived in Turin, he had an interview with a member of the Committee of the Association, whose name I had given him. The offer was accepted. Projects were decided upon. The deed was to be done in a long passage at the court, through which the King passed every Sunday when going to the Royal Chapel. Some persons, who got a special ticket, were allowed there to see the King. The Committee was able to procure a ticket. Gallenga went with this, without arms, to study the ground: he saw the King, and was more determined than ever; at least he said so. It was decided that the act should be accomplished on the following Sunday.

"Then, being afraid in those moments of organised terror to look out for a weapon in Turin, they sent a member of the Committee, Sciandra, a merchant, now dead, through Chababry to Geneva, to ask me for arms and notify the day to me. A poniard with a lapis lazuli handle, a gift which I cherished much, was on the table. I pointed to that. Sciandra took it and went away.

"But in the meantime, I, not considering this matter as a part of the insurrectionary movement which I was directing, and making no account of it, sent upon our business to Turin one of our men called Angelini under another name. Angelini, not knowing anything about Gallenga, took lodgings right in the street where Gallenga occupied a small room. Then being guilty of some acts of indiscretion, suspicion was raised about him: coming back to the house, he found it in possession of the Carabinieri; he made off to a distance and reached a place of safety.

"But the Committee learning that the Carabinieri were posted two doors from that of the regicide, and knowing nothing of Angelini, concluded that the Government had been wined of the plot and were in search of Gallenga. They therefore made him leave the city, and sent him to a country house outside Turin, telling him that the attempt could not be made on that Sunday, but that if things got quiet, they would call him in for one of the Sundays following. One or two Sundays afterwards they sent for him; he was not to be found; he had gone off, and I saw him again in Switzerland.

"We remained united, but there betrayed itself in him a disposition, more than proud, conceited—a tendency to egotism, an incurable scepticism, and a contempt for every political faith, saving the independence of Italy alone. He worked with me, and was a member of the Central Committee. He signed a printed appeal to the Swiss against the trade they drive in mercenary soldiers. Then he gave up. He took to writing articles for reviews and books. He said all that was good and bad of the Italians, of his friends, and of me.

"Before 1848 we met again, and he made a part of a nucleus which was organised under our name. 1848 came, I left; he asked permission to go with me. He parted from me at Milan, saying that he was a man of action and was going to the field. Instead of going to the field he went to Parma, where he began to gather people in public and to preach that insupportable fusion which was the ruin of Italy. He became secretary of a federative society, presided over by Gioberti, of whom he had written cruel things (*piaghe*) in his English works on Italy. He put his name to circulars printed in Turin, intended to magnify the Piedmontese Monarchy. He was selected by the Government for some petty embassy in Germany; later he was, and is, a deputy.

It will be seen from the above, that Mazzini and Gallenga quarrelled, and that thus in their case, the old proverb about what occurs when rogues fall out was verified. Thus it was: Gallenga wrote a *History of Piedmont*, which offended Mazzini: the latter avenged himself on the author by publishing the above letter, in which he showed up Gallenga and himself as "promoters of assassination." There was a scandal at Turin amongst the Liberals; and M. Gallenga in consequence had to resign his place as a deputy, and to give back the Cross of SS. Maurice and Lazarus. Thus the first link in the chain of evidence is supplied, and Mazzini stands self-convicted of being the suborner of assassins.

Mazzini's connection with Mr. Stansfeld is

established by the latter; who in the House of Commons hesitated not to avow his friendship with Gallenga's accomplices, and to assert the integrity of the latter. Evidently Mr. Stansfeld is not one who looks upon assassination as a very serious offence, or as inflicting a very deep stain upon a man's honor.

The third link in the chain of evidence—to wit, that it was through Mr. Stansfeld that, of late years, Mazzini has kept up his correspondence with his Liberal friends, and brother cut-throats on the Continent is again furnished by Mazzini himself, and in a letter published the other day in the London Times. Mazzini asserts indeed that Mr. Stansfeld was ignorant of the contents of those letters which by his assistance the conspirators exchanged with one another; but he admits that:—

"It is true that at various times, owing to letters addressed to my name being stopped or tampered with by Continental policy, I have asked my English friends, and among them Mr. Stansfeld, to receive them for me."

And lastly, the London Times publishes the copy of a Bank Note "struck and issued," by Mazzini upwards of ten years ago, and in the name of the Italian Revolutionary party, at the bottom of which the name of the London Agent of the association is thus printed:—

"London Agent

James Stansfeld, 2, Sydney Place, Brompton."

Every link is thus complete. Mazzini, in public documents, of historical importance, and which have been before the world for years, proclaims himself to be, what in the House of Commons Mr. D'Israeli asserted him to be—"not only the votary and advocate, but the great promoter of assassination."

Mr. Stansfeld with these facts before his eyes, avows himself to be the friend and intimate of this "great promoter of assassination."

Letters found upon the person of Greco show that Mazzini kept up his communication with the conspirators lately convicted of an attempt to assassinate Louis Napoleon, by means of an address to a Mr. Flower, 35, Thurlow Square; the Court Guide shows that this is the address of Mr. Stansfeld; and Mazzini admits that he has employed Mr. Stansfeld, amongst others, to receive his Continental letters for him.

And lastly, the document published in the Times shows that ten years ago this same Mr. James Stansfeld, now member for Halifax, and one of the Junior Lords of the Admiralty, was the recognised "London Agent" for an Italian Revolutionary Society, of which Mazzini "the great promoter of assassination," was the chief.

How say you gentlemen of the Jury? Is this Liberal member of Parliament, *Gentle*, or *Not Guilty* of that of which the French Government accuses him?

MARSHALL'S CHRISTIAN MISSIONS—THEIR AGENTS AND THEIR RESULTS—D. & J. Sadlier, New York and Montreal.

We have already noticed this truly admirable work, and have laid some extracts from it before our readers. They will therefore be aware of its scope, and of its immense value in a controversial point of view.

Its argument is very simple, adapted to the humblest intelligence, and perfectly conclusive as to the respective claims of the Church and the sects to be from God. This argument is briefly stated on the title page, and in the words of Our Lord, "By their fruits ye shall know them—*A fructibus eorum cognoscetis eos*."—S. Matt. vii. 16. It is an argument which the most simple can follow; it deals, not with theories, but with facts; not with metaphysical abstractions, but with tangible realities; not with theological problems, but with figures and statistics. He who runs may read and understand it. The facts and figures with which it deals are these:—The enormous sums expended by Protestants on Missionary purposes, and the non-results; and in the second place, the great results effected by the comparatively speaking, small sums expended on Catholic missions.

And what gives to the work its especial value is this. That all the facts, all the figures appealed to by the writer as evidence are furnished by Protestant authorities, and are embodied in official documents. We have the reports of the Bible Societies, and the reports of Protestant Missionary Societies, to show us what are the sums of money annually collected for the support of, and lavished upon, Protestant Missions to the heathen. We have also the statements of Protestant residents in China, India, New Zealand, and all other countries treated of, of merchants, tourists, of Government officials, and of persons in every rank and condition of life, as to the actual results of these Missions; not a figure is cited, not a fact asserted, except upon Protestant testimony. And it is the same with the Catholic Missions. What these have effected, what these are doing, and what manner of men are their agents, we are told not merely by Catholics whose testimony would be open to the objection of partiality, but by Protestants, by the very men who are most deeply interested in depreciating the value of these Missions, of exaggerating their failures, and of distorting the features of the Catholic priest.

And thus it is that, though Mr. Marshall's

work has now been some years before the public, not one of its facts, not one of its figures, has been called in question. Its truthfulness has never been impeached, and remains unimpeachable. The writer indulges in no hear-say testimony; we meet not with such statements as these "an intelligent traveller writing from Peking," or "a lady resident for many years in Calcutta"—says this, or that. For every assertion we have the name of the deponent or witness given; and it is in this respect that the work is most strikingly distinguished from the reports which, through Protestant sources, reach us of the sayings and doings of Protestant Missionaries. Mr. Marshall asks us to credit nothing upon the authority of anonymous witnesses.

The style is worthy of the great work.—Though grave and dignified, it is impossible to avoid hearty laughter, as, from the letters of Protestants we read of the comical proceedings of Protestant Missionaries; and of the clever dodges to which these "men of God" resort, to make themselves, their wives and their little ones snug and comfortable. As a specimen we need only cite the case of the Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff, the most distinguished of all Protestant Missionaries in China. How this gentleman managed to feather his nest, we are informed by the Rev. Gustavus Hines, another Protestant Missionary, who in his "Life on the Plains of the Pacific," ch. xiii. p. 266, tells us that that eminent man of God, Mr. Gutzlaff, through his keen love of money "lost much of his influence," and managed to deposit a pretty little sum of about \$72,000 "in the Bank of Australia, which he has accumulated while employed as a Missionary." In this respect, however, Mr. Gutzlaff was quite self-denying in comparison with his evangelical brethren in other parts of the world, and in New Zealand in particular.

From the facts, furnished by such unexceptionable witnesses, Mr. Marshall leaves his readers in a great measure to draw their own conclusions, as to the respective merits of Catholicity and Protestantism. "By their fruits shall ye know them."

It remains for us only to thank the Messrs. Sadliers for the important service that they have rendered to the Catholic community of this Continent, by presenting them with a cheap and handsome edition of this valuable work—one of the most valuable additions to Catholic literature of the present century. No Catholic should be without it; and to it, in all our public libraries and reading rooms should be assigned a prominent position. It will augur ill for the taste, intelligence, and religious zeal, of the Catholic laity of America if this book does not meet with an extensive and rapid sale.

LECTURES OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES—ON THE LIFE AND TIMES OF PIUS VII., AND OTHER SUBJECTS.—This is a continuation of a work that we have already noticed. We can heartily recommend it to the Catholic public, as a valuable legacy from a great and good Prelate, who, though dead, still speaketh.

"BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE."—March, 1864. Dawson & Son, Montreal. Another capital number. The following is the bill of fare set before the readers:—

1. The Fleet of the Future.
2. Tony Butler, Part VI.
3. The Economy of Capital.
4. Louis Napoleon as a General.
5. Chronicles of Carlingford; The Perpetual Curate—Part X.
6. Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and Women, and other Things in General—Part II.
7. A Letter from Schleswig-Holstein.

METHODIST SIGNS OF GRACE.—The Toronto *Christian Guardian* publishes the following advertisement of a novel work, by the Rev. Mr. Henry; from which we gather that, in his sect, "laughing, screaming, shouting, leaping, jerking," &c., are looked upon as outward demonstrations of the spirit; although by the police, and other profane persons, these signs, especially that of "falling under the power," are accepted and treated as symptomatic of an over-indulgence in strong liquors, and as evidences not so much of a "state of grace" as of a "state of beer." The following is the advertisement to which we allude:—

WORKS OF THE REV. G. W. HENRY
ON SALE AT THE
WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM,
33,000 sold.

BATTLES AND SHOOTINGS OF THE VICTORS, in all ages of the Church from the birth of creation, when the sons of God shouted for joy, until the shout of the Archangel; with numerous extracts from the Old and New Testament—and from the works of Wesley, Evans, Edwards, Abbott, Cartwright and Finley. Giving a history of the outward demonstrations of the Spirit, such as laughing, screaming, shouting, leaping, jerking, and falling under the power, &c., with extensive comments, and numerous anecdotes and illustrations. 460 pages, 12 mo cloth.

A writer in the *Canadian Churchman*, (the Rev. Mr. Slade, apparently a minister of the Anglican sect, characterises the above as "absurd and blasphemous;" thereby provoking an indignant rejoinder from the *Christian Guardian* who more than insinuates that his censor must be in a bad way; and who concludes with the assertion that he—Mr. Slade—"is not one who