

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Wednesday.—It is generally reported here that Austria is not the only country which is to remonstrate with England on the subject of the proceedings of the refugees residing in London and Jersey. It is said that negotiations have been opened by M. Drouyn de Lhays for a joint note, to which not only Austria and France, but Russia, should be parties. Instructions to that effect have been sent to the representatives of France at Vienna and St. Petersburg.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday announces that his Majesty the Emperor has received the reply of Her Britannic Majesty Queen Victoria to the Emperor's letter, announcing his marriage; as also a similar answer from his Majesty King Leopold of Belgium.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree dated the 23rd ult., remitting the remainder of the sentences upon 158 additional persons condemned to various periods of banishment and imprisonments for political offences by the mixed commission. The names of all the amnestied are given in the decree. M. Tanski and Pages Dupont were liberated without finding sureties.

The Council of State resumed, on Thursday, the discussion on the Budget of 1854, the Emperor presiding. The Emperor has decided that out of the 10,000,000*f.* appropriated to the improvement of the lodging-houses of the laboring classes, 3,000,000*f.* shall be immediately placed at the disposal of the Minister of the Interior.

MILITARY TALENTS OF NAPOLEON III.—The *Journal de l'Empire* devotes no less than four of its columns to an elaborate article, in which the writer seeks to prove that Louis Napoleon is fully as great a warrior as he is an administrator. Under the head of "Napoleon III., officier d'artillerie," the *Pays* enters into a detailed examination of Napoleon's military qualities, as shown by his real, though theoretical, improvements in gunnery and the uses of cannon and mortars in field service.

The pay of the sub-officers in all branches of the naval service has been increased 10 centimes a-day. It is calculated that this decree will entail an additional annual expense on the nation of 1,095,000*f.* There are 30,000 non-commissioned officers in the army and navy, whose pay will be each increased by 3*f.* 50*c.* per annum.

PRUSSIA.

The ministerial journals of the 21st contain the following notice relative to the reported attempt to assassinate the King of Prussia:—

"Immediately after the arrival of the telegraphic despatch announcing the murderous attempt upon his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria, reports were circulated here, and especially at Charlottenburg, that an attempt had also been made against the life of the King. Upon closer inquiry, it appears that this report originated in misrepresentation of an insignificant circumstance. During the previous week a distressed (*brodloser*) travelling skinner's companion, who wished to enlist as a soldier, was arrested for want of regular legitimization papers (passport). This man carried about him a small and a larger pistol; but neither were loaded and the man in so far as can be ascertained at present, came into possession of these weapons through sheer accident."

The Catholic motion for an address to the King, praying him to order the recal of certain ministerial instructions of last year, for the better preservation of the peace at "stations" held by Jesuit Missionaries, and circumscribing the liberty of visiting the Collegium Germanicum, or any foreign educational establishment conducted by Jesuits, was brought on Saturday, Feb. 12th, and, after a very animated debate of more than seven hours, was rejected by a majority of 175 to 123. This motion affords the novel phenomenon of a Catholic party in the Chamber, bound together by severe discipline, observant of strict parliamentary tactics, and headed by the Baron von Waldbott, who, though personally nearly a stranger in Berlin, is favorably known there by reputation from the active part he had taken at the Landtag of the Rhine province. The minority contained the whole Catholic party, the whole left side, and a few members of the right side; the majority consisted of the right side, the ministers, and the party of Bethmann-Hollweg; the latter had proposed, as a compromising amendment, to reject the motion for an address to his Majesty, but to refer the subject-matter of the grievances back to the ministry for reconsideration, but on finding the turn the debate took he withdrew it, and with his party voted unconditionally against the motion.

According to the last official statement of the various religious confessions of the population of Prussia, the Catholics number 6,063,186; the Protestants, 9,987,277; and Mennonites, members of the Greek Church, and Jews, 234,551; together, 16,285,014. Since this census the population has increased to within a very few of 17,000,000.

AUSTRIA.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR.—At one o'clock p.m. on the 18th ult., his Majesty, accompanied by Count O'Donnel, one of his aides-de-camp, was taking his customary walk round the ramparts. On reaching that part of them which is about fifty yards to the left of the city gate, called Karntner Thier, the Emperor and his companion leaned over the parapet in order to look at some soldiers who were exercising in the dry moat; a few steps led up to the ramparts from the end of the Karntner-street; from this staircase it appears the assassin advanced, and, rushing suddenly upon the Emperor, attempted to stab him in the neck with a large knife—"a kitchen knife," as people say here—something like those used by our shoemakers. Happily the blow was given so high that the weapon, striking upon that

part of the skull which descends below the ear, inflicted a merely superficial wound. Before the blow could be repeated, Count O'Donnel struck the villain in the face, and a citizen, who was walking by with his wife, rushed upon him, and throwing his arms round him confined his arms to his sides. It, however, appears that the assassin managed to liberate himself for a time, as it is generally reported that he was taken into custody on the above-mentioned staircase. The Emperor did not lose his presence of mind for a moment, but smilingly bowed to and thanked the persons who crowded round him. He at once walked to the palace of the Archduke Albrecht, which is close by, and there the necessary applications were immediately made to the slight wound. Colonel O'Donnel, whose name sufficiently proclaims his parentage, has received the Order of St. Leopold. The criminal, Janos Libeny, a journeyman tailor, from Stuhlweissenburg, in Hungary, as he was led away, continually exclaimed—"I am alone! I have no accomplices!" This, of course, obtains but little credit, and domiciliary visits were immediately paid to almost all the hotels and lodging-houses, and the extremities of the street in which the malefactor lodged were guarded by detachments of police, so as to prevent all egress. It is almost superfluous to observe that the great aim of the police is at present to discover whether Janos Libeny is merely a political enthusiast, or whether he is the hired agent of some party which is plotting the downfall of the state. Instead of putting him at once into a hackney coach, the culprit, with his hands tied behind him, was conducted, by eight soldiers, from the ramparts, through the Spiegel-gasse, to the police-office in the Spengler-gasse. On his arrival at the police-office, the prisoner exhibited the greatest effrontery and recklessness. Without waiting to be questioned by the commissary he declared that he had harbored his villainous intent ever since the year 1850, and had for the last three weeks frequented the ramparts in the hope of meeting with his intended victim. "My object was not to kill him, but only to give him a blessing (*blessure*). He loudly declared that he had acted solely from a patriotic motive, vehemently and repeatedly asserting that he was *ganz allein* (quite alone). The prisoner, a short slight man, of about twenty-three, was soon removed to the police prison, where he has since been examined by M. de Felsenthal, the commissary who was a short time ago in England, in search of persons who had forged Austrian Treasury Bills.

The burgher, Herr Ettenreich, a retired pork-butcher, who first seized the assassin Libeny, was the day before yesterday summoned to Court. After the order of Francis Joseph had been given him by Count Grunne in the presence of several members of the Imperial family, he was conducted to his Majesty's bedside, where he received the warmest thanks and praises of the Archduchess Sophia and the Empress-Mother.

SWITZERLAND.

THE CAPUCHINS OF TICINO AND THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.—"When the Capuchins," says the *Zurich Gazette*, "were driven out of Ticino, the Austrian government addressed a note to the authorities of that canton, requesting that the Capuchins should either be reinstated in their convents or allowed a pension for life. The Ticino government replied that it was willing to allow them a pension during three years. The cabinet of Vienna then forwarded a second note, in which it no longer insisted on the reinstatement of the Capuchins. Subsequently, a third Austrian note was received, enclosing a series of instructions, drawn up by the revolters, which were circulated along the frontier. A fourth and last note charges the canton of Ticino with having fomented the revolt. It further announces the expulsion of the natives of Ticino from Lombardy, and asks that the political refugees should be removed from the canton."

The *Milan Gazette* publishes the following proclamation from the military commandant of Lombardy:—

"His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty has, by a rescript, directed that since besides the illegal suppression of the seminaries of Polleggio and Ascona, and the appropriation of their property, eight monks, natives of Lombardy, five of whom belong to the Franciscan Convent of Mendrisio, and three to the Capuchin Convent of Lugano, were, on the night of the 21st of November last, forcibly made to cross our frontier by order of the cantonal authorities of Ticino, without any respect or previous legal prosecution; and, since the Federal Government of Switzerland has not given the satisfaction required by his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty for this act, and the explanation of the said act is not satisfactory, the measure previously threatened, and expressly communicated to the Federal Government of Switzerland—viz., the expulsion of all subjects of Ticino dwelling in Lombardy, shall be put into immediate execution. In consequence of which the latter must, within the peremptory period of three days, if they be landed proprietors or exercising a profession, and of twenty-four hours if they be not, after the promulgation of the present notification, abandon these provinces; and they are warned that, in case of disobedience, they will be taken to the confines by force; and that if they be again found in these provinces, they shall be subjected to trial by court-martial."

"The Imperial and Royal General of Artillery. COUNT FRANCIS GYULAI."

"Milan, Feb. 16th."

The Turin correspondent of the *Chronicle* says:—"This falls very heavily on the Ticino-Swiss, of whom thousands gain a livelihood in Upper Italy by petty commerce, and of whom many hundreds inhabit Milan as confectioners, bakers, &c. It is very clear that the eight Lombard Friars have been sold very dear. At any rate their expulsion is a heavy cost to the subjects of the canton of Ticino. A military

cordon has been established all along the confines of the Swiss territory, and various proclamations have been issued, all of the severest and most determined kind, ordering the authorities to watch everything and everybody coming from those parts, and enjoining the minutest inspection of passports, besides threatening death to whosoever should diffuse revolutionary prints, &c. This blockade is said also to extend to goods of every sort, not excluding corn and articles of mere transit. This wholesale expulsion, which has been resolved upon by the Austrian government, is undoubtedly the most important act that has occurred for some time."

GERMANY.

It was rumored at Vienna that the Austrian government proposed confiscating all the property of the Lombard *émigrés* suspected of favoring the late movement. The property is estimated at 300 millions of francs, or 12 millions sterling.

It was reported on the 21st, that the settlement on the differences between Austria and the Porte had been proposed and was referred to France.

The German papers state that a rising was anticipated in Pesth, and fears were entertained of a general outbreak. The police in Pesth had arrested twenty travellers in the Hotel d'Angleterre. The garrison was under arms, and ready to act at a moment's notice.

ITALY.

MILAN, FEB. 19.—The military authorities, in searching for Mazzini have even opened the coffins which were being carried to consecrated ground, to assure themselves that he was not concealed in one of them. By order of the commandant, all the houses were illuminated on the 19th in rejoicing for the preservation of the Emperor's life. Orders had been issued to the householders to suspend, for the purpose of lighting the town, a lamp from the first-floor of every fourth house, which is to remain burning from six o'clock in the evening until day light.

The *Gazette Officielle* contains a pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Milan, addressed to his diocessans, on the occasion of the recent events which afflicted that town. The cathedral has been reopened for worship; it was shut for some days, because a soldier was stabbed in it by one of the insurrectionists.

TURIN, FEB. 21.—It is believed that the visit of M. Massimo d'Azeglio to London is connected with the London refugees, and that he has been despatched at the instance of the Queen, who still remains in the Tyrol. The government continued to expel from Piedmont the most dangerous of the refugees. The loan of two millions would be effected with the house of Rothschild at Paris.

Accounts from Rome state that Father Rothaan, general of the order of Jesuits, is on his death-bed. He was seized by a sudden stroke of apoplexy.

RUSSIA.

In a Russian memorial which appears in the *Augsburg Gazette*, we find that the part of European Turkey which would, as a matter of course, fall to Austria in case of a dissolution of the Turkish empire, would be "that territory contained in a line extending from Widdin to the Gulf of Carala, and in another drawn from Salonica to a point between Durazza and Cape Linguetta. The part to the east, up to the Dardanelles, would inevitably fall to Russia."

MONTENEGRO.

The perplexing war continues to feed speculation. After suspending operations for some time, Omar Pasha has again commenced hostilities; but it is said that Prince Danilo had made good use of the interval by fortifying the weaker approaches to his capital.

Meanwhile, there are innumerable rumors concerning the mission of Count Leiningen to Constantinople. As far as we can gather from the current reports, he arrived at Constantinople on the 30th January, with an ultimatum of which the following paragraphs contain the pith:—

"The supremacy or protectorate over all the Christian population in the provinces bordering the Austrian territory."

"The cession of sovereignty over certain tracts of land near the Bocca de Cattaro, belonging by right and possessed de facto by Turkey, in virtue of treaties stipulated with Austria."

"The recognition of the independence of Montenegro."

To these demands the Porte replied on the 9th instant, rejecting the ultimatum, and placing itself under the joint protectorate of France and England. It is added, by a letter from Vienna, that not only Count Leiningen but the whole of the Austrian Legation had left Constantinople.

INDIA.

The Burmese occupy the Aeng with a large force. Pegu (the province, we suppose), has been again occupied by a large force of Burmese. They raised the siege on the 8th and 9th of January, and marched to the defence of Ichogyt, upon learning that General Steel was advancing upon that place.

AUSTRALIAN INDEPENDENCE.

In some remarks upon the article that appeared in the *Argus* on the occasion of the sailing of the *Chusan*, the *Lancaster Examiner* speaks in the following style of the very serious subject of Australian independence:—"If full freedom be not promptly conceded, Australia will be lost to Britain. The announcement is not a novelty. In ordinary circumstances this was the inevitable fate of these splendid regions, but the gold discoveries will precipitate the crisis, unless consummate wisdom direct the counsels of England. We believe that at the present moment no people could be more loyally disposed than those at the antipodes—that none would sever the tie with more regret—that none would be more proud of the connection, or maintain it with greater power, skill, and valour; but if responsible government be refused

—if the fair claims of Australia be disregarded, in our heart we believe that in less than two years she will be a republic—a southern counterpart of the confederacy in the north. It is not the wish of the people inhabiting these regions, any more than it was the desire of Franklin and Washington, to cut the connection of consecrated associations. We glory in our parentage, and the native-born in Australia still speak of Britain as their "home." But as in the case of the United States, so in this hemisphere, indifference, contempt, and scorn on the part of a ministry may sever from her Majesty's diadem one of its richest jewels. Time presses; steam has changed the relations of man; as many months might be safely occupied in deliberations towards the close of the last century as it may now be politic to occupy days. The people of England have but a glimmering perception of what Australia now is—her capitals are already equal to the third-rate cities at home—in wealth, substantial comfort, and imposing edifices—her towns excel those of the mother country in proportion to population. A panorama of the cities and towns in Australia can alone dispel the illusion that we live in tents and hovels, instead of picturesque cottages, rural villas, substantial brick buildings, and polished stone edifices, whose internal furniture and decorations, in many instances, rival in luxury the domiciles of titled aristocracy. Will England be wise in time with respect to Australia? It is useless to concede to Victoria what is denied to New South Wales, South Australia, or Van Diemen's Land. If there is one fact more patent than another, it is that the Australias are one in every sense of the term.

Could the British Government but understand this all might yet be well; and at no distant day Victoria, the most beloved of sovereigns, might personally visit Victoria, the richest of British Colonies, and be welcomed by the plaudits of her devoted antipodean subjects."

GREAT BRITAIN.

JEWISH EMANCIPATION.—Lord John Russell introduced his bill for the emancipation of the Jews on Thursday evening, pursuant to notice. The measure was, as usual, resisted in *limine* by Sir R. Inglis and the other "enemies of religious persecution" of that school; but the motion for leave to bring in the bill was carried on a division by a majority of 231 to 205—a miserably small majority it must be allowed, at this stage of the proceedings. The Anglican and Dissenting friends of religious toleration mustered strong, it is seen, under the leadership of the Oxford bigot. This is the way to tell the true feelings of parties. The clamorers about Tuscan intolerance shewed last night—as indeed they always do when tried—the rottenness of their professions and the persecuting spirit that sways their hearts. We cannot say that we have the slightest hope of the success of the Bill.

THE BISHOP OF RIPON AND THE REV. MR. HAYWARD.—A memorial has been addressed by 25 clergymen, incumbents of various parishes in the diocese of Ripon, to the Bishop, on the subject of his refusal to receive Mr. Hayward as a candidate for priest's orders on the ground of his holding certain views on the effects of baptism, and on the final perseverance of those who have received the grace of regeneration, which the memorialists contend to be consonant with the doctrines and articles of the church of England, and which should not, therefore, prevent him from being ordained; and the Bishop has replied at some length to the memorialists, stating that the ground of his rejection of the candidate was, as stated in his certificate to Mr. Hayward, to the effect that "he found himself unable to ordain him, because he persevered in maintaining that the inward and spiritual grace in baptism is 'a saving grace,' which he (Mr. Hayward) explained as meaning 'a grace which effectually insures salvation;' so that none but those who are ultimately saved can have received that grace." The Bishop then goes on to say, that in answer to the charge of the memorialists, that his act is an attempt to defeat the intended effects of the case of "Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter," he shall content himself with simply asserting that he has not thereby contravened or attempted to defeat any law or judgment of the church or State.

THE DOCTOR AND THE BISHOP.—At the annual meeting of the Pastoral Aid Society, held last week at the Collegiate Institution, the Lord Bishop of Chester in the chair, Dr. McNeile, one of the leading speakers, took occasion, as usual, to attack the Catholic Church, and, in the course of his address, he repeatedly shocked and disgusted the modest portion of his female hearers by the pruriency of his language and the foulness of his insinuations. One subject on which he thought it decent to luxuriate, was the alleged circumstance of a female saint, distinguished for her purity and modesty, being hung up by the heels, and having her garments miraculously prevented from falling below her ankles. The Bishop, it is said, looked unutterable things at the immodest biffon; and, at the conclusion of the proceedings, whilst acknowledging a vote of thanks for his kindness in presiding, gave the Doctor a rap on the knuckles, all too gentle for his demerits. He simply said, that he should be happy on all such occasions to render what services he could; but it must of course be understood, that he did not commit himself to all that gentlemen might be pleased to say on the platform.

THE REV. DR. GUTHRIE ON THE WANT OF EDUCATION.—The Rev. Dr. Guthrie attended the annual meeting of the Liverpool Industrial Schools on Tuesday, and, in a long address, described the nature and results of the Ragged Schools in Edinburgh. In speaking of the necessity of moral and religious education in our large towns, he said—"I hold in my hand a diagram, by Mr. Keith Johnston, of Edinburgh; and the map I hold in my hand is intended to show to the Committee of the House of Commons the state of education in our country. What do I find? I find that in America, in the States of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, New Hampshire, and five or six other States, there is one in every six of the population attending school. (Hear, hear, and applause.)—Then, on turning to Europe, I find that in Prussia there is one in six; Saxony, one in six; Switzerland, one in six; Baden, one in six; Denmark, one in six. One in five makes perfect education; one in five or one in six assures us that every child in the country is educated. (Hear, hear.) I find that in three of the provinces of Holland there is one in six and a half