

European Intelligence.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF MR. MITCHEL.

At a few minutes after ten o'clock on Friday morning, Baron Lefroy and Mr. Justice Moore took their seats on the Bench, and Mr. Mitchell was placed at the bar. He was cordially saluted by several of his friends, and when his counsel, Mr. Holmes, took his seat, the learned gentleman was greeted with a hearty cheer from the occupants of the gallery, among whom were several elegantly attired females.

The court was thronged in every part, and some of the most respectable and influential parties connected with the country and city endeavoured, but ineffectually, to obtain admission. The Jurors having answered to their names.

The Attorney-General stated the case in a long and able speech, and adduced evidence to prove the delivery by the prisoner of the sentiments charged as felony.

Mr. Holmes addressed the court on behalf of Mitchell. He denounced the law under which Mitchell had been arraigned, and denied the power of the English parliament to deprive Irishmen of free discussion. The court repeatedly attempted to stop him, but he defied all interference with his client's defence. Mr. Holmes then discussed the condition of Ireland—alleging that she was an enslaved nation—that in 1833 the Irish nation, with arms in its hands, asserted its freedom, and that England for ever renounced the claim to make laws to bind Ireland. The history of the legislative union, the corruption which brought it about, and the right of Ireland to disobey, were then in rapid succession discussed.

Baron Lefroy here again interrupted Mr. Holmes, stating that the court would not permit him to proclaim in its presence the doctrine that men might rise against the government.

Mr. Holmes again insisted on his right, and added—I insist that what I affirm is good law, and you shall hear from me. Mr. Honn replied for the Crown, and in the course of his observations said he was free to admit that there were cases, which would, probably, justify a people in resorting to force, when there were cases of defence—when there was an aggression upon their liberties.

Mr. Justice Moore then summed up at considerable length.

The jury then retired. At a quarter past 6 o'clock, the jury having been two hours in consultation, the judge directed the sheriff to inquire whether they had agreed to their verdict.

The foreman replied in the negative, but added that there was every probability of their coming to a decision in a short time—perhaps within an hour.

The learned Judge then retired, and intimated his intention of returning into court at a quarter past seven o'clock.

Shortly after seven o'clock Mr. Justice Moore entered the court, and the jury having been called, and asked whether they had agreed.

The foreman, amidst breathless silence, handed down the verdict—"GUILTY."

Upon the announcement of the verdict, the prisoner's wife threw herself on the shoulder of her husband, who stood near her in the dock, in an agony of grief. Several of the prisoner's most intimate friends, including Messrs. T. F. Meagher, T. Devin Reilly, the Rev. Father Kenyon, Dr. Gray, Mr. Dothney, Mr. J. B. Dillon, &c., then came forward to the dock, and gave him a parting shake of the hand; but before these evidences of sympathy had been concluded, Mr. Baron Lefroy called on the police to clear the passage in front of the dock stating that the conduct of the prisoner's friends was calculated to disturb the order and propriety of the court. He then directed that the prisoner should be removed and brought before the court at eleven o'clock on Saturday morning to hear his sentence pronounced.

THE SENTENCE.

SATURDAY, May 27.—At five minutes past eleven the Judges, Baron Lefroy and Mr. Justice Moore, took their seats on the bench. The Clerk of the Crown—Goaler, put forward John Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell was here placed at the bar, where he stood in a calm, firm and manly attitude. He was warmly shaken by the hand by his friends who were about the bar. While his friends were thus testifying their respect, sympathy, and affection, Baron Lefroy called out in a peremptory tone—"Keep order in court."

The Clerk of the Crown then asked Mr. Mitchell if he had any thing to say why sentence should not be passed upon him?

Mr. Mitchell—I have to say that I have been found guilty by a jury not empanelled even according to the law of England. I have been found guilty by a pack of juries, obtained by a juggle, a jury not empanelled by a sheriff, but by a juggler.

The High Sheriff—My Lord, I claim the protection of the Court.

Mr. Mitchell—That is the reason I object to sentence being passed upon me.

Baron Lefroy.—That imputation upon the conduct of the sheriff I must pronounce to be most unwarranted and unfounded. Therefore the sheriff, far from being subject to the imputation cast upon him, has done his duty in the case. John Mitchell, I cannot in the outset but express my regret—regret that I am sure, is shared by my brother judge—that a person of your condition should stand at the bar under the circumstances you do. You have been found guilty on the indictment charging you with feloniously compassing, imagining, and intending to deprive the Queen of the style, title, honour, and royal

name of the imperial crown of the United Kingdom; and with having given publicity to that intention by publishing certain writings in a public newspaper, published by you, and called the *United Irishman*.

Baron Lefroy concluded his address as follows:—At the present moment, both in England and Ireland, it is a treasonable felony; and I cannot but hope, notwithstanding the deliberate perseverance in the course which unhappily you have been pursuing, that you may yourself, one day or other, be struck with the awful consequences, the awful results to which that course must of necessity have led, if it had not been checked in its progress. We have with the utmost deliberation examined the matter, with an anxiety to duly discharge the duty which we owe on all hands—the duty which we owe the prisoner of not meeting out the punishment beyond the just measure of the offence, and the duty we owe to the public that the degree of punishment should be such as to carry out the object of all—punishment, which is not the mere infliction of the penalty upon the person convicted, but the prevention of crime; that one who has offended so perseveringly—that so deliberate a violator of the law shall not be permitted to continue his course of conduct to the disturbance of its peace and prosperity. We had to consider all this—to look at the magnitude of the crime, and to look also at the consideration that if this were not the first case brought under the act our duty might have obliged us to carry out the penalty it awards to the utmost extent; but taking into consideration that this is the first conviction under the act—the sentence of the Court is that you be transported beyond the seas for the term of 14 years.

REMOVAL OF THE CONVICT. Mr. Mitchell was sent from Newgate on Saturday at half-past four o'clock to the North wall, escorted by a large force of cavalry, where he was put on board the *Shearwater* Government packet, which forthwith set sail for Spike Island. There was a large crowd on the wall, who loudly cheered him. He was not clothed as a convict, but was strongly chained. The *Shearwater* arrived at Spike Island early on Sunday morning, and before it dropped its anchor the military escort landed on the island, and handed over to the custody of the governor. He was taken on shore from the vessel by two of the Dublin police and two marines. Shortly after his arrival Captain Atkins, of Waterpark, the inspector of the penitentiary, gave orders that a separate room should be provided for him and that he should not be interfered with for that day, but that on the next he would be treated in all respects as an ordinary convict.

EFFECT OF MITCHEL'S CONVICTION.

On Sunday Dublin was perfectly quiet. It is a significant fact that at the Theatre Royal in that city on Saturday night, which was very well attended, the gallery visitors cheered but a faint cheer for Mitchell. They tried the request two or three times, and but few persons in the other parts of the house responded. On the other hand, the national anthem of "God Save the Queen," was rapturously applauded—it might almost be said unanimously, for the dissenters were too few and feeble to mar the effect of the loyal demonstration in the slightest degree. So that instead of an insurrection in the city on the day of the unfortunate Mitchell's transportation, the whole population appeared singularly bent on business and pleasure. The correspondent of the Times on the other hand says:—The overwhelming excitement created by the extraordinary scenes enacted yesterday, unlike ordinary ebullitions of popular feeling, remains unabated; and it would be but shirking the truth to conceal the fact that, beyond his own friends and partisans, there prevails no small amount of sympathy for the fate of the misguided man whose own temerity and undisguised preachings of treason have led to expatriation from his native land, where, by a legitimate exercise of talents of no common order he would doubtless have attained a position sufficiently elevated to satisfy the political aspirations of any man of less moderate pretensions than Mr. John Mitchell.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY, May 30. MITCHEL'S SENTENCE.

Mr. B. Roche asked Sir G. Grey whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to carry into execution in all its rigour the "disproportionate and unjust" sentence which had been recently passed upon Mr. Mitchell.

Sir G. Grey should say nothing as to the epithets which Mr. Roche had applied to a sentence regularly passed by a court of justice. He would, however, distinctly declare to Mr. Roche that instructions had been given to carry that sentence fully into effect. (This declaration was met with the loudest cheering from nearly every member at the time in the house.)

FRANCE. On the 27th May, considerable excitement prevailed, and the National Guards were called out, as a report had been circulated that the National Workmen, above 100,000 of whom are engaged in the capital and its neighborhood, were, it was said, about to revolt, and menace to set fire to Paris, because as it was supposed, M. Emile Thomas, late Director of the National Workshops, had resigned his office, and set off post for Bordeaux accompanied by two police agents.

M. Thomas had been rejected as a candidate for the Lower Seine, by a great majority of the Members of the Moderate Democratic Club of Rouen.

The Provincial Mayor of Passy and M. Large, Major of the National Guard, had been arrested, charged with being engaged in the attack on the National Assembly on the 15th May. The number of persons in prison for this affair, amounts to between 200 and 300.

The Commission on the Constitution has decided by a majority of 17 against 5, that the Republic shall be governed by a President.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign affairs continue to maintain an aspect too uncertain to justify comment.

Intelligence from the north of Europe still only tends to confirm the report of the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein dispute without having recourse to further hostilities. The withdrawal of the German troops from that part of Jutland which they have occupied, in the relinquishment of the threatened levies upon the inhabitants, are evidence of fair intentions on the part of the Berlin cabinet. Events do not justify a more conclusive opinion.

France is henceforth to be a forbidden country to the Orleans family, their perpetual banishment having been decreed by a large majority of the National Assembly. That body is proceeding with important measures, notwithstanding the serious excitement by which it is surrounded.

Austria is uneasy and unsettled, as it will be until the intentions of its run-away emperor are ascertained. In Italy, the tide of occurrences runs against Austrian power.

In Rome a collision is imminent. The retrograde party, including a certain number of the Cardinals, are attempting to raise the Transteverine, and to sow dissensions amongst the ranks of the National Guard.

For some time past they have been plotting to carry off the Pope to Salerno, with a view of creating the sympathy of Europe in favour of his Holiness, and against the Roman people.

LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY, June 3.—Low as prices were last year, they are now still lower. Advances on Securities are readily given at moderate rates. Fine Timber—3 cargoes St. John, landed in the early part of May, have been sold, one £5 in average at 16 1/2 per foot, one of 1 1/2 in at 16 1/2, and the other at a proportionate rate. Parcels of Quebec Pine Deals sold at prices ranging from 67 to £10 per standard. Sleepers—By auction, 2,190 Hemlock from St. John, 9 ft. 10 in, were sold 3s. 8 1/2 each; a parcel of irregular size at 2s. 10 1/2 each.

From the London Railway Record.

COLONIZATION.

THE ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

We observe from the American papers just received, that the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company have now received from the legislature a guarantee of 5 per cent for 25 years, on the portion of capital to be raised in England; and the Company at St. Andrews have further consented to increase this bonus, out of their own profits, to a minimum dividend to the English shareholders of 7 per cent. Extensive grants of land have also been conceded with the view of future colonization. In the meantime, and pending the subscription of further capital, it is announced that Earl Fitzwilliam had sent out a hundred able-bodied labourers and their families to be immediately employed upon the works; and, having supplied the necessary funds to employ them for some months, cottages and other conveniences are now in course of preparation for them. We hail this as a noble example to Irish landlords in this crisis; it is thus and thus alone, and neither by repeal agitation on the one hand, nor "Qualification and Registration of Voters (Ireland) Bills" on the other; that Ireland will ever be raised in the scale of nations. Ireland has been discolonized; the systematic colonization of Ireland itself. The vast consequences involved in the success of this undertaking—to the British American and West Indian colonies in the first place, and more remotely, to the interests of systematic Imperial Colonization—we need hardly enlarge upon. The West Indian interests, now suffering such fearful depression, are well aware of the mutual dependence of their colonies and the ports of the Bay of Fundy, the natural entrepôts of their commerce with Canada. The planters and merchants of British Guiana, Jamaica, and Barbadoes pronounced in favour of the undertaking, some years ago, not less earnestly than did the inhabitants of Quebec and Montreal, backed by the resolutions of the Nova Scotian and New Brunswick legislatures; and they must be well aware that, on the repeal of the Navigation Laws, the connection of St. Andrews (one of the finest ports in the world) with the Canadas, must tend to the immediate aggrandisement of all our possessions in the two Americas.

Some masterly observations have lately appeared, almost from day to day, in the Times, upon the subject of emigration as the great outlet for these islands, and as the door of safety for our human redundancy. Adverting to the fact that 300,000 souls left Ireland last year—the spontaneous escape of a miserable crowd—it is affirmed that the State which values its own safety, must henceforth take the matter in hand, direct the method, and guide the issues of the mighty operation; and that future ages may rue the present neglect. On the other hand, it has been argued that it is the duty of the State to "let alone," and to leave individual enterprise exclusively to deal with this human redundancy, according to the rules and motives of political economy; and that the interests of the money-market and the labour-market must regulate themselves by the known or unknown laws of competition—of demand and supply.

Without entering into the very intricate question of the strict limits of Government interference, it is surely to be admitted on all sides that, as the vast means presented in the

waste lands of the Crown for employing any excess of population do belong to the nation, so the Government of the nation is not only entitled, but called upon, to control the disposition of these means for the national benefit, and if it possesses not in itself—which need not here be discussed—the capital requisite to prepare and adapt these lands for civilization, profitable settlement, production, and commerce, it ought to afford every legitimate encouragement to individual enterprise to do so, and to check and properly concentrate the experiments of capitalists in such endeavours. And, without expressing any opinion as to the absolute importance of our foreign and Continental markets, it is but just to bear in mind that, with a vastly inferior amount of population, the British Colonies, and countries founded by British colonization, take about three-fourths of the amount of exports consumed by the whole of Europe and the Asiatic and African countries on the Mediterranean, and more than double the amount taken by all other foreign nations; and that British Colonies, which are more senses than one, are to be regarded as integral portions of the empire, consume, on the average, nearly 100 times as much, per head, of our manufactures as any of our foreign markets—British colonies consuming from 3l. to 5l. per head—France little more than 1s. per head of the products of British industry.

With these simple facts before us, therefore, it appears first of all desirable to concentrate and render more available the elements of wealth now dispersed over the fields of British Colonial enterprise; to connect together the scattered societies of British men and women in various colonies, and to counteract the exodus arising from produce grants of land and disposition of capital and labour.

To facilitate these great objects, and, at the same time enhance manifold the value of the national lands, the establishment of Colonial Railways—affording immediate means of absorption for the flood of emigrants, and, at the same time, encouraging persons of a superior class to associate themselves in the emigrant works of colonization and civilization—seems above all things a requisite preliminary; for it may appear a mere truism to affirm, that it is neither merciful nor just to permit multitudes of paupers to go forth, from misery and starvation at home, to carry disease and death with them into the bosom of colonial society; and the colonists themselves have accordingly strongly protested against our cruelty, and taken precautions against it. The labouring emigrant is entitled to be supplied with work in the outset. It is not his business to make work for himself in the wilderness. The immediate evils are obvious; the remote and contingent evils, does not the whole history of all but Grecian colonization—which, however, was only civic or municipal, not imperial, like that of Britain—loudly proclaim for our warning?

The St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company was projected about ten years ago, with the view, in the first place, to connect together the Canadas and the Atlantic by the shortest and most practicable route, and to establish, moreover, an adequate basis for a vast and comprehensive system of social colonization. Its operations were suspended by the boundary dispute; it was re-established last year; and, during the last twelve months, the Directors have omitted no opportunity of engaging the sympathies of Government towards the active prosecution of the work, on grounds of obvious national benefit. We are informed that, not long since, they submitted an offer, on condition of a Government loan on the security of the then anticipated provincial guarantee, to assist in the passage to America of the railway and other labourers driven out of France; to provide cottages for them and their families to the number of 5,000 souls, and, in addition, to pay the labourers the current rate of wages in the colony. These offers, however, and sundry similar overtures made both before and after that fearful outbreak of Irish paupers to Canada which has, on several occasions, been so powerfully depicted in the press, were unsuccessful; the Government, no doubt, being perhaps reasonably afraid to risk a precedent of which the could not foresee the issues. The work will, doubtless, under the bonuses now secured, be undertaken by individual capitalists, without the aid of Government. But we confidently appeal to the most bigoted admirer of "laissez faire" whether it would not have been economy as well as mercy to have yielded to the appeals referred to. The great interest, however, which the Times has now expressed on the subject, encourages us to hope that it will not rest until it shall have successfully impressed the Government with the vast importance and absolute necessity of giving a direct encouragement to similar works in all the Colonies; and we need hardly insist that, in the enhanced value of the lands thus intersected, in conjunction with the imposition of a tax upon all unoccupied lands in the possession of individuals, is to be found the security for the replacement of any advances made to assist in the physical adaptation of the colonial field, by the preliminary employment of organised labour on public works. Not only this, but, above all things, an ample investment must be made in moral and institutional preparation, and the enhanced price made easy to yeoman and other colonists, by being diffused over a period of years. Four or five experiments in systematic colonization have been made; and all of these, though fallaciously prosperous in the beginning, have resulted in lamentable failure in the end, from an over-haste to realize.

The declared value of our exports of British manufactures and produce in 1846—To Europe and Mediterranean was £36,871,202 To the Colonies, East Indies, and United States 21,339,741 Total £58,210,943 To foreign countries out of Europe £57,786,876

Let colonization—the preparation of our colonial fields—be thus systematically pursued, and emigration may then, but not till then, be safely left to itself. "Spontaneous emigration," under any other conditions, is but a species of national suicide; while, in a systematic Imperial Colonization—an expansion of the field of industry and investment—the means and opportunity will be presented to the political and economical science of this age to establish an organization of labour, capable of satisfying the mutual claims and requirements of labour and capital.

NEW STEAMER.—The new steamer *Commodore*, owned by Mr. James Whitney, has just been completed, and will start on her first trip to Boston on Wednesday next. She is a fine vessel, and is finished and fitted out in the most complete and substantial manner; her accommodations are also extensive; several private state rooms for families and others requiring them, with every convenience used in the most modern steamers on this side the Atlantic. The *Commodore* is commanded by Captain W. G. Brown, whose popularity and success as a steam boat Captain cannot fail to attract a large portion of the travelling public; and it is our unfeigned wish that a full measure of prosperity may attend both him and the enterprising owner of this fine steamer in their present arduous and expensive undertaking.—*Chronicle*.

SHIPWRECK.—A correspondent at this place writes to us as follows:—Our harbour presents a more lively appearance at the present time than it has done during the last twenty years: from the number and size of the vessels now in port, with others which are daily expected, it is computed that every ton of manufactured Timber, Deals, Railway Sleepers, Lathwork, &c. now on hand will be exported.—*Mitachi Gleaner*.

MAN MISSING.—Capt. N. E. Kivistead, of schooner *Mary Jane*, from Windsor N. S., arrived at T. wharf three weeks since with a cargo of plaster, which was sold and delivered. On Thursday last, he left his vessel, having received \$150 in English paper for his freight, and purchased several articles to carry home, as he has a family in Nova Scotia, since which time nothing has been seen or heard of him. He was 28 years of age, five feet seven inches in height, dark hair, light complexion, light beard under his chin.—*Boston Atlas*.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1848.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.

Director next week—W. Fisher.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday otherwise they must lie over until next week.

St. Andrews and Black House.

Commissioners—Geo. D. Street, John Bradford, Thos. Berry, John Bailey, R. Ker.

St. Andrews Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.

R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President.

Director this week—Thomas Watt.

J. Watson, Agent.

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. KING, Esq., President.

Director next week—S. Hinchings.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 1.

BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

Liverpool, June 3. Montreal, June 10.

London, June 3. Quebec, June 10.

Edinburgh, June 1. Halifax, June 15.

Paris, June 1. New York, June 19.

Toronto, June 10. Boston, June 19.

Arrival of the

Steamship America.

The Royal Mail Steamship AMERICA arrived at Halifax on the 12th inst., in 8 days 16 hours, being the shortest passage ever accomplished by any steamer. The mail was received here on Wednesday evening last.

The news is interesting, though anticipated in some measure by previous arrivals. The conviction of Mitchell, and his sentence of transportation for 14 years, occupied a considerable share of public attention. In consequence of his ill health, it is reported, that the Government have decided on sending him to Her Majesty's dock-yard at Bermuda, and there on board the *Thames*, convict hulk at that port, to undergo his sentence.

Some disturbances had taken place in several towns in England, instigated by the Chartists, but were suppressed by the militia.

A long debate had taken place in the House of Commons upon the modification or repeal

of the Navigation protection to British owners, had been in ships, seamen, many of the speaking, and that the money by a small, its quietness in the L upon an amenable Government means

ST. ANDREWS

We have much labourers on the Rary progress with a week has elapsed, and a good some distance from point at Katy's Cove these Sons of ing themselves as and speaking in w of the Director's While viewing t were forcibly stru which each deta willowers with v even the youth fo to vie with cac to give satisfaction to witness the p vades the whole andlorde, see the Fitzwilliam at a hear, as we ha tentment, we fe hesitate to follo the Earl. While we would call a Colonization in London Railway respectable and Journals in Engl

MASON

The steamer T for Eastport, at t next with the M der to attend th and return to Ca 31 o'clock Fare from Ca from St. Andres 62 1/2 cents.

VESSEL Sigs that as the stea out of Bucksport Monday, she re wane of, and for ag her in two a about ten min steamers boats The cargo, valu bly be saved in

P. E. ISLAN tract from a Let Mail, by a gent now resident in that a rumour i verment have Sir H. V. Har come to reco done by him to Ground in this Islander.

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