

OREGON SPECTATOR.

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way,"

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Excitement.—War.—Revolution.—All Europe in Commotion.

By the arrival of the "Eveline," we are placed in possession of our regular files of the "Polynesian" and "News," which contain detailed accounts of the condition of Europe. We give a condensed statement of the situation of affairs in Europe, up to May 10th, relying upon those papers for authority.

FRANCE.

Our readers will recollect that the latest intelligence from France, published in this paper, indicated that she was quietly settling down under a Republican government, and had ordered the election of a National Assembly, in which all male citizens, of the age of twenty years, were to enjoy the elective franchise. Subsequent accounts show that much discontent prevails in France, originating from sectional interests, and religious interference in part, and in part from jealousies, and the love of power and place. At the latest intelligence, the National Assembly was in session, and had appointed Messrs. Arago, Garnier Pages, Marie, Lamartine, and Ledru Rollin to administer the government until a constitution was formed. Lamartine is evidently the master spirit of the French Republic. His firmness, prudence, eloquence, and chivalry, have thus far kept down anarchy: Clubs and primary assemblies were being formed throughout the country, the members of which were opposed to the election of a President.

Members of clubs and associations had assembled to the number of 50,000, marched to the Chambers, took possession of the hall, and declared a new government, but were subsequently dispersed without bloodshed.

Lord Brougham, late Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, had applied for letters of naturalization, as a citizen of France, and expressed his desire to be elected to the National Assembly.

The National Guard had been increased from 40,000 to 255,000.

Lamartine had prepared an alliance, offensive and defensive, between the French and Swiss Republics.

It was proposed that the command of the navy should be tendered to the Prince de Joinville.

Demonstrations were being made in Paris in favor of Poland. 30,000 stand of arms had been furnished, to be used against Austria.

The following account of an attempt, by Ledru Rollin, to subvert the Provisional Government, is copied from the European Times of April 22nd.

"On the 16th of April, Paris was in a state of great confusion, in consequence of an attempt made by M. Ledru Rollin, and the Communists, to upset the Provisional Government. It appears that on Saturday evening, at the sitting of the Provisional Government, very high words arose between the two parties, ultra Republican, and the more moderate members. M. Ledru Rollin was particularly energetic, being opposed by M. Marrast, who said that it was his firm intention, as well as that of his more moderate colleagues, to respond to the general wishes of the nation, and proceed with moderation, as otherwise nothing could ensue but civil war and bloodshed. A warm altercation ensued, which ended in M. Ledru Rollin calling M. Marrast an *ache*, which opprobrious epithet was repaid with a slap in the face. The other members then interfered, and prevented further violence; but M. Ledru Rollin, it is said, being convinced that the working classes were with him, gave the *mot d'ordre* for the display of physical force. Accordingly, on Sunday morning the organ of the clubs, the *Commune de Paris*, summoned all *revolutionnaires* to meet in the Champ de Mars. The effect was, that the whole of the morning the Boulevards and streets were crowded with processions, making their way to the Champ de Mars, but it was not till towards two o'clock that the alarm was taken by the Government. At that hour the *raspail* began to beat, the shops were closed, and a universal panic seized upon the public. The assembly of *esquiers* in the Champ de Mars amounted to upwards of 150,000 men; a consultation of delegates took place, after which the different trades, which were marshalled under distinct leaders, and marched in columns ten deep, directed their steps to the Hotel de Ville. Amongst the orators were, 'A bas de Lamartine,' and 'A bas le Gouvernement Provisionnaire.' The National Guard and Guard Mobile turned out under arms, when the *raspail* was beat, and have shown the best disposition towards the Provisional Government. They occupied the whole square of the Hotel de Ville, the Bourse, the residences of the Ministers, and the various public buildings. They remained under

arms all night. The supposition is, that when it was found that the National Guard were out in great numbers, they thought it advisable to proceed peacefully.

It appears that there was actually an attempt made to depose the moderate members of the Provisional Government, which was rendered abortive by the firmness of M. Lamartine. Before the possession began to move from the Champ de Mars, towards the Hotel de Ville, M. Cabet went to the Hotel de Ville, and demanded an interview with the Provisional Government. M. Lamartine was the only one who received him. M. Cabet immediately declared that the Provisional Government had betrayed the cause of the people, and that it was necessary, and that it should be reconstituted. He then handed in a list of those who should form the new Provisional Government, and declared that if it was not accepted, the people then assembled in the Champ de Mars would march on the Hotel de Ville, and effect by force that which they hoped would be granted by peaceable means. The list given in by M. Cabet contains the following names: Messrs. Ledru Rollin, Cabet, Blanqui, Albert, Louis Blanc, Flocon, Arago, Raspail, and Pierre Le Roux. M. Cabet was proceeding to make some further remarks, when M. Lamartine stopped him, declaring that he was a traitor to the Republic, and that he would not listen to him. M. Lamartine immediately left the room, and after consulting with M. Marrast, M. Pagnere, and some other members of the government, issued an order for the arrest of M. Cabet, but that citizen had previously left the Hotel de Ville. It is stated, however, that he was taken at a late hour in the evening, and that he is now in custody.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Revolution of France was followed by demonstrations of violence in some of the manufacturing towns of England and Scotland, and throughout a large portion of Ireland. To guard against insurrection, Lord John Russell announced the determination of government, to use its whole power to preserve order, and suppress rebellion; but a willingness to remove all causes of just complaint. 800,000 muskets have been distributed among the nobility and men of property, the Tower armed, and the Bank fortified.

A regular organization of Chartists has taken place in Scotland, and arms said to have been ordered for every member. Chartist meetings are held in every town of note in England.

The European Times says, "It is not possible to conjecture how matters may terminate, but our earnest hope is that the people may have prudence enough to keep out of evil, and the ministry prudence enough to concede all the reforms the people demand, compatible with the onward march of the times, and the spirit of the British constitution."

A great Chartist demonstration was appointed to come off in the Kensington common, on the 16th of April; this meeting had been interdicted by the government, and proclamations issued forbidding the people to attend. The meeting came off at the time and place appointed, and was attended by 800,000 persons. On the morning of the same day, 100,000 constables had been sworn into office by the police magistrates, and stationed at different places, to aid the police and troops, if required. The meeting passed off quietly. The following is from the London Times of March 26.

"In all departments of trade and commerce there is, we regret to say, at the time we write, much depression. The political convulsions which are still raging on the greater part of the European continent, together with the outbreaks, although of a trifling character, in this country, tend to create a want of confidence in the public mind; added to all this is the dreadful position of the credit and commerce of France at the present moment, as well as that of other states and kingdoms throughout Europe. Such circumstances may well induce all classes of traders to exercise unusual caution in their operations. In this country money is more than abundant. Still, the most gloomy feelings prevail among our merchants and manufacturers, and the public funds, and stocks of the great public companies, have fallen nearly ten per cent., in the course of the last four or five weeks—a sure indication of the state of public feeling."

We see no indication of a union between the Young Ireland and O'Connell parties of Ireland; the former favors a resort to force, the latter to an adherence to the principles bequeathed by their late great chief—both parties, however, appear to have taken fresh zeal and higher ground, demanding a Republic as the only remedy for the crying evils under which the country groans. On the 4th of April, Smith O'Brien, M.P., at the head of a *Raspail* Deputation, presented a congratulatory address to the French Government, and

collected its sympathy and friendship. The Orangemen Society has again sprung into existence, in support of the Protestant principles of the union. Several acts of relief have been passed by the British Parliament. The following is from the London Times, addressed to the Irish people.

"But you have been wronged—Ireland is not so England. You point to centuries of crime, of Aids, of religious persecution. You point to the carnage of past, and to the affliction of the present time. We in part admit your grievance. You have suffered much. But do not confound men and things. Do not attribute to a class the character of an epoch. Do not count what was inflicted on Ireland, and forget what was endured by England. If Ireland was oppressed, England was not unoppressed, by the license of tyranny, and the discords of religion. If Elizabeth massacred in Ireland, she persecuted and burnt in England. If Cromwell was a savage in Ireland, he was a despot in England. If after ages saw treaties violated, and promises broken to Ireland, they saw the same done to England. If the revolution of 1688 oppressed Ireland, it deluded England no less. If the humiliation of the Romanists was a galling sore to the peasantry of Kerry and Clare, think you that it fretted not the Howards, the Petres, the Stourtons? Irishmen, we have shared with you our greatness and our empire. Either India is as open to you as to us. The English flag is yours no less than ours. We have a community of glorious recollections. Our Plunkets, our Cannings, and our Wellesleys, nurtured on your soil their noble admiration of English institutions, and their generous aspirations for English eminence. But we have a stronger tie, and a more enduring association—the recollection of wrongs suffered and rights together—of liberties for both extorted by the union of both—more than all besides, of a great and mysterious calamity borne by both, and alleviated by the efforts of both. Would the Irish Parliament have granted Catholic emancipation? Would Irish nationality have repelled or soothed the Irish famine? Would separation from England protect the Irish peasant? Think on these things, and let your sympathies lean on them too."

The following notice of the sentiments delivered at the great Chartist meeting, is from the Home News.

"Mr. Reynolds, the chairman, inveighed against the newspapers, which had insulted the Transfiguration meeting by calling it 'a ruffian' and 'mob.' The people should retaliate, by excluding such papers from the reading-rooms and coffee-houses which they frequent. He declaimed on the economic grievances of Government—compared the cost of our Queen at £400,000 per annum, with that of the American President at £5,000; our general executive at £1,000,000, with the American at but £100,000. So £150,000 was to be laid out at Pimlico, because the Queen's children could eat live for the lowness of the palace rooms—which were only fourteen feet high. Then that foreign woman, the Queen Dowager, had £100,000 a year; which her sympathy with this country led her to spend at Madeira, or elsewhere, abroad; and Prince Albert took £12,000 or £14,000 a year, as Field Marshal, who could scarcely be said to have even played at soldiers.

Mr. Williams, a Chartist of some influence, said—If you wish to put down your leaders, go and smash windows, and I will not attend another meeting, not as long as I live; but if you will conduct yourselves well, as long as I have breath in my body, humble as I am, I am at your service. The people must organize; it would cost them but a penny a week each.

Mr. Ernest Jones had just returned from Paris, the witness of a spectacle such as never before had gladdened his eyes. He pointed to the tricolor, and suggested that the blue should be changed in England for the Chartist green. He denounced the police; and told his audience, taunted with ignorance by the great, to learn their letters from the A, B, C, D, of that force. He announced the intention to have a procession of two hundred thousand Chartists, to present, at the House of Commons, a petition for their rights. The Convention is determined to pass the Charter; and step by step, it is being done. In six months, he thought he could promise victory. Fear not the vile men of the law, the police, the troops who sympathize with you, or the shop-keeping specials, who turn pale at a crowd of three boys, deliberating over an orange. Down with the Ministry; dissolve the Parliament; the Charter, and no surrender!

Resolutions were passed: the last of them asserted the right of fair wages for a fair day's work; and declared that every man willing to work should have it found him."

AUSTRIA.

On the 14th of March a revolution broke out in Vienna, in which nearly all of its inhabitants participated. The crowd proceeded to the villa of Prince Metternich, and destroyed it, and afterwards to the Chamber of the State, headed by students, with the cry of "The Constitution, Liberty of the Press," &c.

All shops were closed, and the soldiers hooted and pelted. In the evening Prince Metternich resigned, and speedily left Vienna. The people also demanded the organization of a National Guard. On the following day the organization of National Guards was conceded, and proclaimed, together with the liberty of the press, and a proclamation issued convening a meeting of the General Estates of the country, for the 3d of July, or earlier if possible. Similar revolutionary movements have taken place in other portions of Austria. Lombardy has declared herself independent. Previous to outbreaks in Austria, she had sent troops into Italy, under Count Radetzky, where they met a warm reception from the Italian troops under Prince Charles Albert.

Austria has made a proposition to recognize the independence of Lombardy, upon her engagement to pay a proportion of the public debt. Several battles had been fought between the Austrian and Italian troops, in which the Italians were generally victorious. Sardinia has solicited the aid of 10,000 Swiss, to serve in Italy against Austria.

The Emperor of Austria approves of the conduct of Count Radetzky, and expresses the determination to prosecute the war vigorously against Prince Charles Albert, the Pope, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The following is from the Milan official bulletin of April 6.

"Peschiera has surrendered to the Piedmontese troops, and the communication between Mantua and Verona is cut off. The governor of Mantua has ordered all the inhabitants to yield up their arms, and pay a contribution of four millions of lire. The Austrian forces will find great difficulty in penetrating that part of Italy, as Prull is well guarded. The province of Brescia has been entirely evacuated by the Austrians. A battle took place between those troops and the Piedmontese rear guard, near Chiave. The Austrians lost 53 killed, and 600 prisoners."

ITALY.

A Republic was proclaimed in Venice on the 22d of March, and a revolutionary spirit seemed to prevail all Italy. At that time it was expected that the armies of Naples, of Rome, of Tuscany, and Sardinia, would act in concert against Austria. Mantua was in possession of the Austrians. 50,000 Austrian troops remained at Verona, and Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, was on his way to give them battle, with 70,000 troops. We copy a second startling revolutionary movement in Rome, from the Sandwich Island News of Aug. 31.

"A revolutionary movement took place at Rome on the 1st of May. Pius IX. having assembled the College of Cardinals at a secret consistory, there pronounced an allocation that threw Rome into the greatest anxiety. He commenced by declaring that, as acknowledged head of the church, he could not declare war against her children; that the mission of the Roman troops was to protect the states of the church, and that for them to have passed the Po would have been for them to infringe his orders. Demonstrations having taken place, in consequence of this discourse, the ministry, en masse, sent in its resignation, which the Pope refused to accept. The national guard was posted at the gates of the city, and allowed no one in the costume of a priest to issue therefrom. On the night of Saturday, April 29, the clubs sat all night. They decided upon giving the Pope till the 30th to change his resolution. On the 1st of May the people rose. There are but few troops of the line in Rome. Had the Pope persisted in refusing to declare war against Austria, a Provisional Government would have been established, and Pius IX., stripped of his temporalities, would have remained only Bishop of Rome.

On the 2d of May the Pope yielded to the persuasions of the patriot Mauriani; who announced to the people that the Ministers remained, except Cardinal Antonelli, replaced by him, Mauriani. The Ministers possess full power over all temporal affairs, comprising the question of war. Mauriani, after haranguing the people, made the following declarations—1. No priest shall be appointed to fill any public employment. 2. War shall be formally declared. 3. Pius IX. is the head of the government. 4. A daily official bulletin shall be published of the great war. 5. Encouragement shall be afforded to the Roman youth to arm, and to proceed to drive the barbarians from Italy. Some arrests have been made, and amongst others the commander of the fort of Ancona. The Austrian Minister has been ordered to withdraw from Rome. The Austrian government, in conjunction with the Jesuits, had concerted a cabal, in consequence of which all the German Bishops menaced the Pope with a schism, if he declared war against Austria.

The Constitutional publishes a letter from Rome, of the 28th of April, which contains some further interesting particulars relative to the late movements in that city. It appears that Marshal Radetzky, taking advantage of the Pope not having declared war officially against Austria, had shot some Roman revolutionaries who he had captured. A painter, named Caffi, who was much beloved, and was extremely popular in Rome, was killed hanging from a tree, with a paper attached to his dead body, on which was written, 'Such is the manner in which the revolutionaries of Pius IX. are treated.' When this fact became known at Rome, the indignation of the population rose to the highest pitch. It was proposed to proceed to the residence of Count Lutich, the Austrian Ambassador, and take sound vengeance on his person, but he was fortunately spared, in consequence of the humane character and of his eminence as a diplomatist. The Austrian Government was the 1st of May, has decreed the suppression of all clubs, and the confiscation of their property.

SPAIN.

On the 22d of March, the Queen of Spain declared herself a constitutional monarch, and Madrid declared herself a free city. Navarre had declared herself a free city.

On the 27th of May, a military and civil insurrection broke out in the Spanish capital. Eighty companies of troops, comprising which there were 10,000 men, of the 1st and 2nd regiments of the 1st and 2nd regiments of Madrid, were actually with the city.

The insurrection was headed for the time being, and they first proclaimed civil and military, taken who had been met by courtiers, and surrounded to be shot. Another insurrection was expected.

GERMANY.

A peasants war broke out in the country about the 1st of March.

"The Castle of Neulandstein, containing two signiorial residences of the Princes of Hohenzollern, have been burnt to the ground. Northhausen, on the Jaxa, which for centuries has been in the possession of the Berlichingen family, and has been immortalized by Goethe, by his description of his defence by iron-linked Gatz, who then headed the insurgent peasants against the imperial troops, has been destroyed. The village belonging to it also has been reduced to ashes.

The castle of Assungstadt, the family residence of the Barons of Eiltrichhausen, and the castle of Schwaigern, the residence of Count Neipperg, son-in-law of the King of Wurtemberg, have been razed to the ground. The lives of the inhabitants have been spared, but an organized system is visible. The stewards of the castles in question were compelled to throw the archives into the flames with their own hands; and some men of education accidentally in the ranks of the peasants, as the devices of the Hohenzollern *domus prior*, was ironically changed into *domus novior*. Two thousand men have been ordered, in all haste, from Ludwigsburg and Heilbrunn, to quell this insurrection.

On the 5th of March, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, published a proclamation, in which he promises his subjects a constitution, and abolishes the censorship.

The King of Bavaria has ordered His representative to the German Diet, to demand a revision of the compact, and the representation of the German people in the Diet.

The Patrie announces that Dutch Luxemburg has established a republic. The town of Luxemburg has, however, not shared in the movement, in consequence of the mercy of the fortress.

A monster meeting was held at Berlin on the 18th of March, in connection with the reform, which ended in tumult, and was suppressed by troops. The *Sachsische Zeitung* of the 13th contains a report by King Frederick William, announcing that in conjunction with Austria, he had invited the German Confederation to meet for immediate consultation on existing affairs.

"We are resolved to stay with all our energy, that these consoling promises lead to an actual regeneration of the German Confederation; so that the German empire, fundamentally shaken by strengthened free institutions, and at the same time protected from the dangers of discord and anarchy, may again attain to grandeur, and assume its proper rank in Europe."

From subsequent intelligence it appears that Baron Von Gagern, leader of the reform movement, had been shot, while endeavoring to bring the Republicans to views of peace, and that the Republicans had been everywhere beaten.

The flag adopted by the German Diet is red, black, and gold. It had been agreed by the German States, that a National Assembly for all Germany should meet in Frankfurt, on the 1st of May. The following is from the Home News.

"If every man enjoyed a power more than imperial, without the responsibilities to which imperial thrones are liable, that man was Metternich; for forty years, whenever proposed, he ruled in Austria.

Among the wonders and omens of the period in which we now live, the fall of Metternich is not the least remarkable; he who swayed the councils of emperors and kings, for the full ordinary duration of a statesman's life, falls before a street disturbance in Vienna. His time was now. He was the main-spring of a system now broken in pieces. The centre piece, which held together the kingdoms of Hungary, and Bohemia, with the subjugated states of Italy, beneath the sway of Austria, has been removed, and it is scarcely possible to find the apprehension, that the whole fabric erected by and for the house of Hapsburg, will fall with it. It is enough, however, here to record the memorable fall of Metternich, who resigned on the 13th of March, after the assemblies of the people in the city to present petitions to the Landstade, or representative body, had led to collision with the military, and the loss of some twenty lives. Then the liberty of the press was granted;—then came a national guard of 60,000, rapidly enrolled;—and on the 15th a proclamation was issued, convening the General States for the 31st of July.

All Germany is in a state of ferment. On the 20th inst. the Congress of her sovereign powers was held at Dresden. The object of this great meeting was to consider what internal reforms could be granted, and what steps could be taken to present a united Germany, in case of foreign invasion. Ten days afterwards, on Wednesday next the 30th, the Heidelberg delegates will meet at Frankfurt; and their past of reform and nationality will be discussed. What has already taken place at Germany is not likely to induce delay or hesitation in concession. In Cassel, the Elector, who trifled with the people, was deposed in his palace, and became the more obstinate. He escaped into the garden, but was seized by a peasant, named Lamith, a perfect revolution maker; he led the Elector back into the apartment he had quitted, locked the door, and proceeded to demand a constitution. Still the prince, with great spirit, stood out against the demands of his adversary, who striking with his hammer fist a table of *marqueterie*, smashed it to pieces in a moment, and then advancing to the prince, and putting his fist in his face, exclaimed, 'You shall, or you do not leave this room!' The prince was instantly convinced, and sat down and wrote a proclamation, in which he willingly acceded to his people's just requests.

In Wurtemburg, the people stayed not to petition, they at once besieged the ducal palace, and the duke conceded all they asked; not so the people, who refused to leave the duke address them, but listened patiently to several of their fellow rioters, who having made an entry into the palace, spoke from the windows to the delighted crowd below. The people were retiring with the fruits of their triumph, when unexpectedly a body of students from Jena, who had smelled the battle from afar, encountered them, and turned them back up to the palace; a quiet revolution would not satisfy the students—there must be a 'row.' 'Dismiss the ministers,' was the cry, when they again, thus increased in force, reached the duke, who was forced to comply; and again prevented, by the personal interference of the students, from speaking or explaining to the people. Nassau has a free press, and so has the free town of Lubek. Hesse, Darmstadt, and Baden, have each had their revolution. All Germany adopts the tri-color, and all wear the national cockade. In Bavaria, every man is at drill; the people have a *foyer* of delightful expectancy, ready for every willing either for peace or war.

All his subjects vie with Lola Montez in their love for Louis; he is a perfect popular monarch since he has declared that he desires peace with France, irrespective of the form of her government; and at the same time, that if she attempt aggression against Germany, it will be his duty, and the duty of his people, to shed the last drop of their blood in defence of fatherland.

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SWEDEN.

A revolutionary demonstration took place in Stockholm, on the 17th of March, and was quelled by the militia.

RUSSIA.

The supposed death of the Emperor of Russia proves to have been an error. The Russian Empire seems to have felt the throes of the political earthquake which has convulsed southern Europe. On the 15th of March, the inhabitants of Casow proclaimed a republic. The Emperor Nicholas is marshalling and arming large armies and fleets. He had ordered all the male inhabitants of Poland into the interior, and his frontiers with regular troops, issued daily proclamations, abounding in promises of peace, and threats of death—and yet, it is said, is inclined to recognize the independence of Poland. We shall see. While he furnishes money to the Danes, on the north, to fight the Germans, he directs his fleet to the coast of Bessarabia.

SICILY.

The Parliament of Palermo has published the following decree:—