

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor of France extended his amnesty to 4312 persons. The names of those who are benefited by this gracious act of mercy appeared in the *Moniteur* of Friday, and occupy not less than forty columns of that paper. There are few, however, of any note in the list, and not one of the exiled Generals. Most of the pardons apply to persons transported to Algeria and other penal settlements, and may be classed among field laborers, small farmers, and operatives.

Several arrests have been made in Paris, among them one or two correspondents of the Continental papers. Calumnies respecting the Empress are said to be the cause.

Numerous arrests have been made in Ardèche and other parts of the country of persons charged with singing seditious songs. Several coffee-houses in the departments where the Republicans and Socialists have assembled have been closed by order of the authorities.

Little is said about the rumored Ministerial modifications. They will produce very little effect if made.

Alarming rumors have circulated about the public health in Paris. The *Union Médicale* declares that in the last six months there have been but twelve cases of choleric affections in the hospitals, and, excepting one case, not one had been serious; that the Asiatic cholera does not exist in Paris, but, on the contrary, it was going away from the centre of Europe, and that everything gives reason to suppose that the Russian and Polish epidemic will extinguish itself in its own focus.

A furious pamphlet has been published by Frederick Billot, a provincial advocate and Legitimist, breathing war and extermination against England. It is styled "Lettres Franques," addressed "to Napoleon III."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* reports a remarkable conversation which he avers occurred lately between "an ex-French Minister, one of the most eminent statesmen in Europe, whose name he is not at liberty to mention, and two other political personages."

"The statesman in question expressed himself nearly in the following terms—'It is a remarkable fact, that the Republic neither brought us war nor Socialism, and the present Government, calling itself the saviour of France, will give us Socialism to begin with. It exists already in our finances by the bank mobilière and the bank foncière; and the presumption and want of foresight of Government is hurrying us on speedily and inevitably to war with all Europe, against whom we are very likely to prove defenceless.' One of the parties to this conversation, who is himself almost an Imperialist, replied—'In this you are right; and it must be admitted that, for the sake of appearing to make reductions in the war budget, the Government is at this moment consuming its stores.' The statesman continued—'Yes, whilst all the strong places of Austria and Russia are armed, and they have not even so much to do as to put up the palisades, which are already lying ready in the trenches.'"

INSURRECTION AT MILAN.

The following intelligence was received on the 9th February, by submarine telegraph:—

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, 9 5, A.M.—An insurrection broke out on the 6th Feb. in Milan. Five men have perished, but order is re-established. The Milan train had not arrived on the 8th at the Swiss frontier. Further advices state that the fight has recommenced. A proclamation of Mazzini is posted up.

The French Government received the following telegraphic message:—

Turin, Feb. 8, 10 a.m.—An attempt at insurrection took place at Milan on the 6th. It had been suppressed. Turin and Piedmont are tranquil."

The Submarine Telegraph Company received at 3, 50, a.m., on Wednesday, the 9th, the following message from the English minister at Berne to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in London:—"A telegraph message from Bellincona of the 8th Feb., 4,30, p.m., announces that the gates of Milan were shut, and it was supposed the insurrection, which had been suppressed, was recommenced. A proclamation from Mazzini was placarded."

A dispatch from Berne, of the 9th, states that according to a despatch from the Swiss Consul in Milan, of the 7th, in the evening, the affray in Milan had been suppressed, and order promptly re-established.

The insurrection in Milan has created immense sensation in Paris. The *Chronicle's* correspondent says, "Great apprehensions are entertained that it is only the commencement of further and more serious events. No doubt Mazzini is at the head of the movement; he has been at Tessino for the last month. There was a good deal of previous agitation to excite the people and prepare them for the movement. On the 2nd a rumor was circulated that Louis Napoleon had been assassinated. It created a tumult, and the Government was obliged to issue placards, denying the truth of the report."

Proclamations—one from the notorious Mazzini, the other from Alexander Smith, (the gent who bilked his landlady at New York) alias Kossuth—have been posted up in various places; we give the following extracts:—

MAZZINI'S PROCLAMATION.

"ITALIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.
 "Italians! Brothers!—The Mission of the National Italian Committee is ended; your mission begins.—To-day the last word which we, your brothers, utter to you is 'insurrection'; to-morrow, mingling with the ranks of the people, we will aid you to maintain it.
 "Insurrection! The moment matured, panted for three long years, has arrived. Let us seize it. Be

not deceived by appearances; be not misled by the cowardly sophistries of Luke-warm men.—The entire surface of Europe, from Spain to our own land, from Greece to holy Poland, is a volcanic crust, beneath which sleeps a lava which will burst forth in torrents at the upheaving of Italy. Four years ago the insurrection of Sicily was followed by ten European revolutions; twenty European revolutions will follow yours—all bound by one compact, all sworn to one fraternal aim. We have friends, even in the ranks of the armées who rule us; there are entire peoples, whose alarm-cries will answer to yours. The national democracies of Europe form one organized camp. Vanguard of the great army of the people, fear not isolation. The initiative of Italy is the initiative of Europe.

"Insurrection! Sacred as the thought of country that consecrates it; strong in will and in concentrated energy as its aim, which is justice, amelioration, and free fraternal life for all; let it rise, and convert martyrdom into victory. The thousands of victims who have fallen with the sacred name of Italy on their lips, deserve this at our hands. Be it tremendous as the tempest on our seas. Be it obstinate, immovable as the Alps which surround you. Between the Alps and the extreme Sicilian sea are 25 millions of us, and a hundred thousand foreigners. It is the struggle of a moment if you do but will.

"Insurrection! Let the grand word leap from city to city, from town to town, from village to village, like the electric current. Arouse, arise, awake to the crusade fever, all ye who have Italian hearts—Italian arms.

"Attack, break at every point the long and weak line of the enemy. Prevent them from concentrating themselves by killing or dispersing their soldiers, destroying roads and bridges. Disorganize them by striking at their officers. Ceaselessly pursue fugitives; be at war to the knife. Make arms of the tiles of your houses, of the stones of the streets, of the tools of your trades, of the iron of your crosses. Spread the alarm by watch-fires kindled on every height.—From one end of Italy to the other let the alarm-bell of the people toll the death of the enemy.

"Wherever you are victorious, move forward at once to the aid of those nearest you. Let the insurrection grow like an avalanche wherever the chance goes against you; run to the gorges, the mountains, the fortresses given you by nature. Everywhere the battle will have broken out; everywhere you will find brothers; and, strengthened by the victories gained everywhere, you will descend into the field again the day after. One only be our flag—the flag of the nation. In pledge of our fraternal unity, write on it the words of God and the People: they alone are powerful to conquer, they alone do not betray. It is the Republican flag which, in '48 and '49, saved the honor of Italy; it is the flag of ancient Venice; it is the flag of Rome—eternal Rome, the sacred metropolis, the temple of Italy and of the world!

"(For the Italian Committee.)

"JOSEPH MAZZINI,
 "AURELIO SAFFI.

"Maurizio Quadrio, Cesare Agostini, Secretaries.
 "February, 1853."

MR. ALEXANDER SMITH'S PROCLAMATION.

"IN THE NAME OF THE HUNGARIAN NATION.—TO THE SOLDIERS QUARTERED IN ITALY.

"Soldiers, Comrades! My activity is unlimited! I am about to fulfil my intent. My intent is to free my country, to make her independent, free, and happy.—It is not by force we have been crushed. The force of the world would never have sufficed to crush Hungary. Treason alone did it.

"I swear that force shall not conquer us, nor treason injure us again. Our war is the war of the liberty of the world, and we are no longer alone. Not only the whole people of our own country will be with us, not only will those once adverse to us now combat with us the common enemy, but all the people of Europe will arise and unite to wave the banner of liberty. By the force of the peoples of the world the tottering power of the tyrants shall be destroyed. And this shall be the last war.

"In this war no nation fraternizes more with the Hungarian than the Italian. Our interests are one—our enemy is one—our struggle is one. Hungary is the right wing, and Italy the left wing, of the army I lead. The victory will be common to both.

"Therefore, in the name of my nation, have I made alliance with the Italian nation. The moment we raise the banner of the liberty of the world let the Italian soldier in Hungary unite with the insurgent Hungarian nation, and the Hungarian soldier in Italy unite with insurgent Italy. Let all, whosoever the alarm shall first sound, combat against the common enemy. Whoso will not do this, he, the hireling of our country's executioner, shall never more see his native land. He shall be for ever exiled as a traitor, as one who has sold the blood of his parents and of his country to the enemy.

"So I order, in the name of the nation. Let every one obey. I will shortly be among you. Au revoir. God be with you.

February, 1853."

"Kossuth.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The central committee has at length concluded its report upon the Catholic motion, or complaint against the government for having issued decrees which, from the want of precise explanations, were supposed to interfere with the religious liberties of the Catholics, and thence to be an infraction of the Constitution, which guarantees (Article 4) equal religious freedom to all professions of faith not opposed to morality, or the acknowledgment of a Supreme Being. It having, however, been clearly explained to the committee that the government never intended to interfere with these liberties, and that, as regards the special points complained of, namely, the forbidding Catholic theological students to proceed to study at Rome, and the establishment of Jesuit seminaries and missions, it was only intended to centralise the authority, and to regulate both matters by submitting them to the mere restriction of previous express permission, the committee, in a report of unusual length, has proposed by a large majority (11 to 3) to adopt the previous question, upon the motion of M. de Waldbott.

Rome has been shocked by a terrible case of poisoning, which has just been made public. The Mar-

quis Sigismund Baudini and his family are the unfortunate victims. Poison had been secretly administered to them, in small portions, during the space of three weeks. Professor Baroni discovered the presence of it, by chance, in a cup of coffee, which was handed to him at a morning's visit. Private revenge is supposed to have been the stimulus to this vile act. The life of the Marquis Baudini is despaired of though all that science can do for him has been resorted to.

NORWAY.

PROTESTANT FANATICISM.—A correspondent who was present during the inquisition held relative to the tragedy which has taken place in Kautokeino, in Finmark, caused by the religious fanaticism which is daily spreading among the Finns and Laplanders, has favored us (*Daily News*) with the following account:—

"Ellen Aslak's daughter Sudy, a young Finnish woman, about twenty-six years of age, of some personal beauty, and looked up to as a saint by the people of her race, was, together with her husband, sentenced last year to imprisonment in the house of correction in Christiania for two years, but succeeded in making her escape and keeping herself concealed, although repeated endeavors were made to discover her. The tribe of mountain Finns to which she belonged had bound themselves to defend her at the risk of their own lives, and to kill every one who attempted to capture her. However, not content to remain on the defensive, they determined, on Monday the 8th of November, to make an attack upon the authorities in their neighborhood. At eight o'clock in the morning, the tribe, numbering about thirty men and women, armed with clubs and rods, arrived at the house of a merchant, by name Ruth, where the kensmand, or governor, was residing, quite determined to set fire to the church, the parsonage, and Ruth's house, and to slay every one who refused to join them, and accept what they call the only true and saving faith. On their arrival, they sent in some children, to induce the kensmand to come out to them; and on his so doing, they instantly felled him to the ground, beating him with their clubs and rods, and stabbing him with knives. On hearing the kensmand calling for help, Mr. Ruth, a young and vigorous man, rushed out to his assistance; and, having succeeded in wrenching a club from one of the savages, laid about him with it for some time. Ultimately, however, he also succumbed: but, although both their victims were now extended on the earth, apparently lifeless, the people continued to ill-treat them in the most inhuman manner. Mrs. Ruth, who had come out of the house to implore them to spare her husband, was at once struck to the ground by a blow on the head, and a servant girl who had followed her mistress was whipped with rods; after which the wild horde rushed into the house, which they commenced pillaging. In the meanwhile the servant-girl and Mrs. Ruth, who had recovered from her swoon, fled to the neighboring parsonage, and related the dreadful tale to the pastor and his wife, who had not the least suspicion of what was taking place so near them. The pastor at once determined to go forth and endeavor to appease the infuriated wretches, but no sooner did he make his appearance among them than the women fell upon him with savage yells, and he was forced to maintain a fearful struggle for his life. While the savages were engaged with the pastor—who, though much injured, ultimately made his escape into the parsonage, the doors of which were then well secured—the kensmand, who had recovered from his state of insensibility, succeeded in dragging himself into the house, and locking himself up in one of the rooms, and throwing himself upon a bed. He was, however, soon missed; the house was searched, amid the most savage yelling and howling; the door of the room in which he had sought refuge was forced open, and the leader of the band, one Aslak Hetta, rushing in, attempted at once to despatch him with his knife; but on finding that the "knife would not bite," as he expressed it, he and his younger brother repeatedly placed the knife against the unfortunate kensmand's breast, and drove it in with a club, which they used as a hammer, and the rest of the wretches following their example, hammered away at the unhappy victim as long as any sign of life was remaining. Mr. Ruth's house-keeper, who in her fright had sought refuge in the same room, escaped with a severe whipping. In the meanwhile, one of the female savages who had remained outside, perceiving that Mr. Ruth was moving one of his arms, seized an iron bar, placed it under the arm, and then battered the latter with a club until she succeeded in crushing it. She then proceeded to do the same with his other arm, and continued the inhuman process until every appearance of life was extinct. When Ruth's house had been completely pillaged, it was set on fire, and the savages proceeded to the parsonage, where they were enacting similar scenes, when the Finns, who have given up their nomadic life, and are settled in Aoutyl, came to the rescue, led on by a man who had been attacked by the assailants on their way to the scene of outrage, and who, suspecting their intention, had gone in quest of assistance. A conflict now commenced, in which the Kautokeino Finns were worsted. Seeing that there was no hope of escaping with their booty, Aslak Hetta ordered that everything should be thrown into the flames, and so great was the resistance offered by these fanatics that in order to secure the men, it became necessary to fell each one to the ground with a blow, and then to bind him hand and foot. In this way the whole tribe was transported on sledges to Bosekop, and lodged in the prison there. They have since openly confessed that it was their intention to slay every one who refused to accept the true faith. They say that they have read that the apostle Lutherus did the same, and declare that they do not repent of what they have done, for that the day of wrath has come, and they are only instruments in the hands of the Lord, for the glorification of the faith, and they even express regret at not having been more successful. It is supposed, however, that there is a good deal of bravado in all this, as they all look considerably crestfallen. There are signs of the epidemic having spread among the Finns in other localities also, and it is hoped that the punishment awarded to the present debtors may be sufficiently severe to act as a check upon the other fanatics."

AUSTRIA.

The *German Journal* of Frankfort, under date of Vienna, 20th, says:—

"It is well known that, by order of the Emperor, negotiations were some time since opened for the conclusion of a concordat with the Holy See. They are still going on between Count Buol Schauenstein

and the Minister of Worship, assisted by the Bishop of Seckau on the one hand, and M. Viale Preta, the Papal Nuncio, on the other. It is confidently expected that the conference will bring about a result satisfactory to both parties."

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 27th Jan. in the *Borsenhalle*, says—"We learn from a source worthy of credence that the corps d'armée of General Rudgier has received orders to advance towards the frontier of Turkey."

TURKEY.

The war in Montenegro grows more portentous every week. At present the Turks have been beaten at all points, yet they are pressing in thousands round the fastnesses of the gullant mountaineers. Meanwhile, Austria, eagerly seizing the opportunity, sends her special Ambassador, with terms, to Constanti-nople; Ban Jelachich appears at the head of an Austrian army of Christian Slavates on the frontier of Bosnia, and Count Rudgier directs the march of a corps of Russians into the Danubian Provinces. European Turkey is thus in almost as much danger as Montenegro; for neither Russia nor Austria would quietly see the Montenegrins too well beaten; and while Austria figures in the diplomatic foreground, Russian bayonets shed an ominous glare on the background of the picture.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Cobden's invasion wager has been accepted.—Cobden, it appears, intended it as a challenge to the editor of the *Manchester Guardian*; but the editor of that respectable journal replied, that he already subscribes at the rate of two shillings a week to the *Infirmiry*; another shilling would not be much, but what would be the worth of Mr. Cobden's paper in the event of a French invasion? The gentleman who accepted the wager is a Queen's officer—Major-General Brotherton; and in order to meet the peculiarity of the case, Mr. Cobden, with unheard-of delicacy, had given his solicitor instructions to draw a bond pledging him to pay to Major-General Brotherton £10,000 in case of the French attempting an invasion. The terms of the original challenge implied a successful invasion. Mr. Cobden thinks that had the General accepted those terms, he might have been open to the suspicion of not doing his best to defeat the enemy! The correspondence, so far, was published yesterday. This morning, however, we have before us a letter from Major-General Brotherton declining to take Mr. Cobden's bond, the General having only desired "to test" Mr. Cobden's "sincerity;" but he will pay the one shilling per week to the *Infirmiry* notwithstanding.

St. Martin's Hall, London, was filled to overflowing on Wednesday evening, Feb. 9, by a gathering of the working classes who support the proposed opening of the Crystal Palace on Sundays. The meeting was called by the trades delegates, alleged to represent 92,520 working men; the delegates themselves mustering about one hundred strong. They elected Mr. Henry Mayhew to the chair, who delivered an essay on the Sabbath-observance question, to show that the opening of the Crystal Palace on Sunday would not violate the Divine command to keep that day holy.—He read a declaration, availing that the working men do not question the authority of the decrees upon which the institution of the Sabbath is founded; that it is a social institution designed especially for the benefit of the laborer; that they are anxious to guard the day of rest from unnecessary encroachment, and desire no infringement upon it more than physical and intellectual necessities require; that physical recreation on the Sunday is as necessary as food and drink; and that "refined and intellectual enjoyment, as well as the means of obtaining information, are even more necessary to the working man than physical recreation;" and that "if these necessities be denied them on the present day of rest, then two Sabbaths must be appointed in the week, one to be observed as a day of mere repose, and the other as a day for the recreation of his mental and bodily energies." The principal speakers were Mr. Prideaux, cabinet-maker, Mr. William Newton, engineer, Mr. Ferdinand, silk-weaver, and Mr. Read, baker. A resolution adopting the declaration was carried with great heartiness.—Some disturbance arose out of an attempt of the Rev. Mr. Bailey, Secretary of the Lord's Day Observance Society, to address the meeting. As it was purely a working man's meeting, his intrusion was objected to. Mr. Bailey said he was a working clergyman; and he was permitted to speak for some minutes, till cries of "Time!" "The Bishops!" and other noises, drove him from the platform.

THE AGAPEMONE.—Matters are not proceeding very smoothly at this notorious (Protestant) establishment, near Bridgewater, and it is not improbable that some of its mysteries may shortly be exposed. An affair has recently occurred which has caused much gossip in the neighborhood. It appears that about five years ago Mr. James Rouse, an Attorney of North Curry, Somershire, became an inmate, with his wife, of the "Abode of Love," conforming, of course, to one of its paramount conditions by conveying all his property in favor of that institution. Weary, at last, of the usages he experienced, and disgusted with the conduct of those around him, he contemplated his escape; but, aware of such intention, he was vigilantly kept in surveillance, and no opportunity of effecting his object presented itself until the night of Sunday, the 16th ult. when he managed to make his way over the walls of the building, and, leaving his wife therein, he succeeded in reaching the house of his brother, a respectable farmer of North Curry, where he was kindly received, and congratulated on his return. The retention of Mrs. James Rouse soon attracted the attention of the family, and her rescue was undertaken by Mr. Rouse's brother. Accordingly, with a companion, they left North Curry in a light carriage, and were proceeding towards Charlton, when, at a four cross-way on the road, they encountered one of the vehicles belonging to the Agapemone, driven by a servant on the box and Mrs. Rouse in the rumble, who was delighted at the prospect of her release from captivity. A few words sufficed to announce Mr. Rouse's intention, but it was vehemently resisted by the Agapemone chari-oteer, who resolutely refused to admit of her leaving the carriage. Mr. Rouse, however, was not to be deterred, and, brandishing a stout oaken cudgel, contested the matter too strenuously to render his victory doubtful. The struggle, however, continued for some