

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday contains a decree appointing M. Achille Fould Minister of State in the place of M. Casabianca. This nomination, has taken the public completely by surprise.

Other decrees appoint M. Allard, Councillor of State, President of the section of War and Marine, in place of Admiral Leblanc, who resumes the active duties of his profession. M. Boudet, Councillor of State, is named President of the section of disputed matters in the council, in place of M. Maillard, whose resignation is accepted; and M. Villefroy, Councillor of State, is appointed President of Public Works, in place of M. Magne, the newly named minister of the same department.

On these changes, and on the position of Louis Napoleon generally, the *Times* has the following observations:—

"There is great reason to believe that these modifications of the cabinet of St. Cloud have taken place at a time when other novelties of a more important character may be expected, and the relations of France with principal continental powers will again become a matter of anxious consideration.

"It is, therefore, not improbable that among the ceremonies which will contribute during this present summer to the diversion of the French people, a wedding will take place; and the world may speculate on the effect of such a marriage upon the proclamation of the empire, and the revival of all the pretensions of the Bonapartist dynasty. Certain it is that no internal obstacle or impediment will interfere with the assumption of any title or rank Louis Napoleon may think fit to adopt, and, as to his power, that is already entire and absolute. For ourselves, speaking with a view to the general interests of this country and of Europe, such a change would appear to be a matter of indifference—for what signifies a new fashion in the trappings of a court after the dismal change from freedom to servitude has been accomplished and endured by the nation? Neither is it material whether the marriage precedes the empire, or the empire the marriage, or by what road Louis Napoleon and his adherents attain the transcendent honors of a Papal coronation. But it is by no means equally clear that this series of events will be looked upon with indifference by the continental powers. The marriage of Louis Napoleon would obviously be the most important step to the establishment of an hereditary power in France, and such a power would, ere long, and perhaps immediately, place itself on an imperial throne. To recognise such a power, with all its hereditary claims, is to surrender the principles of legitimate monarchy still professed by the northern Courts of Europe; to refuse to recognise it is at once to afford to that power a pretext for any undertaking it may meditate against the security of the continent."

THE CONVENTION OF THE NORTHERN POWERS.—Respecting this remarkable document, the *Patrie* inserts the following paragraph, which is, however, not a *communiqué*:—"Several Paris journals republish from the *Morning Chronicle* a pretended convention, which has been signed between the three great powers in the eventuality of certain events. We think we may affirm that this document has never existed, and is entirely the invention of the *Morning Chronicle*."

The *Examiner* says:—"We have no belief in the authentic existence of this 'treaty,' which has every appearance of being 'got up,' from the notes which undoubtedly passed between the three powers alleged to be parties to it immediately before Prince Schwartzberg's death. We gave our reasons for believing, when the substance of those notes was first made public, that they could have no other result than to favor the imperial views of M. Bonaparte by exasperating the French people against the Bourbons, and such impertinent advocacy of their pretensions. We now believe the so-called treaty to be nothing graver than a political squib put forth in the 'imperial' interests of M. L. N. Bonaparte."

SPAIN.

The *Gazette* contains another list of convents authorised to receive novitiates under the *concordat*. The present list contains the names of eighty-six convents in the diocese of Albalcete, Badajoz, Ciudad Real, Grenada, Guadalajara, Jaen, Madrid, and Toledo—to contain altogether 1,997 Nuns.

PORTUGAL.

The papers mention the defeat of the Saldanha ministry in the Cortes, by a majority of 71 to 48, the result of which decision is to deprive the bondholders, and other public creditors, of the boon promised them in compensation of the dividends so iniquitously retained. In consequence, the Cortes had been dissolved, and a new one convoked for the 1st December.

AFFAIRS OF ROME.

A letter from Rome of the 15th, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, states that several persons suspected of carrying on a political correspondence with Paris have been arrested at Rome in consequence of information received from the French police department.

The *Giornale di Roma* of the 20th gives a long account of the construction of a subterranean electric telegraph which has just been opened between Naples and Gaeta. The wires are covered with gutta percha, and the writer says it is the longest line ever constructed on the same principle.

The ministerial crisis in Tuscany is over. The Marquis de Boccella is superseded in the post of Minister of Public Instruction, after having occupied it to the satisfaction of the Grand Duke. The ex-minister is sent on a special mission to the court of Naples. The Councillor of State, M. Cosmo Buonarrotti, (a descendant of the celebrated Michael An-

gelo Buonarrotti), is appointed minister of Public Instruction. The preamble of the decree states that the Grand Duke had resolved to avail himself of the services of M. Boccella in several confidential missions, in which he might be fore useful to him.

DENMARK.

The *Wanderer* of Vienna of the 24th ult., says:—"The treaty concluded on the 8th of May in London, between Austria, England, France, Russia, Sweden, and Prussia, relative to the succession to the throne of Denmark, has been ratified by all the powers, and the exchange of ratifications will take place in London in the course of this month. The powers which have not taken part in the conclusion of this treaty have received official communication of it, with an invitation to adhere to it."

GREECE.

THE ARREST OF FATHER CHRISTOPHOROS.—Athens journals of the 17th ultimo confirm the fact of the arrest of Father Christophoros. Immediately after being taken he was sent to the Piræus on board a steamboat. The country would probably have come to his rescue, but the whole affair was so artfully conducted that the Father was beyond their reach before they knew of his being a prisoner. Father Christophoros is to be sent to Patras, where he is to be confined in the fortress of Rhion.

POLAND.

Accounts from the town of Kalisch, in Russian Poland, represent the ravages of the cholera as fearful. Added to this there had been a calamitous fire on the night of the 18th and 19th ultimo, which laid one part of the town in ashes. It was supposed from the accounts given in the *Silesian Zeitung*, from Breslau, that this calamity had been the act of an incendiary. The Jewish Synagogue, which had stood for upwards of 500 years, had been destroyed. Some hundreds of Jewish families and a great many Christians have been burnt out. According to some accounts mentioned in the *Silesian papers*, as many as 130 houses had been destroyed by the fire.

(Continued from third page.)

I struck the sates of the same building; I was then brought across the street to see a young man, a laborer of Mr. Gabbett's; I did see him; he showed me where he had been standing, and where a ball had passed through his shirt, and out through the collar of his coat; I saw the mark where the bullet passed; I looked into the barley field and the potato field marked in the map; I examined their condition; from their appearance there could not have been large numbers collected there without having done more damage; I saw the fields immediately after the firing; the jury saw the barley field last night, and the appearance is not much changed; taking a four-wheeled van with four horses, and forty soldiers, with several cars, there could not be a large mob collected in the lane near the barley field; I saw some stones on the road when I went to see the bodies; I was a military man and a magistrate; I am perfectly incompetent to say whether the military were justified in firing in the first instance; but after going out I am perfectly competent to form an opinion, and from what I saw I look upon the conduct of the military as unsoldierly and inhuman (sensation.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Graydon—I did not see a stone in the hand of any man that day; before the firing took place, I was not in the lower part of the town; I was not aware that the military escort and voters were expected on that day; upon my oath I don't think it possible that two hundred persons could have stood on the trodden part of the barley field; after leaving the court when I saw the soldier he was in the act of firing; I can't say whether he was attacked by the person at whom he fired; I saw the position of the military when I went out; I saw one man with a good deal of blood upon him when I saw him first; this was about ten minutes after the affray; he was not insensible when I saw him; when I saw him afterwards he was banded up; on two others of the men I saw marks of injury—cuts and bumps on the head; I don't recollect seeing marks on any other but one, who had a slight cut on the cheek; there might have been more of the men injured whom I did not see, but the injured men were paraded; I heard the order given to have them paraded; I saw one musket that had the upper part of the stock broken; I have no idea how it was done; in my opinion the blow of a large stone would have occasioned it; and there was one barrel pointed out to me with a small indentation in it; I saw some injuries and scratches on the packs and accoutrements of the soldiers; some of these might have been produced by stones, but others were so smooth they could not have been produced by stones or by violence; I saw a pack stove in, and also a soldier's cap broken; a stone would have done it; there was one bayonet pointed out to me as bent, but I cannot say if it was.

On special application, Dr. Evans, of Newmarket-on-Fergus, was then permitted to be examined respecting the death of some of the victims—The cause of Casey's death was a gunshot wound in the right side of the abdomen; J. Frawley had a gunshot wound in the left temple, from which his brains protruded; when he first saw him he was living, but insensible; this was on Thursday, and he died on the following Sunday; he never recovered his senses; the cause of his death was the gunshot wound; the balls, from the shape and size of the wounds, must have been musket balls.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graydon—I should suppose that these men were shot face to face.

Dr. Going of Sixmilebridge, gave similar testimony as regarded the death of James Flaherty, Thomas Ryan, Michael Conlan, and Michael Coleman. The doctor also deposed that he was in the courthouse when the firing commenced; he heard several shots, and then leaped through the window of the juryroom; a man went to the courthouse window and said, "Gentlemen, if you don't come out all the people will be shot;" he also said, "Doctor, won't you come out—some of the people are badly hurt?" he then went out, and proceeded to the lane where he saw three men, one apparently dead, and two dying; the two were on the point of death; the first man he believed was dead; there might have been a small space between the three. The witness then proceeded to describe the wounds received by the parties, and stated that in

his examination of them he had had the assistance of Dr. Healy, of Ennis; beside the dead people he saw those who were wounded—Ryan, Glynn, Heffernan, and Molony were amongst the wounded men he saw; all suffered from gunshot wounds; he saw a soldier wounded on that day; he had cuts on his head; he was not in bed when witness saw him; he was sitting at a table eating potatoes and mutton—(laughter)—there was a long cut on the top of the head which he probed; it did not appear to him to go to the bone; it was a flesh wound; there was a small wound on the poll which he would not consider severe; there was another anterior to the first, which was small; there was a fourth wound on the cheek; it appeared to be a stab of an awl, and not dangerous; he saw no other soldier; if he had a patient a strong muscular man he would not deem it necessary to send him to hospital for such wounds.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graydon—When I looked through the window there were not many people in the streets; I saw some people running away; I cannot say how many; there might have been twenty or more; there were a great many people in the lane when I went there, I did not see any of the wounded men, but the soldier eating; I would not consider the soldier fit for duty; if standing up the wound on the head must have been inflicted by a person above him.

Dr. Evans was recalled and examined by Mr. Coffey—Saw wounded men on the 22nd; James Grady, of Newmarket, a man named Coonerty, of Newmarket and a man named Howard, of the same place were seen by him on the same day; they were wounded with bullets; in some days afterwards he saw a man named M'Namara, who was, to the best of his belief, also wounded by a bullet; the younger Flaherty had two bayonet wounds in addition to that described by Dr. Healy.

Mr. Graydon submitted that this evidence had nothing to do with the inquiry here—the cause of death of certain parties.

Mr. Coffey said it had everything to do with the matter; it was plain, from the cross-examination, that justification for firing would be the defence adopted, and it was necessary to show how the whole matter stood.

Mr. Graydon contended that, as it was not shown that these wounded men were in the affray at all, the evidence was inadmissible. They might have received their wounds in any other place.

After some discussion on the subject.

The Coroner ruled, that unless it were shown the men were present at the affray, the evidence could not be received.

Mr. Coffey undertook to produce such of the wounded men as were able to attend.

Mr. Graydon—Well, Dr. Evans, how many of these men are in a position to attend?

Dr. Evans—I should say all I have seen and attended except Coonerty and Flaherty.

The depositions of the several witnesses were then read over and acknowledged in the usual manner, and the parties bound over to prosecute at the assizes if necessary.

The inquiry was adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

SHARMAN CRAWFORD.—This gentleman has taken his farewell of public life in a letter addressed "to the friends of tenant-right in Ireland, but especially to the tenant-right electors of the county of Down." He concludes thus:—"To the tenants of Ireland, I say,—Persevere, and you will gain your rights. To the electors of the county of Down, who, in the late contest, have been the supporters of the great principles of Free-trade, tenant-right and free election, I offer the expression of my admiration and esteem, and my gratitude for the honor they conferred on me in the many proofs I received of their confidence and attachment. I say to them, Do not despair; the time will yet come when, with some more successful leader at your head, you will gain the victory."

THE CORK EXHIBITION.—The National Exhibition of the Arts and Products of Ireland, now open in Cork, is most creditable to those who organised it, and must be beneficial to the country. The temporary building erected for the works of fine art has a much better effect than we were led to anticipate by some of the accounts that reached us. The roof is a semi-circle fifty three feet in diameter, and consists chiefly of laminated ribs, twelve feet apart, with two smaller ribs intermediate carrying purlins, and boarded with inch boarding covered with canvass and painted. It was constructed under the direction of a gentleman named Benson, in twenty-four days, and cost about £1,000.—*Builder*.

THE ELECTIONS IN THE NORTH.—In County Tyrone the Tenant Right candidate has been defeated by majorities so large as, no doubt, to surprise the landlord nominees themselves, and for which the *Derry Standard* accounts by stating that "the Popery fanaticism was raised by Claude Hamilton—courtier as he is—to a perfect furor." In County Donegal the Tenant Right contest has been carried on with intense vigor, though intimidation and coercion have at length succeeded in that quarter. Although Mr. Johnston has been nominally defeated, the county is practically opened, and the landlord "league" in Donegal may depend on it that they will now have to fight the people at every turn until electoral emancipation shall have been achieved. Mr. Johnston possesses determination and other requisites of success, and he has pledged himself to begin forthwith, and to organise every parish from the one end of Donegal to the other, with a view to the next constitutional battle, which is sure to occur within a limited period from the present date.—*Ibid*.

LANDLORD INTIMIDATION.—Notices of retaliation by landlords on their tenants, after the elections, appear in some of the country papers. The *Tipperary Vindicator* says:—"Vengeance has been declared against the tenantry on certain estates for having dared to do as they thought proper, and as they had a perfect right to do, with the elective franchise. We have accounts from certain quarters of the infamous threats of baffled malignants." The same journal adds:—"Informations have been taken against Abraham Coates, Esq., agent to Stradbroke, for the discharge of a pistol—whether accidental or otherwise remains to be seen—at a person in Carrick-on-Suir, after the election for the county of Waterford on Saturday evening."

THE CHAMBERED MOUND OF NEWGRANGE, MEATH.—About five miles from Drogheda is one of the most extraordinary relics of the past in the kingdom—the chambered mound of Newgrange, in the county of Meath, often quoted because of its resemblance to the Treasuries of ancient Greece, and other structures of the Pelagic period. The mound in which the

apartment is formed is of large size, is covered with grass and trees, and has around the base of it a circle of upright stones, some of which, seven or eight feet high, and four or five feet square, still remain.—The chamber is approached by a gallery about fifty feet long, the outer half of which is about four feet high, with sloping sides of upright stones, three feet two inches apart at the top, and three feet six inches at the bottom, covered with flat stones. In one part of the gallery the stones have been squeezed together at the top, so that it is necessary to move upon the hands and knees to obtain access. The plan of the chamber is made cruciform by three recesses—one in front of the entrance gallery, and the others in east and west. The chamber is domed over by large stones placed flat one upon the other, each slightly overhanging, and gradually approaching the centre, where a single flat stone covers in and completes the whole, at the height of about twenty feet from the floor. The width of the chamber, from east to west, may be twenty feet. In each of three recesses is a large flat stone, slightly hollowed on the upper surface, so as to form a sort of basin. This singular construction is made further extraordinary by the circumstance that on the face of many of the stones are carved, or rather engraved, volutes, circles, and zig-zags. The flat stones over the gallery at the entrance of considerable size, twelve or fourteen feet long.—*Ibid*.

HOW COERCION CAN BE COLORED.—Some of our feudal contemporaries, justly apprehensive of possible consequences hereafter, when the secret machinery of the late election for County Down shall come to be explored, are laboring to raise a fictitious outcry about intimidation and violence on the side of the popular party. These attempts are simply ludicrous in the town of Belfast, through whose streets the hired "Thugs" of landlordism were paraded in armed bands, without the slightest effort at concealment; so that a single sentence needs not to be wasted in refutation of pretences, notorious to the whole community. At Newtownards the landlord authorities treated their "bludgeon men" in a characteristic style, as these "animals," we are informed, had their meat served out to them in horse-buckets, and at night they were sent to sleep in a dog-kennel belonging to the Down Hunt! These miserable men had sold themselves to do the work of beasts, and it was quite right that they should receive beasts' usage at the hands of their paymasters.—*Banner of Ulster*.

EXECUTION OF THE CONVICTS KIRK AND M'COOY AT DUNDALK.—At noon on Saturday, 31st July the last sentence of the law was executed on the wretched men, James Kirk and Patrick M'Cooy, convicted at the late assizes for the murderous assault on Mr. Eastwood. The hour named for the execution was half-past eleven. At ten o'clock a large body of the constabulary force of the county was mustered at the police barrack, which is directly in front of the gaol, and a squadron of the 16th lancers, under the command of Captain Forster, was drawn up in the square fronting the courthouse, and adjoining the prison. Soon after daybreak the Catholic Chaplain of the gaol, the Rev. Doctor Kieran, and his curate, the Rev. Mr. Weir, were in attendance at the prison. Both the prisoners slept soundly during the night, and at half-past six o'clock they rose, when the Clergymen were immediately in attendance upon them. At ten o'clock a double file of police was drawn up across each side of the street in front of the gaol, thus completely shutting off all approach to it from either end of the town. The people living in the street shut up their shops and closed their window blinds. Parties of police patrolled the town, and every precaution was taken to guard against any unpleasant results from the excitement that was known to prevail. There were very few of the townspeople of Dundalk present at the appalling spectacle; some country people were there, and a few women and boys; but, generally speaking, the public kept away from it. Many respectable shop-keepers and tradesmen left the town, and went to Drogheda or the Blackrocks for the day rather than remain there while so terrible a scene was being enacted. At eleven o'clock the under-sheriff, —Brabazon, Esq., entered the gaol, and intimation was made to the wretched men in the condemned cells, that when their Clergymen would have finally Ministered to them they should be prepared to come forth and meet their doom. At ten minutes before twelve the doors of the cells were opened, and the melancholy procession was formed in the corridor—every one present being uncovered. M'Cooy walked first, attended by the Very Rev. Dr. Kieran, wearing his stole, and reciting in a loud voice and solemn tone, the Litany for a Soul departing, according to the ritual of the Catholic Church. The wretched convict had his hands clasped in a devotional attitude and continued to repeat without intermission, from the time he left the cell until he was placed on the drop, "Oh, Lord! be merciful to me a sinner;" "Holy Mary, mother of Christ, pray for me." Kirk followed next, attended by the Rev. Mr. Weir, who was also reciting the services prescribed for the occasion. The convicts walked with a firm step to the place of execution. Arrived in the press-room, they were handed over to the executioner, a young fellow of not more than eighteen years of age, a native of the Queen's County. There he pinioned them with strong leather straps and buckles, and then affixed a piece of black crape over his face. A few minutes of private prayer were here permitted to the unhappy men with their Clergy, and they then walked forth to the place immediately before the gallows. The executioner then placed round their necks ropes of silk, which were manufactured for the purpose in Cork gaol, and were attached to the hempen halter that was fastened on the machinery inside. He then placed white caps on their heads, and the iron gate having been opened, the two men came forth and stood on the scaffold, their Clergymen all the while reading prayers. There was some shudder among the crowd when they came out, but not so much sensation as might have been expected at so dreadful a moment. M'Cooy then spoke nearly as follows:—"My dear beloved Christians, I am bidding a last farewell to you. I have been accused with M'Entagart's business, and with Mr. Mavelevet's and Mr. Coulter's but I had no hand in them at all. It was said that I was in a conspiracy with James Kirk for the murder of Mr. Eastwood. I never stood inside the house the night it was sworn to that I slept in the town of Dundalk. That night I was at home. I had nothing to do with M'Entagart's murder; I had nothing to do with Bateon's or Mavelevet's. And now, my dear Christians I am going to bid you a last farewell—and in the name of Jesus Christ, I ask you to have nothing to do with secret parties, or Ribbonism. The men that would bring you into them would be the first to betray you, and turn on you. Take the advice of your Clergy."