FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EMPIRE.—The addresses of the Councils of Arrondissement, which appear favorable to the government, are generally divided into the following categories:—1. Those which pray distinctly and by name for the establishment of the hereditary empire. 2. Those which profess devotion without reserve to the will of the head of the state, whatever that may be. 3. Those which pray for the adoption of a more stable form of government than the present, and its establishment upon more durable and definitive foundations. The addresses which are not favorable to the government content themselves generally with indirectly recording their suffrage against the empire by expressing their satisfaction with present institutions.

The *Sentinel de Jura* relates that at a dinner of fifty covers, given on Sunday at the prefecture of Lons le Saulnier, and at which General Herbillon, the Bishop of St. Claude, and the principal functionaries of the department, were present, the Viscount de Chambrun proposed the following toast:—"I rise to propose to you a toast, at the same time in honor of the Emperor and King Napoleon, Napoleon I.; and of the Prince-President, Napoleon II. Gentlemen, let us drink to the Prince and Emperor!"

The *Moniteur* of the 24th ult. publishes a series of resolutions adopted, on the opening of their session, by the Councils-General of the departments.—So far these assemblies are unanimous in demanding that the government of France be consolidated in the hands of Prince Louis Napoleon. The councils which have already made known their wishes are the Councils of the Charente, Cher, Cotes du Nord, Cote d'Or, Doubs, Upper Garonne, Loir et Cher, Loiret, Marne, Nord, Pas de Calais, Lower Rhine, Saone-et-Loire, Lower Seine, and Somme.

The *Moniteur* contains the following contradiction to a report in circulation that the National Guard of Paris was to be dissolved:—"A report has been circulated relative to the dissolution of the National Guard. It is difficult to conceive that malevolence could have imagined news so completely false, and so improbable, the day after that on which the Prince President of the Republic was received by the National Guard with the proofs of the most respectful sympathy and the warmest enthusiasm."

An English gentleman, Mr. James Hogg, was tried yesterday by the Court of Correctional Police, presided over by M. Lepelletier d'Aulnay, on a charge of having illegally introduced into France and circulated a political publication entitled *Nouveau Bulletin Francais*. On the 6th of July last the Boulogne customs officers discovered, in a box, coming from London, and filled with flowers, a double bottom, containing 500 copies of that publication. The box was addressed to M. Thomas, Hotel des Etrangers, Rue Vivienne, Paris. A few days afterwards Mr. James Hogg presented himself at the hotel to claim it. The police, however, were on the watch. Mr. Hogg was arrested, and a search having been made in his lodging, a list of persons to whom the bulletin was to be addressed was found in his desk. Conformably to the conclusion of M. Treilhart, Deputy Attorney-General, the court, applying to Mr. James Hogg the second clause of the decree of the 17th of February, 1842, sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, 3000f. fine, and ordered the confiscation of the 500 copies siezed.

The President of the Republic continues suffering, and it is even said that if a marked change does not take place, his trip to the south will be postponed.

The President and the Ministers are said to be dissatisfied with M. Romieu, in consequence of the failure of his arrangements for the late *fête*, and his dismissal is looked on as probable.

A considerable number of electors of the canton of Marennes having sent in a protest against the election of Prince Murat as member of the council-general, the council of the prefecture, after examining the circumstances of the case, has declared that the election is valid.

By the arrival of the Erigone frigate, accounts have been received from Guyana to the 18th ult. At that period the penitentiary colony continued in a perfectly healthy condition. The works of installation were going on in the Salutation Islands. The greatest order prevailed among the transported prisoners.

THE NORTHERN POWERS AND FRANCE.

The *Voss Gazette* under the head of Vienna, the 19th ult., states that the French ambassador at Vienna had, in a conference with the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared in the name of his government, that it would continue to use every effort for the maintenance of European peace, and that it regarded the treaties of 1815 as the condition *sine qua non* of the peace of the world, and the political equilibrium of Europe. In his turn, says the *Voss Gazette*, the Ambassador was assured of the friendly disposition of the Northern Powers, and their determination never to attempt to force any form of government upon France.

SPAIN.

Intelligence from Madrid states that it was generally believed that the dissolution of the Cortes would not take place, and the Government would reassemble the present Chambers, in which they have a great majority.

PIEDMONT.

The *Armonia*, which lately announced the arrival of a number of Mormons into Turin, reviews a book just published there by their "elder," Snow, entitled "Re-Establishment of the Ancient Gospel, or Exposition of the First Principles of the Doctrine of the Church of Jesus Christ, of the Latter-Day Saints, by Elder Lorenzo Snow, late of the City of the Great Salt Lake, Upper California, U. S. of America." This book abounds with blasphemies, false doctrines, and impious absurdities of all sorts—of a piece with the contents of those with which the American papers have made their readers familiar. After reciting several passages in the book, sufficient to show its destructive tendencies, the *Armonia* proceeds to point out the injustice of the so-called "Liberal" Government of Piedmont, which caters to irreligion, whilst it would trample on Catholicity.

We translate a few passages:—"Let us leave aside the doctrine of the Mormons, and let us describe in a few words how they have been received in Piedmont. The Mormons come to Turin and print their placards and publications which seem to be invisible to the authorities. Catholic writings and journals are seized—the Mormons circulate in thousands copies of the book of their pontiff, Snow, which swarms with heresies, and the minister lets it pass, whilst the *Civiltà Catollica*, a work printed under the eyes of his Holiness, is prohibited.

"The Mormons hold assemblages, dogmatise, and lay the foundations of their sect on the ruins of all morality, and the Government does not utter a syllable. The Catholics desire to petition to have their faith and the rights of the Church respected, and the minister issues a proclamation to interdict them, and sets all his agents in motion to prevent them.

"The Mormons may attack the religion of the State, and hold out allurements to apostacy; the Catholics can hardly open a subscription for the solemn profession of their faith—can hardly (is it not too true?) pray to the Blessed Virgin.

"The Mormons are received with open arms at Turin; the Archbishop and Clergy of Turin and Cagliari *cannot set foot on the soil* of Piedmont.

"The Mormons are respected, whilst the Catholic Priests are persecuted, and subjected to the derision of the worthless. The Mormons propound heresies, and practise abominations of all kinds; whilst the Catholics have not the privilege of believing in the Council of Trent, nor in the decisions of Sovereign Pontiffs; they are rebels, and are threatened with exile.—Thus does Piedmont proceed. It is thus a '*Liberal*' minister treats the religion which has the misfortune to be the religion of the State, according to the first article of the Statute."

[It has since been stated that the *Armonia* has been suppressed, and its editor and publisher fined and imprisoned for its manly exposure of the policy of Italian Liberalism.—*Dublin Telegraph*.

WARSAW.

The last police returns of the cases of cholera in Warsaw are to the 18th. The number attacked on the previous day is stated to have been 402, of whom 207 died. Notwithstanding this large number of deaths, above 50 per cent., the medical authorities express a hope that the disease is abating in violence, as on the 18th the number of recoveries had comparatively somewhat increased. At that date there were 1,474 persons under treatment in the hospitals of the city.

SIXMILEBRIDGE MASSACRE.

QUEEN'S BENCH CHAMBER—DUBLIN, AUG. 25.

ADMISSION OF THE HOMICIDES TO BAIL.

The Hon. Judge Crampton sat at four o'clock, to hear an application which was to be made on the part of Mr. Delmege and the eight soldiers of the 31st regiment confined in the gaol of Ennis, to admit them to bail. The case was one that excited great public interest, and so many persons sought admission into the chamber that his lordship directed only a limited number should be admitted, including all members of the bar. Even with this qualification the chamber was greatly crowded.

Mr. Murphy appeared as counsel on behalf of Mr. Delmege and the eight soldiers, and stated that he was instructed on their behalf to apply that they might be admitted ro bail. The parties had been committed to Ennis gaol under a coroner's warrant, issued in consequence of the finding by a jury of a verdict of wilful murder against the accused parties.

Judge Crampton inquired who attended on the part of the crown.

Mr. E. Hayes said he appeared for the crown.

Mr. C. Barry stated that he was counsel for the next of kin of the deceased.

Mr. Murphy proceeded to observe that it would be impossible to state within any limited time the contents of the voluminous depositions which had been taken by the coroner, and which were returned into the Court of Queen's Bench, but he would read the affidavit sworn by Mr. Delmege, and the facts deposed to by him were warranted and confirmed by most of the evidence which had been given in the case. He stated that on the 21st of July he, as a magistrate, received orders from Mr. Armstrong, the high sheriff of the county, to act with a military escort in protecting voters who were proceeding to Sixmilebridge polling place, and when they had gone about two miles he discovered that seventeen of the voters had been kidnapped and carried away by a lawless mob, and that they were locked up at Thomond Gate. He accordingly went to the rescue, accompanied by some of the soldiery and by an officer, and after rescuing the voters, and while approaching towards the polling place, the escort and the men under their charge were attacked by a most violent and excited mob, and their lives placed in great danger. It was sworn to by his witnesses at the inquest that he (Mr. Delmege) not only fired himself but gave orders to the military to fire, although the counsel who appeared for the next of kin below, urged it as one of the grounds of impeachment against the soldiery that they had fired without getting any orders. Mr. Delmege swore in most express and positive terms that he never fired a shot that day, or gave orders to that effect, and it was impossible for him to give such orders, for the lane where the occurrence took place was crowded by the people, by cars, and by the soldiers, and he was several yards away from them, and could not see the soldiers until the last shot was fired. The affidavit went on to state that the present case was made to assume not only a political, but a religious tendency, and the conduct of the mob was the most violent and furious the deponent ever witnessed, and such was the feeling of hostility subsequently evinced towards him and witnesses that they could not obtain even a lodging in the town. The state of terrorism and fear was such, that to this he attributed the verdict of wilful murder, as men would not consider their properties safe if they returned a different verdict. Mr. Murphy observed that the affidavit of Mr. Delmege in the most explicit terms negatived the charge of his having fired a shot, or giving orders to the military to fire; and then with respect to the soldiers, it would be sufficient to read the evidence of Lieutenant Hutton and Captain Eagar, to show the imminent danger to which these men were exposed from a hostile and violent mob.

Judge Crampton thought it would be better merely to mention the purport of these depositions.

Mr. Murphy briefly referred to their evidence, as proving that the Queen's troops had been violently attacked, and had to fire in self-defence, and for the protection of themselves and the voters whom they were escorting.

Mr. Barry, as counsel for the next of kin, opposed the application to admit the prisoners to bail. He had only been recently instructed in the case, and had only then heard read the affidavit of Mr. Delmege; but it appeared to him that the motion was one which the court could not entertain. No rule was better settled, and it had been very recently followed, than that the court could not act upon the sworn denial of a party who was charged with offence; and the judge could not say, looking to the depositions in the case and the finding of the jury, justice would be done by admitting the accused to bail.

Judge Crampton observed that it was, as mentioned by counsel, not the practice to act upon the swearing of the person who stood charged with an offence.

Mr. Barry then proceeded to urge that there were not merely informations, but the finding of a jury, and by that verdict Mr. Delmege was implicated equally with the soldiers.

Judge Crampton remarked that if the crown objected he would no admit the parties to bail. This was the usual cou e of proceeding; and he, therefore, wished to hear what they had to say upon the matter.

Mr. Hayes thought it would be better that Mr. Barry should first conclude his observations.

Mr. Barry said he wished this case to be decided as if it had reference to no political topic, but as an abstract question.

Judge Crampton observed that of course he meant to deal with it as a transaction, in reference to which there was no interest or excitement.

Mr. Barry then submitted that, as counsel for the next of kin, he occupied the same position as counsel for the crown, and had the same right to interpose; and, although he admitted it was the course of public policy to allow prosecutions to be taken up by the officers of the crown in this country, yet he apprehended that the next of kin had a right, when they thought it necessary, to select their own counsel, and to carry on proceedings, in order to obtain justice; and, if this was their right, the counsel occupied as decided a position as those ordinarily acting for the crown, and his objections were entitled to as sufficient weight.

Judge Crampton remarked that he was prepared to give observations coming from such a quarter their full weight.

Mr. Barry then urged that the present was a very strong case against granting the motion. There were not only sworn depositions implicating the accused, but the solemn finding of a jury, after the whole of the facts had been fully investigated. The inquisition was not an *ex parte* one. Counsel had been heard on both sides, and he (Mr. B.) submitted that no case could be found in the books of a single instance in which the Queen's Bench bailed persons against whom a coroner's inquest had returned a verdict of wilful murder. The case had been fully discussed below. The investigation was one conducted with exemplary patience, and the impartiality of the coroner was not impugned. The only authority which bore upon the case was that of *the Queen v. Woods*, in 9 I. L. Rep., 91. That was an application to bail a person committed under a coroner's finding for manslaughter, and then the objection was taken that bail could not be received where there was a coroner's inquisition implicating the prisoner. That objection was overruled; but his lordship, who now heard the present motion, there stated, "that if it had been for a more serious charge he would not have concurred in admitting the prisoner to bail." This was the true practice of the court; besides, in deciding the question, the consideration of what was owing to public feeling should not be forgotten. He was wrong in saying this; but what he (Mr. B.) meant to convey was, that where persons in an humble rank of life had met their death, those who were in a higher position, and who were accused of being the cause of such loss of life, should be dealt with in a manner to satisfy the public.

Judge Crampton—I only know here the next of kin and the prosecutors. I do not take notice of such a body as the people.

Mr. Barry said he was in error in using the expression he had done while seeking to convey his meaning. He then referred to the case of the *Queen v. Smith*, where a gentleman of large fortune in this same county of Clare, and a magistrate, having been charged with conspiracy to murder, and that only by information, the most solvent bail was refused to be taken until the court were satisfied that further incarceration would be dangerous to the life of the prisoner. Upon these grounds he submitted that the application ought to be refused.

Mr. Hayes said he appeared on behalf of the crown, and he was pleased that Mr. Barry had been heard to make his statement on behalf of the next of kin.

Mr. Barry begged to say that he had omitted to allude to another objection, which was the finding of another inquest upon the body of another of the men killed on the same day.

Judge Crampton stated that this was not an objection to be entertained, for each case should be disposed of on its own merits, and one case was not to affect another.

Mr. Barry meant that the proceedings might be said to be in reality yet pending.

Mr. Murphy begged leave to refer to the authorities to show that the court had on several occasions bailed persons where a coroner's inquest had brought in a verdict of wilful murder, and the cases were collected in a treatise on the Duties of Coroners, commencing at page 75. The Queen's Bench would regard the depositions, and see if the evidence sustained the finding, and act accordingly. One of the authorities cited was in 2d Strange, 911, and it was not out of place to observe, that in the present instance the jury found against the charge of the coroner, and five refused to join in the verdict which the others returned.

Mr. Hayes, as counsel for the crown, was well pleased that Mr. Barry had the opportunity afforded him of stating what occurred to him as representing the next of kin. He (Mr. H.) represented the Attorney-General, and he should protest against the extraordinary position which had been laid down that any subject had a right to assume the power and the authority which the crown exercised as prosecuting on behalf of the public. He should also protest against the principle which had been laid down, that counsel for such private prosecutor should give his consent before the crown could exercise its jurisdiction in the conduct of proceedings of a criminal nature. He was much like his learned friend, Mr. Barry, in not having had an opportunity of fully reading over all the depositions; but the Attorney-General had read them over very carefully in the exercise of his duty, and he was authorised to read the view which the Attorney-General took of the case. Mr. Hayes then began to read the opinion, which began by stating, "That the Attorney-General had carefully and minutely read over all the depositions, and that he was unable to discover any legal evidence to warrant the finding of a verdict of wilful murder in reference to the soldiers."

Mr. Barry here interposed, and said he knew nothing of the Attorney-General there, and it was irregular to read any opinions of his.

Mr. Hayes said that although Mr. Barry professed not to know the Attorney-General, he was an officer that the law recognised, and also the authority he possessed.

Judge Crampton thought it better for counsel not to read the opinion, but to state what was the view entertained by those representing the crown on the present motion.

Mr. Hayes then said that the Attorney-General having carefully read over all the depositions did not see any legal evidence to warrant a verdict of wilful murder against the soldiers, or against Mr. Delmege, and that it was a proper case to admit the parties to bail. As to the amount of bail, he left that to be exclusively determined by the court.

Judge Crampton observed that it was very difficult for him to offer any opinion upon the matters which had been discussed before him so very generally. The depositions which he saw with Mr. Wilson (the deputy clerk of the crown) were very voluminous, and as the court could not act upon mere reports of what was the exact evidence given below, in order to do justice he would have to take upon himself the task of reading the voluminous depositions before pronouncing any order upon the motion. He (Judge Crampton) would endeavor to do so without any delay, and if he found it was a proper case would admit the parties to bail. He did not feel at liberty to decide without doing what had been intimated; and his lordship concluded by stating that he would attend in chamber next morning at eleven o'clock, and announce what his decision would be.

Mr. Barry asked if his lordship would give counsel for the next of kin an opportunity of considering the depositions?

Mr. Justice Crampton said he did not desire to hear arguments on the depositions.

Some discussion then took place as to who should receive the bail in the event of the court deciding that it should be taken.

Mr. Barry, on the part of the next of kin, said that he did not acquiesce in the bail tendered.

Mr. Hayes said it was for the crown, and the crown only, to consent or object to the bail.

Mr. Barry contended that the next of kin had a right to interfere; one of the sureties was a military man, who might be ordered to any part of her Majesty's dominions.

Mr. Justice Crampton said if he admitted the parties to bail, he would take proper means to have them amenable for all the purposes of trial.

His lordship then rose, and the decision on the motion was adjourned till next morning.

THURSDAY.

ADMISSION OF THE PRISONERS TO BAIL.

Judge Crampton delivered his judgment this morning at his private residence; in doing so he said, I feel myself called on, in law and justice, to admit all the prisoners to bail. I make no observation upon the evidence given before the coroner, as the case is to be tried, and I wish not in any way to prejudice the trial. No objection being made to the sufficiency of the bail tendered on behalf of the prisoners, and the crown, by Mr. Hayes, attending on the part of the Attorney-General, consenting thereto, my order is that the prisoners respectively be discharged from custody, on perfecting bail, as offered by notice of the 23rd inst. —Mr. Delmege to find security himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each; the soldiers to enter into securities themselves, in £20 each, and two sureties in £10 each.

The few persons present then withdrew.

THE STOKPORT RIOTS.

The Stockport trials have eventuated in two classes of convictions—a number of Irishmen for a riot and disturbance—and three Englishmen for riot, and having demolished the Edgely chapel and the Rev. Mr. Frith's house. Seven Irishmen were found guilty, and three Englishmen. Justice, perhaps, should be thankful that so many or so few Englishmen should have been at all convicted under the circumstances. The evidence against them was overwhelming, and, without casting any imputation on the fairness of the jury, who, perhaps, would have found, if the evidence had been convincing, the result could not have been different without a miscarriage of justice. The evidence of Englishmen against our countrymen necessitated a conviction, but the worthy judge, in passing sentence, showed in what different light he viewed the conduct of the English and Irish rioters; for, while the lowest punishment inflicted on the latter was eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labor, the highest punishment on the former was ten months, the lowest two, with hard labor. We have extracted at some length from Judge Crompton's powerful remarks, for they harmonize with the elevated sentiments that marked his charge to the grand jury. But when we come to examine his lordship's acts we find that they but ill harmonise with his indignant denunciations of the crimes of which those men had been found guilty. When Mr. Justice Crompton came to deliver judgment upon these men, whose ruffianism was only exceeded by their abominable sacrilege, his indignation softened down—we will not say before the strong feeling of English sympathy, for that might be considered as cast-