

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 15.—Nothing could exceed the magnificence of the fêtes, which commenced at an early hour this morning. At half-past nine the President drove up to the Madeleine in a close carriage, and was received with great enthusiasm. The Prince was received at the door of the church by the Abbé Deguerry, the curé of the Madeleine, at the head of his clergy. As soon as the ceremony had terminated the President rose and left the church, accompanied by the brilliant military cortège which was to accompany him in the review. The Prince, in place of using his carriage as when he came, mounted on horseback and proceeded amidst cries of "Vive Napoleon!" to the Champs-Élysées, to the review.

When the President got on horseback he proceeded with Generals Lawéstiné, Magnan, de St. Arnaud, and other officers, up the Champs-Élysées in which the several battalions of the National Guard were drawn up at both sides, and then returned to the Place de la Concorde, and then, placing himself opposite the Tuilleries with General Lawéstiné, the commander-in-chief of the troops reviewed, on the other side of the way, gave orders for the firing off to commence. The various battalions as they passed cried "Vive Napoleon!" and occasionally might be heard from the crowd, "Vive l'Empereur!"

An accident occurred at the close of the Review which clearly establishes the sincere affection entertained for the Prince President in Paris. When the last battalion moved by, the President clapped spurs to his charger, and was in a moment cut off from his escort, by the dense crowd of citizens by whom his sudden movement surrounded him. Thus guarded, he proceeded at a walking pace to the palace, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the people. In the afternoon there was an aquatic fête on the Seine, in the shape of a sham fight between the model frigate "Ville de Paris" and her opponents, consisting of two war steamers and a number of gun boats. The fireworks and illuminations at night surpassed, despite the unfavorable weather, anything of the sort that had ever been seen even in Paris, so famous for the cleverness of its pyrotechnists and decorative artists, for many years. The most perfect order reigned in all quarters of the capital, and no accident occurred to mar the pleasures of the day.

We have learned from a well informed source that the retirement of M. Turgot was principally caused by the want of tact which he evinced in the negotiation for the President's marriage. He had assured Louis Napoleon that he had only to present himself at Baden to find his wishes crowned with success. In place of that being the case, it was at Baden that the President learned the refusal of the father of the young Princess to allow the marriage to take place. The refusal is, in good quarters, attributed to the influence of the Emperor of Russia.

FURTHER AMNESTIES.—The *Moniteur* of Sunday contains an official notice to the effect that the fête of August 15th will be signalised by a further evidence of the magnanimity of the President of the Republic, in according an amnesty to a number of persons under condemnation. A general amnesty cannot at present be thought of, the official journal says, "as the government could not, without compromising the public security, extend that measure to certain men, who only think of the overthrow of society;" but it has been able to accord to upwards of 1,200 prisoners, for political or ordinary offences, a free pardon. A decree follows, ordering all persons to be set at liberty who are confined for not having paid the costs or fines attached to their offences against the game laws, poaching in rivers or ponds, offences connected with the *police de roulage*, or with the regulations concerning public thoroughfares.

People talk of the President having recourse to a hydropathic treatment for some malady, which is attributed to an inveterate habit of smoking.

ITALY.

THE MARRIAGE BILL IN PIEDMONT.—The committee of the senate charged to examine the Civil Marriage Bill, and to prepare a report, has commenced its labors. All the members are agreed, it is said, on the principle that the state has the right to regulate, by civil laws, marriage as a contract, but they are divided as to the manner in which the contract is to be regulated. Some are in favor of the Neapolitan legislation, according to which marriage is a Sacrament, the celebration of which ought to be enregistered in the civil acts; whilst others are of opinion that the French system, which was in force here from 1802 to 1814, and which declares marriage to be only a civil contract, ought to be re-established. A third part lean towards the system just adopted by the Chamber of Deputies, which, in case of refusal on the part of the Clergy to celebrate the sacrament, considers as valid the marriage inscribed by the order of the *juge de paix* in the civil registers.

THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT OF PIEDMONT.—The trial of Count Costa for having written a book against the Siccardi laws took place at Turin on the 12th. Advocate Trombetta supported the prosecution on the part of the government, on the counts of offence to the person of the King, disrespect of the laws, and fervent wishes for the destruction of the constitutional government. The first count was proved by passages representing the King as a mere tool in the hands of a party, and also indirectly accusing him of bad faith, for having broken the existing concordats without the consent of the Holy See. The other counts were proved by passages written with great acrimony, "in a clerical spirit," and others insulting to the national representatives. After an able defence by Advocate Ferraris, and a paper read

by the defendant to show that his book was not hostile to the government, the jury retired about 8 p.m., and soon after brought in a verdict of guilty on all the counts. The defendant was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and 2,000f. fine. The "Risorgimento" states that immediately after his condemnation, Count Costa sent in his resignation as councillor of the Court of Cassation at Turin.

The installation of the Jesuits at S. Giovanni di Verdara of Padua took place on the 3d, in the presence of the authorities. The Bishop of Padua, Monsignor Farina, was absent on the occasion, and sent a delegate to represent him.

GERMANY.

Letters from Vienna of the 14th describe the entry of the young Emperor, which took place that day, as being a perfect ovation. Vast crowds assembled at the railway terminus, and cheered the monarch; and in the evening the city was profusely illuminated. One account says:—"After passing seven or eight hours in the midst of the people today, my impression was either that the malcontents were for the moment silenced by the fearless and chivalrous bearing of the youthful Sovereign, or that there were none."

A letter from Neubach states that the infant daughter of Don Miguel was baptised at the chateau of that name, on the morning of the 9th ult., by the Bishop of Wurzburg, in presence of her father, the members of the family, and several Portuguese noblemen. The names given to the Princess are Maria Isabella Eulalia Carlotta de Braganza Bourbon.

PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY IN THE RHEINISH PROVINCES.—The *Journal de Francfort* of July 28th complains that "the Clerical party" never gave greater signs of life or showed more activity than within the last two years. "One convent springs up after another; associations multiply themselves, and important sums of money are devoted to similar objects. Cologne, Coblenz, Treves, and Dusseldorf, have received Carmelites, Nuns of the Good Shepherd, Sisters of Schools, Lazarists, and others; Aix-la-Chapelle, however, leaves other cities in this respect far behind. Ten convents are already founded there, we are told, and ladies of great distinction and wealth are flocking in to receive the veil. As for associations, in one year the number of the societies of St. Vincent de Paul has been augmented by 145 conferences, and the Association of St. Charles Borromeo, the fund of which in 1851 amounted to 24,388 reichsthalers, has been increased, during the same year, by 3,000 members."

At Eggenburg, the Nuncio Apostolic, assisted by the Bishop of St. Hippolyte, has solemnly re-established the Congregation of the Holy Redeemer. At the banquet which followed the religious ceremony, the Nuncio was seated between the Vicar-General of the Redemptorists and the members of the Society of Jesus, and the Provincial of the Redemptorists thought proper to express the general sentiment by saying that the two orders perfectly agreed, and that the identity of their tendencies for the greater glory of God and the salvation of men allowed him to express the desire that the Society of Jesus should prosper and become flourishing in all the Austrian Fatherland. The Ligurians have obtained permission to establish a novitiate at Grein, in Upper Austria.

INDIA—THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Martaban was attacked on the 26th of May by a Burmese force of 1,000 or 1,200 men, who were gallantly beaten back by the 40th M. N. L., in garrison there, under the command of Major Hall.

The Burmese policy seems to be to avoid meeting us on the ground we have chosen for ourselves, and to carry the war into our own districts by invading the Assam frontier and the territories of our ally the Rajah of Manipoor.

AUSTRALIA.

The "Prince of Wales," from Sydney, on Wednesday, has brought 35,000 ounces of gold, valued at £140,000, and three weeks' later advices. All accounts agree as to the continued success met with at the mines. In a letter from one of the principal firms it is stated—"We believe that between 40,000 and 50,000 ounces weekly are sent into Port Phillip from the Mount Alexander diggings, and that in our own colony the receipts average 10,000 ounces weekly." All people, it is added, are getting rich, and showing it by their independence. At the rate of production thus mentioned the annual yield would be between £10,000,000 and £11,000,000. It appears, moreover, that the comparatively limited production of the Sydney or New South Wales mines is owing to the superior attractions which have drawn away the population to Mount Alexander, and not to any falling off in the rewards originally obtained. Indeed, it is alleged that fresh deposits are being found every day, and the Rev. W. B. Clarke is said to have reported to the Government the existence of a tract of country along the Bendoc and Delegate rivers, supposed to be 400 miles in extent, and which gives signs of general richness. It was not likely, however, until large additions should be made to the population by immigration, that any new fields would be turned to much account. The last quotation of gold at Sydney was 64s. per ounce. Owing to the demand for the Port Phillip market, the stocks of produce of all kinds had been greatly reduced, and prices were rapidly rising. Flour, tea, coffee, rice, spirits, and beer were in great request. The complaints of the scarcity of labor were increasing every day, and the desertion of ships both at Sydney and Port Phillip was severely felt. The consequent expense to the owners will be very great, and the evil had been increased at Sydney by a decision of the Water Police Court in favor of a crew who, upon technical grounds, asserted their articles to be invalid. The decision was ultimately reversed by the Supreme Court, but not until

the crews of many other vessels, acting under its influence, had absconded. The inefficiency and indifference of the police as regards making any subsequent arrests is particularly censured.—*Times*.

SIXMILEBRIDGE MASSACRE.—CONTINUATION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

EIGHTH DAY—WEDNESDAY.

At the sitting of the court this morning the cross-examination of Mr. Henry Keane by Mr. Coffey was continued as follows:—I was within twenty yards of the police barrack in Thomond-gate when I took out the pistol; was here through the village during the last week; read newspapers occasionally; within the last few days I read the *Munster News*, and took a squint at the *Limerick Chronicle*; did not read any of the evidence except a portion of Mr. Wilson's; did not read what Father Burke has sworn; heard a little of it; it was one of the officers of the 47th who read me a little of it; it made no impression on my mind; heard from some one that it was sworn Delmege had a pistol; the stone-throwing commenced near the chapel; the stone-throwing was not serious; did not count the stones, and cannot say how many there were; I know there were more than two, and I should say there were ten; will not undertake to say there were ten; if I said on my direct examination that there was nothing serious or calculated to attract attention I do not think I would have sworn correctly; I think it would be false.

Mr. Coffey—If it had been stated that there was no riot, no violence, no terrible shouting, or any disposition to riot between the bridge and the police barrack while that cavalcade was passing, would that be true or false?

Witness—I think it would be false, for there was great shouting there.

Mr. Coffey—What do you mean by great shouting? Witness—Why, they were calling out "Here are Keane's men;" it was near the corner of the chapel wall; a soldier got into a row, and got entangled with some people; there were about three people entangled with the soldier; his gun was grasped by either Father Burke or one of the other two; Father Burke was one of the three men; that is true—true as everything I swore, and everything I swore is as true as that; cannot swear that Father Burke's hand was on the musket; the soldier was struggling to loose himself from their grasp; he did not use his bayonet or gun, but he said he would; don't know whether he did or not; he said something about sticking one of them, and that is as true as everything else I swore; the soldier said something about interfering with his duty when I "skelped" away; cannot swear whether the soldier used the word "stick" or "bayonet," but he used the words to the effect "I'll drive the bayonet through you," or "I'll stick you with the bayonet," or "I'll stick you," without using the word "bayonet;" will not adopt any of these expressions as the one used; from the manner of the soldier I should say he was very much annoyed.

Mr. Coffey—Was that the only time at which you heard a soldier say he would use his bayonet, or stick his bayonet?

Witness—I think that was the only time I heard it. Mr. Coffey—Did the soldier swear out a thundering oath that he would stick him?

Witness—I don't think he did, but he might have; it did not strike me.

Mr. Coffey—If you swore so in your direct examination would you have sworn it truly?

Witness—He spoke very loud.

Mr. Coffey—That is the reason why you should have heard him the better. Did he swear on that occasion, or was he a pious, well-instructed, religious man, fond of inculcating peace, and good will, and Christian charity to his benighted fellow-beings?

Witness—I am not positive that he swore; he was in a great rage.

Mr. Coffey—I again ask if you swore on your direct examination that he did swear, would you have sworn truly?

Witness—Oh, he might have sworn; he was in a terrible rage.

Cross-examination continued.—It is likely when I went up to the officer that I said the men could not stand the treatment they were receiving any longer, but I am not certain; Father Burke said, "stand to your religion," or "fight for your religion," I don't know which; there was a responsive cheer for this; some of the people had sticks; they jumped up in the air, and cried out, too, "fight for your religion;" there was a good many people present, but I have not the slightest conception or notion how many voices swelled that cry; heard some voices or some voice besides Father Burke's cry out, "fight for your religion;" knows the difference between one voice and thirty, but cannot say how many joined in the observation; recollects saying yesterday that hundreds of voices joined in the roar, and thinks that was true; if Father Burke swore he did not use the terms, he would, indeed, swear falsely; if he swore that he did not say, "rescue Keane's voters," he would swear falsely; spoke yesterday of a soldier having been hit; he fell to the right hand forward; he didn't fall at all, he stumbled; said so at first but I corrected myself; went towards the stone, but I did not take it up; did not stop to look at it; went immediately to the car; the stone was a flat one; has an idea of its dimensions—I should say it was five inches long, three to four wide, and two thick; don't swear positively to the dimensions of a stone I did not stop to look at; saw three bodies fall that day in the lane; it struck me that there was a good interval between the bodies; the six or seven men who were pelting stones were at the place where the bodies lay; they "skelped" off when the bodies fell; the three men who fell were with the stone-throwing party; cannot say whether they were in the centre of that party, or whether they were beyond, or beside them; at the time I saw the soldier lying on the ground I observed no blood flowing from him; (witness here described the manner in which the two men attacked the prostrate soldiers, as in his direct testimony); had a pistol in my hand at this time; thought this evidence important; have said that I went away to avoid giving evidence; have not changed my mind; have an aversion to the shedding of human blood; only that I have I would have shed it myself; charged my pistol before I went out; did not discharge it that day, nor have I discharged it since; was in the back of the fight, and did not fire; thinks nothing but dire necessity would justify the shedding of human blood.

The Rev. Mr. Burke was then recalled, for the purpose of having him confronted with the witness.

Mr. Graydon objected, as full opportunities had been given on direct and cross-examination to elicit any necessary facts.

Mr. Coffey—I am not going to examine him as to new matter; I produce him for a purpose that Mr. Graydon knows I have a perfect right to do; for the ends of justice it is necessary.

Rev. Mr. Burke examined by Mr. Coffey—I did not, to Mr. Keane, or at any period of the day, or at any time during the cavalcade, say "Fight for your religion, boys," or "Stand for your religion;" did not hear Mr. Keane's direct evidence; heard Mr. Keane state that I used the words; that statement is false; when Mr. Keane swore that I used the words "Rescue Keane's voters," he swore falsely; when Mr. Keane swore that I had one hand upon a soldier's neck, and one upon his arm or musket, he swore falsely; from the time I came into town in the evening I had my whip in one hand, and this (a registry book) in the other; when Mr. Keane swore that a soldier struggled with me to get out of my grasp, he swore falsely, as far as I am concerned.

Mr. Bolton Waller was examined, and corroborated a portion of Mr. Keane's evidence as to the stone-throwing. He did not hear the Rev. Mr. Burke make use of the words attributed to him by Keane.

The inquest was again adjourned.

NINTH DAY—THURSDAY.

The inquiry was resumed this morning at half-past ten o'clock.

Lieutenant Henry Hutton, 31st Regiment, examined—Has been nearly nine years in the regiment; served in India; was in four general engagements during the campaign of the Sutlej; was of the party that left Limerick to escort voters on the 22nd July; the troops were on two long cars; they got off the cars before coming to the village; the right subdivision fell in front, and the left subdivision in rear; they formed into sections of ten men each; twenty in front, twenty in rear, and I extended one of my sections from the rear to the right, along the sides of the cars; a section of the right subdivision extended on the left of the line; remembers passing the main street; observed a great number of people collected there; we were received with hooting and groaning; the people followed us; they almost immediately commenced stone throwing; it was continued as far as the chapel without intermission; remonstrated more than once, but they continued pressing and stone-throwing more violently than before; people were shouting and calling out "convicts;" one person in the garb of a Priest cried out, "Oh, my God! to see those of our own religion, flesh and blood, convicts like these;" the people were also crying out, "pull the voters off the cars;" cannot say I heard the Priest say so; while this was going on the stone throwing was very violent; it was worse nearest the chapel; the stones were very large and very dangerous, and came in a perfect shower; had great difficulty in protecting the voters; had to detach some of the ten men of the rear guard to assist the extended files; an attempt to drag off the voters was made; had to face my men about, come down to the charge, and drive them off at the bayonet; after this the men resumed their original position, and the attack was renewed with equal violence; had to show front to the people nearly all the way; was struck three times with stones; several of my party were struck; did not see the party in front met by a mob; about the time of the first shot I faced my men to the people, and ordered them to load; did so because I considered our lives and the lives of the party entrusted to our care were in danger; thinks the first shot had been fired at this time; still considered the lives of the party to be in danger; the men were much excited; had some difficulty in restraining them; saw two or three of the soldiers lying on the ground; the firing was in front; if this firing had not taken place, I saw no other resource but to order my men to fire, and I would have done so; would have considered myself fully justified, even without the orders of my commanding officer or the direction of a magistrate—and this purely in self-defence; the attack continued until we entered the lane; but seeing the people flying was the only thing that prevented me giving the orders to fire; during the assault the men asked to be allowed to fire; refused to allow them; they said, "Are we to allow ourselves to be murdered without firing?"

Cross-examined by Mr. Coffey—No men of my division fired a shot; did not fire, and I restrained my men from firing; considered the lives of the party in danger; the stones were flung as hard as men could fling them, and fell in showers; there was not a man killed by this violent attack, and no man's eye was knocked out; saw none of the men in my charge knocked down; saw no man struck with a stone from whom blood flowed.

The examination of Lieutenant Hutton having terminated at six o'clock, the court was adjourned to next morning.

TENTH DAY—FRIDAY.

The court sat at half-past ten o'clock this morning. John Gabbett, Esq., J. P., was examined by Mr. Graydon, but gave no evidence of material consequence.

Constable White examined by Mr. Graydon—Was in Sixmilebridge on the 22nd July; was stationed at the courthouse door; heard firing on that day; saw Rev. Mr. Clune previous to the firing; he spoke to a crowd of persons outside the courthouse three or four minutes before the firing; he said, "boys they're bringing the voters on cars from Limerick, and ye're standing here idle;" the people then rushed round the corner and up the lane.

Constable John Thompson gave similar evidence. At six o'clock the court adjourned to ten o'clock next morning.

The investigation was resumed on Saturday. Several soldiers of the escort were examined.

On Monday some other witnesses were examined, and this closed the case for the defence.

On Tuesday Mr. Graydon addressed the jury for the soldiers, and Mr. Coffey for the prosecution. Mr. Blackall also addressed the jury on behalf of Mr. Delmege. The coroner then proceeded to sum up the case, but had not concluded at six o'clock, when an adjournment took place.

On Wednesday the Coroner resumed his charge to the jury, which he concluded at half past three by saying it was for them to consider whether the verdict should be one of murder or justifiable homicide. They then retired.

THE VERDICT.

At twenty minutes to five o'clock the jury caused it to be announced in open court, that twelve of the number had agreed to the verdict. At this time the court was densely crowded, and the utmost anxiety was evinced to learn the result of this most protracted inquiry. The jury having come into court, the foreman