

## European Intelligence

WILLMER & SMITH'S EUROPEAN TIMES MAY 6

### IRELAND.

Strange, unexpected, but at the same time most important events have taken place in Ireland during the past week. What their results will be is a most difficult matter to tell. The spirit of disaffection is not yet tamed. Government has come forward to grapple with the Irish Republicans. Proclamations are issued against the election of the Council of Three Hundred and the formation of the National Council. To this the Old, as well as the Young Irishmen, demur, and declare their determination to act in defiance of the proclamation. A serious affair has taken place between the moral and physical force repealers in Limerick. Smith O'Brien, Mitchell, and Meagher, have been grossly assaulted and abused in the city of the violated treaty, whether they had gone to enjoy a complimentary soiree on the 29th ult. The statements are not more advanced than at the close of our last issue.

The United Irishman of the 29th ult. is exceedingly tame. The cause is sufficiently apparent. Mr. Purden, the proprietor of the Farmer's Gazette, supplied the machine power for printing Mr. Mitchell's paper. Now Mr. P. it appears, received notice from the Attorney General that he would be considered a principal in the first degree if he published seditious matter in the old way, whereupon he insisted upon he insisted on submitting the "leaders" to counsel before he would print his libel. This will account for the "stars" and breaks in the leaders of the United Irishman, where Mr. Mitchell's pithy observation "The learned censor considers the remainder tedious."

The Cork Examiner states that the following resolution was adopted by the Roman Catholic clergy of Milstreet deanery, diocese of Kerry, on the 29th ult.

"Resolved—that in the present agitated state of public feeling in this district, we feel bound to publicly to declare our deliberate conviction, that notwithstanding our earnest desire to promote peace and obedience to the constituted authorities, our best exertions will not be effected unless the Government do immediately restore to our country its own legislature, a measure which we look upon as practicable, and the only one calculated to remove the distress and embarrassment, and discontent, under which the classes in society are labouring."

P. Fitzpatrick, P. P. V. F. Mill-street.  
Daniel Healey, C. C. do.  
Thomas Maginn, C. C. do.  
John Naughton, P. P. Killeen."

A gentleman who was an eye witness of the riot in Limerick in a letter dated April 30th, thus describes the affair:

"You will no doubt be much surprised to hear the result of the soiree to S. O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchell last night. It was held in the store in Thomas-street which was burnt some time since. The Rev. Dr. O'Brien wrote a letter some days back against Mitchell being invited, as he abused O'Brien, and gave intimation to his followers not to attend the soiree in consequence. Last evening a mob, who had everything previously arranged, came down George's-street, with Mitchell's effigy (immediately after the soiree began) which they attempted to thrust into the place of meeting; the crowd at that time was immense, and they set fire to the effigy, which they held up on a long pole, and while blazing again thrust it into the windows of the store, where there were from 200 to 300 assembled at the meeting. The scene now became awful (I was at the head of Bedford-row); the window-blinds took fire, and the mob threw in stones, and finally got a beam of timber, with which they burst in the door. At this moment shots were fired at each side, and I understood some four or five of the mob were wounded. This proceeding cleared the streets a little, and at the same time S. O'Brien and some of the confederates called out: the result was, I regret to say, that Smith O'Brien, who had been cheered that night by the 'consistent' mob, and surrounded by the Temperance bands, was very severely beaten, and cut in the face. I saw him bleeding very much; a crowd then gathered about him to protect him, saying that he was mistaken for Mitchell, whom they intended to kill if they caught him, but that no one would wish to attempt willfully to harm his honour. The scene inside, I understand, was frightful, numbers of ladies were there who were terrified beyond measure; they well earned Meagher's speech, which it is said was a magnificent oration. The police and military came down to preserve order at the termination of the meeting. They took possession of the streets, which they lined. Imagine what a scene it was at night to see the artillery and dragoons, and their helmets shining near the lamps, protecting the Repealers from each other. Mitchell was escorted to his hotel by the police, and a troop of dragoons, at the head of which he walked with a dirk and a pair of pistols in his hands. When he was going into the hotel, poor Cruise, the proprietor, was struck by a stone on the forehead, and cut severely. Meagher walked home alone without a guard or molestation. You can scarcely imagine the scene. Several parties, with whose names I am not acquainted, are severely hurt. So much for the conduct of the mob and the Repealers. The Government reporter came out of the meeting under the protection of the magistrates."

A meeting of the Irish Confederation took place in Dublin on the 31st inst. The attendance was numerous, and the greatest possible enthusiasm prevailed. Much anxiety was evinced to be present at the proceedings, as it was understood that Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Devin Reilly, the writers of the United Irishman, had resigned as members of the Confed-

eration. Mr. Chas. H. O'Neill, barrister-at-law, was called to the chair. Several admissions took place, among whom were Sir Jas. Anderson and the Rev. Mr. Birmingham, P. P. &c. The principal speakers were Mr. J. B. Dillon, Mr. C. G. Duffy, and Mr. Meagher. The resolutions proposed and carried amidst the loudest acclamations were:

"Resolved—That the Lord Lieutenant having issued a proclamation against the proposed National Council and National Guard, the Confederation desire to warn the people that proclamations are merely formal notices, neither altering nor giving any new force whatever to the existing law; and they call upon the country to proceed as heretofore in their arrangements in both these matters."

"Whereas the Council of Three Hundred, proposed by the late Mr. O'Connell in 1843, and now revived by the general wish of the Irish people, would derive its chief value from being a fair representation of the people of Ireland, of all classes and associations."

"Resolved—That the Irish Confederation postpone till its next meeting further deliberation on the plan for the convocation of the Council, as we perceive by the public journals that the Repeal Association are about to bring forward a proposition for that purpose."

"Resolved—That the Irish Confederation adopt and act upon, if it is such as will meet the necessities of the time and the wishes of the country."

The Repeal Association met as usual on Monday last, May 1, but the attendance was small. The proceedings did not embrace any matter of importance. The riot at Limerick was deprecated in the strongest terms, and strong sympathy expressed for Mr. Smith O'Brien. Mr. John O'Connell addressed the members present on the proclamation of Lord Clarendon against the election of three hundred and the formation of the national guard, and intimated his intention of driving a coach and six through the several acts of Parliament on which that document was founded. The rest was unimportant. Connected with the movements of the Association, we may observe that a meeting of Irish repealers was held in the City Assembly-house, Dublin, on the 29th ult., with the view, as Mr. John O'Connell explained, of forming themselves into a preliminary committee, which would sit at least once a week, and determine the course that should be pursued by them in the House of Commons. Mr. John O'Connell submitted his programme of the objects which the committee was to seek from week to week. They are as follow:—1st. Examination of the Irish measures pending in Parliament. 2nd. The consideration of the measures which should be urged in Parliament with reference to Ireland.

### FRANCE.

The returns of the French elections are now completed; and notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the ultra-republicans and communists, who left neither fair nor foul means untried to effect their purpose, the list, exhibit, as we anticipated in our last publication, a triumphant testimony to the popularity of the principles propounded and acted upon by Lamartine and the moderate party. Indeed, so clearly and so emphatically has this expression of popular feeling been manifested, that some fears are entertained of the minority resorting to ultra measures in order to render the past proceedings nugatory. The same of Europe generally has been more so during the week, though from the advice which continues to reach us, we cannot calculate for any legitimate continuance of the partial subsidence in hostile feeling which is now manifested.

Willmer & Smith speaking of the late disturbance in Limerick, say:—"The population of that county had been greatly excited by inflammatory addresses circulated by the Old Ireland party, stigmatising Mr. Mitchell as the villain of O'Connell, and as the slayer of the Catholic religion; and the effect of Mitchell, who had been more so during the week, though from the advice which continues to reach us, we cannot calculate for any legitimate continuance of the partial subsidence in hostile feeling which is now manifested."

In consequence of the late riotous proceedings at Limerick, the Lord-Lieutenant has proclaimed the county and the city of Limerick under the act for prevention of crime in Ireland; and further, has issued a proclamation, warning the people against taking part in the proposed Council and National Guard.

### COMMERCIAL.

There has been more activity in the several departments of trade and commerce during the past week. The returns of the elections in France, and the general tenor of our advices from all other parts of the European continent, led to the agreeable hope, that the political ferment which has distracted the several kingdoms and states therein, will now quietly settle down; and were it not that a general war may, ere long, burst forth, and involve England, France, Germany, Prussia, and Austria against each other, there would be no cause for alarm. The Colonies and Produce markets are rather buoyant, and

Sugar has obtained an advance on last week's quotations. The Corn markets throughout the three kingdoms, influenced by the state of the weather, and the encouraging prospects of the crops, were less active this week, and prices have receded. The accounts of the manufacturing districts in Lancashire, Yorkshire, are still improving. More business is doing in manufactured goods; but we cannot move any advance worthy of notice in the prices of raw materials.

There has been a decided improvement in the Cotton trade during the last few days.

The weather has set indifferently fine, and is now everything that can be expected or wished for. The young crops are shooting forth with the most promising appearance, and everything looks as a rich, luxuriant, and seasonable harvest. These circumstances have had a telling effect upon the corn markets throughout the three kingdoms during the week. We hear nothing yet of the old crop of wheat in the ports of London, from all we learn, the yield of previous year will be better than of wheat and other grain crops.

Wheat sold at a decline of 1s to 2s per quarter, the best of white did not bring more than 48s to 50s per quarter, whilst the best red sold at 46s to 48s. Canadian Flour at 22s to 24s per barrel; United States 22s to 24s. The demand for Indian Corn fell off, and prices varied from 25s to 30s per quarter.

The Timber trade since our last report cannot be said to have improved, so far as regards square, but for deals there has been more inquiry.

The Iron trade is not much, if anything, improved, and at present there is little hope of amendment.

The accounts from Manchester, and other parts of the Cotton districts in Lancashire, are yet dull; but an improvement is perceptible with respect to the state of employment in and around Manchester.

The Money market has improved during the week, greater confidence prevails, and the leading securities in the English market are enhanced in value.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The New Bedford Mercury of Tuesday morning contains intelligence from the Sandwich Islands, dated Dec. 25th, received by the whaler ship James Manly at that port.

The whaler ship Frances Henrietta, of New Bedford, fell in with a vessel in May, lat. 40° N. long. 150° E. A Japanese junk, of 200 tons, dismasted, rudder gone, and otherwise injured in a typhoon 7 months previous. The original number of the crew was seventeen, but when Capt. Poole discovered them, they were reduced to four, and in a fainting condition.

The crew had drawn lots for some time past as to who should be killed and eaten. On every man whom the lot fell, it abated fighting for his life, and in some instances succeeding in killing one of the pilots, in which case the murdered man was first eaten. The survivors were shockingly seared with dirk and knife wounds, as if their lives had been often attempted by their companions.

Escape of a Fugitive from Justice.—De Long, the French Canadian, who robbed the Board of Works in Ireland of £3000—whom Mr. Meagher sums of money, had been intended to supply the food of the starving Irish peasantry—and who was arrested some time ago in this city, has been discharged from custody.

Apprentice was made at Washington to hand him over to the British officers of justice, who pursued and arrested him here; but the reply was, that the British authorities at our seat of government had received the strongest instruction not to require, according to the Ashington Treaty, that this person should be surrendered. The Sunday Advertiser says that his farm stock, at New Brunswick, has been sold &c. The proceeds, as a matter of course, will be applied for the fugitive purposes for which they were intended. De Long, who is a man of superior education and address, was married to a Canadian lady by whom he had issue. This lady, he left behind him in Canada, and went to Ireland, where he succeeded in obtaining a responsible and lucrative situation under the British Government. The wife of De Long, and a young and beautiful girl of one of the highest families of that neighbourhood. When the robbery was discovered, his Irish wife made every effort to have the matter compromised. Our readers will remember that the wife has escaped to France, and arrived in this country in a Havre packet, and purchased a farm in New Jersey, where he was joined by the Canadian wife and their child. The greater part of the money which he had abstracted, fraudulently from the Monahan Bank has been recovered, but appears the influence of his second living wife's friends was strong enough to protect a heinous villain from justice.—A. Y. Sun.

MOST CALAMITOUS EVENT.—The Portland Advertiser of Monday contains information of a direful occurrence at Lidgcomb, Maine, which we record with feelings of horror. A family by the name of Pinkham, residing at Lidgcomb, were all—father, mother, and four children—found in the house dead; with their throats cut. The father and two sons were in bed in one room, and the mother and two daughters in the same situation in another room. The father it is said has been insane for two or three years. He was a ship-carver, worth a few hundred pounds, and had been a victim of the Miller delusion. The discovery of the dreadful end of the whole family was made by the mother of Pinkham, who went to the house from her residence, two miles distant. The suspicion is that the terrible work of death was consummated two or three days before it was discovered.

A Steamboat Fired on.—The following

outrage is the subject of a letter, from Col. Leitz:—"On the 5th, while the British Steam-Tug Company's vessel, the Galatea, was passing the village of Derg, on the way from Newcastle to Coleraine, towing several loaded merchantmen, a heavy discharge of musketry from the deck of the tug struck with bullets two of the boats, the balls having entered their hearts. The rest were, more or less, severely wounded."

These last were landed at Westhead, and an inquiry immediately entered upon. It was found that no fewer than 32 bullets had landed either in the deck or on the sides of the steamer. Quebec Chronicle.

Montreal, May 10th.

Fire.—This morning about one o'clock, the extensive stables and carriage sheds of Mr. Jones, Tattersalls, Bonaventure Street, were destroyed by fire; the conflagration extended with great rapidity to Mr. Jones's residence, which was quickly consumed; and another cut-stone building, Miss Easton's Academy, was also much injured; the upper part being completely gutted. St. George's Chapel also damaged to the extent of £150, and narrowly escaped destruction. Mr. Fitz's bakery destroyed, stables, out-houses, and about 30 winter vehicles, and a quantity of baggage consumed, and eleven horses burned to death. The buildings are insured, not the other property. The inmates of Mr. Jones's residence had hardly time to escape with their lives.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—We are glad to learn that the prospect of the establishment of a line of Telegraph through this Province is very encouraging. On Wednesday last, a meeting was held at the office of the Marine Insurance Company, when measures were adopted for carrying it into effect. It is estimated that the expense of the line through New Brunswick will amount to £100,000. The projectors of the line in Boston, have agreed to take two-thirds of the stock, leaving one-third to be taken up in the Province.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia having authorized the construction of a line from Halifax to the Province line near Amherst, by the Executive Government, no delay will be made in Nova Scotia. The Portland Company have arranged with the people of Bangor and other towns on that line, for an extension of the Telegraph to Calais. It only remains therefore for New-Brunswick to complete the last link of a perfect chain of Telegraphic communication from Halifax to New Orleans.

Whatever Electric Telegraphs have been established in the United States, they have been found a profitable investment. On every ground therefore, we trust no time will be lost in securing this mode of communication, and by its means bring New-Brunswick into the focus of every great and important movement.—New-Brunswick, 20th.

FIRE IN PORTLAND.—A fire broke out near Haws' Ship Yard, in Portland, between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, which consumed 4 buildings. We learn that they were owned by Messrs. Gallagher, Logan, Harrison, and Gordon. We understand that Mr. Logan was insured for £200, and one of the other owners for £150.—16.

A beautiful display of fireworks took place on Queen's Square on Thursday evening, in honour of the Landing of the Loyalists, which attracted crowds of our Citizens to the spot. After the display, a salute was fired by the New Brunswick Regiment, and three cheers given for the Queen. One of the City Amateur Bands was stationed on the Square, and enlivened the proceedings with a number of favourite tunes.—16.

PASSenger VESSELS AT QUEBEC.—The Quebec Morning Chronicle of last Saturday says, that the ship Jessy, Capt. H. Gorman, from Limerick, with 437 passengers, is now at Grosse Isle, detained on account of a few cases of sickness. We are informed she had four deaths on the passage. Another, the ship Ottawa, from Bridgewater, with 119 healthy passengers, arrived in port this morning.—16.

AGRICULTURE AND FARMING UTENSILS.—It affords us much pleasure to announce the arrival, last week, by the Brig Major, Capt. Shank, from Ayr, of three splendid young Cows of the Ayrshire breed, and two yearlings, with two additions of the pedigree, and a quantity of the most approved Farming and Dairy Utensils, for Mr. Thomas Davidson, of this City. The stock are all of the finest description, and are much admired by those who have seen them, and appear to have suffered but little, if at all, from the voyage. They have been taken to Mr. Davidson's farm, "Girvan Bank," near Little River.

We understand that the three Cows cost £45 sterling, and were partly bred and selected by Mr. H. Wilson, of Oquinn, Tarbolton, to whose skill and judgment they do much credit.

We have reason to believe that the Province generally will benefit by this importation, and that others among us, or agriculturists who have the means, will follow the spirited example set them by Mr. Davidson, and at once make arrangements to procure an improved breed of Cattle for the benefit of the country. They have now an opportunity of inspecting Mr. Wilson's breed and selection, and of ascertaining the probable cost of similar animals.—Courier.

The Earl of Dundonald, who has arrived at Bermuda to assume the command of the British naval forces in the North American station, will be known to the public as Lord Colborne. He performed many

gallant deeds in the British service, but was dismissed in consequence of chafing down a stock-jobbing transactions.—He afterwards entered into one of the South American Republics, and was Adjutant-General of its army. Here again he fought many brave actions. A short time since, he was restored to the British service, and promoted to the rank of Admiral. His intellectual endowments are great, and his enterprise, skill and bravery beyond all doubt. He is now about 70 years of age. He has always belonged to the Liberal party, and represented the city of Westminster in two or three Parliaments with great ability.

Our Subscribers will oblige us by paying our Collector, who will call upon them with their accounts for the last year.

## THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1845.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY ADVERTISER.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

T. R. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.

Director next week.—How T. Wing.

Discount Day.—TUESDAY.

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