FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The announcement that Lord Cowley had returned to Paris was premature. He did not arrive there till the 17th Jan. On his arrival he had a long sudience of the Emperor. The telegram on the subject says that the Emperor requested Lord Cowley to declare to the English Cabinet, that, although de siring an intimate understanding with England on the basis of non-intervention, it was to be understood that France always considered herself bound by the engagement of Villa Franca and the treaties of Zurich. This reserve was maintained during the last negotiations between France and England.

The French Cabinet has formally resumed negociations concerning the Congress, and has, by telegraph, informed Northern Courts of the desire of the Emperor of France.

The Times' Paris correspondent writes as under "It is said that the French Bishops, or a good many of them, have manifestoes ready at the first signal from Rome to launch in public, but that Rome hesitutes to give that signal. The Emperor's letter to the Holy Father in reply to his angry allocution is very freely sold in the streets, and numerous copies have been sent to the country for distribution among the peasantry.

The Paris journals which had abstained from commenting on the letter and the Pope's answer to General Goyon now publish a few lines of remark. The Univers, in giving extracts on the subject from other journals, commences with the following brief

"The best and most instructive reflections that can be excited by the present situation are supplied by the journals which, under different titles and colors, support the conclusions of the celebrated pamphlet on which we have now the formal opinion of the Holy Father. The Constitutionnel assures us that it is not the Holy Father himself who has spoken, but that it is his Government which has put into his mouth the words the world has heard. This idea seems strange; it is, however, perfectly natural in that journal. It is important for the acute politi-claus who write in the Constitutionnel to establish that the Pope is at bottom of their opinion, or that the people of Rome no longer know how to reason; but we scarcely think they will succeed in their at-

The Union also gives extracts, and, after pointing to the animadversions on the Pope, says :-

And if this has been done because Pius IX-as the vigilant guardian of the rights of his crown, consistent with himself, and resolved not to yield, as he declared in 1848, a single iota of his sovereignty-because, being decided not to allow anything to be diminished in his hands of that patrimony of the church which he has sworn to preserve intact, but to restore it as he received it he has very justly characterized an anonymous publication, and condemned the principles contained in it. Such is the respect which writers who boast of being conservative show towards the representative of the most legitimate authority in the world! Such is the submission and the deference which writers who pride themselves on the title of 'Catholic' manifest towards the common Father of the faithful.

The writer, after a general review of the articles in the principal journals, then observes :-

" For our part, such spectacles attach us still more closely to the sacred person and to the inviolable rights of the Sovereign Pontiff. It is by a more affectionate devotion and by a more filial obedience that we hope to compensate the magnanimous heart of the common Father for the afflictions caused by the attacks of so many minds led astray, and by so many who have their minds darkened by passion and

The Debuts merely makes the following remarks :-

"Most of the journals endeavour to show that there is an identity of views between the pamphlet and the propositions of the Emperor's letter. But there is a remarkable difference between them. The letter of the 31st of December only demands from the Pope the sacrifice of the revolted provinces; whereas the pamphlet seems to propose to take from the Roman Government the Marches as well as the Romagua, and to restrict the domain of the Holy

See to the single city of Rome and its territory."

Of all those whom public opinion pointed to as likely to take a turn in the lists since the writer of "Le Pape et l'e Congres" threw down his gauntlet, M. Villemain was probably one of the last who was exneated to break a lance in favour rupal Government. It now only remains for M. Thiers to come forth in the same cause, and it is, in fact, believed that M. Thiers intends doing so.

The Universa notices with remarked approbation the pamphlet of M. Villemain. It says :-

"The war which has been made against the church has raised up defenders for it. M. Villemain will have the glory of being the first among those whom posterity will long peruse, and his short work so glorious from the circumstances under which it is written, and from the object which it has in view, will be placed in the number of the best pages that have fallen from that hand which has already produced so many fine works, and so near perfection."

Napoleon has addressed a most important free trade manifesto to Fould, Minister of State. It is dated 5th January, and is published in the Moniteur of the 15th. The letter is in effect as follows :-Despite uncertainty which still prevails on certain points of foreign policy, pacific solution may confidently be looked forward to. The moment has therefore arrived to occupy ourselves with the means of giving greater development to different branches of national wealth. Our foreign commerce must be developed by exchange of products, but we must first improve our agriculture, and free our industry from all the interior impediments which place it in position of inferiority. A general system of sound political economy alone, can, by increasing internal wealth, spread prosperity among working classes .-Every year the State grants considerable sums to Agriculturers for clearing woods and levelling hilly ground. To encourage manufactured productions it is necessary to exempt from all duties primary articles indispensable to industry, and to advance capital at a moderate rate of interest, which will assist in perfecting material-by these measures agriculture will find an issue for its produce-industry freed from all interior obstacles, will advantageously compete with foreign products, and commerce will make fresh advances to counterbalance reduction of duties on primary materials and provisions of great consumption. Redemption of public debt will be provisionally suspended. The letter then sums up with intended reforms, viz: The suppression of the duties on wool and cotton; successive reductions of the duties on sugar and coffee; vigorous improvement of means of communication; reductions of canal dues by general lowering of transport costs; loans to be granted to agriculture and industry; considerable works of public utility; suppression of prohibition in customs; and commercial treaties with foreign powers. The 160 millions francs remaining disposable from last loan, will be applied in three yearly credits to the execution of great public works. The Emperor concludes: -"I am convinced that I shall obtain the support of the Senate and the Legislative body. To these reforms I am anxious to inaugurate with them a new era of peace, and to ensure its blessings to France." The letter attracted grant attention, with scarcely an exception. The Paris press appland the project, and in England it gives great satisfaction. The proposed changes are not expected to take place before August, The Opinion Nationale expresses itself in these words to the authorship of the pamphlet :-

'Till now the authorship of the pamphlet has been more or less obscure ; but, after reading the Monidomain-is adopted by the French Government."

It is stated that the French Government is about to proceed against the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the most important (Catholic charitable association in France; and that the Minister of the Inte-rior has already informed all the public functions ies that they must choose between remaining members of that association and retaining their offices as public functionaries.

It is also reported that the Papal Nuncio has delivered to M. Baroche a note of the Papal Government dated January the 7th, containing a formal and official protest against the programme of the pamphlet Le Pape et le Congres.

Abbe Compieta, who was the bearer of this note left Rome on the evening of the 7th instant, three days after the letter of the Emperor, of the French

had been received by His Holiness.

Since the 15th of August last, the day on which
the Emperor granted a full purdon for all previous offences of the press, 20 new warnings (uvertissements) have been given, viz :- One to the Gironde of Bordeaux, one to the Memorial de l'Allier, of Moulins, two to the Univers of Paris, one to the Correspondant of Paris, one to the Ami de la Religion of Paris, two to the Union de l'Ouest of Augers, one to the Independent de l'Ouest of Laval, one to the Courrier du Dimanche of Paris, one to the Gazette de France of Paris, one to the Memorial des Deux Sevice of Niort, one to the Opiniou Nationale of Paris, two the France Centrale of Blois, one to the Esperance de Nancy, one to the Esperance du Peuple at Nantes, two to the Echo de la Frontiere at Valenciennes, and one to the Journal des Villes et des Campugnes.

A BACHELOR TAX. - The Salut Public says, "A petition addressed to the Senate is now being signed by the female operatives in this city, in which the petitioners pray that all men who attain the age of 40 without marrying muy be compelled to pay a tax,

as unproductive members of society. THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ARMAMENTS OF FRANCE. -The Almanach de Gotha for 1860 gives a statistical account of the French army and navy, as existing in 1859. The staffs of the army include 5,779 officers and 693 subalterns, making a total of 6,472. There are 13 marshals, 90 acting generals of division, and 77 reserve generals, 180 acting generals of brigade, and 172 in reserve. So much for the staffs. The gen d'armerie, so called, numbers 26,278 men ; it contains 1 regiment, 26 legions, 6 battalions, 7 squadrons, and 1454 companies. The Guard of Paris is 3,634 strong, and the "Sapeurs Pompiers" of Paris 700. The total number of infantry sudders on the war footing is 510,640; thus classified, viz .,- Grenadiers, 12,000; Voltigeurs, 16,000; Line Infantry, 408,000; Chasseurs on Foot, 33,000; Zouaves, 15,000; Light Infantry of Africa, 2,400; foreign corns. 8.000 : Algerian sharn-shooters, 15.000 : companies of discipline, 1,000; and veteran subalterans and Fusiliers, 240. There are 120 regiments, 493 battaliens, and 3,088 companies. The French cavalry is 100,221 strong, including 64 regiments, 385 squadrons, 10 companies, and 64 'peletons' out of rank. The cavalry is thus classified—viz, the Cent-Gardes, 221; the Carbineers, 3,000; the Cuirassiers, 18,000; the Dragoons, 19,500; the Lancers, 13,506; the Chasseurs, 19,500; the Guides, 1,500; the Hussars, 12,000; the Chasseurs of Africa, 4,500; the Spahis. 4,500; and the Cavaliers de Remonte, 4,000. These cavalry troops are all on the war footing. The Artillery, on the peace footing, numbers 68,544 men and 50,240 horses; 27,427 artillerymen are on foot, 9,316 on horse, and 25,830 'mounted.' The engineers, on the footing of war, number 15,448-forming three regiments, one division, six battalions, and 70 companies, besides three out of rank. The whole of the (nominal) army of France, at this moment, numbers 760,951 soldiers of all ranks; thus classified-viz., staff, 6,472; military schools, 2,100; invalids, 3,800; gen-d'urme-ie, 26,278; infantry, 510,-640; cavalry, 100,221; artillery, 68,544; engineers, 15,448; equipage train, 12,600; artisans or Government workmen, 7,400; military infirmaries, 3,200; and military justice, 4,248. The French mavy includes 461 vessels, carrying 12,520 guns, and the steamers of 60,060 borse-power. In the course of the next 10 years it is intended to construct 150 ships of war of all classes, and 72 steam transports. The conversion of the rest of the fleet into acrew vessels is also to be effected in the same time. At present the sailing ships number 252, of 8,106 guns, and the steamers 209, of 4,414 guns. The personnel of the navy and marine includes 90,298 men, or nearly double the usual annual average of the English navy. But this includes the "Marine" troops, which number 23,669 men; the service of the 'fleet proper' being carried on by 66,629. This last figure includes 2 Admirals, 11 (acting) Vice-Admirals, 20 (acting) Rear-Admirals, 109 captains of line vessels, 232 captains of frigates, 673 lieutenants, 546 ensigns, 271 pupils, 6,629 engineers, hydrographers, commissioners, inspectors, &c., and 60,000 seamen.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Government had decided on sending an expeditionary force to Chim to act in concert with the Anglo-French expedition, with the view of establishing a Belgian colony in China for commercial nurposes.

The following letter dated Brussels, the 12th ult., has been received by the Times :-"The position of the Government is every day becoming more difficult. We have a weak Ministry, and Chambers quite divided. The King's acts de-monstrate that he mistrusts the future. The Conservative and Catholic party, hitherto timid to excess, no longer declines a contest. It declares for the Pope against the Emperor, and at the same time it makes an incessant opposition to the King and his Ministers. I might almost say that in its rage it menaces the foundation of the constitutional edifice .-These are two facts which merit the attention of the French Government. The Catholics are signing addresses to the Pone at Brussels and throughout the provinces. Already the names of some of the first families in the kingdom figure on the list-not, it is true, that of the Prince de Lague, but those of M. de Merode, M. de Thieux, and many others, who may induce numbers to follow their example. While the Catholics are occupying themselves with their Pontifical manifestations, the Liberals in the Government follow the impulse given by the King and the Duke de Brabant, who, not content with having the fortifications of Antwerp, wish for a Royal Navy.-The King, so reserved, has again used his influence to prepare the success of this new campaign. A pamphlet has been published here which, if not inspired by the King himself, was so by his beir apparent. Some of the Ministerial journals are in favor. and some against the pamphlet, and it is easy to see by their language that they follow the word of command, and it may be said that their aid has been purchased with hard cash. The ostensible object of the pumphlet is ridiculous. A Royal navy is required because the Government wishes to make conquests and to found establishments on the coast of China, and it is wished that our army should join yours. I really believe that it is not intended to send any expedition to China, but it is desired to have a royal pavy, as it was wished to fortify Antwerp. The nation will with difficulty comprehend the necessity for a navy. I am surprised to see all the trouble taken to render a good financial position bad. The Ministry cannot undertake any important measure until after the elections of Louvain, which it is hoved will be favorable to them."

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JAN. 11 .- The Vienna public has so little confidence in the judgment of its rulers that it believes they intend openly and actively to interfere in Central Italy in favor of the Archdukes and of the Papal Government. This impression is even more prevalent to-day than it was yesterday, because the Weiner Zeitung gives a summary of the so-called pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Vienna, which teur, we know for certain that the predominant idea is a political pamphlet, not likely to impoove the re- many revolutionary agents are in the province. At mulated the revolted subjects of the Pope to greater any way improved. When Mr. Lester arrived in of that publication—the diminution of the temporal lations between the French and Austrian Courts.— Milan there is a central committee for revolutionis- exertions. If this was not the object of "Le Pape that country, he sold it to the Cosmopolitan Art As-

cannot give a full summary of it, but the subjoined Pavia, and Cremona. The Venetians hope the Imextracts will enable you to form; a correct lides of the spirit which pervades the whole document.

"It was but natural that a republic in which such

men as Danton and Robespierre played principal-

parts should do revolutionary business, but no princes who have sat on hereditary thrones have ever done so. The great conqueror who hoped to re-establish the Western Empire, thought it beneath his dignity. to let loose in other countries the weird powers which he had enchained at home, but during the last few years a Government, which, in 1849, experienced tempt to overthrow the present Government. It is the magnanimity of Austria, has, in the name of the related that there was not long ago a fight between Italian nationality, openly professed revolutionary principles. 'At first secret encouragement was given to this policy by a more powerful throne, and eventually approbation was openly expressed.' Last summer peace was suddenly and unexpectedly concluded, but ever since the conspirators (Verschworer) have displayed increased audacity. They are not only openly encouraged and assisted, but a man has been placed at their head (M. Buoncompagni) who has so openly violated international law that he ought to be proscribed [geuchet] by the whole of Europe. By attacking the Papal domains the Revolution does not bid defiance to a single Prince, but to the Roman Catholic Church, which is the bulwark of the kingdom of God on earth. What right has the Revolution to wrest the Legations from Rome? Is the rebellion of the inhabitants of the Romagna in any way justifiable? 'They are moderately taxed, justice is impartial administered to them, and they have had nothing to fear from foreign foes.— The fine arts flourish, the roads are excellent, and public works of all kinds are progressing.' [Here follow ten or eleven pages which contain nothing that could interest the non-Catholic world.) We are told that the will of the people, from which procced the rights of Sovereigns, must be attended to, but the Apostle Paul says:—'Let everybody obey the authorities, because power comes from God alone, and the powers that be are ordained by God.' Those persons who oppose the authorities resist the will of God, and by such resistance they incur damnation [zichen sich verdamniss zu.] Frequent and violent attempts have been made to diminish the power and glory of the followers of St. Peter, 'but God has made the rock on which the Church rests immoveable, and the powers of hell will never be able to overthrow it."

On the 6th inst., the Patriarch of Venice publishpastoral letter, in which mention is made of the shameful avidity" with which the Italian translation of Le Pape et le Congres has oeen read. Monsignor Ramazotti warns the faithful against the heretical opinions contained in the French pamphlet. and declares that the Italian episcopate will make common cause with the French bishops .- Times' cor. Letters from Vienna fully confirm the assertion that Austria has abandoned all idea of renewing the war in Italy. It is stated, however, that the Cabinet of Vienna will make a protest on account of non fulfilment of the Villafranca agreements, relative to the restoration of the Grand Dukes, which will be subduing Romagna by any soldiers wearing the Paforwarded to all the European Courts, as well as to pal cockade, the European Powers will give them-

Paris. The Times cor., says :-An opportunity has just presented itself of learnng the opinions of the Imperial Government on the Central Italian question. His Majesty's official advisers are strongly opposed to active intervention in any part of Italy, as they fear that Venice, and possibly Hungary, would be lost if Austria should again be involved in a war with France and Sardinia. "It cannot be doubted," said my informant, " that a renewal of the war would be attended with a bankruptcy, but the Roman Catholic hierarchy has such great influence at Court that no one can positively any the Emperor will remain perfectly passive." Extreme depression prevails in the highest circles, and an illustrious lady a said to be frequently in tears, and to complain that things are very badly managed. The reason why nothing progresses favourably in Austria is known to every one. The Government is of opinion that the present state of things in Europe cannot last.

THE ARMAMENTS AND GENERAL STATISTICS OF AUSTRIA .- According to the recent census the provinces of the Austrian empire covered a space of 12,121 geographical, or 11,593 Austrian square miles, and the total population amounted to 37,939,-912 souls, exclusive of the military. There are 21 divisions of the empire, including Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, the Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Bo-hemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia and Cracow, Dalmatia, Lombardy (the small fragment left by the the prospect is indistinct, and the forms of things to 1857 Vienna numbered 476,222 inhabitants; Milan (now a Sardinian city) 186,685; Prague, 142,588;—Pesth, 131,705; and Venice, the "Queen of the Sea," 118,120. The population of the empire includes 7,870,719 Germans, 14,802,751 Sclaves, 8,051,906 Roumans, 4,866.556 Magyars, 15,996 Armenians, 706,657 Jews, and 83,769 Bohemians (not natives of the province so-called, but Zingari or Gipsies) ;-25,500,626 persons professed the Romish religion, 3,505,668 the Greek form of "Gatholicism," 2,751,-846 were non-united "Greeks," 1,213,897 were Protestants of Augsburg, and 1,869,546 " reformed" Protestants, 46,278 were Unitarians, and 853,304 Jews. The population of the empire, forming part of the Germanic empire, numbers 12,909,919. We come to the army on the 'active' footing of last year. The total force on the footing of war was as follows:-Infantry, (62 regiments of the line) 426,982 men; 14 nfantry regiments of the frontiers and the Titler battalion, 54,254; Chasseurs (all sorts) 35,953; 14 down by their own gravitation, and we have only to sanitary companies, 3,470. Caralry of the Line.— Eight regiments of Cuirassiers, eight of Dragoons, 12 of Hussars, and 12 of Uhlans, forming a body of 70,812 men and 60,992 horses. The Artillery numbers 54,502 men and 29,944 horses; the Engineers, 11,232 men; and the Pioneers, 10,000 men, with 3.636 horses. Then there are the flotilla corps, 3,021 strong; 24 squadrons of transport, and the lepots of train and material. The troops of public security include 19 regiments of gendarmeric, numbering 18,985 men, and the military police corps 3,442 men. The "military establishments" include a large additional force, too much divided in detail to be specified at length. The general staff of 1858 included four field marshals, 18 generals of cavalry, 112 field-marshal lieutenants, 130 major-generals, and 266 colonels. The navy of Austria includes, or included, 135 vessels of all classes (only one ship of the line and seven frigates). The total number of guns was 852, and the crews were 8,707. The personnel includes one vice-admiral, two rear-admirals, nine captains of ships, eight of frigates, and six of corvettes. The merchant navy included 9,646 vessels, of 373,167 tons. - Times.

ITALY.

The Commissioners, to trace the frontiers between Austria and Piedmont, had commenced work. The King of Sardinia had accepted the resignation of the Ministry, and charged Cavour with the formaion of a new Cabinet.

The Times correspondent writes as follows :--People fear that the revolutionary army will make an attack on the Imperial troops in Venetia in the spring of the year, but such apprehensions are simply ridiculous. Should there he a collision, it will probably he between the patriots and the Modenese troops, which are now stationed at Gonzaga. On the 9th inst. another fruitless attempt was made to elect a Podesta for Venice. The three persons proposed were favorable to the Austrian Government, but neither of them would consent to be elected, as they had all received anonymous letters, in which they were menaced with death if they accepted the vacuut post of honor. The state of public feeling in Venetia has become much worse during the last few days, and it is known to the authorities that very As the Archiepiscopal pastoral is extremely long I ing Venetia, with branch establishments at Brescia.

perial Government may be induced to 'proclaim' the state of the slege, as they believe that such a mea sure would lead to a French intervention in their favor. The Pricele Zeilung attributes the alarming excitement of the Venetians to the machinations of the agents of Count Cavour; but persons who have just returned from Central Italy tell me that it is the Republican party which is now so active. The Mazzinists are rapidly gaining ground at Florence, and it is expected that they will soon make the atrelated that there was not long ago a fight between the Austrian (German, and Hungarian soldiers in the fortress of Mantua, but such reports must be received with great reserve.

I have seen a letter from, perhaps, one of the best informed men in Paris, and who has access to peculier sources of information, that communications have been received at the French Foreign office, stating that the people (the peasantry especially) of Tuscany and Parma are utterly dissatisfied with the present state of things, with the intrigues and oscillations of their self-imposed rulers, and yearn for their exiled sovereigns; that an unmistakable evidence of this feeling will soon be shown-a manifestation against which the writer does not expect that General Fanti, the commander-in-chief for the Central Italian "idea" can make head, as the Tus-can troops cannot be depended upon, and the remainder of his forces are Lombards and Venetians, who would hesitate, to say the least, to shed the blood of their fellow-Italians, even if called upon to do so. This is corroborated by a letter published in a morning paper yesterday, the writer of which de-plores the growing apathy of the Italian people to-wards the new and unsettled order or rather disorder of things, and avows his belief that the organisation of a central Italian kingdom will meet with more obstruction from the intrigues and cabals of the Italian leaders themselves than from any other cause. -Telegraph Corr.

THE ARMAMENTS OF CENTRAL ITALY .-- The Tuscan correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 30th, says:—" Every letter, public or private, that reaches us brings tidings of the great efforts of the Papal Government to assemble a formidable armament. By the aid of Swiss, Bavarian, Austrian and other Catholic Germans, and more lately of Irish, whom Cardinal Wiseman is said to offer to him, it is confidently asserted that the Pope will, early in the spring, muster a force, native and foreign, of 25,000 combatants. The means for the support of these troops will be forthcoming, even if matters were to be pushed to such an extremity as to render necessary an application for the £50 cheque a loyal Irish priest keeps folded up in his pocket-book, ready for any actual "want" of His Holiness. With men and money, the Pope may be at any time tempted to reverse any judgment that a Congress, acting upon the suggestion of M. de la Guerrionere, may pass upon him. The Pope, in short, may always have recourse to arms, and if he succeed in invading and selves but little trouble about the language or nationality of the victorious troops. Still, when all is summed up, it is perfectly doubtless that, before the Pone has 25,000 ready for his invasion of Romagna, Romagna, will have it in her power to oppose twice as large a force to the Pope. In Tuscany, I am told the National Guards are daily trained to the use of their weapons, and no less than 25,000 muskets, all armes de precision, have been lodged in the arsenals. On the other side of the Appenines, great efforts are made to convert towns into barracks, and the whole country into a camp,"

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The Lc Nord states that on the 10th of January, the Spanish Government passed into the bands of the British Minister at Madrid, the whole sum due to the British Government, about 1072 millions francs. The Maprid telegram of the 15th, announces that the Spaniards in Morocco, were masters of all positions of Cabo Regro, after having obtained all heights of the Valley of Tetuan, and would be before Tetuan as soon as the Artillery was able to pass.

INDIA AND CHINA.

A telegraph despatch from Hong Kong on the 15th December, reports that Chinese were strengthening the City of Pekin.

After the terrible crisis of a military revolt our Indian Empire appears gradually entering upon a new era of stability and strength. As yet, indeed, but the presages discernible are generally encouraging, and good seems steadily rising out of evil. The revolution has been a tremendous one; greater indeed, and more comprehensive than any rebel could have conceived, though of a wholly unexpected character. Everything will be changed. The government will be administered in a new name and with a new policy. There will be a new army, a new scheme of taxation, a new arrangement of public departments, and a new system of relations with native Courts. Nothing in India will remain as it has been, and we can but trust that in so prodigious a transfermation India and England may both be gainers. One source of confidence may certainly be found in the very nature of the events before us .-We have not entered upon these changes in any capricious spirit of speculation or experiment. They were forced apon us by an abrupt convulsion, and we are but adapting our measures to our actual position. In some respects, indeed, things are settling recognise a natural or political law .- Times.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal of Dec. 29 says:

One cannot, on reviewing the conduct of the French Government since the peace, but arrive at the conclusion that it was never seriously intended to restore the Pope and the Dukes. Soon after the signature of the Zurich Treaty it went abroad that the chances of the latter had so declined as to place them beyond the odds even of the betting ring; but a distinction was drawn by a portion of the Paris press between the case of the Pope and the Dukes, from which the friends of His Holiness expected something very different from the Guerronniere prescription. Now, all this time the Government must have been projecting the scheme which has just come to light, if we assume any identity between the policy of the pamphlet and of the Emperor-of course, if that be not conceded, it is quite possible the Emperor may still be of opinion that the integrity of the Roman territory should be respected, and that he will urge that proposition on the Congress. We fear, however, the Emperor is committed to the re-velations of M. Guerronniere. It has not been denied that such are the Emperor's views. Among the denials which have emanated from the real exponents of imperial sentiments since the publication of the pamphlet, none denied the settlement of the Italian question on the basis of dethronement .-It was denied that the Emperor had written the pamphlet, or that M. Walewski ordered its publication, or that the Cabinet was responsible for anything a private pamphleteer may think fit to say on his own responsibility. These denials were urged with more or less energy, but we do not remember to have anywhere read that the sentiments of the pamphleteer were not shared in by the Emperor, or that a Oentral Kingdom would not be established in Italy on was producing, and he purchased the crucifix at a the ruins of the Pope's temporal authority, or that considerable price. He then sent it for inspection to an independent Sovereign would not be converted into the pensionary of Powers for purposes and uses very different indeed from the fine contemplations of Monsieur Le Guerronniere. The publication of such a robbery could have but one end -to familiarise the public mind of Europe with the enormity, and sti-

moment most opportune for its purpose? Why was it not reserved for the future, in the event of all other modes of settlement having failed, and if those just and temperate" reforms had not been conceded which the Emperor once on a time transmitted to Rome through his cousin Edgar Ney?

UNITED STATES.

THE CATHOLICS OF ST. LOUIS AND HIS HOLINDA Pius IX.—The following is a copy of the address presented by the Catholics of St. Louis, Mo., in meeting assembled, to His Holiness the Supreme

MOST HOLY FATHER: The Catholics of St. Louis. comprising different national origins, unite to offer to you, the Vicar of Christ, their homage and reverence. They are impelled to this special act of devotion because, while it permits them to testify their affection for your sacred office and person, it affords them an opportunity of expressing their deep concern for the present afflictions of your Holiness, as guardian of the patrimony of St. Peter. In common with the whole world, they recall with pleasure the auspicious opening and gracious measures of your Pontificate, and they deeply regret, as Catholics and as friends of judicious liberty, that the expediences of European politics have so long interposed between the dispositions of your Holiness and the peace and best interests of your subjects. They sincerely trust that the Christian sentiments of European sovereigns, and the tradition and policy of European nations, Catholic and non-Catholic, will be a sufficient charge against the selfish designers, who use the plea of Italian patriotism to cover projects of sectional aggrandisement. In conclusion, Most Holy Father, they fervently pray that you may be long spared to watch over your people, to confirm the fortitude of all your spiritual children by, what they beg in their own behalf, your Apostolic benediction, and to guard, as Supreme Pastor, the Treasury of the Faith."

The accident to Bishop M'Closkey, by the late col-lision on the Hudson River Railroad, is more serious than was apprehended at the time of its occurrence. He is, however, out of danger, but will probably be unable to repair to his diocess for several days. The Bishop is the guest of the Rev. Father Hackett, of Tarrytown.

WHAT IS EDUCATION?-" Ignorance" and "education" are spoken of as absolute terms, without degree or qualification, in our School and Prison Reports. It is honesty or it is sophistry so to speak? What is meant by education, or by ignorance? Are the rudiments of reading, writing aed cyphering deducation?" Is every man who makes his X an 'ignorant" man? If a man knows as many tongues as Parr and is as rude, is he "educated?" should like to deal with precise definitions on these subjects, rather than with vague and rejune generalities. In point of fact, (giving the loosest meaning to the term,) both the propositions just quoted are very deliaterate, Our State Prison records prove that four-fifths of the inmates can read and write, or are "educated" in the ordinary sense. In the British workshops, which certainly turn out much and good work, there is not 10 per cent. of the mechanics who can read and write. Men are "educated' there to "a branch" of their business and keep at it all their lives. Adam Smith and his school maintain this "division of labor" to be essential to the highest success: but to it "education" is not essential. Negroes and Hindoos are far more peacea-

ble than any city population in Europe or America. But, admitting for argument sake that there is a sort of education which the state should maintain in order to increase production and save expenses, imagine Christians holding that up as the ideal of education! To make money and keep out of the watch-house, is by this theory, the end and aim of education, in other words of human life, and of the immortal remainder. The education of the body we get as we can; but mental education can be no more divorced from the soul, than the mind itself can. What, Messrs. Inspectors and Superintendents, is your education if not partial, for the moment, and wholly wanting in the great ends of human life and human action ?- Western Banner.

The Phanix, an Irish paper published in New York, gives some harrowing details of the misery that prevails in the United States, from which we make some extracts :--

"Here is another paragraph, which we clip from one of our morning contemporaries. It also to Treaty of Villafranca) Venice, Hungary, Croatia, come are but dimly foreshadowed or faintly defined, sad tale. A company of about forty children, from and Sclavonia, and Transylvania. At the end of but the presages discernible are generally encourage, the Children's Aid Society left the city for the west the Children's Aid Society, left the city for the west vesterday afternoon, under the care of Mr. C. C. Tracy. The greater part were orphans, and home-less. Some affecting incidents took place as they were leaving the office of the Children's Aid Society. One poor orphan boy, as he was putting aside the old cap he had worn for a long time, carefully took out the lining, and placed it in his pocker. It was the only memorial of his lost mother, and had originally formed part of her last dress. the orphaned Irish children, unknown to kith or kin, country or creed, dispersed among the stranger. Here is another news item that may, perhaps, reach, in time, some of the small tenant farmers of Ireland who might have read Dr. Cabill's glowing description of city life amongst the laboring classes of America. 'In this city alone, says the Boston Traveller, more than 1700 infants under five years of age die every year, a large part of whom perish in the small and crowded tenements of the poor, from want of pure air to breathe.' We would advise such of our people as are not prepared to purchase freedom at its stipulated price, to remain where the turf, at least, are plenty, and they can obtain a mouthful of air cheaper and fresher than it is dealt out in Boston or in this city of the wonderful avenues.

> MILITARY STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES .- THE ARMY. - The authorised strength of the United States army 18,165, officers and men; the actual strength, 1498. This force is divided into 19 regiments, garrisoning 68 permanent forts, and 70 military posts in different parts of the country. The whole territory of the United States is divided into six great departments, in which there are 25 arsenals and armories, beside the camps and forts above mentioned.

> THE NAVY .- The navy of the United States has (1856)—captains—active 81, reserved list 20; commanders-active list 116, reserved list 17; lioutenants-active list 340, reserved list 36; surgeons of various grades, 147; pursers 64; midshipmen and other officers down to assistant engineers, 529 Ten ships of the line, 10 frightes, 21 sloops of war, 3 brigs, 25 screw steamers and tenders, 8 side-wheel steamers, 3 store-vessels, 5 permanent store and receiving ships, a naval asylum, a naval academy, and 8 navy-yards.

A REMARKABLE RELIG.—At the funeral of Bishop Nuemann, in Philadelphia, a large ivory crucifix was placed above the head of the deceased, as the body lay in state The Philadelphia Press of the 10th, says :- "The relic possesses a rare interest. One of the former United States Consuls to Genoa, Mr. Lester, was at one time engaged in visiting the different places of note in that city when he met with a monk who was carving out of a solid piece of ivory a crucifix, upon which he spent many years of labor, and to the perfection of which he gave his undivided attention. Mr. Loster became particularly interested in the sculptor and the work which he the renowned sculptor, Powers, with directions to have him make such improvements upon it as he might think proper. Powers held it in his possession for six months, at the end of which period he returned it, stating at the same time that the figure was a most perfect work of art, and could not be in et la Congres," why did it make its appearance at a sociation for the sum of \$10,000 | and at the Asso-