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European Intelligence.

FROM PAPERS BY THE CAMERON.
IRELAND.

The intelligence from this part of the United Kingdom is not of a very important character this week. The excitement consequent on the state trials has passed away; and the great topic of conversation seems to be that relating to the destination of the peasantry in remote districts, and the reappearance of crime and outrage in the case of William Smith O'Brien & the Queen in error comes on next week. It is said that will be brought to Dublin in the course of a few days, in order to be present at the argument of his case in the Court of Queen's Bench. We submit all the leading features of the news.

Thursday being the day appointed for the assignment of error by Mr. John Martin, late proprietor of the *Irish Felix* newspaper, he was brought up in custody and conducted to a seat at the traversers bar.

Mr. Martin looked cheerful, but his person has become much attenuated since he appeared in the dock in Green-street, on the occasion of his trial in August last.

The full court sat at half-past eleven o'clock. Lord Dejon occupied a seat on the bench to the right of Judge Crampton.

The Attorney General rose and said: that in accordance with the *habeas corpus* issued by their lordships, the prisoner, John Martin, whom he called upon to assign error, was then in court.

Mr. Martin then handed in his writ accordingly.

The Attorney General desired to see the writ assigned by the prisoner, and, having read it, the right hon. gentleman called upon the Crown-Solicitor to produce the rejoinder; and having received it from Mr. Kemmis, he handed it up to the court, and requested their lordships would appoint Monday next for the argument, to which they consented. Monday was then appointed for the hearing of counsel in support of the error assigned by the prisoner.

A question was then raised as to the expense to be incurred, which the Clerk of the Crown stated should be borne partly by the prisoner in error.

Mr. Holmes, Mr. Butt, and Sir Colman O'Loughlin, contended that the Crown should bear the expense of opening the books, and referred to the case of John Mitchell, Mr. O'Connell, and others, in support of their argument.

The Chief Justice said the court would be guided by precedent, and on the argument being entered upon on Monday they would decide by whom the costs should be borne.

The prisoner was then removed in custody, and reconducted to the Richmond Bridewell, on the South Circular-road.

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting held in Dublin, on Tuesday, for the purpose of aiding Mr. Patrick O'Donoghue in prosecuting the writ of error issued on his behalf:

"That inasmuch as very eminent counsel have given their opinion that judgement pronounced on Mr. O'Donoghue, by which his life or liberty is affected, is erroneous, and ought to be reversed; and as it appears that the same advantages have not been offered to him on his trial that he would have had, had he been an Englishman and tried in England for the offence with which he was charged, and that his circumstances do not enable him to contend against the power of the Crown in contesting his right; we do forthwith enter into and solicit subscriptions, for the purpose of aiding him in bringing his case forward for ultimate decision by the highest tribunal in this kingdom, as in doing so we uphold the right of every Irishman to equal impartial justice. That the committee now named, with power to add to their number, council of the Royal Agricultural Society a number of letters were read, enclosing subscriptions to the fund. Lord Bandon has contributed £10, Mr. Fortesque, of Ravens-

dale-park, £25; Colonel Hall, of Merville, £5; Mr. Lambert Disney, £5; Lord Clancarty, Mr. Bourke, of Netley, and other gentlemen connected with local farming societies, announced the readiness of those bodies to contribute a portion of their funds for practical instruction.

A public meeting of the landed proprietors, clergy, gentry, &c. of the Westport union, he authorized to collect subscriptions for the above purpose, each of whom shall receive a list signed by the secretary and a member of the general committee.

The gentry of the country, notwithstanding the severe embarrassments that press upon them, are manifesting a disposition to co-operate with the Lord-Lieutenant in reviving and extending the system of practical instruction amongst the rural population, towards which his Excellency has granted a further sum of £1000. At the last meeting of the union, held on the 2nd instant, "To take into consideration the truly alarming state of this district, and to call upon Government, as they value the lives of her Majesty's subjects, to lose no time in devising the most effectual means of meeting the terrible famine which is already at our door." The Marquis of Sligo, the chief proprietor in the union, presided.

AUSTRIA.

CAPITULATION OF VIENNA.

Vienna has at length surrendered to the Imperial troops after eight days' siege. It appears that Prince Windischgratz has given every opportunity to the rebels to submit, and was determined only to proceed to the bombardment of the town when every other means proved unavailing. Till the 28th ult. six days were consumed in endeavouring to bring the Viennese to submission, and several attempts were made by the inhabitants to obtain better terms of surrender from the Imperial general, but all to no purpose. On 28th Windischgratz, therefore, recommenced an attack on the suburbs. The progress of the day is thus recorded: on the 28th the engagement was chiefly on the southern and eastern sides, while on the western the batteries were heard at intervals. In the evening the Ban Jellachich had completely taken the suburbs of Landstrasse and Euberg, and was standing at the Franzensbrunn and Mergersgasse at the entrance of Leopoldsdorf, and had so taken up his position that he commanded them and the whole of the Jag-zell, with his batteries. He had also occupied their custom house buildings, which, by previous arrangement of General Ben, had been destined for a principal point of defence and great apprehensions were entertained for the immense quantities of goods which were stored there.

The Gloggnitz railway was very warmly defended, but was taken by the troops in the course of the 28th as were also the whole of the outer lines on the southern and eastern sides as well as the suburb of Wieden, which is said to be the principal hold of the opposition party. In the Landstrasse the Jagers, it is said, took thirty barricades in the course of three hours, and the regiment of Nassau greatly distinguished itself.

In the suburb of the Landstrasse and Larchenfeld the troops were, it is said, favoured by the inhabitants and were received by the women with garlands of flowers. Many national guards their arms and a great many weapons were found in the equal.

The struggle in the streets of Vienna was of short duration; the whole town was in possession of the Imperial troops on the 1st November.

The students fought like madmen, and when the rest of the city had given in, still defended themselves in the vicinity of the Aula, supported by a portion of the workmen. On the 1st November they still held out in the Salvator barracks. The Aula was taken by the Imperial troops, and at noon the barracks were carried by storm.

SPAIN.

Accounts have been received from Bayonne to the 5th of November, which state that at

the Spanish *emigres* of the Progressista party have crossed the frontiers and entered Spain by Navarre and Aragon. Ugarte, who was formerly a political chief, commands the insurgents who have entered Aragon. General Iriarte is at the head of those who entered Navarre.

On the other hand, we learn that a despatch had arrived at Bayonne on the 5th, signed by Captain General Nozzagarary, which states that the insurgents of Cinco, Vaillos, and Huesca, have been surprised by the Queen's troops, and that the whole have been taken prisoners both officers and men, with their arms and ammunition. The despatch is dated the 1st November.

FRANCE.

The constitution of France has now received the final sanction of the National Assembly; the *Moniteur* has published it officially in its entire form. The Presidential election will be a fierce contest. Every day brings a fresh confirmation of the fact that the struggle will be between General Cavaignac and Prince Louis Bonaparte only. The other candidates, if any of their names are pressed forward to the voting urn, will be merely the nominees of certain factions or *coteries*, whilst the Orleanists and Legitimists, having refrained from putting forth a candidate, leaves the field open exclusively to the respective supporters of the General and the Prince. Nothing has occurred to alter our opinion that the Bonaparte will be elected by a sufficient, if not a vast majority. In fact, it is only the Government influence which Cavaignac holds in his hands that can enable him to make head against his opponent. He has dispatched emissaries to the departments to secure his election, and no fewer than 112 members of the National Assembly have applied for leave of absence, with a view to proceed as secret commissioners for the same object. The party of M. Thiers expresses open distrust of both candidates.

The *Reforme*, of the 9th, mentions without reserve that the house of Rothschild is winding up affairs. A rumour to this effect has been in circulation for some days previously.

In a Paris paper it is alleged as a crime against Louis Napoleon, that he acted as special constable in London during the Chartist agitation. A copy of the constable's warrant taken from the police registry of St. James's, London, has been procured, and is receiving general publication.

ITALY.

Some insurrectionary movements have occurred in Upper Italy, and the Turin journals speak of advantages obtained by the insurgents over detachments of Austrian troops; but these reports do not appear to rest on any certain foundation.

CRITICS AT FAULT.—The editor of the *Literary Gazette* says, "The expression, the two first, is unquestionably erroneous, if not ungrammatical. There can be no two firsts: The Glasgow Chronicle quotes this grammar usage, and clenches it thus: 'Yet no error is more common, even in writings of the best authors:—If so, we may ask, can there be more than one best author? But we humbly submit that both our brethren are probably wrong. Just let them suppose that Mr. Jones and Mr. Smith head a procession marching two abreast—that Mr. Thompson and Mr. Williams bring up the rear—and then tell us whether Messrs. Jones and Smith are not the two first; and Messrs. Thompson and Williams the two last.'"

All men are endowed with certain inalienable rights—except poor men. All men who do not pay their honest debts are great scamps—except those who cheat on a large scale. All men are born free and equal—except Negroes. All men are great sinners—except those who belong to the church. All men are allowed to think and act freely—except those who work for a living. All well-dressed and accomplished women are ladies—except factory girls.