

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 21.—It is asserted, on reliable authority, that Austria has consented to accede to the proposition of France, and retire from the Germanic Confederation, and to recognise a reconstruction of that body in which she will take no part.

It appears to us that important reasons counsel Austria to entertain the proposals for peace submitted to her by the Emperor Napoleon, and supported by the voice of Europe, which called upon her not to reject them.

It is stated that the Emperor Napoleon, who, as a mediator, in preparing the bases of peace, had sought to render them acceptable to Prussia, had also to take no less care to obtain the adhesion of Austria.

PARIS, July 23.—The following despatch from the Minister of the Interior has been posted up this afternoon:—Austria has accepted the preliminaries of peace admitted by Prussia.

It is stated that the terms of the armistice as regards Italy stipulate for the occupation of Verona by the Italian troops. It is not yet decided where the Conference for the Treaty of Peace will take place, but a small neutral town in Germany will probably be selected.

VIENNA, July 21.—Yesterday morning the Italian fleet, composed of 23 ships, including the ram Affondatore and twelve iron-clad frigates, was attacked off the island of Lissa by the Austrian squadron under the command of Admiral Tegethoff.

VIENNA, July 22.—The armistice, to last for five days, between the Austrian and Prussian armies, commenced at noon to-day.

VIENNA, July 23.—The brigade commanded by Colonel Mondel, reinforced by 14 regiments of infantry and several batteries and squadrons from the Second Army Corps, has victoriously repulsed an attack of a considerably superior force of Prussians at Ebletman, north-west of Presburg.

VIENNA, July 24.—The municipal authorities of Zara have sent an address by telegraph to the Emperor of Austria in reference to the late naval engagement at Lissa, which dwells upon the old fame of Dalmatia, and declares it to be the wish of the Dalmatians that the blood just shed may more firmly unite them with Austria, and that their connection with the Empire may remain undisturbed.

VIENNA, July 25.—Yesterday a suspension of hostilities for eight days was concluded between Austria and Italy.

NIKOLASBURG, July 21.—The Prussian troops continue to be concentrated on the Marchfeld, before Vienna.

It is stated that Frankfort will have to furnish a further contribution of 25 million florins. The Municipal Council are said to have declared that they are unable to pay this sum.

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General Roder has been appointed Commandant at Frankfort.

The Prussian Division has advanced southward from Hanau upon Aschaffenburg.

BRUNN, July 21.—General Manteuffel has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Main in place of General Falkenstein, who will undertake the Government of Bohemia.

BRUNN, July 23.—On marching from Brunn the Prussian army discovered in front in every direction only pickets of the enemy's cavalry, who retired as the Prussians advanced.

BRUNN, July 23.—Advice received from Frankfort state that General Manteuffel insists, notwithstanding the representations of the principal inhabitants of that city in demanding the immediate payment of a contribution of 25 million florins, threatening, in the event of non-compliance, to deliver the town up to pillage.

BRUNN, July 23.—An official decree dated Brunn, July 18, has been promulgated here to-day, convoking both Houses of the Prussian Diet for the 30th inst.

BRUNN, July 23.—In several of the more important towns, and in most of the country districts of East Prussia, addresses are being prepared to the King of Prussia requesting to be united with that monarchy.

BRUNN, July 23.—Advice received here from Frankfort of yesterday's date announce that the Chamber of Commerce has resolved not to pay the 25,000,000 florins demanded by General Manteuffel.

BRUNN, July 24.—No declaration relative to the payment of the contributions having been made by the municipality up to the time appointed by the Prussian Commandant, the latter has put an execution into the town.

BRUNN, July 24.—On Sunday last an engagement took place between the 7th and 8th Divisions and 35,000 Austrians near Presburg.

BRUNN, July 25.—According to authentic intelligence from Frankfort-on-the-Main, the report that General Manteuffel had threatened to bombard that city and to give it up to pillage if the contribution demanded by him were not paid is entirely without foundation.

BRUNN, July 25.—The following official account of the naval engagement between the Austrian and Italian fleets, dated the Straits of Lissa, July 20, has been received here:—

The Austrian squadron not having made its appearance, as expected, on the evening of the 18th, some of our ironclad vessels forced their way yesterday into the Port St. Georges.

The Admiral renewed the attack upon the Austrian squadron, which retired to Lesina without waiting for our fleet to come up, and the Austrians continuing their retreat, the Italian squadron remained mistress of the scene of action.

Further intelligence is expected. The crew of the 'Red Italia' were nearly all picked up by the 'Vittorio Emanuele.'

The Government is about to organise the Administration of the province of Treviso, which has been entirely evacuated by the Austrians.

YESTERDAY, the 22d inst., the Medical Division, after nine hours' fighting carried all the enemy's position from Cismona to Frimolano.

The proposals of the Emperor Napoleon to the Governments of Austria and Prussia have been accepted by the Courts of Berlin and Vienna as the bases of an armistice.

declared her readiness to consent to a suspension of hostilities for eight days, on condition of reciprocal negotiations on the part of Austria.

BRUNN, July 24, Evening.—The Italian troops under General Medici had a fresh encounter yesterday with the enemy in the Valsugana near the Borgo, where the latter were entrenched.

GIARDINI and GARIBOLDI.—The Times' own Correspondent from Milan, says:—Giardini was by Rogo according to the latest accounts; he may be there still, or have gone on to Padua, the Austrians retiring before him, as some believe they intend to do, and leaving no troops in Venetia, except the garrisons in the fortresses.

BRUNN, July 23.—The vanguard of the 2nd Reserve Corps has arrived at Hoff, in Bavaria, by forced marches and part use of the railway lines.

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THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The "Brixton" from the Cape has arrived. At the Cape the principal political event of the month had been the election of the new members of the Legislative Council in accordance with the provisions of the Annexation and Representation Act of last session.

The Kaffirs still regarded their annexation with great disfavour, but were gradually adjusting themselves to the new order of Government.

Some of the Churchmen of Natal had requested the Bishop of Capetown to resign or withdraw any claim for control over that diocese, whether as metropolitan or through his Vicar General.

The peace between the Orange Free State and the Basutos was being faithfully adhered to on both sides, but the Basutos were dissatisfied on the ground that too much of their territory had been ceded, and that they had not sufficient left to live upon.

The Count de Montalembert.—We read in the Union.—Several journals have published accounts which are both incorrect and contradictory, relative to the illness of M. de Montalembert, who has been these three months confined to a sick couch, with great pain and suffering and totally disabled for work.

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whole province. He has come to Paris to organise a search for petroleum oil in France, as he possesses the faculty of detecting the presence of this precious fluid as well as that of water.

The Saturday Press, among other suggestions which will enable a person to avoid the cholera, recommends:—Don't get it on the brain, and to this end, avoid reading the daily papers.

ADVICE TO YOUNG PEOPLE.—Keep good company or none. Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.

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EUROPEAN ARMIES.—In the present position of Europe the following statement, drawn from official sources, of the armies on a war footing, is not without interest.

THE TERMINUS OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—Heart's Content, where the Atlantic Cable is working on this side of the world, is a small bay or cove, projecting from the east side of Trinity Bay, on the island of Newfoundland, lat. 40 degrees 50 minutes, long. 52 degrees 30 minutes.

THE ISLAND OF VALENTIA, the Irish terminus of the Atlantic Cable, is about six thousand acres in extent. It has three proprietors of whom the Knight of Kerry is the chief, the others being Trinity College, Dublin, and Colonel Herbert of Muckross.

A HAPPY HOME.—In a happy home there will be no fault finding, overbearing spirit: there will be no peevishness or fretfulness. Unkindness will not dwell in the heart or be found on the tongue.

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MARRIAGES BY SALS.—Among the ancient Babylonians, at a certain time every year, the marriageable females were assembled, and disposed of at auction to the highest bidder.