

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—The Constitutionnel of this morning contains an article signed by its chief editor, M Grandguillier, stating that the preliminaries of peace of Villafranca had rescued Italy from every foreign intervention, no matter under what name or from what quarter it might come.

The following is from the Times Paris correspondent:—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.

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 maintained that it is indispensable 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.

A letter from Marseilles says that Sardinian houses are purchasing arms and ammunition there. The following letter had been received at Marseilles from Genoa:—Purchase forthwith 3,500 common muskets, 2,000 rifles (such as are used by the Chasseurs de Vincennes), and 1,000 rifles of another description.

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'etat of the then suspected (Prince) President of La Republique—Representative de la nation delibere 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 arbitration of the high European Powers.

Union, the removal of custom-houses at their respective frontiers, the introduction of uniform coin, weights, and measures—all that can lead to 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, it 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."

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.

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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.

Well, all this would be extremely laudable if Sardinia, instead of bidding for the leadership in Italy, were competing for the prize Monthion in Paris. But under the circumstances what must be the effect of this her attitude on the minds of the rest of the Italians, who have become accustomed to look up to her? It is like abandoning them in the crisis 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.

Central Italy entertain any illusions about it; but so violent was the desire for a national union that everything else was forgotten. There are people 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 wagoner at Padua, who undertook to get them safely to the frontier, but something went wrong and the whole party was arrested. The wagoner, when seized, 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.

ASSASSINATION OF COUNT ANVILLI AT PARMA BY THE PATRIOTS.—PARIS, Oct. 7.—The following telegram, dated October 6, has been received here from Parma:—A horrible occurrence took place yesterday evening. Count Anvilli, formerly colonel of the troops of Parma, and held in detestation by the people, was passing through Parma on his way to Piacenza, 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.

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.

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'Alfito, and the Marquis de Bella Garaciolo. They are accused of giving parties for the discussion of politics.

ROMA.—The following is the text of the allocution of the Pope delivered at the Consistory of the 26th ult.:—Venerable Brethren,—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, Ravenna, and elsewhere, against the civil sovereignty, which legitimately belongs to us and to this Holy See.

"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 the present times, we have always directed all our care and all our thoughts to secure the prosperity and tranquillity of our people, both as regards their temporal and spiritual interests.

"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 Commissioners Extraordinary, and then that of Governors-General. Audaciously arrogating to themselves the rights of our supreme power, whose well-known faculty towards their legitimate Prince made them regarded as incapable of joining in perverse designs.

"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 every kind of licentiousness, insult the person of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, mock the practice of religion and of Christian piety, and turn 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.

"That 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 Pontiff. 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 Pontiff and on the Catholic Church, and who spare no 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 brethren, those who participate in our labors and share our pain, easily understand in what affliction we are plunged, and what sorrow and indignation we feel, in common 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 Emilia detect these culpable 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 clergy 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 violation the rights and possessions of the Roman Church, to defend our civil authority and that of this Apostolic See, and to transmit it 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 bishops—among 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 Emilia subject to our Pontifical sovereignty.

"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 allocution 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.

INDIA.—The worst thing about a false step is the concatenation of troubles to be expected in its train. We have not yet seen the last of the difficulties entailed 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.

THE DISBANDED SOLDIERS IN INDIA.—A private telegram received in Liverpool yesterday (Thursday) from India states that the disbanded European troop had 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 recent 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 feared, their health, have made such exertions to procure for their flocks the spiritual graces which additional practices of devotion and increased church accommodation confer is then pointed out.

comes their sacred office. The public demonstration of the "unanimity" in Catholic efforts recently given by one of the most numerous and distinguished 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, had not been completed; the measures contended for had not yet 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 Catholic 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 expiation, 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 often narrow-minded and bigoted to an almost incredible degree.

The document then goes on to refer to the subjects which had occupied attention during the synod. That which takes the foremost place is the education 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 allure 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.

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 worldly or temporal contract, dissoluble by the civil power, or who interpret Scripture on the subject in a manner totally at variance with the sense 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. xix. 6); for you who believe that matrimony is an sacrament and a symbol of that indissoluble union where-in Jesus Christ espoused His Church (Ephes. v. 32) such legislation is not, and cannot be. Never, therefore, can you have recourse to this tribunal for purposes diametrically opposed to the doctrine of your holy mother, the Church. But even beyond this, almost superfluous, warning, we must sincerely deplore this innovation in our Legislature, which we cannot but consider calculated to enervate great principles in the social and domestic life of our dear country, by creating facilities for dissolving bonds, the very sacredness of which administered a motive for their being respected and being more easily preserved unbroken. Nay, it may be treated by evil minds as holding out temptations, if not inducements, to those preliminary acts which are requisite for obtaining relief from obligations that time or wretched 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."

It is then announced that the first catechism has been revised by a committee, and the revision approved 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 intense pain and grief which we knew affected the heart of our holy father and pastor, 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 such 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 battles, for so signal and so unexpected a blessing. And you have all joined with us on the same day through our different dioceses. 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 anxiety 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 untroubled mind to the arduous duties of his sublime office, 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 trials 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 serene temperament. The reign of our beloved Pontiff is too precious to the Church, and his 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 dominions, and that of the Church. 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 affectionate compassion upon His suffering kingdom on earth, and that He will preserve, prosper, and exalt her