

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

FRESH ARRESTS.—The Paris correspondent of the Times writes on Sunday:—"I am informed that some fresh arrests have been made in Paris and its environs within the last few days. Surene, Porteau, and Courbois, where, it is said, the traces of a secret society have been discovered, would appear to have furnished their quota. Lithographed copies of a new bulletin from the once famous 'Committee of Resistance' have been found. This bulletin is adroitly drawn up, and is principally addressed to the bourgeoisie; it therefore affects the language of moderation."

The proceedings against those who were previously taken into custody are going on. Among the persons more recently arrested are a well-known Socialist schoolmaster, an ex-editor of a literary review, and an ex-employe of the Reforme. A number of poniards and a clandestine printing press have also, it is said, been found in a house in the avenue of Neuilly, and these last discoveries were made in consequence of the disclosures of the persons under arrest.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says:—"There is a rumor, that the 'bons offices' of Austria had been accepted by Russia. That the mediation of Austria was declined you have already been informed, but there appears no reason to doubt that her 'bons offices' will be acceptable to the Russian Government. The result of diligent inquiry on the subject is, that the report proceeded from some member of the Russian Embassy."

Both Governments will do well to recollect that the great object of Russia, as also of the Russian party here at Vienna, is to break up the coalition between France and England. To effect this purpose, articles are forwarded from Vienna to the Augsburg Gazette, in which the disinterestedness of the motives that have dictated the present policy of England is violently impugned. England is represented as the fostered and champion of the revolutionary faction. The writer of the article in the Augsburg Gazette of the 14th ult., informs us that the bridges are in such a state of preparation that the passage of the Pruth can be effected in a few hours. Prince Gortschakoff has been appointed commander of the army of invasion or occupation.

PRUSSIA.

The correspondent of the Morning Chronicle says—"That the general sentiment in Berlin is most favorable to Turkey, and that the conduct of Russia, in the present instance, is judged with severity, even by those most disposed to admire the steadfast policy and noble qualities of the Emperor Nicholas."

LOMBARDY.

The anarchists are busy again, and placards by Mazzini, addressed to the army have created much excitement at Milan, where several new arrests have been made, and depots of secreted arms discovered.

RUSSIA.

The Daily News' Paris correspondent says—"Private reliable advices report that there had been a bloody battle between the Circassians and Russians, in which the latter had been defeated with severe loss,—a General with 12,000 men and thirty pieces of cannon being captured by the mountaineers."

TURKEY.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Times writes in a postscript on the 9th ult—"The Russian steamer of war has arrived in order to take away the remaining Russian officials. Ahmed Pasha, who commands the mouth of the Bosphorus, has reported that four line-of-battle ships and two frigates are cruising within sight. Great excitement prevails in the city and a thousand alarming accounts had ready credence."

The following telegraphic despatch has been received from Trieste:—"Constantinople, June 13th.

A Russian steamer has arrived to take away the remainder of the members of the embassy.

The conduct of Prince Menschikoff has been approved.

The delay for the acceptance of the new ultimatum terminates on the 16th.

The Porte continues its armaments.

The English fleet is at the Dardanelles.

The French fleet is at Tenedos.

The Austrian Intercuncio, M. de Bruck, has arrived at the Dardanelles."

According to the Paris correspondent of the Times the disposable army of Turkey amounts to 150,000 men, divided into three corps d'armee of 50,000 each, and composed of regular troops and militia. Two of those corps are stationed in Bulgaria; a third corps is at Erzeroum, with the object of immediately joining the Circassians in the event of the two other corps being attacked by the Russians. The militia is calculated at about 200,000, and will be divided into separate corps according to circumstances, and stationed where their services are likely to be most needed. The fortresses of Roumelia are furnished with troops and stores of every kind. The Bosphorus is in a state of defence. The fleet is composed of 20 ships, manned by 12,000 seamen, and with about 800 guns. It is anchored near Buyukderé, at the entrance of the Black Sea, and it was to be reinforced by the Egyptian squadron. The headquarters of Omar Pasha will be at Shumla, and his first care is the organisation of the two corps d'armee of Bulgaria. The letters speak of the unanimity with which the Turks of all parties are acting on the present occasion, and they give minute details which, if correct, would show that much enthusiasm prevails

among the population. Enthusiasm, however, good in itself, is not sufficient to save a people. Other qualities are as requisite.

The same accounts that speak of the preparations of defence of the Porte also speak of those for attack on the part of Russia, and these are so actively carried on as to give the idea that hostilities not only are inevitable, but must be immediate, as if the Czar had determined to, as it were, "take the bull by the horn"—the Golden Horn we presume. In any case it is feared the Porte will suffer deeply.

CHINA.

From China we learn that the rebellion has received a check. The rebel forces captured Nankin on the 21st of March, but were subsequently compelled to abandon it, and on the 6th April sustained a defeat from the Imperial army about thirty miles to the south of Nankin. The Foreign Powers, it is stated, are wisely observing a strict neutrality.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The new Constitution had been proclaimed, and appeared to give satisfaction. It grants equal rights to all classes and colors. A Legislative Council and House of Assembly, composed of resident colonists, were to be elected by the people, but no law could go into effect without the sanction of the Queen. The Cape Town Mail avers that it restores liberty to the people. The Graham's Town Journal, of April 25th, reports little news. The Kafirs were wandering about King William's Town, and several horses had been stolen, but everything seemed quiet.

HOW CATHOLIC CHARITIES ARE ADMINISTERED BY THE HOLY PROTESTANT CHURCH.

(From the London Times, June 9th.)

We beg the attention of our readers to the history of the shameless perversion of one of our noblest charities, under a system which not even the most subtle ingenuity could have devised if restrained by any principle, nor the most unscrupulous cupidity have carried out till hardened into a contempt for common decency. The facts will show whether we write too strongly. In 1157 Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, "founded anew, without the walls" of the city, the House of St. Cross, by a charter addressed to the Master and Brethren of "the Hospital in Jerusalem"—that is, St. John's, at Clerkenwell. He provided that the revenues should be applied to the lodging, maintenance, and "necessary garments" of 13 poor men, "unable to support themselves," and to the daily feeding of 100 other poor men, adding, "We further enjoin you (Master and Brethren) compassionately to impart other assistance, according to the means of the house, to the needy of every description for ever, but preserving the canonical jurisdiction of the Bishop," to whom he gave the appointment of the Master or Guardian. He also specified the particulars of the endowment, and concluded his charter by imprecating the anger of the Almighty on all who should appropriate or diminish the rents, or disturb and deteriorate the old statutes and customs of the house. Here, then, is proof irresistible that it was founded for the relief of the necessitous—not for the aggrandizement, nor even for the advantage, of its Master. The next fact in our history confirms this; for, in 1185, the then Bishop added, not to the emoluments of the Master, but 100 persons to the number of those "receiving "outdoor relief," so that 200 might be fed every day, and 13 be lodged and maintained in the house. Meanwhile disputes had arisen about the right of nomination to the Mastership, which were finally settled by an award under the direction of the Pope in favor of the Bishops of Winchester. Naturally enough they often nominated their kinsmen, some of whom flagrantly perverted the revenues of the hospital to their own purposes. This abuse the great William of Wykeham resolved to remedy, and through him we know that in 1370 the rents were about £700 per annum, and "free from all taxes, as being wholly appropriated to the poor, except £7 4s. 6d., the Master's portion." In prosecuting his design this prelate proceeded against some of the former Masters, two of whom signed a formal submission that "the stock and goods of the hospital were for the use of the poor, and not to be converted to other purposes except for the moderate support of the Master." Another appealed to the Pope, and the result was a decree, that "the house was an hospital for a Master and 13 brethren, to be lodged and fed, and for 100 poor men to receive food from its goods; that it ought not to confer any benefice; that it had been governed by secular clerks; and that the Master was bound to make an inventory and take an oath,"—conclusions disputed by the present Master, the Earl of Guildford.

However, our charge is, that the original charity, and another connected with it, have been systematically "worked," as if founded not "to the honor of God and for the relief of the necessitous," but for the aggrandizement of the Masters, and the advantage of the sons and relatives of the Bishops of Winchester. For, incorporated with St. Cross is the "Alms-house of Noble Poverty," founded and endowed (A.D. 1446) by Cardinal Beaufort, for the maintenance of two chaplains, 35 brethren and three sisters. But this intention was not realized in his lifetime, and afterwards the endowment was so robbed in the civil wars, that his successor, Bishop Waynflete, was empowered by Henry VI. to grant a charter, directing that one chaplain and two brethren only should be maintained, but with a proviso (so it is said) for an increase in their number, if the revenues should ever allow of it. We next come to a trial in the reign of Elizabeth, when the hospital, being sued for tithes and first-fruits, established its non-liability by proof from the Bishop's register that "it was founded and its possessions used for the relief of the poor." Still, even then it was grossly abused, and an act was passed (18th of Elizabeth) declaring the invalidity of some leases fraudulently made by the Master, and that neither he nor the brethren should have the power to divert the hospital funds from their original uses. How, then, is such perversion justified? We answer, by a document commencing with falsehood and ending with fraud, but, nevertheless, tacitly acquiesced in and virtually ratified by a succession of episcopal visitors. In 1696, with the approbation of the then Bishop, the Master and Brethren concurred in the impudent statement that, "after strict and diligent search" (they did not say where), "no statutes could be found for

the "government of the house," and that therefore, according to custom, the Master should receive all the revenues, bear all the charges, retain the surplus, appoint the chaplain and steward, appropriate all the fines on the renewal of leases, except two pence in the pound reserved for each of the brethren, and be entitled to their personality after death! But this was not all. They and the visitor together actually cut down to 40 the number (100) for whom the daily dinner was to be provided, and substituted for the food (so says Lord Guildford's counsel) a commutation of 6d. each. The document by which this was effected is called the "Consuetudinarium," or "Customary," and it needs no law or learning to decide that it is alike illegal and dishonest. Still, as affecting the question of the moral guilt or innocence of the Masters and episcopal visitors of this great charity, it is important to state that in 1702 Sir W. Wynne solemnly and repeatedly informed the then Master of its illegality. That great lawyer, indeed, declared "that the appropriation of the endowments to the private purposes of the Master and Brethren was a total perversion, and that serious consequences might ensue to the Master from continuing to apply them to purposes which nothing could justify or extenuate in those who were clearly trustees for the benefit of others incapable of remonstrating against such injustice." He further advised an application to Chancery to get a judicial decision on both the charities, and avowed that the then application of their revenues could not be justified by "the Customary, which contravened the founder's intention, and was a fraud ab initio." But the Masters went on signing a gayist knowledge and against warning, and the visitors approving or conniving, till at last something like justice seems in a fair way of overtaking one of them in the person of the Right Honorable and Reverend Francis North, Earl of Guildford; who in 1808 was appointed Guardian (as he is styled in the episcopal register) by his own father the then Bishop.

We next proceed to state the charges made against him by the Attorney-General upon an information, which ought to have been filed ex officio long ago. The existing endowments of St. Cross, and of the "House of Noble Poverty," it appears, are worth £6,000 and 4,000 a-year respectively, which sums, however, are not realized, the property being let on leases renewable for fines. It is alleged, then, that the Earl of Guildford received from his predecessor £3,795 for dilapidations, and that he has appropriated, not for the "needy of every description," but for himself, as "Guardian," fines to the amount of £46,046, applying £1,083 a-year for the charity out of the reserved rents, which produced £1,365. These and others like them are the accusations made, and so far are they from being disproved, that they are actually aggravated by the defence set up by Sir Fitzroy Kelly in reply. His arguments were, that his client had only followed the custom of his predecessors, many of whom were examples of piety and learning. But we maintain that the antiquity of a custom as old as the hills cannot affect its morality. We deny the piety of those who carelessly take what is not their own. We cannot understand the learning of those who remain ignorant of the most solemn obligations, when the discovery of them might diminish their pecuniary profits. Again, said Sir Fitzroy, "Lord Guildford had complied with the Customary. He had provided board and lodging for the brethren, and though he had not given daily food to the 100 men, he was willing to pay the 6d. each to the smaller number of 40, to which the visitor had reduced them; but, finding they would not come so far for 6d.,—why, what did he do?—Give them 1s. each and a dinner? No; he strictly confined himself to the usage of 20s." "He reduced the number to twenty, but doubled the commutation, and gave 1s. each." Such was the apology of that astute advocate, coolly giving his noble and reverend client credit for a device which would be repudiated by a retail shopman, and be deemed derogatory to a dealer in marine stores. But let us do justice. The Earl has also allowed the brethren £6 5s. a-year each, and one cloak, and 2d. in the pound on every fine, and 6d. in the pound on the same fines to the steward, and the like to the chaplain, besides a stipend of £80 a-year. But what of "the House of Noble Poverty?" Where is that, my Lord Guildford? "It has never been established at all," says his advocate; "neither the original number of 35 brethren, nor even the reduced number of two, has ever existed, though since 1446 there has always been one chaplain paid out of the general revenues of the hospital." Confessedly, then, has the noble Earl for nearly half a century appropriated to his own use the revenues of an "Alms-house of Noble Poverty," said by the Crown to be worth £4,000 a-year, and admitted by his own advocate to be "of considerable value." Was such a confession ever before made in a Christian and a civilized land? Again, "by way of additional charity," urged Sir Fitzroy with inimitable gravity, "bread and beer are provided at the gate for all wayfarers." Yes; we have had them ourselves, like other tourists, and very coarse bread and particularly small beer they were. A poor man must be hungry and thirsty indeed to accept such refreshment. But Lord Guildford takes higher ground. It is now declared that "his office was given to him as an ecclesiastical benefice, and that the revenues are as much his as if it were a rectory or vicarage." Strange to say, however, Lord Guildford wrote thus in 1832:—"The Mastership of the hospital is not an ecclesiastical benefice. I was nominated to the hospital merely as guardian; nor was I inducted into the church, which is a chapel belonging to the institution. I am not subject to ecclesiastical jurisdiction." If, then, his Lordship's present plea be good and true, and he has not been canonically instituted to what is "an ecclesiastical benefice," he never was legally the Master, and is liable to refund every sixpence which he has received as such.

But we have still more to tell. Besides his Mastership, thanks again to the Bishop his father, Lord Guildford held for about 50 years the rectories of Alresford and Southampton, together worth, in tithes alone, £3,000 a-year: while he gave the chaplain at St. Cross £80 a-year and 6d. in the pound on the fines for 38 years' service. All this must be remembered in our moral estimate of Lord Guildford's conduct, though it may not weigh in the legal determination of the case. What this will be while the affair is sub judice we forbear to speculate. Sir F. Kelly claims immunity for the past, and says that the future should be left to the decision of the Bishop who has so grossly neglected his duty. The Attorney-General maintains that since Sir W. Wynne's opinion no further fines ought to have been taken and appropriated as before. The Master of the Rolls says that the Court of Chancery does not make persons refund rents received in mis-

take, and seems disposed to limit the claim for reimbursement to £1,156 a-year from 1837, when the Charity Commissioners made a report on the hospital, which Lord Guildford's counsel coolly says "there is no proof that he ever saw." Whether such a limitation will meet the demands of justice and satisfy public opinion we must not yet discuss. But there is no reason why we should not remind our readers that the late Lord Langdale, when plain Henry Bickerseth, refunded with interest moneys which had been paid to him with the authoritative assurance that his right to them was quite clear. It will be said the amount was small, £773 15s., and the sacrifice not costly. Granted; nor do we quote the fact as a precedent for exacting any vindictive or unmerciful penalties; but, after the miserable answer made by Lord Guildford to the charges against him, we cannot forbear asking whether, while he yet lives, he can expect to be considered an honest man until he refunds what he has wrongly taken, or go down to the grave, after more than fourscore years of life, with anything but a dishonored name, and an evil fame but too well deserved, should he leave to his own offspring the property which he has accumulated by depriving the needy of their inheritance, and those who had none to help them of their due.

ILLEGITIMACY IN CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT IRELAND.

Total number of the Children of the Inmates of Workhouses in Ireland, England, and Wales, with the proportion of Illegitimate to Legitimate in each Country.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Legitimate, Illegitimate, Total. Rows for Ireland (2 half years), England (4 years), Wales (4 years).

These numbers give the following as the proportions between the two classes of illegitimate and legitimate children in the workhouses of the three countries:—

Table with 2 columns: Illegitimate, Legitimate. Rows for Ireland, England, Wales, England and Wales.

It seems thus fairly established as a fact, that intemperance is a vice much less prevalent among the lower classes in Ireland than in England and Wales. It would be an interesting subject of inquiry to endeavor to come at the cause, or causes, of the difference. I formerly adverted to one circumstance which is regarded in Ireland as powerfully operative in preserving the good fame of the women who profess the Catholic religion—viz., the practice of confession. Admitting that this is really an influential cause, as I believe it is, the habit of early marriages must no doubt be also considered as another, and one probably of equal importance.

With the view of testing, as far as was practicable, the truth of the theory respecting the influence of confession on this branch of morals, I have obtained, through the courtesy of the Poor Law Commissioners, a return of the number of legitimate and illegitimate children in the workhouses of each of the four provinces in Ireland on a particular day—viz., the 27th November, 1842. The subjoined table contains this return, together with the proportion of Protestants and Catholics among the whole population in each province, and the proportion of illegitimate to the legitimate children in the workhouses. It is curious to remark how strikingly the results there conveyed correspond with the confessional theory, the proportion of illegitimate children coinciding almost exactly with the relative proportion of the two religions in each province; being large where the Protestant element is large, and small where it is small. Thus, in Connaught, where the proportion of Protestants to Catholics is only as 1 to 6.45, the proportion of illegitimate children to legitimate is only as 1 to 23.53; while in Ulster, where the proportion of Protestants to Catholics is as 1.24 to 1, the proportion of illegitimate to legitimate children is as 1 to 7.26.

Table with 5 columns: Name of Province, Proportion of Protestants and Catholics in the general Population, Total No. of Children in the Workhouses, No. of Illegitimate Children in the Workhouses, Proportion of Illegitimate to Legitimate Children in the Workhouses. Rows for Connaught, Munster, Leinster, Ulster.

Although I think it will hardly be questioned, after the evidence of the foregoing facts, that what I have called the confessional theory is really true, I should be sorry to stretch this, in any degree, beyond its legitimate bounds. I think it, therefore, right to observe that there is one other social condition more widely existing in Ulster than elsewhere, which may help to explain the inferior standard of morals among the young woman; I refer to the greater prevalence of factory life in that province, a state of society well known to predispose to immorality.

The above important information is furnished by John Forbes, M.D., F. R. S., Hon. D. C. L. Oxon. Physician to her Majesty's Household, in his work entitled "Memorandum made in Ireland in the Autumn of 1851," and published by Smith, Elder, & Co., London.

THE HUNDRED AND FIRST REFORMATION!

(From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.)

Under the head of "The Evangelization of Ireland," the London Morning Advertiser of 19th ult. publishes the following "epic" paragraph:—

"THE EVANGELIZATION OF IRELAND.—A plan has just been formed for attempting, on a gigantic scale, to evangelize the sister country. When the particulars are known, but especially when operations have been commenced, a very great sensation will be produced on the other side of the Channel, and no small consternation be created among the Popish Priesthood. It is proposed to send, in the course of a few weeks, no fewer than one hundred Ministers of various religious denominations to preach the Gospel in all parts of Ireland. They are to be distributed, two and two, all over the country, each two locating themselves in particular districts, and preaching the great truths of evangelical religion, every day, throughout those districts. Their labors, when the state of the weather will permit, will be almost entirely in the open air. Committees have been formed in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, for the purpose of raising the necessary