

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

**THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE—PRESIDENCY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.**—The *Times* has the following observations on the proposed candidature of the Prince de Joinville:—"It is no longer a secret, that the personage now preferred as its candidate by that portion of the Assembly which is irreconcilably hostile to Louis Napoleon is the Prince de Joinville; and that decisive steps have recently been taken to induce the Prince to accede to the imprudent and degrading solicitations of those who expect to make his name their instrument, or their mask. There is nothing unprecedented in seeing a grandson of Philip Egalité take his seat in a popular assembly, identified with that republic, which but the other day deposed his father, and prescribed his family; and it would not be the first time that a member of the house of Orleans, faithful to the traditions of his progenitors, has consented to secure a transient indulgence in popularity and power. The Prince de Joinville is a man adventurous and chimerical by despotism; rendered irritable and impatient by his painful and undeserved exile; ardent in his patriotism; more ardent in his ambition; independent and sometimes indiscreet, in his judgment and in his actions. He is urged on by men who have shown themselves on other occasions perfectly unscrupulous as to their means for the recovery of power, for they are the very persons whose intrigues in opposition, and whose incapacity in government, led to the catastrophe of the 24th of Feb. For the exiled court of Claremont to hold communication with M. Thiers, after his conduct on the morning of that day, is indeed a miracle of forgiveness—for it again to extend to him any portion of its political confidence, is a miracle of simplicity. Nevertheless, such is the scheme to which the refusal of the revision by the assembly, and the subsequent combination of the more influential members of the party of order who voted in the successful minority on that occasion, are now tending. It will probably rest with the Orleans Princes, and especially with M. de Joinville himself, to defeat the project, or to embark on an undertaking which will prove discredit to the Royal Family, dangerous to France, and decisively injurious to those it is intended to serve."

The *Moniteur* announces the translation of Mgr. Parisi, Bishop of Langres, to the bishopric of Arras, in place of Cardinal de la Tour-d'Auvergne-Lauraguais, deceased.

ITALY—ROME.

On the 2nd inst. M. Cesari, one of the keepers of the Archives, was stabbed in the abdomen by an unknown person, who immediately took to flight. The wound, however was not considered mortal.

The *Italian Courier* has the following:—"The occupation of Rome continues to preoccupy diplomacy. We are informed that it is again intended to compose the garrison of the city of Neapolitans and Romans, leaving the French to retain possession of a few points along the coast. It appears, however, that the Cabinet of the Elysee is not at all disposed to accept that plan, and has declared its determination to participate in the same measure as Naples in the future occupation, should the other courts decide on substituting that system for the present occupation. We are not aware of the intentions of the courts, but if we were consulted, we should recommend that Rome be restored as speedily as possible to an independent and national Government, supported by a pontifical army reorganised on a proper basis."

SPAIN.

Advices from Madrid of the 8th instant, state that Queen Isabella and the King took a walk the evening before in the Prado, but the population pressed in such crowds round their Majesties, that the King, dreading some accident, and anxious to relieve the Queen from demonstrations which, in her present situation, might be attended with fatal consequences, conducted her back to her carriage.

CHINA.

Another sanguinary outrage on the crew of a British merchant vessel has been perpetrated in the Chinese seas, and by the same Islanders (of Formosa), on whose former barbarities Sir Henry Pottinger, in 1842, founded a claim for satisfaction on the Pekin Government. In the present instance twenty men have been murdered in cold blood, with every circumstance of atrocity; three were captured and forced to work as slaves for upwards of seven months; while the fate of the remainder, including the captain, is still unknown. The disastrous affair happened in September last. The ship *Larpet* sailing from Liverpool for Shangai, struck on a rock; the crew found it necessary to abandon her, took to the launch, and reached the Island of Formosa. There they were attacked by the natives and obliged again to put to sea. On once more landing at another point, they were again attacked and twenty of them murdered. Three managed to save their lives, but were made to work as slaves, and after a captivity of more than seven months escaped to the *Antelope*, an American barque, and were thus enabled to report the dismal fate of their companions. It remains for the British Government to exact reparation either of the Chinese Emperor or of the Islanders of Formosa themselves.

The Madrid papers hint that Concha, governor of Cuba, has been recalled, and the *Clamor Publico* says that General Cordova is to succeed him. The *Heraldo*, however, states that the Marquis del Douro, brother of the present governor of Cuba, had joined the opposition to the present ministry in Spain, and hence it is inferred that governor Concha has been removed, or invited to resign. These changes or rumors of changes add much to the political confusion now reigning, or said to be reigning in Cuba.

THE REV. TRESHAM GREGG AND HIS ANTICS.

The following police reports give but a faint idea of the labors of *Tresham* and his friends in the posting line:—

CAPLE-STREET OFFICE—MONDAY.

A man named Wm. Murphy was charged by Constable Power (C 28) with exhibiting a placard calculated to provoke a breach of the peace.

The constable having been sworn deposed that on Saturday evening his attention was attracted by a crowd of people following the prisoner, who was exhibiting a placard of a most exciting nature, and calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, and that he, apprehending a disturbance, took him into custody.

Dr. Kelly (glancing at the placard)—"This complaint is a personal matter, and I must therefore discharge the prisoner."

The Rev. Tresham Gregg was proceeding to make some observations, when

Dr. Kelly reminded him that there was no case before the bench, the prisoner having been discharged.

The Rev. Tresham Gregg (leaving the office)—"This is a mockery of justice."

Doctor Kelly (to a police constable)—"Bring back that man."

The Rev. gentleman having returned, Dr. Kelly said—"Sir, you have uttered words which I must call on you to retract."

Mr. Gregg—I am quite prepared to do so; but I presume to say that your worship treats a case of this sort, in which the public are interested, quite too quickly for the merits.

The Rev. gentleman then left the office, followed by a number of his admirers.

At a later period of the day, Mathew Bellew was brought up in custody, charged with having effaced one of the placards calling the aggregate meeting of Catholics to be held in the Rotundo on Tuesday.

Charles Richard Ridley deposed to the fact, and stated that the prisoner took particular pains to obliterate the name of Dr. Cullen.

Dr. Kelly—who is Dr. Cullen?  
Witness—The Catholic Primate of all Ireland.

Dr. Kelly—Was there any riot?

Witness—Only for my giving him into custody he would not have escaped.

Doctor Kelly—In the first place, then, there has been no breach of the peace; and in the next place, the trespass has been committed only on the owner of the placard.

A constable observed that there was a serious disturbance after the placard was interfered with.

William Murphy was again brought up, charged with exhibiting the same placard, and was again dismissed.

COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE—MONDAY.

Police-constable 120 B charged a man named John Furry with carrying an offensive placard through the streets, calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. From the statement of the constable it appeared that on Saturday evening, while on duty in College-green, his attention was attracted by a large crowd of persons assembled around the prisoner, who was carrying a placard of monster proportions in front of Trinity College. The crowd were in a very excited state in consequence of the offensive nature of the placard, and just as the constable came up were proceeding to demolish the insulting exhibition. Apprehending from the increasing numbers of the crowd, and urged by the remonstrances of several respectable persons, the constable called on the prisoner to go away, and on his refusing to do so took him to the station-house.

Mr. Tyndal cautioned the prisoner against a repetition of his offence, and ordered him to be discharged, but directed the placard to be retained.

The following is a copy of the insulting and wretched document alluded to:—

"CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

"Whereas, the Rev. Paul Cullen, in defiance of truth, right, fact, and the laws of the land and of its ancient Church, and of all who bear allegiance to the Queen alone, audaciously assumes the title of Lord Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, and is publicly placarded as such, this is to give notice, that such assumption and description is a flagrant outrage upon all true Catholics of the Church of Ireland, and that said Rev. P. Cullen is a mere emissary of the Pope of Rome—Antichrist—and of his apostate Church, which has brought down on Ireland blight, blast, famine, pestilence, and desolation, and is, by his daring assumption, a violator of the laws of God and the Queen's peace.

(Signed by order) "H. COOKE.

"God save the Queen."

**MORE OF THE PLACARDS.**—Immediately after the disposal of the last case, two "bill stickers," answering to the names of John Hannon and George Magee, were placed at the bar, charged by Constable 109 B with posting copies of the above document on a dead wall at the upper end of Harcourt-street.

Mr. Tyndal also discharged the prisoners with a caution, and ordered their bills not to be given up.

In the course of about an hour after these cases had been got rid of, the Rev. Tresham Gregg arrived at the office in a very flurried and excited manner, but having learned that the "gentlemen" in whose welfare he was concerned had "been disposed of," he took his departure.

**A NEW DODGE.**—At one o'clock a wretched, starved, ragged, and filthy looking man was brought in charged by a woman named Bridget Gorman with deliberately tearing and destroying one of the bills announcing the holding of the great Catholic meeting at the Rotundo. Had it not been for the timely interference of 102 B, who immediately took the prisoner into custody on Mrs. Gorman's charge, he would have suffered severely from several persons who happened to be passing, and witnessed his attempt

on the placard. The prisoner gave his name as James Donovan, and observed at the station, while the charge was being taken, that he had been engaged by the Rev. Mr. Gregg to tear the bills calling the Catholic meeting, and having the titles of his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland thereon.

The case having come before Mr. Tyndal for adjudication, he postponed the hearing till Thursday, on the application of Mr. Henry Cooke.

The prisoner was bailed out in the meantime by a Mr. Walbrook.

Several other of Mr. Gregg's placard-holders and label-stickers were brought in during the day, charged by the police with carrying and posting copies of the document given above.

About six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Henry Cooke, and another young man, who described himself as Mr. Rodolphus Hardy, gentleman, of No. 3, George's-place, were brought to the office as prisoners, escorted by a posse of the police force, charged by Mr. Hughes, jeweller, of Aston's-quay, with having provoked a riot, and caused the windows of his establishment to be broken. It appeared that, in consequence of the exhibition of a variety of most offensive publications, placards, &c., in front of the office of the *Church Sentinel*, on Aston's-quay, numbers of persons had been collected in the neighborhood of the house during the last few days. The "office," which is a kind of depot for printing and issuing of the various fulminations of Tresham Gregg, and a rendezvous for his fanatical followers, has always attracted considerable notice, and been the means of exciting very general indignation, particularly so since the announcement of Mr. Gregg's intention to disturb the Aggregate meeting. Messrs. Cooke and Hardy, as far as we could learn, had been making themselves somewhat conspicuous by their gasconading about the "office" during the day, and on leaving it some time before six o'clock were hooted by the persons assembled on the quay. The two individuals charged, immediately placed themselves in a fighting attitude, and challenged the crowd to combat. In a few moments, Messrs. Cooke and Hardy, having unfortunately, however, succeeded in rousing the indignation of the people, considered that discretion was the better part of valor, and recollecting, perhaps, that they might not be able to fight next day if they did not then gallantly run away, fled into the shop of Mr. Hughes adjoining, whereupon several stones were thrown and the windows were broken. Mr. Hughes sent for the police, upon whose arrival in due force the unfortunate young men, who were it not for their speedy flight, might have forfeited their lives for their temerity, were taken to the station-house. A crowd of upwards of five hundred persons followed hooting and groaning them.

At eight o'clock the *Sentinel* office having been closed for the night, three individuals left it and proceeded in the direction of Westmoreland-street, followed by a large crowd, hooting and hissing them. On coming near the corner of College-street, some stones were thrown and a square of glass value £5 in the shop window of Mr. Barrett, of Westmoreland-street, was broken. The police were obliged to be turned out in force from College-street, to protect the obnoxious individuals to their destination. Mr. Coleman, the confectioner, in College-street, and eleven boys were taken into custody for throwing stones and being disorderly.

Shortly before this occurrence, Mr. Gregg was observed to drive to Mr. Coleman's house, in which he remained for some time, and coming out, a large crowd, consisting of from 500 to 1,000 persons who had collected in the meantime, commenced groaning and hooting him. A strong body of the police were turned out by Inspector Anderson, and were placed in a line across Grafton-street opening on College-green, in order to intercept the crowd from pursuing the vehicle in which Mr. Gregg was endeavoring to make his escape.

Between two and three o'clock, a man of Tresham's made his appearance in Smithfield-market, and commenced busily posting up his master's manifestoes; he was not, however, long suffered to pursue the good work, when a crowd assembling round him quickly drove him from the scene of his "pious labors." A police-constable removed two of the offensive posters which he had affixed to one of the weighhouses. In some time after, however, Tresham and his bill-stickers repaired to the same place, as if with a determination to attempt the posting up again, but with no better success than before. They were obliged to make a precipitate retreat, and did not again make their unwelcome appearance in the neighborhood. In passing on their way back through Great Britain-street, some persons recognising the principal party, the car on which they drove was pursued by a large number of persons, some boys and young females amongst whom saluted them with a shower of mud, but, we believe, with no harder missiles. The car then drove rapidly on to Carlisle-bridge, where another slight popular demonstration was made, but the object against whom it was directed, escaped, so far as we could learn, uninjured to the other side.—*Dublin Freeman*.

PROSELYTISM IN THE WEST—THE CONNEMARA COLONY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TABLET.

Ballinakill, Clifden, Co. Galway, August 12th, 1851.

Sir—I thank you most sincerely for publishing my humble reply to the calumnies of the Clifden false prophet, and hope you will make room for the following observations, to which I beg to call the attention of the *Times*, Exeter Hall, and every other partner of the Connemara proselytising firm. A moment's reflection on the subjoined facts cannot fail to bring conviction to the minds of each and every one of

them that it is idle for men to think of making sincere Protestants by soup, meal, money, or strabout.

With regard to the past progress of the strabout missionaries, let this fact speak for the success of Evangelical labors:—Since the famine began in 1847, nearly 2,500 human beings died in the Clifden work-house (500 of whom died since the 1st of January, 1851), and it is well known that each and every one of them were in a state of starvation; and though they were sure that death and all its horrors awaited them in the work-house, and though they could not get into it as long as they retained the appearance of human beings, yet they had the grace and the faith to refuse to barter their souls for a paltry bribe, and they had the fortitude to die like martyrs in the bosom of the Roman Catholic Church. At this very hour there are, I am told, 3,500 wretches in those bastles; and as they could not be qualified for admission into those wretched abodes until they appeared to be in a state of inanition, surely they were fair subjects for the market, and ought to be picked up by the soul-buyers; yet they have despised their bribes, and encountered death rather than be guilty of the sin of apostasy. What shall I say of the hundreds (I might say thousands) who perished of actual want in sheds, cabins, under the ditches, and along the public road, and who were buried—if buried at all—without either a coffin or a shroud: and all those died in the Catholic Faith, and spurned the tempter's odious bribe. Does not this prove that the system is an utter failure among the poor, among whom they calculated on a great harvest?

It will be scarcely denied that those creatures who were bought and enlisted by Major-General Thompson, and were drilled into Protestantism at his depot at Sabruick, under his own superintendence, were staunch, well-tutored, and disciplined; and yet a few days ago some of this gallant corps revolted and craved admission into the workhouse, and registered their names on the book as Catholics.

When the Rev. B. Darcy recklessly asserted that a chapel was shut in Connemara, unless he wished to be blind and impugn the known truth, so far from a chapel being shut, he could have learned that a beautiful chapel is in course of erection at Ballinacfad, and will be completed after a few weeks. But as their motto is "To sin and sin boldly—the more sins you commit the more grace you'll get," the more lies, calumnies, and caricatures they give of the Catholic religion, the more money will they receive from the deluded fanatics on both sides of the Channel.

In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge one pound from P. R., Belfast, and join in the wish of my correspondent "that others may imitate his good example."—I remain, your obliged and faithful servant,

WM. FLANNELLY, P. P.

A SPEC OF BIGOTRY.

(From a Correspondent of the Boston Pilot.)

Binghamton, N. Y., July 28, 1851.

There was a poor Irish emigrant arrived here in the month of June, and being subjected to a long voyage, was in delicate health, and consequently had to go to the poor house. His situation became most alarming, so much so that the Rev. Mr. Hourigan went to see him and found him on the brink of eternity. He anointed him and thought he would be allowed to hear his confession, but no. A rude and churlish creature, by the name of Waters, told him that he would not allow him. The Rev. gentleman used all means to induce Waters to leave the room for five minutes, that he might prepare the dying man, but, oh, no. He told him when his party would be predominant he might officiate there, and not till then.

Think of this. Christ's minister on earth could not administer the rights of his Church to a dying man. The only comfort he could administer to him was the picture of his crucified God on earth, that he was so soon to appear before in heaven. I may tell you that there was a complaint laid against Waters before the Superintendents of the poor.—They number three. One of these is the Deacon in the Presbyterian church, the other is Deacon of the Episcopal church, and the third is a medical doctor. The two deacons are whigs, and the doctor is a democrat. There was a vote taken for Waters' removal, but when the polls were closed, Waters and his whig brethren became victorious, having two to one.

So now you see that if any Catholic patient is taken to the poor-house, he may die without the benefit of the Christian Church, by a whig majority, in the village of Binghamton. And we have some citizens here who call themselves Catholics and Irishmen that has assisted and aided in electing these enemies of God and our holy religion.

Talk of the British House of Commons, and of the foul-mouthed Drummond, but I question very much, since the days that that adulterous tyrant who, in the fifth of his debauchery has degraded the majesty of the King, and the higher dignity of Man, if there was ever a darker deed perpetrated on civil and religious liberty.

One word more and I shall have done.—These whigs here, and their brother Irish whigs, pretended all the friendship in the world to us Catholics, but now we see they have come out in their true colors; and if any further sympathy from them should be presented to us, we will consider it as similar to the bunch of flowers presented to the beautiful and lovely Cleopatra that contained the adder beneath.

THE LYNCHING OF A WOMAN IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Picayune* has the following comments upon the hanging of a woman under the Lynch code, at Downteville, in the mining districts of California:—