ROME. THE LATE RUBEL GOVERNMENT .- A letter from Rome, of the 18th mst., makes the following statement :- It is known that to pay the political condotuers of the bands of Garibaldi, to recompense its partisans, and preserve its empire over the people, the I consistant made a produgal disbursement of money, which it oblained parily by organised piliage. The plate of the monastories, the sacred vases of ments, the effects more or less precious of private houses, metal, gold, silver, copper wherever it was found, in the residence of the rich as in that of the of the poor, afforded it a large resource. Of these spiris some have disappeared, others have been recovered. Vessels and plate of the churches, martels of the past, more precious by the ment of the work than by the magnificence of the materiel have been swallowed up by the melting pot, have been swallowed up by the world. But those that have been recovered have been reatored to the convents and churches. furniture of the cruzens was not spared; from one his beds, from another his chair, from another his kischen mensils, another his sheets and hapkins, were taken. The objects that and naphins, were taken. The objects that have been recovered have been given to their proprietors. Nothing is upoce, curious than to read the bills annunuoung Ribbe restorations. In the court-yard of the capital the objects which have not been demanded, or which are so injured as to have no value, are piled up. ng them are broken balconies, rails, remains of carriages, statues, paintings, &c. This revolutionary museum shews that all was considered worth taking by the pillagers. And such was the admirable regime so much regretted by the Republicans of the eve, and vaunted as the awakening of the Italian, peo ples to conquer their independence and to re-store their nationality ! The Roman Republic has, however, other claims to the admiration of the universe. It is the first Government which has knowingly and voluntarily, coined false money. We do not speak of its paper; one can explain by necessity the thirty millions of paper money which it has put into circula-tion; but I refer to its pieces of copper covered with a small portion of silver, and issued to the amount of five or six militons of francs, and which are now the only current money. At this moment, in fact the money of the Pope has disappeared ; only that of the Removerate is in circulation. The pieces are well made, with the Roman eagle, the eagle which covered the world with its wings-and which must be surprised at the strange service to which it is reduced. The pieces of forty baiocchi. (forty sous) are almost as large, as five franc pieces, and the rest in proportion. It must he admitted that kings guilty of having falsified the comage have been outdone; but this is the law of progress.—Constitutionel.

THE SYNOD OF PARIS:

The Synod of Paris held its last sitting with great solemnity on Friday morning. Fourteen Archbishops and Bishops were assembled in the chapel of the Semmary of St. Sulpice. There were the Archbishops of Niczi, Nuncio Apostolic, the Archbishop of Besancon, the Archbishop of Sens, the Archbishop of Tuan, the Archbishop of Baris and the Archbishops of Naby and Kerntum on Mount Labanon. The Bishops, besides the four Bishops of the Province, were their Lordships of Meth, Dawn and Connor, Caracrana, Names and Tanana, Tanan the four Bishops of the Province, were their Lordships of Meuh, Down and Connor, Carcassone, Nevers and Troyes. Two Prelates, Monsignor Casagni, Auditor of the Apostolic Nanctature and the Rev. F. M. Matred, Abbot of La Trappe of Staouel (Algeria), the Abbe Persichelli, Secretary to the Nunciature, the Rev. F. Azar, Vicar Gen. of the Archhielon of Study and Balague of the Archbishop of Saida, and Delegate of the Patriarch of the Maroutes, were also present as also the Theologians and Canonists who have taken part in the labours of the Council. Members of the Clergy of Paris and of the faithful Larry crowded the chapel and the tribune. Mass was celebrated by the Archbishop of Paris

After the decree de fine, the Archbishop delivered an allocation to the members of the Council Then followed the ancient ceremony of the Acclamations, consisting of ejaculations, invoking blessings on the Holy Father, the Church, the Episcopate, the State, the City, and Provinces. These were road by the secretary, and loudly responded to by the assembled Fainers. The Bishops then exchanged the kiss of peace, and the President gare the Soleun Benediction. The Secretary then published 100 days indulgence for all those who had assisted at the Council and the assembly retired processionally chaining the Te Deum.

ELE : 110N OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON IN OLDEN TIME -On the election of the present Lord Major a few days since Mr. Taglor said : The Charter of John recognized the right to choose absolutely one man-whom the entrens pleased, and so it went on for two conturies, until at list the present practice, which was now the law of the city, There was a contention for about crept in. a century between those who called themselves the more opulent and select part of the utilizens who said they should have a right to elect the mayor, and that the commonalty should be shut out, and at length the following unity appeared upon the records, in what were called "the Letter Books." in the 8th Henry IV (1407):—"On Wednesday, Feast St. Edward the Confessor, John Woodcock, Mayor, considering that on that day he' and all the aldermen, and very many of the richer and more substantial commoners, ought to assemble at the Guildhall, as the manuer to choose a new mayor for the coming year ordained that a mass of the Holy Spirit sl he celebrated with solemn note in the chapel adjoining to the effect that the same com-monalty might, by the grace of the Holy Ghost, peacefully and benignly nominate to the said mayor and aldermen two substantial and able persons; and that the same mayor and aldermon might, favoured by the Savour's clemency, choose one out of the two thus named to be mayor of the said city.

The record went on—
"Which mass having been solemnly celebrated, the said John Woodcock, mayor, John Preston, recorder, Nicholas Watson and Geoffry Brooks, sheriffe, J. Hadee, W. Staunton, Richard Whyttyngton, &c., aldermen and many good commoners of the city their as-using, the same mayor, recorder, sheriffalderman, and commoners entered the Guild hall, where the cause of the said meeting was fairly shown and declared to the aforesaid commoners, by command of the said mayor and aldermen, how that the said commoners should nominate to the aforesaid mayor and aldermen two such able and substantial persons who have before occupied the office of sheriff, so that the said commoners should not care which of the said persons should chosen by the mayor and aldermen to be mayor for the coming years. Which being done, the aforesaid mayor, recorder, sheriffs, and aldermen went up into the chamber of the court of the mayoraity within the aforesaid Guildhall, there to wait for the nomination of the said two persons which commoners, peacefully and benignly, without any clamour or dissension, by John Weston, common-serleant, of the said city, decently named and presented the aforesaid Richard Whyttyngton, mercer, and Drew Barentyn, goldsmith; and upon this the mayor and aldermen in the same chamber, with closed doors, and by the aid of the Holy Gliost, chose the aforesaid Richard Whyttyngton, to be mayor for the year next coming; and the said mayor and aldermen down from the aforesaid chamber into the half-notified unto the same commoners, by the recorder, how, 'by Divine inspiration,' the lot fell upon the aforesaid Richard Whyt-tyngton. And, further, the aforesaid commoners unanimously besought the said mayor and aldermen that they would ordain that in year a mass of the Holy Spirit every future should be celebrated in the chapel before the election of mayor for the causes before-mentioned; and upon this the mayor and alder men, considering the supplication of the said commoners to be fair, wise, and agreeable to reason, very greatly to the glory and praise of God and the honour of the said city, by the assent and consent of the said commons ordained and decreed that in every year in future a solemn mass, sung in the presence of the mayor and aldermen, shall be celebrated by, the ordinance of the chamberlain by skilful singers in the chapel aforesaid"

Mr. George HENRY WARD -This gentleman died at Norfolk House, Isle of Wight, on Thursday afternoon, after a lingering illhess in the Gour year of his age. Dying without issue, his estates, which are considerable, being situate in the Isle of Wight, and on the borders of Sussex, go to his nephew, Mr. W. G. Ward, the proceedings against whom at Oxford and his subsequent conversion to the Catholic Church; are doubtless in the memory of

our readers.

WHATTHE QUZEN HAS DONE AND WILL DO. —"Wo," says the Irishman. "opposed the Queen's visit. She has done nothing, for us, and will'do less!" This carculation appears to have been made on the same principle that Sir Boyle Roiche accounted for the prosperity of the Dublin filtiniongers, who "went down to Ringsend"when the boa. came inbought the fish for half nothing, and sould them for twice as much !—"Ulster Gazette.

Mr. John O'Connell reappears as an agitator. Early next week he proposes to be here for the purpose of reorganising the Repeal for the purpose of reorganising the Reposl Association, and as a commencement he addresses the public a long letter in old style, publishing his views in the Freemin's Journal of to-day. The letter contains a very severo attack on the Earl of Clarendon, written in very broad language. It will be important to see whether Mr. John O'Connell will be able to revise the agreement At me. will be able to revive the agration. At present there is an utter want of faith in all political movement. Even Lord Cloncurry dotices the recent failure of an attempt here to get up a cry on the acknowledged grievance of the Church. Mr. Gavan Duffy will probably enter into alliance with Mr. John O'Conwell. - Daily News.

Mr. J. O'Connell gives the following as the objects to be aimed at in the new association:

Ist. To arouse the Ministry, and Parliament to the terrible danger threatening the remnant of this nation from the renewed failremnant of this nation from the renewed failure of the potato crop. 2nd. To check and arrest, so far as out warnings, and entreaties. and councillings, may a sel, the accursed system of Ribbonism, now said to be existing inone or two districts of Ireland. 3rd. To contradict the audacious agreetion that we are content with the endurance of the monstrous injustice of the Church Establishment, and to call on Parliament to apply the Church revenues to the support of the poor, and thereby to the lessening of the grievous burden of the increasing and all-devouring poor-rate. 4th. The estoppal of the horrid eviction system. Not less than 12,000 families were evicted in nine months, as proved by a return. I moved for this session, but which as yet has appeared or this session, but which as yet has appeared only in manuscript, its printing and circulation-having been delayed—for what reason I know not 5th. Tenant-right!—plain, upunistakeable, simple, equitable tenant-right!—the tenant-right of the north 6th An amendment of the Poor Law-if an amendment be possible, 7th. A real, and not a mock amendment oftour corporations; a real and not a mock increase and restoration of our franchises, especially of that, the greatest of all-including all and crowning all—the right of making our own laws in our own Parliament at hon e There is yet one other reason why we should be up and duing. Catholic emancipation is being reversed while we are silent and passive. Already we are being excluded from the jury box; and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has protested against our having the right to meet constitutionally and complain of our wrongs !"

PROTESTANT INSOLENCE - We transcribe from the Times with great satisfaction the following admirable letter:-"To the Editor of the Times.—Sir.—In your paper of this day (September 27) your Portsmouth correspondent, in detailing the mode in which the day of thanksgiving appointed by the Bishop of Windhester was observed in these localities, expresses his astonishment that the Catholic citapel at Portsea was not opened at the time all others were" Should you wish to inform your corre-pondent and readers as to the reasons, the following may be assigned:— First. As a Catholic Priest I could scarce-ity be expected to follow the directions of a Protestant Bishop of Winchester in matters spiratual. Secondly. My own Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman, almost the first moment the cholera made its appearance in London, addressed a pastoral to the Clergy and laity, commanding the former every time they officiated to offer up certain specified prayers, and entreating the latter to join fervently in such prayers, that Gad's anger, enkindled by the sins of men, might be appeased, and the scourge depart from amongst These prayers are offered up every Sunday and week day until further episcopal orders. Neither myself or any of my flock felt the slightest astonishment that none of the Protestant clergymen of this neighbourhood paid any attention to Bishop Wiseman's pastoral.—Yours, &c., William Kelly, 25, Prince George's-street, Portsea, Hants, Sept.

OPENING OF THE NEW CATHORIC CHURCH T CASTLECOMER .-- September 16 being the Sunday within the octave of the Feast of the Exaliation of the Holy Cross, to which the parish of Castlecomer is dedicated Divine worship was celebrated, for the first time, in the new chapel. A solemn. High Mass the new chaper. A sometime Larger as the chanted by the Rev. Edward Larkin, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Aylward, jun., and Hennessv the Rev. Edward Aylward, P.P., presided as master of the ceremonies. this occasion a collection was made for the purpose of assisting the completion of the chapel, when the munificent sun, of 1201, was subscribed...

ASSOCIATION

For the Propagation of the Faith, Established in Halifax 22d January, 1843.

Purs pious and truly charitable " Institution: of the Propagation of the Fath was founded at Lyons, in the year 1822, it is now established throughout France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Portugal, Ireland, England Its object is to assist, by Prayers and Alms, the Catholic Missionaries who are enespecially idolations Nations.

To become a MEMBER of this Institution, two conditions only are requisite, viz :-

Ist,-To subscribe the small sum of one Half penny per week.

2nd.—To recue every day a Phter and Ave for the Propagation of the Paith—or it is sufficient to offer, with this intention, the Paier and Eve of our duly Morning or Evening Prayers, adding ca. time, "St. Francis. Xavier, pray for us."

The following Indulgences are granted tothe Members of the Association throughout; the world, who are in communication with the parent institution in France, viz:

Jat .- A Plenary Indulgence on the 3d May .. the Feast of the Funding of the Holy Cross, on the 3d Dec., the Feast of St. Francis Xavier, the Patron of the Institution; and once a month, on any day, at the choice of each Subscriber, provided he say, every day, within the month, the appointed prayer-

To gain the Indulgence he must be sorry for his suis, go to confession, receive the Holy Communion, and visit devoutly the Parish Church or Chapel, and there offer up his prayers for the pro-perity of the Church, and for the intention of the Sovereign Pontiff. In case of sickness or infirmity subscribers are dispensed from the visit to the Parish Church. provided they fulfil to the best of their power, and with the advice of their Confessor, the other necessary conditions.

2nd .- An Indulgence of an hundred days," each time that the prescribed prayer will, with at least a contrite heart, be repeated, or a donation made to the Missions, or any other pious i or charnable works performed.

All these Indulgences, whether plenary or tartial, are applicable to the souls in purgar.. pory. 6.

THE ANNALS OF THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH, published once every second month, communicate the intelligence received through the several Missions throughout the world and a return of the receipts from each dioces and their distribution, is given once a year.

Meetings of the Halifax Association are held in the Cathedral Vestry four times a year, under the presidency of the Bishop.

Donations or subscriptions from the country may be remitted to any of the Rev. gentiemen at St. Mary's.

July 21. tiemen at St. Mary's.

Young Ladies' Academy.

Under the direction of the Ladies of the Sacre Caur.

Brookside, Halifax, NovaScotia

THE Public are respectfully informed that an Academy for Young Ladies has been opened at Brookside, where a solid and refined Education will be given to Day Pupils and Boarders.

The healthy situation and beautiful grounds Brookside are so well known to the citizeneof Halifax as to require no special description. Music, the Modern Languages, and every, branch of a polite Education will be taught.

The formation of the hearts of the Young. Badies to virtue, and the culture of their minds by the study of those subjects which are intended to constitute a superior education, ing the great o'nect which the Ladies of the Sacre Cœur-have in view, no pains will be spared to attain the desired end

The system pursued is strictly parental; and the mild influence of virtue is the guiding principle which enforces their regulations. Phe terms, which are moderate, may be known on application to Madame Pracoca, Superioress, either personally or by letter.

It is unnecessary to point out to Parents at . a distance, the contral position of Halifax, its, many advantages as a place of Education, and the facility of communication both by landand sea at all season of the year.

Every opportunity is afforded to those Papils who wish to learn the French language without any extra charge. There is at present an arguage with-

Halifax, July 14, 1849.