THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

POREIGN IN TELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

6

121.7. PARIS, Oct. 6 .- The Constitutionnel of this morning contains an article signed by its chief editor, M Grandguillot, stating that the prelimin-aries of peace of Villafranca had rescued Italy from every foreign intervention, no matter under what name or from what quarter it might come. France confined herself to giving the Italians proper advice, which, if followed by them, would have insured the prosperity of Central Italy ; but, having in vain offered advice, she cannot go so far as to dictate orders to Italy.

The following is from the Times Paris cor respondent :---

The unexpected departure of Lord Cowley for Biarritz is believed by some persons here to have for its motive certain arrangements to be made with the French Government with respect to the Chinese expedition, but it appears probable that, independently of this, the Italian question might have something to do with the journey. The return of the Emperor to Paris was to have taken place 10 or 15 days sooner than the date of the 12th instant, now definitively decided upon, and it is possibly this delay that has caused the British Ambassador to pay a visit which he did not a week ago expect to make .--Whether there be any difficulties or indecision respecting the Chinese question on the part of the French Government I am unable to say, but I have reason to think that, if such exist, they relate rather to the strength of the contemplated expedition than to doubts whether it will take place at all. Further advices may be waited for, in order to judge, from the state of things in the East, what force it is desirable to send. I am confirmed in this idea by the fact that two projects for the expedition have been drawn up in the bureaux for the Emperor's selection and approval. According to one of these the force to equivalent for massive gold armlets and anklets, be sent would consist of 5.000 troops and 2,000 marines, forming, with 3.000 men from the Chochin-China expedition, 10.000 soldiers. By the other plan, the whole French land force would be made up to 20,000 men. I am assured that the Emperor will decide, on his return to Paris, between the two schemes, everything relating to which has been got ready upon paper.

As regards the affairs of Italy, the restoration of the Tuscan Archduke is more than ever insisted upon here by those who support the Imperial policy; and, indeed, by many persons who cannot by any means be looked upon as thick and thin partisans of this Government, it is maintain. ed that it is indisnensable to the settlement of the question, and that it may be brought about without violence to the feelings of the great majority of the Tuscans. The course suggested for adoption is to put the matter to the vote of the people by an appeal to universal suffrage .----Should the result be unfavourable to the Duke, his claim is then to be pressed no longer. But, as France and Austria will still decidedly oppose the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont, it is urged that a Congress ought to assemble to decide who is henceforward to rule in the former country. And as at this point, a suspicion might arise that the candidature of Prince Napoleon would be pressed, the advocates of the above scheme declare that apprehensions of the sort are wholly unfounded, for that Russia and Prussia, as well as England, would most decidedly oppose such elevation of a Bonaparte. But a very strong conviction. is to be traced among many persons here that things would never get so far as the choice of a new Sovereign for Tuscany. People say that if the Tuscans were left to themselves, and Piedmontese influence removed, the Archduke Ferdinand would have a very good chance of occupying his father's throne. They say that in the rural districts of Tuscany there is no wish for an annexation to Piedmont ; that in the country generally there is no such settled aversion as has been represented to the Lorraine dynasty, whose rule has not been cruel nor one that weighed heavily on the people. If you doubt these propositions, they then say put it to the vote, as the only way of clearing up the question. Tuscany is looked upon as the great difficulty .---The other States would, it is thought, be easily disposed of-Parma to Piedmont, and Modena to the Duchess of Parma. The Legations still remain, but the sanguine talk of concessions to be obtained from the Pope. Sanguine, indeed, are those who believe that anything sufficient to satisfy the Romagnoli could be extorted from that Government.

spective frontiers, the introduction of uniform so, violent was the desire for a national anion that coin, weights, and measures all that can lead to verything else was forgotten. There are people the substantial unification of the country. The command of the army is already centred in the hands of one man.

By this "slow and sure" method of progress t strikes me that the Italians have brought all Europe into a "fix," and that no man knows with whom rests the next move. A stale mate is as good as a checkmate in the game of politics. 'The Central Italians have, properly speaking, no quarrel except with their Dukes, the Grand Duke, and the Pope, and these they can easily bid to "come on." The King of Sardinia has only to steer clear of the terms of the peace of Villafranca, which bind him far less than his Imperial French ally, and by which both those Monarchs seem to have agreed upon the restoration of the Central Italian Princes, with a proviso, or a mental reservation on the part of Napoleon, that such a restoration should be effected by any means except by armed intervention .-Now, as this intervention would be the only efficient means, the restoration has become an impossibility. Prince Poniatowski returns to Paris as crest-fallen as his predecessor, Count de Reiset. Articles in the Constitutionnel make as little impression as notes in the Moniteur .--Napoleon III. must needs be ready to wash his hands of the whole business, and, as no man is bound by a promise the fulfilment of which may be demonstrated to be impracticable. The Prench Emperor seems inclined to consider himself as fairly exonerated from all obligation, as if he had promised Austria as a realm the moon, and Austria had accepted such a promise as value received. The English and Spaniards make some such agreements with the confiding Indians of the New World. Glass beads, Brummagem knives, and other baubles were not indeed, an and for thousands of square miles of hunting grounds; but this concerned only the interested parties, and no one had a right to meddle with the bargain. Certainly, after all, if there was trickery and jockeying in the transaction of the recearches of the police, who had been warned Villafranca, it is not of the King of Sardinia or of his presence. Persons the best informed state positively that Mazzini far from rulising obstacles of the Central Italians that Austria had a reason to complain, for Victor Emmanuel was only a passive party in the treaty, and had to submit to it as a matter of dire necessity, and the Italians were there dealt with as dumb cattle. They may always protest against the sale that was there made of them, unless, indeed, they lack the might to make their right good.

Unquestionably, Austria, unwilling or unable to take the real promise-breaker to task, may choose to wreak her vengeance upon inoffensive Sardinia, or the still more blameless people of Central Italy, and we bear no end, indeed, of her warlike preparations, and of the march of her hundreds of thousands across the Alps. Still the French are there, on her path, and it remains to be seen whether they will allow her to tread on their very toes, to march upon Lombardy or the Duchies, to undo that work of liberation for which they bled at Magenta and Solferino. Napoleon declares that France has accomplished her task in Italy, by which we may understand that she will go no further; but will she also consent to fall back before her lately beaten foe? Will she suffer Austria to regain all her lost ground? Will she he baffled of that legitimate influence which she had a right to exer-cise south of the Alps?" Clearly, any forward move is for Austria a desperate step. She can only humble the Italians by coming to terms with France, and this, I think, she has found it impossible to achieve at Zurich, St. Sauveur, and Biarritz, and she would find it equally imprac-the present times, we have always directed all our thoughts to secure the prosperity ticable at Brussells. A letter from Marseilles says that Sardinain houses are purchasing arms and ammunition there. The following letter had been received at Marseilles from Genoa :---"Purchase forthwith 3,800 common muskets, 2,000 rifles (such as are used by the Chasseurs de Vincennes), and 1,000 rifles of another description. State the price of cavalry pistols .-All these arms are for the Duchies." If local political news alone had to be the subject of my letters I might just as well send you blank sheets of paper for such a thing does not exist in this place at the present moment. As to anything relating to the solution of the Italian question, there may be a great deal to relate from Paris or Vienna, not a little from Tuscany or any of the Central and South Italian lands,-the little Duchy of Parma and Modena not excepted,-but nothing at all from the capital of the people which put itself forward as the champion of Italian independence.---Phis may seem strange, but so it is. Piedmont, at the most critical epoch in this struggle, is altogether colipsed, or rather, eclipses itself. Every one else has something to say or to do :- the Emperor Napaleon, playing the part of the Sphinx, silent, yet orcular; the Emperor of Austria making proposal after proposal; the neutrals offering advice; the Papal Government preparing to re-occupy the Romagna at the first opportunity; even the little Dachies during to express a wish and doing, according to their best lights and power, everything to carry it into effect. Fiedmont alone, the champion of Italian independence, not only has not assumed an attitude firm and dignified, but does not even dare what the little Duchies have not hesitated in doing, namely, to express an opinion or a wish; all she can do is to refer everything to others. The golden apple, long coveted, is within reach; and it seems she hopes, by her humility and moderation, to touch the hearts of Emperors. This unaccountable apathy, this timidity and this utter subjection to higher powers, cannot be otherwise explained. Well, all this would be extremely laudable if Sardinia, instead of bidding for the leadership in Italy, were competing for the prix Monthion in Paris. But under the circumstances what must be the effect of this her attitude on the minds of the rest of the ftalians, who have become accustomed to look up to her? It is like abandoning them in the crists which was provoked, in a great measure by Sardinia herself. It cannot but weaken the prestige of this country, and conjure up all the powers hostile to the Italian national idea. It must be always recollected that the unanimity with which Upper and Central Italy have declared for Sardinia was due, not so much for some insane love for Piedmont itself, or its institutions, or to an uncontrollable desire to become Piedmontese at any price, as to the idea that Piedmont would form the centre round which might be raliied the people speaking the Italian tongue, and having Italian aspirations. Indeed, it has always been an argument of those who were against a united italy that Piedmont was scarcely Italian, and in many respects behind other Italian countries; and

Union, the removal of custom-houses at their re- : Oentral Italy entertain any illusions, about it ; but enough who, from one or another reason, will try to: make them remember it now. A few days ago the police arrested a six young

Venetians who were on their way to the Romagna. The youths were addressed to a waggoner at Padua, who undertook to get them safely to the frontier, but something went wrong and the whole party was arrested The waggoner, when selzed, attempted to destroy a packet, but it was taken from him, and found to contain revolutionary proclamations addressed to the clergy, to schoolmasters, to the fair sex, and to the rich. The priests, teachers, and women were directed to persuade the young men to go over to the National Party en masse, and the wealthy

were desired to supply the patriots with money. Assassination of Count Anvill at Paima By THE PATHIOTS .- Paris, Oct. 7 .- The following telegram, dated October 6, has been received here from Parma : - A borrible occurrence took place yesterday evening. Count Anvili, formerly colonel of the troops of Parma, and held in detestation by the people, was passing through Parma on his way to Plais ance, but was recognised at the railway station and arrested. The populace, informed of his arrest, broke open the barracks of the gendarmerie, where he was confined, and, having seized the unfortunate Count, he was dragged through the city, receiving blows on all sides. His hands were fastened toge ther with a cord, and he was thus pulled through the streets until he arrived opposite a cafe that he was in the habit of frequenting, where, whilst he was still alive, his head was cut off, and then carried in triumph to the Grand Place, where it was placed on the top of a column. The cries of joy of National Guard and the troops were called out, but arrived when all was over. At nine o'clock in the evening quiet again reigned in the city, and the dead body of Count Anvili was conveyed to the hos-

pital. The city was being traversed by patrols. The great event of the day, at present, is a letter of Mazzini to King Victor Emmanuel, which appears to have been printed at Leghorn, and is dated Florence, Sept. 20. M. Mazzini declares that, far from wishing to excite any party against the policy now followed, he approves of and is ready to unite in it : he makes the sacrifice of his particular opinions, provided the King gives independence and unity to Italy; only he recommends the King to dare, and points out how he is infinitely stronger than he thinks. Such is the general tenor of the letter. It appears in fact, certain, that Mazzini wrote it at Florence, where he was able for three weeks to evade the recearches of the police, who had been warned positively that Mazzini, far from raising obstacles against the present Government, formally recommends his partizans to rally round them. In spite of the arrest of certain persons who had belonged to what was called the Mazzinian party, it is certain that the Governor of Tuscany, in particular, is the first to admit that no impediments have been thrown in his way by that party. If he has adopted some rigorous measures, and if M. Ricasol has sought after Mazzini himself, to put him, as he laughingly observed, behind the drawbridge of his castle of Reggio, it was more particularly in order that Europe might find no pretext against Italy, in the midst of the pacific remodelling of the Italian Peninsula." Letters from Naples state that great agitation continued to reign there, and that 14 persons belonging to the highest families had been arrested, among whom are the Baron Galotti, the Marquis d'Afflito, and the Marquis de Bella Caracciolo. They are accused of giving parties for the discussion of polities. ROME. - The following is the text of the allocution of the Pope delivered at the Consistory of the 26th

"Venerable Brethron,-in the address which we delivered to you in June last, with our heart overcome by grief, we deplored all that had been done by the enemies of the Holy See at Bologna, Ravena, and elsewhere, against the civil sovereignity, which legitimately belongs to us and to this Holy See .-We moreover declared at the same time that they had all incurred the ecclesiastical censures and penalties enacted by the sacred canons, and we decreed that all their acts were null and void.

"We indulged in the hope, however, that those rebellious sons, moved and affected by our words, would return to their duty; they all know the kindness which we have always displayed since the commencement of our Pontificate, and with what love and zeal, in the midst of the serious difficulties of and tranquillity of our people, both as regards their temporal and spiritual interests. Supported by counsel, by instigations, and by assistance from abroad, and feeling their audacity strengthened by that circumstance, they have not hesitated at any attempt; and carrying disturbance into all the Emilian provinces subject to our Pontifical power, they have withdrawn them from our sovereignity and from that of this Holy See. "The standard of defection and rebellion having been raised in these provinces, and the Pontifical Government being therein overthrown, there were at first established Dictators of the Sub-Alpine Kingdom, who afterwards took the name of Cemmissioners Extraordinary, and then that of Governors-General. Audaciously arrogating to themselves the rights of our supreme power they dismissed from public functions those persons whose well-known fidelity towards their legitimate Prince made them regarded as incapable of joining in perverse designs. These men have not even feared to usurp the ecclesiastical nower by subjecting the hospital, the orphan establishments, and other institutions of that kind to new aws. They have gone so far as to ill-treat the members of the clergy, by sending them into exile or throwing them into prison. In their declared hatred against the Apostolic See they called together on the 6th of this month, at Bologna, an assemblage, which they styled the National Assembly of the people of Emilia, and there promulgated a decree full of lying pretexts and accusations, by which, falsely al-leging the unanimity of the people, they declared, in contempt of the rights of the Roman Church, that they would no longer be subjected to the Pontifical Government. On the following day they made a fresh declaration, stating, as is now the custom, that those provinces wished to be annexed to the domains and kingdom of the King of Sardinia. "In the midst of these deplorable attacks, the chiefs of the party incessantly labor, by all the means at their disposal, to corrupt the habits of the people, particularly by distributing books and journals printed either at Bologna or elsewhere, and in which they encourage overy kind of licentiousness, insult the person of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, mock the practice of religion and of Christian piety, and tura into ridicule the prayers commonly offered up to the Most Holy and Immaculate Virgin Mary, Mother of God, either to do her honor or to implore her powerful protection. Even in theatrical representations there is no respect for public honesty, modesty, or virtue, and the persons devoted to God are held up to derision and contempt. "This is what is done by men who call themselves Catholics, and who declare that they are full of respect and veneration for the supreme spiritual power and authority of the Roman Poutiff. Everybody sees how deceitful such a declaration must be, for the authors of these acts conspire with all those persons who wage relentless war on the Roman Poutiff and on the Catholic Church, and who spare up effort to root out and extirpate from all hearts, if that were possible, our divine religion and its salutary teaching. "That is why particularly, venerable brothren, hose who participate in our labors and share our pain, easily understand in what affliction we are planged. and what sorrow and indignation we feel, in com-

mon with you and all well intentioned persons. In the midst of such great bitterness of heart, what consoles us is that the great majority of the populations of the provinces of Amilia detect these calpable enterprises, and stand aloof from them with horror; preserving their fidelity to the legitimate Prince, and manifesting firm attachment to our civil authority and to that of the Holy See; also, that the clorgy of the same provinces, worthy of the highest eulogium, have nothing so much at heart amid these troubles and agitations as scrupulously to discharge their duties, and to show in a striking manner their firm faith, and the respect with which they are animated towards us and the Apostolic See. by braving and despising all perils.

"And now, since we are bound by the gravest of our duties and by a solemn oath to support unflinchingly the cause of our most holy religion, to protect firmly against violution the rights and possessions of the Roman Church, to defend our civil authority and that of this Apostolic See, and to transmit i intact to our successors as the patrimony of St. Peter, we cannot refrain from raising our Apostolic voice in order that all the Catholic universe, and particularly all our venerable brethren, the bishopsrom whom we have received, in the midst of the bitterest sorrows, to the great joy of our heart, so many remarkable and illustrious testimonies of faith and love and of attachment to us, this Holy See. and the patrimony of the blessed Peter-may know with what energy we disapprove of everything which these men have dared to accomplish in the provinces of Æmilia subject to our Pontifical sovereignty.

"That is why we entirely reprove, and declare null and of no effect, all the acts of which we have spoken in this august assembly, and all acts eucroaching on the powers ecclesiastical immunities, the people increased the terror of the situation. The our civil sovereignty and that of this Holy See, principality, power, and jurisdiction, whatever may he the name given to those acts.

"No one is ignorant that all those persons who, in the provinces above-named, have given their support counsel, or assent to the acts which we blame, or have in any way promoted the accomplishment of them, have incurred the ecclesiastical penalties and censures which we alluded to in our allocation mentioned above.

"And now, venerable brethren, let us throw ourselves with confidence at the foot of the Throne of Grace, in order to obtain from Divine assistance the consolation and the strength necessary in the midst of such great adversities. Let us not cease to address to God, who is rich in mercy, fervent and humble prayers, in order that by His all-powerful virtue he may bring back the guilty, some of whom, perhaps, know not what they do, to better thoughts, and to the paths of justice, religion, and salvation." AUSTRIA.

"It is asserted that the Austrian Government has consented to reduce the debt of Lombardy to be borne by Piedmont from 400 millions to little more than half this sum.

In open violation of one of the conditions of the peace concluded at Villafranca, the Sardinian Government levies taxes and recruits in some parts of the provinces of Mantua and Verona, which belong to Austria, though they for the moment are in the hands of the Piedmontese. This conduct the Imperial Cabinet greatly resents, and it will probably make reprisals by raising taxes in certain districts of Lombardy, which will eventually be ceded to Sardinia, but are at present occupied by Austrian troops. About 10,000 Lombard soldiers have already returned to their homes, and we learn from Venice that another batch passed through that city on the 26th ult. Many persons have recently been arrested in Venetia for persuading young men to cross the Po, in order to join the troops on the opposite side of the river, and they will doubtless be severely punished, as the Imperial authorities are resolved, if possible, to put a stop to what in German is called "falschwerberei" (illicit recruiting for another power.) Venice is still without a Podesta, but no attempt to get one elected will be made for some weeks to come. A few days ago Count Archinto, who is one of the richest and proudest men in Milan, greatly annoyed the Sardinians, by wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece at a soirce which was given by King Victor Emmanuel while at Monza. Count Julius Litta, who hates everything Austrian, appeared in the uniform of a Sardinian captain, he having held that military rank in 1848 and 1849. INDIA.

nation of troubles to be expected in its train. We | such legislation is not, and cannot be. Never, therehave not yet seen the last of the difficulties entailed

comes their sacred office. The public demonstraunanimity in Catholic efforts recently tion of the given by one of the most numerous and distinguish. ed meetings for any religious purpose ever held in the "metropolis" could not be passed over in silence the purpose of that assemblage being the eternal interests of the outcasts of society, whom crime had thrust into prisons, or wretchedness had swept into workhouses. The work, however, was not yet complete ; the measures contended for had not been carried out. These were three in number - first, the obtaining for Catholics in the Navy the same means and opportunities for receiving religious instruction as have been secured to Catholics in the army ; secondly, the placing Oatholic prisoners on the same footing as Protestants, in all that regards religious assistance and consolation; for since, professedly, the prison is regarded as a place of reformation rather than of explation, and since no one can doubt that the root of faith once planted in the heart and never totally destroyed by a career of vice is the best and often the only hold which later calls to virtue can seize, it stands to reason that Catholic delinquents can be restored to a moral life by no one so well as by the priest, who alone knows their religious convictions and can supply their spiritual wants; thirdly, the attaining similar justice for the wretched inmates of the workhouse, whose only crime is sad misfortune, and who are even more unfairly treated than professed and condemned criminals; for whereas the regulations of prisons are at least, in their respective classes, uniform, and prescribed by a public authority, the rules and usages of these receptacles of wretchedness are subject to

the capricious enactments of local jurisdictions. sometimes, indeed-especially in large towns-just and liberal in their dealings with our poor, but of. ten narrow-minded and bigoted to an almost incredible degree. Hence the visits of the privats to these afflicted and oppressed creatures of God are limited hampered, and almost hindered by troublesome and obstructive conditions, which require a strong hand to sweep them away, and substitute for them a ge nerous aud kind-hearted legislation.

The document then goes on to refer to the sub-jects which had occupied attention during the synod. That which takes the foremost place is the educa. tion of the poor, and the faithful are urged to make every possible effort to supply the want so much felt in this regard. In connexion with this subject a special motive of grief is the great and perhaps growing negligence of parents in sending their children to Catholic schools, many allowing themselves to be 'seduced by the advantages proposed to allore their children to heretical schools, or to be carried away by the cry of education considered merely as a means of getting on in the world, and so do not perceive the evils of an erroneous, or appreciate the blessings of a sound, education." Then, as a means of rousing the poor from this apathy, it is suggested that "the pulpit, the confessional, the domestic tract and casual conversation" should be brought to bear on this grave indifference. Clerical education is the next subject touched upon, and the great want of increased means for training clergy to supply the necessities now so keenly felt among the Catholic population was dwelt upon with much force. The laity are urgently entreated not to lose sight of this want, and to do their best to remedy it, so that recourse may not be had to the extent heretofore of obtaining a supply of Catholic missionaries from foreign sources.

The Divorce Court is the next theme on which the synod had bestowed its attention, and the following reference is made to this subject in the address ;---

"Since we last addressed you synodically our country has added to its judicial institutions one concerning which we feel it our duty briefly to instruct you. A new Court has been appointed with power to grant the dissolution of marriage, under the name of the Divorce Court. We need not remind you, our faithful and dearly beloved children, that such a tribunal can only have been established for those who hold marriage to be a wordly or temporal contract, dissoluble by the civil power, or who interpret Scripture on the subject in a manner totally at variance with the scase ever held by the one holy, catholic, and apostolic Church. But for you, who have always been taught, and believe, that the contract is based on the Divine declaration, that ' what God hath joined together let no man put asunder' (Matt. xir., 6); for you who believe that matrimony is a sacrament and a symbol of that indissoluble union where-The worst thing about a false step is the concate- in Jesus Christ espoused His Church (Ephes. v., 52) can you have recourse to this tribunal for purtore, poses diametrically opposed to the ductrine of your holy mother, the Church. But even beyond this, almost superfluous, warning, we must sincerely de-plore this innovation in our Legislature, which we cannot but consider calculated to enervate great principles in the social and domestic life of our desr country, by creating facilities for dissolving bonds, the very sacredness of which administered a motivo for their being respected and being more easily preserved unbroken. Nay, it may be treated by eril minds as holding out temptations, if not inducements, to those preliminary acts which are requisito for obtaining relief from obligations that time or wicked passions have made distasteful. God grant that it be not so; and that a remedy may soon be applied to so serious a national calamity.

General Changarnier has arrived from exile, and is now in Paris, where in 1850 he told the French Assembly that, under the shadow of his sword, they had nothing to apprehend from a coup d'etai of the then suspected (Prince) President of La Republique-" Representative de la nation deliberez en paix!" He was the first seized in his bed on the night of the 2d Dec., 1852.

The fortifications on the coast of Normandy, and notably between Havre and Caen, are being carried on with extreme rapidity. It is stated that a long-shore telegraph is being erected.

The Catholic Clergy at Paris will give a grand banquet to M. de Sull, who preached in favor of upholding the rights of the Holy See.

ITALY.

The Central Italian question has been so simplified of late as to lie at the present moment in a nutshell. Four Italian provinces have voted their union with Piedmont ; four deputations have tendered their submission to the King of Sardinia; the King has given four answers, all as nearly as possible to the same effect; and the matter is referred to the arbitrament of the high European Powers. Now, these Powers may approve the vote of the Central Italians, they may condemu it, or they may come to no decision about it, or put it off at least to an indefinite period. Till the mind of the high Powers is made known the work of fusion goes on as a matter of course; every day past is a day won. The work done becomes daily more difficult-it will eventually be found impossible-to undo. The Sardinna and the Central Italian Governments are agreed and the Central Italian Governments are agreed that, therefore, any union with it would be a loss many as to the abolition of passports throughout the ther than a gain. Nor did the people of Upper and by that unfortunate decision which drove the European troops of the East India Company almost into mutiny, and actually into retirement. It was hoped that they might have been engaged for the expedition to China, and we should be reluctant, even now, to give up that expectation, but we are informed that a new difficulty has intervened. If these discharged men are invited to the service again by a fresh bounty, it is thought that the few who have resisted the contagion and remained at their nosts would be prejudiced by the proceeding, and, therefore, although the expedient of re-enlisting them for the occasion appears to have suggested itself in Calcutta, as it did at home, we are not led to expect much from the scheme. The men, in fact, are already beginning to leave, and we discover, as the general result of our policy, that it costs us about £25 i-head to lose our soldiers, whereas it would have cost less than £5 a-head to keep them .- Times.

THE DISBANDED SOLDIES IN INDIA .-- A private telegram received in Liverpool yesterday (Thursday) from India states that the disbanded European troop ad accepted the bounty, and consented to go to China.

On Sunday morning an address by the "Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the Bishops of the Province, in Provincial Synod assembled," was read in all the Catholic places of worship in the metropolis. This synod has recently held its sittings at St. Mary's College, Oscott, every bishop composing the diocese being present, and the address, which contains the result of its deliberations is ordered to be read in all churches and chapels of the province.

The document, which is of considerable length, at the outset refers as a marked feature to the great increase in the representatives of religious orders, ancient and recont which were present at the meeting the return of the first and the establishment of the second class of institutions forming a great motive for encouragement. The deep debt of obligation which the faithful are under to their zealous clergy, who, by the sacrifice of their own time, honest recreation, and often, it is foared, their health, have made such exertions to procure for their flocks the spiritual graces which additional practices of devotion and increased church accomodation confer is then pointed out. The cordial co-operation of the two orders of clergy is next referred to. The time had manifestly come, it was urged, when masses of evil had to be driven into by combined force ; when the accumulation of vice and indifference in our great cities had to be broken up piecemeal, dissolved and washed away, so as to pollute no longer the streams in which they had collected and grown. But even this harmonious activity would, it is said have been insufficient if it had not been well supported by the laity, who had always boldly come forward to assert the principles of their religion and the claims of their Ohurch, and to throw into the scale whon needed, the weight of their rank, ancient descent, social position, and political influonce, or for want of these, the weight of numbers and the unanimity of voice. By these means their poor school committee had succeeded in maturing measures conferring most important sdvaltages; their separate reformatories had been placed on a footing of equality with others, and their soldiers at bome and abroad had secured to them the blessing compassion upon His suffering kingdom on earth, of chaptains honorably appointed and treated as be- and that He will preserve, prosper, and exalt her

It is then announced that the first catechism has been revised by a committee, and the revision approved of by the synod.

The war in Italy is thus referred to :---

"We entered on the duties of this synod amid the distant, but harrowing details of war-of war between the two Catholic empires of Europe, of war upon the fair plains of Italy, of war sudden, rapid, and destructive of many lives. But what specially afflicted us was the intenso pain and grief which we knew affected the heart of our holy father and poatiff, whose peace was menaced, whose States were dismembered, and whose rights and character were rudely assailed by speech and by pen. It is true that the active and incessant occupations of our synodical duties left us but little time to attend to other thoughts; yet we could not be indifferent to such subjects as these. But the more bright as the more sudden has come upon us the announcement of peace or of its precursor, an armistice. We have thus been able to sing our united Te Deum in thanksgiving to the God of peace, as of buttles, for so signal and so unexpected a blessing. And you have all joined with us on the same day through our different diocesses. Yet while we have thus justly rejoiced our hearts are not entirely relieved of their load. We cannot but fear that the waters which have been stirred up by such a tempest will long continue to heave and fret, and agitate with auxiety the tender heart of our supreme pastor. We have, indeed, all heard with edification of the tranquillity and resignation which he has displayed amid the late trying occurrences, and how he devoted himself with unaltered countenance and unruffled mind to the arduous duties of his sublime (flice, while the tumults of war were almost within his frontiers, and the insults of insubordination almost within his gates. He had been already a man of sorrow, one acquainted with grief; and we never feared his failing to preserve his soul in peace. But such a new and unmerited return of trisk that seemed ended, so unexpected an interruption of a prosperity that had crowned his unwearied assiduity in his temporal administration, may easily undermine the strength of the most vigorous and most scione temperament. The reign of our beloved Poutiff is too precious to the Oburch, and its lengthened duration is too important to all his and her children, not to demand our instant and unceasing prayer for his health, his tranquillity of mind, the peace of his dominious, and that of the Charch. Continue, therefore, dearly beloved brethren and children in Christ, to offer up your earnest supplications to the Father of Mercies that He will look down with affectiounte