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The Bombay mail, with dates to the 12th ult., arrived at Marseilles yesterday:—"The Nana and Begum are in Nepaul, and Romaine is watching. Eeroze Shah is in Central India. Disturbances seem imminent on the coast of Kattywar. A report states that the people of Jeypore will not comply with the disarming order. Captain Richards, of the Central India Field Force, has compelled Chuttersall, a leading rebel, to surrender. China dates to August reached Bombay on the 2nd. There is no additional news of importance." From Calcutta we learn that the Government has increased the licence-tax to an income-tax of 7d. in the pound on all incomes above 25l. a year; officials and landlords are exempted. The Council refuses to pass the bill without a clear statement of receipts and expenditure, and denounces the clause exempting officials. But the most important news (if true) is brought by a private telegram received at Liverpool, which states that the disbanded European troops had accepted the bounty, and consented to go to China.

The text of the Allocution delivered by the Pope in the Consistory of the 26th ult. is published this morning. It commences with a deprecatory allusion to the outrages perpetrated by the enemies of the Holy See at Bologna, Ravenna, and elsewhere, and reminds the

salvation. Captain M'Leath—Are you not fit to work now? Applicant—No, Sir. He was eventually admitted to the workhouse.

The following telegrams have been received this morning:—

PARIS, THURSDAY.—The Constitutionnel of this morning contains an article signed by its chief editor, M. Grandguillot, stating that the preliminaries of peace of Villafranca had resumed 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 Emperor has declined to be present at the banquet offered to him by the Commission of the Municipality of Bordeaux.

PARIS, THURSDAY, OCT. 6.—The Patrie of this evening says:—“A special corps d'armee of 15,000 men will soon be formed to serve as an expedition to China. This corps is to be directed to Egypt, thence to sail our steamers to convey it to China.”

BOLOGNA, OCT. 6.—The Governor of Bologna, on the proposition of the Minister, the Marquis de Peppi, has decreed the abolition of the Customs line on the frontiers of Modena and Tuscany, and the adoption of the Customs tariff of Sardinia. The report of the Minister concludes thus:—“This decision is a fresh step towards the definite union with Sardinia by uniting the interests of industry and commerce of the country.”

MILANO, THURSDAY.—Yesterday, Colonel Anviti, late President of the Military Commission of the Duchy of Parma, was discovered to have arrived at Parma in disguise, by the Bologna road. Anviti had come for the purpose of setting up a conspiracy, and had remained concealed until yesterday. He was recognised by the populace. Heroic efforts were made to save him, but the troops being quartered in the citadel, which is at half an hour's distance, and the force of the guard-house, in which four or five carabinieri were stationed, and in which he had taken refuge, having been forced, Colonel Anviti was killed. The greatest tranquillity now reigns in the city. The above appears in the Daily News only. It is obviously a partisan account of what seems very like a barbarous assassination.

VIENNA, OCT. 6.—Letters from Naples state that great agitation continued to reign there, and that fourteen persons belonging to the highest families had been arrested, among whom are the Baron Galoni, the Marquis d'Affile, and the Marquis de Bella Caracciolo. They are accused of giving parties for the discussion of politics.

MARSEILLE, OCT. 6.—Advice have been received from Constantinople to 23th ult. The inquiry into the late conspiracy has terminated. The commission has made its report, and sentence will soon be passed on the conspirators. Fresh and important arrests have taken place. General Pasha, Chief of the Army of Bagdad, has been deprived of his command in consequence of serious charges of his authority. The Sultan is about to send Mohamed Pasha to Smyrna, in order to invite Prince Alfred to visit Constantinople.

A letter from Mazzini to the King of Sardinia is circulated at Florence. It bears date the 15th of Sept. and seems to confirm the rumor that Mazzini was there at some time or other. In this letter Mazzini emboldens the King of Sardinia to seize on the whole of Italy and make it one kingdom from the Alps to the sea; bidding defiance to France, Austria, and as many European Powers as might dare to say aught against it. He promises the King the support of “us” all—that is, of the whole of his own Republican party, though for himself he expresses his readiness to go back into the land of exile, being too far committed to his party and too strongly wedded to his democratic convictions to live under the sceptre of even the most liberal and national King.

The Bombay mail, with dates to the 12th ult., arrived at Marseilles yesterday:—“The Nagas and Barmas are in Nepal, and Romaine is watching. **General Wood is in Central India. Disturbances seem imminent on the coast of Kattywar.** A report states that the people of Jeypore will not comply with the despatching order. Captain Bishnora, of the Central India Field Force, has compelled Chunderwall, a leading rebel, to surrender. China dates to August reached Bombay on the 2nd. There is no additional news of importance.” From Calcutta we learn that the Government has increased the licence-tax to an income-tax of 7d. in the pound on all incomes above 25*l.* a year; officials and landlords are exempted. The Council refuse to pass the bill without a clear statement of receipts and expenditure, and denounce the clause exempting officials. But the most important news (if true) is brought by a private telegram received at Liverpool, which states that the disbanded European troops had accepted the bounty, and consented to go to China.

The text of the Allocution delivered by the Pope in the Consistory of the 23th ult. is published this morning. It commences with a deprecatory allusion to the outrages perpetrated by the enemies of the Holy See at Bologna, Ravenna, and elsewhere; and reminds the Consistory that it had already been declared at the time that they had all incurred the ecclesiastical censures and penalties enacted by the sacred canons, and that all their acts were null and void. The Holy Father goes on to say he had hoped they would ultimately return to their duty; but, supported by counsel, by instigations, and by assistance from abroad, and feeling their audacity strengthened by that assistance, 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 sovereignty and from that of this Holy

See.” The Allocution then cites the additional acts of the revolutionary agents styling themselves Dictators of the Sub-Alpine Kingdom, Commissioners Extraordinary, and 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 insupportable of joining in perverse designs. These men have not even dared to usurp the ecclesiastical power by subjecting the hospitals, the alms establishments, and other institutions of that kind, to new laws. 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 detested 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 alleging 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 in new the eastern, that those provinces wanted to be annexed to the domains and kingdom of the King of Sardinia.”

They had encouraged every kind of licentiousness, insulted the person of his Holiness, mocked at the practice of religion and piety, and ridiculed the invocation of the Virgin Mother of God. This had been done by men who called themselves Catholics and professed respect and veneration for the spiritual supremacy of the Roman Pontiff. It was a subject of thankfulness that the great bulk of the population of the *Emilian* provinces stood aloof from these men, and preserved their fidelity to their lawful Sovereign, and that the clergy had never hesitated in their obedience to the Holy See. The Allocution proceeds:—

“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 the 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—from whom we have received, in the midst of the bitterest sorrow, 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.”

“That is why we firmly reprove, and declare null and of no effect, all the acts of which we have spoken in this august assembly, and all acts stretching on the powers, ecclesiastical immunities, our civil sovereignty, and that of this Holy See, personality, power, and jurisdiction, whatever may be the name given to those acts.”

“No one is ignorant that all these 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.”

The holy Father concludes by an earnest exhortation to prayer that the guilty may be brought to better thoughts, and to the paths of justice, religion, and salvation.

[FROM THE SECOND EDITION OF THE “TRIAL.”]

PARIS, OCT. 7.—The whole of the Mediterranean squadron has not yet been stated. Several frigates only have sailed for the coast of Africa with 6,000 men. These troops will be landed at the port of Nemours, formerly Djennas Garacoul, about seven or eight leagues distant from the frontiers of Morocco, and will reinforce the expeditionary corps which is to occupy the district of Oudina. The Catholic clergy of Paris have arranged to give a grand banquet in honour of Monsiegnur de Tallo, who preached in two churches on Sunday last in favour of upholding the rights of the Holy See.

FRANKFURT-ON-THAINE, OCT. 7.—The following is a summary of the reply given by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg to the Note addressed to him by the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs concerning the opinion lately expressed by him in regard to Federal Reform in Germany:—

“The Austrian Cabinet must have misunderstood the words of the Duke, he having only expressed a desire for the union of Germany, which does not render necessary the exclusion of Austria from that union. The Duke, however, as a reigning Sovereign, must make the reservation that he does not consider that an assent of words spoken by him is due to any one, and least of all to another Cabinet.”

“The Duke had always most seriously protested in the support of Austria by Germany. That such a support had lately been rendered impossible by the imperfections of the Federal Constitution, and by the sudden conclusion of peace by Austria.”

“The Duke expresses a doubt that the Emperor of Austria, for whom personally he entertained the highest esteem, had any knowledge of the Note that had been addressed to him; he, therefore, insists that his reply should be submitted to the Emperor.”

Sticks, PAMAY MONSIEUR, 11 s/Osces.

Consols for Money 05 1/2 to 05 3/4
Ditto for Account (Nov. 5) 05 1/2 to 05 3/4

Ceclesiastical Intelligence.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Table with 3 columns: Day, Date, and Event. Friday, Oct. 7, Feasts: Green, Ash. Saturday, 8, Feasts: Green, All Souls. Sunday, 9, Sixty-fourth Sunday After Trinity, St. Douglas, St. Hilary. Monday, 10, Feasts: Green. Tuesday, 11, Feasts: Green. Wednesday, 12, Feasts: Green. Thursday, 13, Translation of St. Edward, Confessor, St. K. Falls. Friday, 14, Feasts: Green, Ash.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

- Cartwright, Rev. W. H., to St. Stephen's Anglican Church, Chesham-on-Stone.
- Harvey, Rev. W. W., to be Prebendary in Exeter Cathedral.
- Molloy, Rev. W., to Woodhatch Rectory, Devonshire.
- Moultrie, Rev. G., to Highwellham Rectory, Warrington, Berks.
- Richardson, Rev. H. H., to be Decretary in the Consistory of the Diocese of Gloucester, Gloucester, N.B.
- Wray, Rev. H., to be Prebendary of Winchester Cathedral.

The Bishop of S. Helena sailed for his distant diocese from London on Monday in the *Fogelstein*.

The Dean and Chapter of Limerick, not content with the partial restoration of their cathedral as a memorial to the late lamented Mr. Augustus Stelfox, are about to undertake its complete restoration.

The Worcester Journal states that a gentleman long associated with that city and county has offered 50*l.* towards filling the east window of the cathedral with stained glass, provided that no fewer than eight other persons will give the like amount. If such donations are forthcoming, the sum already subscribed, about 600*l.* would, with these additions, suffice for the proposed object.

It is stated, in reference to the reported celebration by the Bishop of London on Monday in the Refectory and Vestry of St. George's-in-the-East, that an eminent lawyer has pointed out that any private arrangement entered into between a priest and his diocesan to override or disavow the plain law of the Prayer Book, which is part of the statute law of the land, is a punishable offence, and both or either of the parties to the compact might be proceeded against by any parishioner of St. George's-in-the-East.

The Feast of St. Michael and All Angels, being also the dedication of the college chapel, was duly observed at Marlborough College. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. S. W. Benson, Master of Wellington College, who, in his discourse, alluded to the exertions that are being made at Marlborough College for the improvement and adornment of their chapel. The edifice which was devoted to the chapel was manually liberally.

The second anniversary of the re-opening of Winchester Minster, Dorset, was observed in the Feast of St. Michael with two choral services, the sermon in the morning being preached by the Dean of Okefenore, and that in the evening by the Rev. A. Fidd. The attendance was large, especially in the morning, when a large number of clergy were present in their surplices. Collections for reducing the debt still remaining on the Minster were made at both services, amounting to 52*l.* 10*s.* About 10,000*l.* have been spent on the restorations, and the debt is now reduced to 150*l.*

The following letter appeared in the Record of Wednesday:—“Sir—Will you be so good as to inform me on the following point. I have always understood that it is an illegal act to celebrate Divine worship with closed doors when the congregation shall amount to twenty persons. If this be so, pray by what right do the clergy of the two chapels in St. George's East shut the public out during worship? Is there no Act of Parliament which bears upon this question, and which is it? Is it the Corporation Act? Yours obediently, An Episcopalian, October 3, 1856.” The intention of the writer is perfectly obvious; but that it should have found a public expression in the columns of a religious newspaper is a manifestly which even our familiarity with the unscrupulous tactics of the Jacobite party had not prepared us to anticipate.

Proposals to Parliament, similar to that given in the Union a few weeks back, are being unceremoniously signed in North Shields and other parts of the southern division of Northumberland, praying that any scheme brought forward by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the alienation of a portion of the revenues of the Diocese of Durham to other dioceses should not be sanctioned until proper provision is made for the spiritual wants of the dense population in the manufacturing, maritime, and mining districts of South Northumberland. The population of South Northumberland is very much on the increase, more especially in the Great Hartley steam coal field and on the shores of the Tyne; and a very inadequate provision is made from the revenues of the Church for the maintenance of religion in those parts.

The churchwardens of St. Yernan's Church, Banchory, have presented an address to the Rev. W. T. Grove contradicting (rather late in the day) the unseasonal statements of Mr. Andrew Scott in the House of Commons in July last with reference to the services of that church. They give a detailed contradiction to each and all of his allegations, and “ emphatically deny that any extraordinary rites and ceremonies were at any time introduced into the service of the Church.” They add:—“We would also take this opportunity of expressing to you the satisfaction which we had, as churchwardens, in co-operating with you in the affairs of St. Yernan's; our sense of the ability, zeal, and kindness, with which you discharged the duties of your office as incumbent, during your sojourn amongst us for nearly nine years; and the regularity and uniformity with which the Church's service was performed by you