

The Standard

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 38

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 9, 1848.

[Vol. 15]

European Intelligence.

From papers by the Steamship America.

Liverpool, July 22

THREATENED REBELLION IN IRELAND.

The above heading indicates that, at the present moment, Ireland is in a most deplorable condition, and that every moment that passes is expected to be the signal for a conflict too sanguinary and terrific to contemplate. We trust that such will not be the case, and that order and contentment will be restored without the shedding of a single drop of blood. The ample details of news from the sister country which we this day publish, will repay an attentive perusal.

One of the Cork papers of the 15th inst. gives the following respecting a threatened massacre:—

"A circular was read on Wednesday evening, July 12, at some of the clubs in this city, and we suppose throughout the country, which ought to open the eyes of any who yet doubt the designs of the disaffected. We do not say that those designs will be executed, but that a general massacre is intended, there can, we apprehend, be little ground for doubting. The plan, in fact, is resolved on, and it is with the purpose of working it effectually out that the clubs have been formed and the members drilled and armed. The circular we allude to bears the signature of one of the 'fellows' now in custody. It was directed to the president of each club, gave sundry instructions respecting the organization, and exhorted all to be ready against the 'Confederates' day, we are told, that the 8th of August was specified, but admit that the circular intimated that a day would be appointed. At present there are said to be 152,000 of them armed, ammunitioned, and drilled, and waiting but the word to rise. Until that be given, they are to employ themselves existing and drilling others, none of whose names are to be sent up to headquarters (Dublin) until they are armed and in the same state of discipline as the 15,000 whose names are already enrolled there. When the signal for slaughter is raised, each club is to fall to, in its own neighbourhood, in order to baffle the military and police, who will necessarily be so concentrated as to be unable to meet the rebellion at every point; and when any club has conquered resistance in its district—that is, assassinated all the loyalists who dwell there, then it is to assist any neighbouring club in want of aid. Some thousands of the rebels, it is calculated, will be cut down in this sort of warfare, but the extent of the insurrection, they expect, will, notwithstanding, insure its triumph—in their own language, they may fall in hundreds of places, but they will succeed in thousands. This is the plan of proceeding. The object, of course, will excite no surprise, because it has all along been avowed; and there would have been no meaning in the articles which we have copied from the assassination journals unless a massacre was desired and designed. This disclosure will explain the displeasure of the traitors at the military measures of Lord Clarendon, and their anxiety to get rid of the troops whose presence probably prevented an earlier attempt to surprise and murder the Protestants. It will explain, too, the confidence with which they reckoned on the occurrence of an event that, before the Commission sits in Dublin, would lead to the release or rescue of the prisoners. The information from which we write has been transmitted to the Lord Lieutenant, and will have reached him before this meets the eye of the reader, and we hope that something will at length be done to suppress the clubs."

A letter from Dublin, dated July 17, states that the club organisation is daily assuming a more alarming aspect—more secret in the mode of proceeding, but more efficient and systematised, whilst branch clubs are extending far and wide into the rural districts. The recent proceedings in Waterford and Limerick, in connection with the prosecution against Mr. T. F. Meagher, have shown how difficult it is for the leaders to restrain the

clubbists from a "premature outbreak."—This may be considered madness, and it is nothing short of insanity; but the evil is not the less dangerous; and if some decided steps be not taken for the suppression of the clubs, the most deplorable consequences may be apprehended.

A Privy Council was held at Dublin Castle on the 18th, at which the Lord Lieutenant presided, when it was resolved to proclaim the following places under the coercion Act:—County and city of Dublin, county and city of Cork, county and city of Waterford, and county of the town of Drogheda.

The Government have been proceeding in following up the proclamations issued on the 18th, by notifications, setting forth the days and places appointed for granting licenses to keep arms. The commissioners of police in Dublin issued a notice that they will attend at their office in the Lower Castle-yard, for some days, to receive applications for licenses. Similar notices have been issued in all the parished districts.

The police have received information that depots of arms exist in some parts of the metropolis, and that they were to make strict searches in the suspected localities.

Orders have been given from the Commander-in-Chief's office, to all officers belonging to regiments in Ireland, on leave of absence in London, to repair immediately to rejoin their respective regiments quartered in that country. His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge left by the mail train on Wednesday night for Liverpool, en route to Dublin, also the Marquis of Worcester, to join the 7th Hussars.

There has been a "brush" at Carrick-on-Suir. A Clonmel correspondent thus describes the affair:—

"The Carrick people, on hearing of the arrest of some of the club members, and the rumour that one of their own curates was marked out for arrest, rose en masse; and with arms in their hands, consisting of rifles and pikes, repaired to the authorities and demanded the release of the prisoners, who were at once delivered up to them. They then rung the chapel-bells, when 4,000 men descended from the neighbouring hills, armed to the teeth, who remained in Carrick all night, lest an attempt should be made to arrest Father Byrne. The delivery of the prisoners, and the withdrawal of the few troops were considered as a triumph. There is no mistaking the national feeling."

The second public meeting of the "Irish League" was held in the Music Hall, Lower Abbey-street, on Wednesday evening last. The attendance was very numerous, even at an early hour, the greatest interest having been excited by the announcement that the mayor, a member of the corporation, with several other influential citizens of Kilkenny, had come as a deputation from that important and patriotic city to tender their adhesion and that of the citizens, to the newly-formed association. Long before the hour appointed for taking the chair, every part of the building was thronged. Order and decorum prevailed, and not a single policeman was visible in the neighbourhood of the place of meeting. At shortly after eight o'clock the chair was taken by the Mayor of Kilkenny, Thomas Hart, Esq. Several hundred new members were proposed.

HOUSE OF LORDS—JULY 21.

IRELAND.

The Earl of GLENGALL moved for copies of reports from the stipendiary magistrates, constabulary officers, and police, respecting the formation of clubs in Ireland since the 1st of March, 1848. The noble earl at the head of the Government in Ireland, and as he (Earl Glengall) believed, exercised the powers the law gave him to preserve order and tranquillity in Ireland with great wisdom, but it seemed to him that the powers as yet were far too limited. The intended suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act would be of considerable use in adding to the Lord Lieutenant's power of putting an end to the reason-

that was openly spoken and recommended throughout Ireland. The club-leaders had not contented themselves with spreading organisation at home; but they had spread their principles in America and France, where speeches as violent and organisation as dangerous were made and proceeded with as in Ireland itself. After giving some further description of the state of Ireland, the noble earl said that, now that the Government had arrested some of the most reasonable among the insurrectionary leaders, the proprietors of the *Felan*, the *Nation*, and the *Tribune*, and had convicted one person under the late Act, came the principal question of all—would the jurors do their duty? If not, the rebellion would begin, would increase, the Crown of Ireland would fall from her Majesty's head, and Ireland would altogether be separated from England. And what was the fate of those juries who did their duty? The jurors who convicted Mr. O'Connell had many of them been utterly ruined in trade thereby, and those who convicted Mr. Mitchell were all marked men. It was necessary before all things that this persecution should be put a stop to, and that this pestiferous agitation should cease. The noble earl had not concluded when our report left.

IRELAND.

The purchase and manufacture of arms is proceeding rapidly in Ireland.

Last week eighty stand of arms were purchased by the Dr. Doyle Club, of which Mr. Duffy, of the *Nation*, is the president. 20,000 stands of disused military flint muskets have been purchased in London for the use of the insurgents, and all coming over in batches.

Hyland, the noted pike-maker, has left Dublin, for Carlow, with a large consignment of pikes.

The rebels have prepared a map of the City of Dublin, subdivided into districts, in each of which, the points at which the clubs are respectively to muster, and where barricades are to be thrown up, are indicated.

It is now arranged that if upon the formation of the jury to try Duffy or his fellows, it shall appear probable that a conviction will be had, the clubs are to rise immediately and prevent the trial by an anticipatory, and, as they hope, a successful outbreak.

CONTINENTAL.

Letters from Rendsburg, of the 15th of July state, that war with Denmark will immediately recommence, the conditions of peace having been rejected by the duchies.

The *Univers* publishes the Pope's answer to the Roman Deputies. It is of some importance, as showing that the Roman Comons have rather taken his Holiness' at his word, and interpret their freedom literally.

A letter from Corunna announces that an English vessel had landed arms on the coast of Spain. Another vessel had been sustained by the Carlists. One of the chiefs, Eljo, who had crossed into France, was about to return.

Intelligence has been received from the seat of war Italy to the 15th inst. The Piedmontese army had surrounded that port of Mantua extending from Cartunone to Pretelo. The Lombardian troops had arrived on the 14th. General Nunziante had, after his defeat, effected a junction with Grossi, who had taken Pizzafarina, and had nearly destroyed it. Pizzo had suffered a like fate, and Monteleone was laid under heavy contribution. General Winspear had been sent from Naples to replace Nunziante.

The *Milan Gazette*, of the 15th, states that M. Morichini had returned from Ferrara, after a fruitless mission to Innsbruck and Vienna. The Emperor of Austria declined all personal discussion, and the Minister at Vienna only gave evasive answers. We therefore conclude that Austria is not disposed to acknowledge the independence of Italy.

The *Breslau Gazette* states that the English Government has already declared itself ready to form commercial treaties with the Vicar of the German empire, and to acknowledge the unity of Germany.