

European Intelligence.

FROM PAPERS BY THE HIBERNIA.
IRELAND.

The anxiety testified by all ranks and parties in Ireland in stepping forward to second the recommendation of the jury of Clonmel, to spare the life of Mr. Smith O'Brien, reflects great credit on their humanity. We think, perhaps that, the other convicted men, who are not allied by rank and lineage to the great aristocracy of Ireland, might have also received some little consideration at the hands of the memorialists.

The demeanour of M'Manus during his trial, the fortitude, if not heroism, which he has displayed throughout the severe ordeal he has undergone, might, we think, elicited some more zealous interest in his behalf.

The Lord-Lieutenant, in reply to the deputation of the inhabitants of Dublin and its vicinity on behalf of Mr. O'Brien, courteously declined to give any direct answer to the memorial "beyond the assurance that full weight would be given to the recommendation of the highly respectable jury which tried him." The lives of the prisoners now stand as hostages for the future peace of the country; and we earnestly hope that no untoward event will supervene to counteract the merciful feelings which the Lord-Lieutenant, and the Queen's Government, apparently entertain at the present moment. We may add that the formalities for bringing a writ of error have all been complied with by the legal advisers of Mr. O'Brien; but the official privilege of granting or refusing the certificate, with which the Attorney-General is invested, will not be exercised by that officer until after his return to Dublin. It is suggested, with apparent probability, that the Attorney-General will not disclose his intentions until he has conferred upon the subject with the heads of the Government.

The trial of Thomas Francis Meagher commenced on Monday morning, and the interest which had subsided at Clonmel, during the trials of M'Manus and O'Donoghue, has now revived.

The Dublin commission commences this day, (Saturday,) and it is probable that Mr. Duffy will be put on his trial on Monday or Tuesday. Mr. R. D. Williams is also to be tried at this commission; and it is stated that Mr. O'Doherty is to be tried for the third time.

It is said that Mr. O'Mahony, the rebel leader, escaped from Bounmahon, county of Waterford, on Wednesday, and that he effected his escape by means of one of the vessels employed in taking away the produce of the copper mines in the neighbourhood.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The *Hantsford Journal* announces the death of the Rev. John Edwards, of Marnock the clergyman to whose settlement so great an opposition was manifested, giving rise to legal proceedings, which ultimately led to the disruption of the Church of Scotland in 1843.

The produce of the potato crop in Belgium has been enormous this year, notwithstanding the partial appearance of the disease, and is considered upwards of four-fold, scabily, what it was in 1845. It is hence judged that Belgium will be able to export potatoes largely this year, and yet have abundance for home consumption, of excellent quality.

The small-pox in sheep is attracting the serious attention of the Government. Professor Simonds, of the Royal Veterinary College, has been engaged by the Board of Trade to make a tour of inspection in the provinces for the purpose of collecting information as to the extent to which the disease prevails, and which may guide to adopting the most efficient means to arrest its progress.

The Parisian police have discovered and apprehended a band of robbers, whose leader kept a regular set of books, in which each thief was credited with the amount produced by the article which he had stolen, and was debited with his receipts and his share of the joint expenses, while an engagement book contained a list of the theatres, churches, and other places which were to be visited on certain days by particular members of the gang.

Roman Remains.—The remains of a Roman villa have been discovered in Wire-Street, Colchester, extending several hundred yards, including a hypocaust, or bath floor

the interior still blackened with smoke, several tiles of various shapes, and part of a tomb. A portion of tessellated pavement was also found six feet below the surface in Lion Walk.

Sundays on the Scottish Central Railway.—More than ordinary indignation has been evinced towards the officials at the Scottish Central Railway, in consequence of the unwarrantable if not unfeeling conduct they displayed in declining to convey her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland along their line on Sunday, the 15th instant, on the occasion of her being summoned to the bedside of her dying parent, the Earl of Carlisle, at Castle Howard, in Yorkshire. On the Friday evening previous, the duchess, who was sojourning at Darobin Castle, in Sutherlandshire, received intelligence of the alarming and dangerous illness of her venerable parent, and summoning her grace with all speed to Castle Howard. She instantly posted off to Montrose, where she arrived on Saturday evening, and taking the last train reached Perth on Sunday morning. The mail train for the south was then preparing for departure, but to the astonishment of her grace and attendants, on applying for seats in the train they were told that they could not be allowed to travel by it or by any other train on a Sabbath, it being against the regulation of the directors. Letters having been previously sent to all the stations to have engines ready to convey the duchess through, it was imagined some mistake had occurred at Perth, and the secretary was immediately communicated with, and the sorrowing circumstances which compelled her grace's attendance at Castle Howard. The train was delayed for a short time in order to have a final answer from the secretary. But the reply was "No; the rule of the company could not be departed from." The mail train started with the empty coaches besides the necessary mail carriage, leaving the duchess standing upon the platform actually crying. Nothing was left but to post onwards. She hired a steamer and crossed the ferry on to Edinburgh, which occupied the whole day. By the time her grace reached Castle Howard the Earl of Carlisle was no more. Her Majesty recently travelled to London on a Sabbath morning, and that fact so vividly in our remembrance leads us to presume to think that her Majesty cannot but be indignant at the treatment her Mistress of the Robes has received at the hands of the majority of the Scottish Central Railway Directors.

FROM BERMUDA.

The Hamilton (Bermuda) *Herald*, gives the account of heavy gales experienced there on the 14th and 15th instant; "the tide rose higher than ever known before. At the Lane it overflowed the land for some distance, and a boat with several persons, was taken through where provisions had been planted. Many of the wharves in the upper part of the country have been injured. The Devonshire Dock Breakwater has been somewhat damaged, and many houses in that Parish are said to be partly unroofed. At St. Georges the Market Wharf was covered with water, and it came into the Square.

The wind was very high on Wednesday evening last, the 18th, and the weather looked rather suspicious—fears were entertained that we were going to have a second edition of Sunday's work but it all passed off quietly. During the night there was some rain, which will be of service to the growing crops of potatoes—much injured by the gale on Sunday."

The following paragraph is copied from the Boston *Post* of the 21st inst., and gives some explanation to the reports circulated here. We never believed that a charge of so serious a nature could be jestingly made to the annoyance and hindrance of an innocent gentleman on board a British mail steamer,—causing her detention, for the purpose of offering amusement to the passengers—and therefore did not give publicity to the statements of our contemporaries:—

"John F. Doyle, Esq., a native of New York, who sailed from this country for Ireland about two months ago, in company with others, for the purpose of aiding in the contemplated struggle for Irish liberty was a passenger in the Niagara. He travelled through Ireland undisguised and under his own name, without molestation from the

British detectives; but he complains of great personal indignity and violence committed upon him by Capt. Ryrie on the arrival of the ship at Halifax. He does not deny that he went to Ireland as a sympathiser, but he questions the right of Capt. Ryrie to order his arrest, and summon passengers to the saloon of the ship to ascertain what they knew of Mr. Doyle's politics. The British governor at Halifax refused to arrest Mr. Doyle without a government warrant."

A question of considerable importance has recently been decided by the Supreme Court, upon the construction of the Bankrupt Acts. The facts were briefly these:—A person named Gallagher, being in prison for debt, obtained a Fiat in Bankruptcy, surrendered to the Commissioner of Bankrupts, and applied to a Judge to be discharged from arrest under the provisions of the Act 5 Vic. c. 43, s. 24, which enacts, that after the Bankrupt shall surrender and conform, he shall not be arrested or imprisoned at the suit of any creditor; and if he shall be arrested, the Court or a Judge shall forthwith discharge him from arrest; and if any Bankrupt shall be taken in execution or detained in prison for any such debt, it shall be lawful for the Court out of which the process issued, or any Judge thereof, forthwith to order any officer who shall have such Bankrupt in custody, to discharge such Bankrupt, &c. The creditors of Gallagher having reason to suspect that he was acting fraudulently, and would leave the Province, if discharged from prison, applied to the Master of the Rolls to annul the fiat, who appointed a day for hearing the matter; they also obtained from the Commissioner of Bankrupts, under the 10th sect. of the Act, a warrant to detain the Bankrupt until he should be dealt with according to law. On the hearing of the application for discharge before the Judge, affidavits were produced on behalf of the creditors, to show fraud in the Bankrupt, and it was objected that conformity was a continuous proceeding, and that, in order to entitle the Bankrupt to his discharge it must appear that he had conformed to the requirements of the Acts at all times since his bankruptcy; that, under the latter clause of the 24th section of the Act, where the party was in prison at the time he obtained his fiat, it was discretionary with the Court whether they would discharge him or not; and that the pendency of the proceedings before the Master of the Rolls to annul the fiat, and the adjudication by the Commissioner in issuing his warrant to detain the Bankrupt, was sufficient to prevent the Court from discharging him. On behalf of the Bankrupt it was contended that the Court had no discretion in the matter, but was bound to discharge the Bankrupt upon proof of the fiat against him, and of his having surrendered to the Commissioner. The Court decided in favor of the Creditors on all the objections, and refused to discharge the Bankrupt.—[*Health Quarters.*]

THE STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENING BY A. W. SMITH.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8, 1848.
ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

It gives us much pleasure to announce that the Stock in our Railroad, is rapidly arriving at completion, notwithstanding the great depreciation in English Railways. We understand, that John Wilson, Esq., the President of the Company, now in London, is most sanguine of success. There cannot be a doubt of the work going on in good earnest early in the Spring. The portion of the road already graded, reflects much credit upon those persons employed in its construction. The labourers employed have worked faithfully, and the work has progressed as fast as could be expected. We are also nappy to notice, that the houses erected for the emigrants from Earl Fitzwilliam's estates, have been shingled, and large chimneys built,

which has added materially to and convenience of their occupation appear to be contented.

A HINT TO FARMERS.

from United States' papers, the pricing of neighbours, not satisfied in Great Britain with flour, wheat, &c., are giving their loads of live stock, which bring prices in England. Is it not a surprise that the farmers of New York do not ship in the fall of the year vessels cannot carry deck load (Great Britain) deck loads of poultry, when they can do so a pence, by erecting a frame work deck. A vessel of 800 tons carry in this way 500 sheep, a ner geese and poultry. We English papers, that the price of stock, would amply re For instance, a good spring worth 7s. 6d. sterling—in England weeks fed on shore this worth from 30s. to 35s. sterling could not cost more than 7s. profit of at least 15s. sterling cost here from 3s. to 4s. 6d. are worth 9s. in England, a proportion; a chicken that worth from 2s. 6d. to 3s. in some of our farmers make call it by what name the Brunswick potatoes"—if the

The Hibernia brought passengers, seven of whom in they were Assistant Col Goldsmith, Capt. Stewart, Messrs. John Prockleband Maerew, and W. R. Sh Mr. Goldsmith, it will be this City for Hong Kong; and returned to England in His numerous friends in it gladly welcome him on his understand he has been appointed of the Commissariat De foudland.—[*Courier.*]

MARRI

On the 5th inst. by the 1 P. Mr. John Quinn, to eldest daughter of the late both of this town.

At St. Stephen, by the Oct. 21st, Mr. Addison State of Maine, to Miss of Calais.

By the same, Oct. 25 son, to Miss Jane Hann By the same, same day to Miss Isabella Grimpp hen.

By the same, Nov. Esq. of Perry, State of nah B. Lowell, of Cal

SHIPPING

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Arrived at Barm
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