

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Abbé Lacordaire has been ordered to quit France, in consequence of a violent sermon preached by him against the government, at the Church of St. Roche. The Archbishop of Bordeaux is about to proceed on a mission to the Pope, it is said, to endeavor to secure his presence at the coronation. It is also said that he is empowered to make liberal terms, such as new bishoprics and the abolition of objectionable articles in the Concordat.

A woman was taken sick lately and carried to the Hospital of La Salpetriere, where, believing she was on the point of death, she disclosed the fact that she was acquainted with the man who, in the insurrection in 1848, shot the Archbishop of Paris. In consequence, a retired tradesman has been arrested, and is to be immediately brought to trial on the charge of having taken part in the insurrection of June, and having assassinated or taken part in the assassination of the Archbishop.

Typhus fever and influenza are raging in the provinces at present as well as in Paris.

A terrible event has occurred in Paris, which has created a most painful sensation in every rank, from the highest to the lowest. Count Camerata, the son of the Princess Bacciochi, and grandson of the Princess Eliza, the eldest sister of Napoleon I., committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a pistol.

Upon this melancholy topic there are a thousand rumors afloat. Some say that it was a love affair; others that it was a heavy loss at the Bourse; and some that the mind of the Count was affected by a physical infirmity; he had, it is said, been gradually becoming deaf, and was afraid he should soon be deaf entirely.

PRUSSIA.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes on Saturday:—

"The last reports of cholera from Breslau are more satisfactory. Meantime a panic has been created, and many families have left the place. The inhabitants of the Ursuline Convent have been removed, the schools attached to the cathedral closed, and thoughts entertained of suspending studies at the university. The alarm has been greater in consequence of the malady having specially attacked persons of the higher classes, and this is the most healthy part of the city, where air and water are more pure than in the other parts."

AUSTRIA.

Austria (says the *Augsburg Gazette*) is fully determined to demand peremptorily the expulsion of Mazzini and Kossuth from England, and in case of denial is resolved not to allow a single Englishman to cross the Austrian frontier.

A conspiracy had been discovered among the political prisoners in the fortress of Comorn and that the provost who had connived at the plot was hanged immediately on his guilt being discovered.

The telegraphic despatch from Pesth dated Feb. 28, to the London press, confirms the existence of the plot, and says, "We are assured that on the 26th the provost of the fortress was brought here in chains and imprisoned. He had allowed himself to be led by the State prisoners into a conspiracy, the object of which was to deliver up the place to the Magyars."

One of the prisoners disclosed the plot which when discovered was almost ripe for execution. No fewer than 500 prisoners are said to have been arrested in Pesth through the affair.

The latest accounts from Vienna give the most satisfactory intelligence regarding the health of the Emperor.

His Majesty has marked his convalescence by an act, the nobleness of which testifies the dignity of his nature and the goodness of his heart. Having heard that the mother of the assassin had been reduced, on her son's account, from the moderate position which she had occupied, to the extremity of distress, the Emperor has declared he will give her a pension which will place her beyond the reach of poverty during her old age.

There is no truth in the reports of Lord Westmoreland's house or person having been actually molested at Vienna, although there are grounds for believing that an anti-English demonstration on the part of the populace could have taken place had not precautionary measures been adopted by the authorities. Meantime his lordship's position cannot be considered any way agreeable or satisfactory.

THE EXECUTION OF LIBENY.—The condemned culprit was, at seven o'clock on the morning of the 26th ult. brought out of the prison in the Sternegasse, under a strong escort, and taken to the place of execution, in an open vehicle, occupied also by the Priest, the hangman, and three soldiers. Three closed lines of troops were drawn up round the scaffold. Libeny cast a hasty glance at the gibbet; his appearance was haggard in the extreme. He kept his eyes fixed on the Priest, and repeated after him the prayers he said in the Hungarian tongue. His fetters having been taken off, his sentence was read aloud. The officiating officer then in a loud voice declared that "mercy now belongs to God alone." The hangman and his aids then approached. They took off the unfortunate man's coat and laid his neck bare. The Priest continued to pray. In another moment the lifeless corpse was dangling in the air. The body was cut down at six in the evening, after sunset, and buried by the hangman and his assistants in a trench dug about thirty yards behind the scaffold, in presence of an immense concourse of people.

Switzerland has acceded to the demands of Austria relative to the security of all foreign refugees in the Helvetic territories.

ITALY.

The *Milan Gazette* contains the decree of confiscation, together with a ratification from Radetzky announcing that the confiscation applies not only to the revenues, but also to the occasional sums hitherto payable to the refugees which must now be paid to the Austrian Commandant.

Letters from Milan of the 1st ult., announce that Marshal Radetzky had laid a sequestration on all the landed and personal property belonging to the political refugees from the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. The execution of this measure had commenced. A military commission had been appointed for that purpose, which holds its sittings at the Borromeo Palace. This measure had produced an immense sensation at Milan. It appears that the sequestration is to extend to the property of several emigrants who had obtained the right of citizenship in foreign countries.

The *Parlamento*, of Turin, of the 1st ult., announces that the Piedmontese Cabinet, and the parliamentary committee, have come to an agreement on the question of the Sardinian Church. The island is to pay 2,111,400l. per annum for the support of its clergy. The Chamber of Deputies had closed the general discussion of the bill, and rejected all the amendments to the first article.

ROMAN STATES.—The eight new Cardinals comprise five Italians—namely the Nuncio Vailly; and Brunelli, the Under Minister; Santucci, the Capuchin Monk Guisto, and Caslinermetti, the Prefect of the Inquisition. Two Frenchmen and one Hungarian, the Primate of Hungary, and Archbishop of Tours, fill up the list.

TURKEY.

On the 15th ult. a divan was held at Constantinople, at which all the dignitaries of the Court, both in and out of office, were assembled. After a long and stormy debate, the Austrian propositions were accepted. Omer Pacha is immediately to withdraw his troops from Montenegro, which is to retain its former semi-independent position. The Hungarian and Polish fugitives serving in the Turkish army are to be dismissed directly, and the Porte has consented to pay four millions piastres as an indemnification of Austrian subjects on the Bosnia and Kieck; and the Sutorina will still belong to the Porte, though more in name than in reality, as it has relinquished the rights to erect fortifications on them and the approaches to them by sea. The claim of Austria to protect the Catholic Christians in the Western provinces of Turkey was for the moment waived, as it was not one of the categorical demands.

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE LABOR MARKET.—Good servants are in great demand, and wages on the advance. Female servants for town are also much wanted, and scarce.

Wages range as under:—

Mowers, 10s. to 12s. per acre, with rations;	
Haymakers, 30s. per week, with rations;	
Married couples, without family, per annum, £	£
with rations	70 to 80
Ditto, with family	50 to 60
Shepherds, with rations, per annum	35
Hutkeepers, per annum, with rations	32
General useful servants, with rations, per annum	50 to 60
Cooks, £1 10s. to £2 per week; per annum	70 to 80
Gardeners, with rations, per annum	50 to 60
Bush carpenters, per week, £1 10s. to £2, with rations	
Stockkeepers, with rations, per annum	50 to 60
Grooms, with rations, per annum	50 to 60
Carpenters, £1 per day	
Blacksmiths, per annum	70 to 80
Bullock drivers, with rations £3 per week; do for the road, £4 with rations, per week; per annum	60 to 70
General farm servants £1 to £1 10s. per week; per annum	50 to 60
Shearers, £1 5s. to £1 10s. per 100 sheep, with rations.	
Washers, £1 to £1 10s. per week, with rations.	

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—The gold mania, instead of decreasing, was spreading with greater intensity. In one place alone (at Yarra-Yarra) upwards of 40,000 persons were encamped.

The yield of gold amounted to about £1,000,000 sterling per month. Gold was selling at £3 9s. 6d. per ounce.

Two government escorts had arrived at Sydney bringing 15,000 ounces of gold from Bendigo, and 24,000 from Ballarat.

Three emigration companies had been established with a capital of £100,000 each, with a view to assisting emigrants.

The accounts of the harvest were most favorable. The progress of cultivation in the colony is interesting. In 1837 the total number of acres under crop was 99,125, while in 1851 it improved to 152,037 acres.

The season was represented as very favorable to vegetation, and in consequence a large harvest was looked forward to with confidence.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.—No one acquainted with the fortifications of Paris, or with the works of Ehrenbreitstein or Konigstein, could learn without astonishment that the United Kingdom, with its thousands of miles of seaboard, has spent on its fortifications, during the last five and thirty years, no more than an annual average of £16,000. Up to 1846, indeed, we were content with the very moderate expenditure of £13,000 a year, enough, perhaps, to erect one extra bastion to command the Seine, the Rhine, or the Elbe. In that year, however, we began to take alarm, and since then we have laid out about £32,000 annually on our fortifications. At length we set to work in earnest, and somewhat more than £150,000, in excess of

the demand in 1852, is to be expended under the head of "Fortifications." £60,000 is to be devoted to improving the Defences of the Harbor of Alderney, £12,000 to the protection of Millford Haven, and £5,000 to that of Portland Harbor; while about £50,000 will be spent in defending Portsmouth and the adjacent coasts of Sussex and the Isle of Wight. Closing the lines at Devonport, with the erection of a new barracks, will cost £23,000. The port of Liverpool and the channel of the Thames are each to be protected, the former by a new battery at the cost of £10,000, and the latter by various works at an estimated cost of £5,000; and £30,000 is to be laid out on the defences of Dover and the coast of Kent.—*Chronicle*.

THE NEW BILL ON "JEWISH DISABILITIES."—The Bill of Lord John Russell, "For the relief of her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion," was issued on Thursday by order of the House of Commons. In this bill, bearing the names of Mr. Wilson Patten, Lord John Russell, and Viscount Palmerston, there are six clauses, to the effect that in the abjuration oath, when administered to Jews, the words "upon the true faith of a Christian" are to be omitted. Persons professing the Jewish religion are to make a declaration. Such persons are not to hold certain offices in the State, or in the Church nor are they to present to benefices in right of office. Further, it is proposed to enact that Jews are not to advise in the appointment to offices in the Established Church.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.—These assizes present, we regret to say, a black calendar of crimes, in which infanticide stands very prominent. In most cases the usual verdict of concealment of the birth has been returned, and minor punishments awarded; but there were other results. Ann Good, a servant girl, aged eighteen, at Wallingford, was acquitted on the ground of insanity, having cut her child's head off with a knife soon after its birth. At Lincoln, Elizabeth Hixt, aged thirty-eight, was acquitted on the same grounds, and more reasonable evidence, having drowned her child in a cold bath, declaring all the time it was a warm one. At Nottingham, Mary Ann Parr, aged twenty-five, a miserable-looking creature, half idiotic, was found guilty of suffocating her child by pressing it against her bosom till its breath was out of the body, whilst in the Bingham workhouse. She was sentenced to death. Mary Antliff, aged twenty-five, was indicted for the murder of her husband's child, a boy only two-and-a-half years old, whom, having been married to its father only nine weeks, she kicked, beat, and starved to death.

HORRIBLE CASE OF CHILD-MURDER IN LAMBETH.—On Saturday afternoon Mr. William Carter, the coroner for Surrey, held a long inquiry at the Henry the Eighth Tavern, Lambeth, respecting the death of a male child, the body of which was found extensively burned and decomposed in the premises of Mr. Barnard, No. 5, Gibson-street, Waterloo-road, Lambeth.

MURDER OF A CHILD AT BRIGHTON.—On Tuesday evening the body of a murdered female child was discovered on an embankment near the Shoreham Railway. It was removed to the Ship Inn, and examined by Dr. Bailey, of 56, Lansdowne-place. The deceased was about five or six years of age, strongly marked or "pitted" with the small pox. She wore a longcloth chemise, a twilled petticoat, cotton stockings, and cloth boots, and the quality and make of the whole of the habiliments denoted that she was in what is termed a respectable station of life. A silk handkerchief of several colors was twisted tight round the neck, like a rope, so tight, in fact, that the pressure had made a deep indentation in the flesh of the neck. There were no other marks of violence about the body, and Dr. Bailey pronounced that death was produced by strangulation. A woman's footprint was near the spot where the body was found.

CONFESSION OF CHILD MURDER.—On Friday evening last, a respectable looking young man entered the central police-office, Glasgow, stating that he wished to deliver himself up to justice, as he could get no peace in his mind from having recently committed a murder. He states that his name is Joseph Crawford, aged 19 years, a shawl printer by trade, and a native of Beddington Corner, near Croydon, Surrey. Some eight months ago, while at Longbank, on the banks of the Colne, about fifteen miles from London, an illegitimate child was born to him, and, after sundry consultations with the mother, he killed it by holding its head under water, and then tossing the body into the stream. He is detained, waiting advices from England on the subject.

CLARENCEWELL-CHARGE OF MURDER, &c.—On Tuesday, Harriet Butler, a respectable, well-looking woman, aged 24, was put to the bar before Mr. Ingham (who sat for Mr. Tyrwhitt), charged for the wilful murder of her female illegitimate child, and placing the dead body in a cupboard, at No. 4, Commerce-row, Upper-street, in the parish of St. Mary, Islington, on the 12th day of February, to conceal the birth of the same.

Elizabeth Ager, of No. 4, Prospect place, Islington, said that on the 12th February, she went to the house of Mrs. Venn, Islington, whose service the prisoner was in on the 12th of February. On going up stairs to the prisoner's bed-room she perceived a blanket wrapped up like a bundle. She unrolled it, and in a cloth she found the dead body of a newly born babe. She made an alarm, and sent for a policeman. The navel-string was not tied. It had the appearance of a piece of mutton that had been put on the fire and burnt black.

Mr. Henry Bellinghurst, surgeon, of No. 42, Down-ham road, Islington, deposed that he was summoned on the 12th of February to the house of Mrs. Venn to examine the child. On his arrival he found the body of a newly-born female infant. The features were charred by the action of fire, and the whole of the body, more or less in the same state. It would be impossible for him to say whether the child had been born alive or not, through the burning. He asked her if it was her child, and she said it was.

Mr. Ingham, after cautioning the prisoner in the usual way, asked her if she wished to say anything to the charge?—She faintly replied, "No, sir."—The prisoner was then fully committed for trial; but, in consequence of her weakly state, she was conveyed back to the workhouse, and her trial will not take place at the present sessions.

POORHOUSE CHARITY.—A nurse at the union workhouse of Thornbury stands committed to take her trial for manslaughter under the following deplorable circumstances:—The accused's name is Hannah Lovell. The deceased's name is Mary Smith; she was about four years old. About the last week of January, the child, who was in the charge of Lovell, was la-

boring under diarrhoea, which caused her to be very dirty and disagreeable in her habits. The woman Lovell took her out of bed, and placed her in the water trough in the yard, where she caused the cold water to run over her, then returned to the house, leaving the child exposed to the cold for some time; at length Lovell returned to the child and beat her in an unmerciful manner, which brutality she repeated on several occasions, and, as one of the witnesses described it, she drew the blood from the child's back. While Lovell was in prison the child died. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against Hannah Lovell." She will be tried at the ensuing assizes.—*British Journal*.

THE VICAR OF FROME'S SUBSTITUTE FOR CHURCH-RATES.—The Rev. W. E. Bennett, in his sermon on Sunday evening, announced his intention, for the future, in lieu of church-rates, to have a collection in his church, with the offertory, every Sunday morning; also a collection at the Sunday evening service once a month, by which he hopes to raise a sufficient fund for all the church purposes in his district, including schools, library, &c.—*Bath Journal*.—[Will any of the Evangelical faction follow this good example?—*En. C. S.*]

FATHER GAVAZZI.—This apostate mountebank delivered what he called his farewell lecture, previous to his departure for America, on Tuesday evening last, in the Philharmonic Hall. The price of admission to the different parts of the building were 2s. 6d., 2s., 1s. 6d., and 1s.; and as it was crowded throughout, the Padre, whilst crossing the Atlantic, will have solid reason for laughing at the extreme gullibility of English Protestants. He was equipped, as usual, in the garb testifying his apostasy, without which he would be as dull and ineffective as a clown in his plain clothes and without paint, pockets, or Coxcomb. Thus much is confessed by an admiring reporter, who says, "It would be impossible to convey in words any proper idea of Father Gavazzi's oration, which owed much of its effectiveness and power to his gestures, action, and in every respect, extraordinary delivery." A few specimens of this oration will amuse, whilst it saddens Catholics, as showing the sort of stuff which enlightened Protestants swallow for gospel from the lips of an Italian vagabond. Cardinal Wiseman had said, some time ago, that he (Gavazzi) was a humbug. He was proud of the title. He had been called a Jesuit in disguise, and also a devil. Certainly he looked like a devil to Catholics, because he lectured against Popery, and also because he went into a cassock and a black dress to make a good appearance. Cardinal Wiseman appeared in a red hat at Leeds, and also in a prominent and exceedingly Catholic and perfectly Popish long red tail, to avoid the imputation of being a humbug. He (Gavazzi), a poor exile, was ornamented with the emblem of his crusade, the medal gained on the field of battle, and he was a humbug, whilst the Cardinal was a very respectable and holy Cardinal. Romanism had always been opposed to arts and sciences. . . . The Popes were the great destroyers of the arts. . . . The system of Popish worship was the system of Paganism. . . . He had been asked, Was he a Protestant? No; he was a Roman Catholic of the primitive Church, as established by the Apostle Paul. He was a Roman Catholic of the time before Rome had either Pope or Popery. . . . They did not want to establish a republic in Italy, but a constitutional monarchy, and their cry would not be 'Death to the aristocracy!' but, 'Death to Popes and Popery!' This sanguinary aspiration was greeted with loud applause! The comical miscreant then gravely informed his hearers, that there was no necessity for either Bishops or Cardinals, denounced the Maynooth priests as "rude, savage, uneducated, and rebellious," referring for their character to Paisley, Greenock, Birkenhead, Stockport, and Sixmilebridge, urged "the delivery of poor nuns from their consecrated gaoles?"—warned Englishmen to beware of Dr. Pusey, the Bishop of Exeter, and the Confessional, and resumed his seat amidst enthusiastic applause.—Query—Which ought most to be pitied, the miserable apostate himself, who has made shipwreck of his soul, or the poor ignorant creatures who delight in his buffooneries and believe in his insensate ravings?—*Cath. Standard*.

The number of emigrants who took their departure from the Mersey for America and Australia, during the month of February, was 12,099.

DRUNK FOR TWENTY YEARS.—A Government clerk who, too habitually intoxicated to perform his duties, was pensioned recently, died a few days ago, at his lodgings, in Albany Street, Regent's Park. His landlord informed the coroner that during all the time the deceased had lived with him, a period of twenty years, he had never seen him one day sober, except Sundays. On Sundays he would barely taste drink, but dressed himself up in such things as he had, and would go regularly to church.—*Civil Service Gazette*.

UNITED STATES.

Hudson River Open.—The navigation is now entirely unobstructed. The Oregon and Isaac Newton arrived at an early hour yesterday morning.—*Albany Register*, 23d March.

An accident occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on the morning of the 25th ult. The cars were thrown off falling over 100 feet into the river, and turning 4 summersets in its descent. They contained 40 passengers; 8 were killed.

SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.—A Catholic child, attending one of our public schools, was asked a question which occurred in her class-book: "Whom do the Catholics worship?" The answer contained in the book was, "The Virgin Mary;" but the child well instructed in her Catechism, replied "God." The teacher insisted on getting the answer contained in the book, but could not, as the child persisted in saying, that if she gave it, she would not be stating the truth. For this refusal she was severely punished.—*American Celt*.

The *Cincinnati Enquirer* says developments in the Indiana Legislature indicate that there has been an extensive game of swindling going on in the financial department of the State. Examinations show that this discrepancy amounts to millions of dollars.

There are classes in New York who keep warm during the cold weather by the sympathy of bodily contact, and spend the night in actual piles, like snakes and rats. They seldom, if ever, change their clothes, if they have any, and live in quite as low a scale of degradation as the most abject tribe of heathens or Hottentots mentioned in history. With so many Churches, so many Bible Societies and Missionaries in the Empire City, such facts form a most remarkable contrast.