

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

ARRESTS IN PARIS.—For some days past a considerable number of arrests have taken place in Paris, principally amongst persons belonging to the working classes. Last night fresh arrests were effected, and the whole number of individuals conducted within the week to the prison is said to amount to about 100, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following particulars of the plot against Louis Napoleon.

The existence of a plot of an extensive kind is now placed beyond doubt. I do not well know what to believe about the Orleansists and Legitimists, who were said to be implicated in it, but the great majority of the persons arrested, and who, it is said, amount to over 300 belong to the Socialist party. Some believe that there was more than one plot, and that each party had its own ulterior object in view, but that its immediate one was to seize on the person of the Emperor, either at the Hippodrome, where he was known to have gone on Tuesday, or during one of the excursions which he so often makes in the streets of Paris or its environs, without escort or guard of any kind. The next thing the conspirators were to have executed, after having disencumbered themselves of the Emperor was to proceed at once to the erection of barricades, to sound the tocsin, and summon the population to arms, in the name of the Count de Chambord, Count de Paris, or a *Republique Sociale*—as the case may be. Such is said to have been the plan. Among the parties incarcerated, one advocate, two or three apothecaries, an ex-player at one of the minor theatres, and a compositor belonging to one of the leading Paris journals, are spoken of. The arrests have been made in almost all quarters of Paris—even in the quarters of the Italians—but principally in the rues Beaubourg, St. Martin and Transnoain. In the last mentioned a secret society was in the habit of meeting. The parties said to have been charged with the attack on the Emperor at the Hippodrome were about 60 in number. They were, however, closely watched by the police, and were unable to execute their design.

The *Times* of Wednesday, commenting on the sanguine turn which public opinion has taken in Paris as to the chances of peace, says that it is extremely improbable any material change in the course of events can be announced till we learn the result of the Emperor's last message to the Sultan, the term of which expired on the 16th:—

"In the meantime, as the Russian government has distinctly intimated to all Europe that it is resolved to adhere to its demands, and that, in the event of failure, it will seek for redress by the occupation of the principalities, it is absurd to suppose that any other course of proceeding will be simultaneously pursued. From St. Petersburg each successive statement strengthens the belief that Prince Menschikoff correctly represented the intentions of his government, that he has been fully approved, and that there is now no intention of reverting into a less dangerous path. With these facts before us we see nothing to explain or justify the favorable turn which has been given to public opinion in Paris; except that, as the danger of war had been somewhat exaggerated on one day, it was rather too easily dispelled on the next, the truth being that the state of affairs remains wholly unchanged. We therefore attribute these attempts to obtain credence for more favorable intelligence to the strong desire of certain parties, and probably of the French government, to counteract the heavy fall on the Bourse at Paris, or, at any rate, to carry on with additional chances the enormous speculations which these events have occasioned....."

The correspondent of the *Chronicle* says:—

"The *Pays* publishes a long article on the affairs of the East, in which it contends that the other European powers cannot permit Russia to occupy the Moldavia-Wallachian provinces, because any such occupation, without a similar and simultaneous occupation by the Turks, would be a direct violation of existing treaties.

"The *Echo de Honfleur* states that orders have been received by the Maritime Board of that port to make a levy of all the mariners that are able and fit for service. Not even the married men are excluded from the effect of this measure.

HOLLAND.

SPEECH OF THE KING OF HOLLAND.—The session of the States General was opened by the King on Tuesday, June 14th, who in his speech adverted as follows to the question of the Catholic Hierarchy:

"The difficulty, I am sorry to say, is not yet removed. I have tried to arrange it both by inviting explanations from those parties who have originated the dissension—I suppose involuntarily—and by taking measures to be carried out by ourselves. The government are convinced that many of the difficulties can only be disposed of by a law. The sixth clause of the charter assures equal rights to all religious associations, but it imposes also duties on government which cannot be fulfilled without the power of the law. It is my intention to request your co-operation in this matter. I shall do it with greater confidence, as I am sure that the spirit of moderation and quiet investigation so natural to our country will preside at your deliberations, and that it will be your serious desire, as it is mine, forcibly to maintain the principle of religious tolerance which has belonged to our nation, and to avoid all that could cause discord and schism between the sons of the same country. Acting on these principles, it will be possible to arrange the difficulty in such a manner that the government can give equal protection to all religious associations, by which they can obtain security for their liberties and their permanent duration under the same reasonable and impartial law.

"I intend to bring before you this session only those projects of law for your deliberation that require a speedy decision.

"I now declare the Assembly to be opened, and I conclude with wishing that Heaven's wisdom may accutate and govern us, so that our efforts. The benefit of our beloved country may be characterized by order, peacefulness, and justice."

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JUNE 15TH.—It is reported on Change that the Russians have entered the Danubian principalities. A panic ensued.

The *Correspondenz* (regarded as semi-official) contradicts the report.

RUSSIA.

Despatches from St. Petersburg state that Prince Gorsehikoff had been appointed to the command of the army of 120,000 men on the Pruth. The corps of grenadiers have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march into Poland, to supply the places of those who have been moved to the south.

The correspondent of the *Times* states that letters had been received from St. Petersburg, announcing that several Russian families of distinction had intended leaving for the purpose of passing the winter in Paris. "One would naturally regard this as an indication that the peace of Europe would not be disturbed. It appears that several Russians have arrived in Paris within the last day or two from St. Petersburg; one personage in particular, who is in delicate health, has come for change of air. All these persons speak with much apparent confidence of the maintenance of peace, and they positively deny what has been said with respect to the enthusiasm, &c., of the population of St. Petersburg at the idea of making war on Turkey, or that there is any desire at all for war with any nation among the Russians."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes that an unusual number of Russians of rank and consequence are just now staying in the hotels of Berlin, on their way to different springs in Germany. "This circumstance of so many Russians being permitted to travel speaks as plainly as their own almost unanimously expressed conviction, that there is no intention on the part of the Czar to go to war unnecessarily."

TURKEY.

The following is contained in *La Presse* of the 14th ult.

"We have received news from Constantinople of the 30th of May.

"On the 26th of that month the Minister of Foreign Affairs handed to the Ambassadors of the four Powers that signed the treaty of the 13th of June, 1840, a note, in which he explains the measures taken by Turkey to maintain the inviolability of her territories. This note, which is couched in terms of great firmness, declares that any arrangement with Russia is altogether out of the question, if that Power persists in the exorbitant pretensions which it advanced through Prince Menschikoff.

"On the 28th of May M. de la Cour gave Redschid Pasha the formal assurance of the support of the French Government.

"The military preparations are being carried on with great activity. On the 30th of May the Turkish fleet anchored at the entrance of the Black Sea. It consists of 22 sail. In the arsenal great progress was making in the armament of 12 corvettes and several frigates, which were to be ready for sea on the 2d of June.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MEETING OF THE BOLTON CATHOLIC DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.—A petition against the "convents burglary bill" was numerously signed at both the churches in this town during the forenoon of Sunday last, and in the evening the noble schoolroom attached to SS. Peter and Paul's was filled to overflowing by hundreds anxious to show their abhorrence of this most atrocious bill.—*Manchester Correspondent of the Tablet.*

MACCLESFIELD.—The Catholic inhabitants of this town assembled on Monday last in the schoolroom to give expression to the feelings of indignation they feel at this intolerant, iniquitous, and insulting measure. Resolutions were passed condemning in the strongest terms the bill in all its details, and a petition deprecating its becoming law was numerously signed in a short time, and forwarded to Lord Edward Howard for presentation in the House of Commons.—*Correspondent of the Tablet.*

STRIKE OF FORTY THOUSAND OPERATIVES.—STOCKPORT SATURDAY, JUNE 11.—The threatened "turn out" at the mills of this district has at length been carried into effect, and some thirty or forty thousand weavers with their families are now traversing the streets in procession, to the great sensation of this part of the country. A few of the mill proprietors yielded to the demands of the men for an advance of ten per cent. in their wages, which is said to be equal to the Manchester rate; but the bulk of the owners declined to comply, and the notices coming due yesterday, the hands generally left employment. The authorities have taken every precaution for the preservation of good order, but the conduct of the "turn out" appears to be very orderly. An immense procession paraded the streets of the town last evening, calling at the several mills which were to become vacant.

ACCUSATION AGAINST MR. GLADSTONE.—William Wilson pleaded guilty at the present sessions of the Central Criminal Court to the charge made against him by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the particulars of which our readers are familiar, and has been sentenced to twelve months imprisonment with hard labor.—*Times.*

KOSSUTH ROCKET CASE.—Hale having intimated to Lord Palmerston his intention to plead guilty, a communication has been made to him from the Home Office that he will not be called up for judgment.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.—The people of Lancaster, a town in Middlesex county, met together the other day, to celebrate the anniversary of the town. Among the after-dinner speakers was Rev. Mr. Sears, an ex-minister of Lancaster, who responded to a toast to the memory of Rev. Dr. Thayer, and the early ministers of Lancaster, now dead. He spoke feelingly of them,

both of their virtues and their faults. Rev. Mr. Harrington, one of their number, excommunicated a member from his church for having criticised one of his sermons. He refused to baptize children born on Sunday, for he said they broke the Sabbath in their very birth. But it happened that he had a child born to him on Sunday, and after that he relaxed the rigor of his views on the subject.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS.—THE COST OF CONVERTING JEWS.—After some twenty years of labor—after the erection of a church on Mount Zion at an enormous cost—after the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of pounds—the "London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews," a mission presided over by a bishop, and endowed by the joint efforts of the kingdoms of Prussia and England, produces as its fruits, according to its own statistics, a congregation of thirty-seven Jewish converts. During the whole of last year the result of its labors was the conversion of one Jew. The cost of this one convert was the annual outlay, at Jerusalem alone, besides the bishop's stipend, of £1,228 expended on the mission, £445 on the church, £1,173 on the hospital, and £400 (we beg pardon, £359 10s. 11d. See Report, p. 111) on the house of industry. The Jerusalem Mission, then—if we add to its cost the £1,200 paid to Bishop Gobat, arising from the endowment—has actually, in the past year, baptised converts at the moderate rate of only £4,443 7s. 2d. per head.—The *Edinburgh News*, after quoting the foregoing paragraph, adds, "They manage matters more economically in this quarter, although the results are still out of all proportion to the expenditure. In the report laid before the General Assembly of the Establishment, on Thursday week, relative to the conversion of the Jews, we find an outlay for the year of £2,467,—with three conversions! The exertions of the Free Church seem to be still more disappointing; for, notwithstanding an outlay of £5,000, we do not find it stated that a single proselyte to Christianity has been made. Surely the money of all the three Churches could be expended with tenfold more effect at home, and in objects far more worthy of Christian encouragement and patronage—the Ragged Schools, for example."

NUNNERY BILL.

If there be anything which is matter of real wonder in this whole business of the Convent Bill, it is the absence of wonder on our parts at legislation of the kind contemplated. So much have we and our ancestors been accustomed to see God's institutions made the mark for penal laws, that the essential iniquity of such laws has almost ceased to occur to our minds. "The law," we are told, "is a terror to the evil-doer," and such surely is the scope and aim of all true human laws whatsoever. It ought to be a truism that the end of law is to punish crime, to secure, cherish, and protect the well-doer. But it is now three hundred years since English legislation entered upon a course directly the reverse, and to this day the spirit which they obey drives them forward in that road. To depress, discourage, and afflict the good—to bring the counsels of the Gospel into contempt—to legislate against the Eight Beatitudes—to render it as difficult as possible for human beings to devote themselves to the feeding of the hungry or the clothing of the naked—to bring under a statutory anathema what God and His Angels look down upon with blessing and approval, is the chosen task of Englishmen in the nineteenth as it was in the sixteenth century. If, as a modern writer has said, the aim of every lawgiver should be to make his laws on earth, so far as possible, a transcript of the laws of God in Heaven, what are we to think of the lawgivers who seek, so far as they can achieve such a result, to bring it to pass that God's laws or will should not be obeyed on earth?

And, in the midst of all this, think of the condition of their own country, with a population in respect to whom the only question is whether the agricultural or manufacturing districts are the more debased—with a people sunk not in ignorance alone, but in brutal oblivion of the moral law which God has written upon the heart of all his creatures—a people among whom Mammon and the appetites are avowed to reign supreme. It would, we should think, furnish employment enough for English statesmen to inquire what causes have thus rendered the English masses the most degraded in Europe, and what cure, if any, is possible? The cause of their degradation is one which they dare not acknowledge to themselves. It lies deep in that principle of inveterate selfishness which, when once the divine idea of charity and self-denial is abandoned, comes of necessity to occupy its place. England made her choice to cast away and trample in the dust the living type of holiness and self-sacrifice, to give up to plunder and desecration the property which her Monks and Nuns held for destitution, as the almoners of God and the poor, and from that day began the moral leprosy which has now tainted her to the core. And if any cure be possible for her where does it lie? Not in the congregation of that material wealth which is her curse; not in the education of the intelligence to stimulate and quicken the selfish cupidities. No; if there be any cure conceivable for England it is only in taking back again into her diseased and frozen bosom that holy fire of charity which she so wickedly expelled. And the living models of that charity, those whose daily tasks and nightly vigils are the practical demonstration (so much needed in England) that sordid selfishness does not reign alone upon earth—these are they whom modern England deems it necessary once more to coerce and proscriber.

In Ireland, thank God, no words or arguments are needful to show the inestimable worth of convents. Deep in the hearts of the people is the experience of the blessings which they receive from them. It is not merely the alms which they bestow, or even, the words of hope and consolation which they bring to the sinful and distressed, but their very existence in the midst of us is felt to be a blessing. The very aspect of those serene, composed, and saintly faces, from which every trace of disobedient passions has vanished, and where every lineament speaks of duty done, of a heart at ease, and of a whole being full of the love of God, and subordinated to His will, is of itself the best of homilies, teaching us, each in his own path, to strive and do likewise. The poor in Ireland—it is daily and uniform experience and testimony—have, to a degree almost unexampled, a deep sense of God's providence and mercy, and His care for them in the midst of their worst afflictions, and this priceless feeling, based on Faith, is largely fed and sustained by the practical examples before their eyes of what the same Faith can effect when working in the hearts of the holy Nuns.—*Tablet.*

PURITY OF ELECTION—IRELAND v. ENGLAND.—In England elections have been declared void by the score,—that in almost every instance where a petition has been prosecuted, it has been proved that the foulest influences were at work among the candidates and the constituents,—that bribery, treating, and intimidation, often accompanied with fearful violence and outrage, have carried the day,—that candidates have gone to the poll determined to coerce the electors like serfs or buy them like pigs,—and that, to save the House of Commons from being reduced to a Quorum, it became necessary for the managers of the rival Clubs—the Carlton and its Reforming neighbor—to make a drawn battle of two-thirds of their cases, and thus prevent even a moiety of the national crimes at the last election from coming before the gaze of Europe. In Ireland two elections only have been declared void; and in one only of these two has a charge, either of bribery on the part of the successful candidate's agents, or of intimidation on the part of the Catholic Clergy, been sustained by the report of the committee. In the majority of cases where petitions had been presented, the enemies of the Catholic Clergy did not dare to proceed, having before them the facts, and being influenced by a salutary apprehension of the consequences of prosecuting a frivolous and vexatious petition. The two Colonels who fought the battle of Protection and ultra-Protestantism unsuccessfully in Mayo and Cork City, persevered in their attempt to reverse in the House of Commons the decision of the electors at the hustings; and committees, composed of Englishmen and Protestants, affirmed the original verdict—remitting the appellants to the bitter reflection that they had wasted their time and their money in an unprofitable speculation. In one of these cases the committee reported that there was improper violence employed at the election, but the report did not fasten the charge upon any body;—in the Clare case, where the election has been voided, the committee censured two Priests with reference to their conduct at Six-mile-bridge, but expressly exculpate the Catholic Clergy generally from the charge of having used undue influence at the election;—in Sligo Borough alone have a committee reported in support of the charges of corruption and undue clerical influence!—*Catholic Standard.*

UNITED STATES.

The *Lowell Courier* says that contracts are now being made for the erection of a very large Catholic Church, between Adams and Fenwick streets, in that city.

CHURCH AT BOURBONNAIS.—The Catholic Church at the Canadian settlement of Bourbonnais, Ill., has been burned down.

RIOT IN NEW YORK.—A terrible riot occurred on Wednesday night, at the residence of Dr. George A. Wheeler, in 17th street, New York, caused by the finding of some human bones on the premises. A mob of three thousand collected, armed with clubs, axes, and stones. Dr. W.'s store and dwelling were attacked, the inmates driven out, and the premises completely gutted. Nobody killed, though some police officers were injured.

ANTICIPATED RIOT AT THE LECTURE OF FATHER GAVAZZI.—On Wednesday, the Mayor was informed that a riot was anticipated during the lecture by Father Gavazzi at Metropolitan Hall. By way of preparation the Chief of the Police ordered a force of three hundred men to keep themselves in readiness in the vicinity of the Hall. We also learned that a Company of the National Guard were armed and equipped, at a certain place, ready to assist, in case of riot, at a moment's warning. However, the lecture was in no way disturbed, and not the least demonstration was made tending to a breach of the peace.—*N. Y. Times.*

Sixteen inquests were held, and thirty five sudden deaths were reported to the Coroners in New York on the 22nd ult. The inquests were mostly on the bodies of Irish laborers, who had died from "sun-strokes," as the attacks of apoplexy, induced by over-exertion while exposed to the heat of the atmosphere, are popularly called. In Brooklyn and Williamsburg several deaths also occurred from the same cause. In Philadelphia three persons died from the effects of the heat, and eight deaths were reported in Baltimore. In Boston and vicinity, there were few if any deaths from the same cause.

The New Hampshire house of Representatives, 121 to 113, has refused to take the Maine Liquor Law from the table, which settles the fate of the measure for a year in that state.

The *Springfield Republican* says:—"The Legislature of Connecticut seem determined to stretch the subject of divorce till it cracks.—They have been trying to push through a bill allowing divorce for a year's absence, so that if a married man goes on an Arctic expedition, or to California, and comes back in three hundred and sixty-six days, he may find he has lost his wife, 'just as easy.' We advise them to come to flat heathenism at once. Let a man marry whom he likes, when he likes, and as many as he likes, and put them away when he is tired—and let the woman do likewise.

At the late Woman's rights convention a resolution was reported and laid over for the next meeting, that if justice was not fully done to the ladies, and soon, then they would stop the population of this country! "Angels and ministers of grace defend us!" They'll have us there!—*Albany Atlas.*

The Rev. Miss Brown, the "woman's rights" clergywoman, has assumed the pastorage of a congregational church at South Butler, Wayne County, New York.—*Boston Pilot.*

An anti-beef eating association has been formed in Philadelphia. The members pledge themselves against eating any meat which costs more than eight cents a pound. The present price is eighteen cents a pound.

Genius out West, who, from his name, must be an Irishman, publishes two papers. He merely changes the title, the news &c., remaining the same. He has genius enough for a Yankee. Give us your brother with a big O to your name.

THE RIVER AMAZON.—The President of Peru has issued a decree relative to the navigation of the Amazon, offering great encouragement to settlers—such as exemption from export and import duties, grants of seeds, implements for cultivating the land, &c., &c. The exploration of the branches of the Amazon in Peru, will be made by Government steamers, provided expressly for the service.

A man named Patrick Connell was beaten to death in Cincinnati by a number of rowdies, because he refused to give them money to get drunk.