

European Intelligence.

FROM PAPERS BY THE EUROPEAN.

IRELAND.

The passive endurance so long and so patiently exhibited by the Irish Government has been suddenly changed to an active and vigorous policy. Whether it is the reports from America which have reached Dublin Castle, or whether it is the effect of a late address from the Irish peers, commoners, and landowners demanding some additional security for life and property in Ireland, certain it is that the Lord Lieutenant has come to the resolution of putting down the "Treason Press," and of counteracting the organization of clubs which is now so actively going on. Mr. Martin has surrendered to the warrant issued against him, and is now in Newgate. Mr. Devin Reilly and Mr. James F. Lalor have in vain appealed to the authorities to exonerate Mr. Martin from all guilt, both declaring that the "felonious" contributions in the *Irish Felon*, which are the subject-matter of prosecution, were written by themselves, and were inserted even against the expressed sentiments of Mr. Martin. Mr. Martin and Mr. Duff, together with the registered proprietors of the *Tribune* newspaper, Messrs. Kevin Isod O'Doherty and Richard Dalton Williams, and Mr. Denis Hoban, the printer, are now in gaol, upon charges of felonious offences against the new law. It is probable that they will all be brought to trial on the 5th of next month. In the meantime, the *Irish Felon*, the *Tribune*, and the *Nation*, and several minor papers have been suppressed by the police, and seized wherever copies could be found. The police have also taken possession of all the papers and correspondence belonging to the prisoners at their respective offices. The types and printing materials have been as yet left untouched, and the interdicted journals are advertised to appear as usual. Messrs. Meagher and Doherty have also been arrested for sedition, and steps are being taken to arrest Mr. Darcy Magee, M. Joseph Brennan, Mr. James F. Lalor, Dr. Antisel, and other persons whose names are not so frequently before the public. On Sunday, several of the friends of Mr. John Martin and Mr. Duff were admitted to visit them in Newgate. They were at the time taking recreation in the yard of the prison, and appeared to be in good spirits. Mr. Duff particularly, who stated that he had been treated kindly by the officers of the prison.

Alluding to these topics, a Dublin correspondent, in a letter, dated July 10, writes as follows:—

"The Irish Felon and the Irish Tribune published extra editions this forenoon, containing accounts of the new arrests under the Treason Felony Act. In consequence of this renewed attempt at publication, crowds collected in Trinity-street, in front of the offices of those journals. The news-vendors were selling the papers very rapidly amongst the crowd, when the police interfered and deprived some of the vendors of the papers they carried. In some instances, it is stated, persons who had purchased copies of the *Tribune* or *Felon* were compelled to give them up, the police writing the names of the owners on the margin of the paper. Loud remonstrances were made against the proceedings of the police, who endeavoured to clear the footways of the streets. At this time an altercation arose between the police and Mr. Stephen Meany, of the *Tribune*, and Mr. Joseph Brennan, of the *Felon*, both of whom were taken into custody on a charge of obstructing the police in the execution of their duty. Those gentlemen were conveyed to College-street police-office, and were brought before Mr. Tyndall in the board-room. Mr. Meany requested a postponement of the case, on the ground of the absence of his legal adviser, and the magistrate allowed both the parties accused to stand out on bail until 12 o'clock to-morrow. Subsequently a large number of copies of the *Tribune* were distributed gratuitously amongst the crowd. The police again interfered, but many of the crowd succeeded in running off with the papers. Up to half-past four o'clock Trinity-street continued quite crowded. Some of the police were in attendance. There was much excitement, but no appearance of disturbance."

John Martin.—To the Citizens of Dublin.
—Fellow Citizens: An infamous outrage

has been this day perpetrated upon a fellow-citizen by the servants of the English Government. Without a color of law, they broke into his house—seized and carried off by force his private property. In his person the law has been set at defiance, and the most sacred rights of the citizen have been insolently trampled under foot. Before their trial, citizens are treated as convicted felons—their homes violated—their property seized and confiscated. Irishmen!—this must not last. We must not be tame—we must not be idle—whilst an Austrian despotism is being planted in our country. The day of reckoning is at hand!—the hour for the death grapple with this tyrannical oppressor! Till it comes, no shrinking, no rashness—but Prepare! Prepare!! Prepare!!!

FRANCE.

The chief events which have taken place since our last number, have been the proceedings of the National Assembly in discussing the Bill of the new constitution, which forms the chief occupation of the bureaux. Until it passes through that ordeal it is scarcely possible to form an opinion of its character. An effort has been made to establish two chambers in imitation of the States of America; but the French aim, as Lamartine said to frame some sort of Government which never existed before; and thus, as they persist in disregarding the lessons of experience, we have not as yet any very great confidence in the result. However, in most of the bureaux the idea of two chambers has been rejected, in some by large majorities.

A new law relating to the press has been proposed by M. Senard, the Minister of the Interior, in which the old stringent regulations are permanently revived; and sums varying from £21,000 to 6000 caution money according to the frequency of publication, is imposed upon each journal.

Open accusations continue to be made in the journals against Lamartine and the various members of the late Government for having encouraged or participated in the late insurrection. Some faint denials have been published by Lamartine and his colleagues, and at present the whole affair is shrouded in mystery.

An attempt to shoot General Cavaignac and several of his general officers had been discovered, and accordingly these officers were ordered not to appear in public in their uniforms. To mark the extent to which the disarmament of the National Guard has proceeded, no fewer than 1200 men had been disarmed belonging to one battalion of the 2nd legion.

In short, it is impossible to conjecture what events will spring out of the present state of things; it is only apparent that some serious change or convulsion will probably soon ensue, leaving the great problem of the Republic as far from solution as it is at the present moment.

CHARTIST TRIALS.—The trials of the Chartists, who were implicated in the recent partial disturbances which took place in the metropolis, have now been concluded. On Monday last, the six prisoners who were convicted, namely—Ernest Jones, Fussell, Williams, Vernon, Sharpe, and Looney, were severally placed at the bar, and Lord Chief Justice Wilde sentenced them to two years' imprisonment, and to find security to keep the peace, some for five, and others for three years. In cases where the verdict was against them for attending an unlawful assembly, as well as seditious speaking, an additional imprisonment of two or three months was generally awarded.

When sentence was pronounced upon Ernest Jones, who is a barrister, and a man of education, he exclaimed to Sir Thomas Wilde—"I wish your lordship good night, and may you sleep with the motto of the Charter round your neck, and no surrender."

Our Continental Advertiser this week do not possess that exciting and interesting character which we have been accustomed to receive for some time past. Paris, although tranquil, is not in such a state as to warrant any favourable hopes for the future; and the temporary lull throughout Europe is, we fear, only a prelude to operations, on, perhaps, as extensive a scale as those which we have already witnessed.

COMMERCIAL.—There is a manifest improvement in nearly all departments of trade and commerce. Business is brisker, money abundant, and to be had on easier terms. The encouraging accounts from France, and other parts of the Continent, leading to the hope that the political distractions which have so long and fearfully raged are about to give place to peace, law, and order, exercised the most beneficial influence on all departments of trade, added to which is the promised abundance of an early harvest.

The Corn market throughout the past week has been well sustained, but by no means active.

Western Canal Flour brings 28s to 28s 6d, in retail, and fresh superfine Canadian 27s to 28s; sour sells at 25s 6d to 26s per 196lbs. The value of prime Indian Corn (yellow) is quoted at 33s to 34s, and white 30s to 32s per quarter.

DENMARK.

A truce for three months between Prussia and Denmark has at last been agreed upon.

It is to be hoped that affairs will have so far become settled down in Germany before the expiration of the truce, so that a definitive treaty of peace will be concluded; at the same time we frankly state, that these hopes depend almost entirely upon the course of policy adopted at Frankfurt, where the news of the armistice has caused great displeasure amongst the people; and, moreover, the events in Prussia must materially influence the issue of the so far successful mediation of England.

From Berlin the news is still unsatisfactory. A good deal of apprehension exists lest the communists of Berlin, should bring about an insurrection similar to the recent movement in Paris, which would undoubtedly be suppressed, but at a great cost of life.

SPAIN.

In Spain it appears beyond a doubt that the standard of Cabrera has been unfurled in Catalonia and Navarre. Every day the insurrection seemed to be gathering strength, when General Urbistondo, now Governor of the Basque Provinces, took decisive measures to suppress it. By the last accounts the movement has been impeded, whether it will be successfully put down a few weeks will disclose. At present the Montemolinist party and the Royalists appear equal in numbers. Portugal remains quiet.

The latest intelligence from St. Petersburg announces the still alarming increase of the cholera in that capital. The mortality in the cases which have occurred is indeed alarming.

By the last news from Alexandria we learn that Mehemet Ali has become quite insane. He is permitted to walk out twice a day.

ITALY.

In Italy the war is still carried on without vigour. Charles Albert, it is said, has given up his plan of attacking Verona: he proposes to leave a body of 25,000 men to defend the line of the Mincio, and push on with his main body so as to relieve the Venetian territories of the Austrians.

TIMBER MARKET.

In our last circular we referred to the various causes which then operated to depress the general trade of the country. It is, however, satisfactory to observe they are now being in some measure removed—the dreaded consequences of the disturbances in Europe are diminished—our national finances prove in a much more satisfactory state than anticipated, and confidence as to an approaching improvement in the value of produce as well as of other property, is taking place. During the last fortnight there has been a growing confidence, that the market for Wood has passed the utmost point of depression; the demand has consequently become good, and "batteries" at an advance in the prices, which seems likely to be fully maintained. Since the 1st inst., St. John's cargoes, upon arrival, have been placed at from 15d. to 17 1-2d. per foot, for 16 1-2 to 19 1-8 inches, with Birch at 14d. per foot, and Spruce Deals at £7 10s per standard. Cargoes of St. Stephen's, St. John's, and St. Andrew's Spruce Deals have been sold at £8 to £8 5s. per standard, and middling quality St. John's and Dorchester at £7 10s. to £7 17s. 6d. per standard.—
Duncan & Ewing

A correspondent of the Halifax Times states the number of vessels, brigs, brigantines and schooners, sailing out of the Annapolis River and owned in the County, at 65, whose united burthen is 6000 tons. Most of these vessels are employed in carrying wood and other notions to the United States. The writer complains that Annapolis, with so large an amount of shipping, has not yet been made a Free Port.

COM.

Mr. Editor,—I Legislature, several grant of money to Carlton for expenses peace in July last y followed, it appea Catholics, and not and that acts of vio From a careful exa Imperial Parliamen had been condemp solved, by the ema William the Four made was conciliat remove wrong and prevailing. For ti was violently attack ist newspaper, wh malicious slander, sweep off all my samer. Finding, he was strictly true, an fute it, the audacou sible injury, by pu and malicious fals private character.

My defence was p newspapers; but, as tion in this county, u extensively read, I h to have my letters re- you, therefore, to re- papers, such portio deem necessary for t of this county.—You

To the Editor of the
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Ed. STANDAED.

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