

European Intelligence.

Highly Important News.—Terrible and bloody insurrection in Paris!!!

On the 23rd ult., a bloody but successful insurrection broke out in Paris, caused by the determination of the Government to diminish the number of national guards...

On the morning of the 23d, three men erected barricades at the Porte St. Denis and St. Martin. Many of them were armed with muskets...

The night of the 23d was a terrible one. None, save those who have been in a battle-field, or in a city attacked by an enemy, can have an adequate idea of it...

Official Decrees and Resignation of the Executive Government.

The following is the decree by which the National Assembly declared Paris in a state of siege.

Art. 1. The National Assembly remains in permanent session.

Art. 2. Paris is in a state of siege. Art. 3. All power and authority is delegated to General Cavaignac.

The National Assembly also voted unanimously a decree by which the wives and children of the citizens who had fallen or might fall in the defence of order were to be adopted by the country.

After this decree was passed, the Executive Council resigned its powers in the following letter.

Monsieur le President.—The Executive Committee would think it was wanting alike in its duty and its honour if it withdrew before sedition and a public peril.

Lamartine, Arago, Ledru-Rollin, Garnier-Pages, Marie, the Members of the Executive Committee.

From one o'clock in the morning till nine the fusillade and the cannonade had not ceased in the quarters of the Cite and St. Jacques.

The contest near the Northern Railway was most desperate. The head-quarters of the insurgents was the Church of St. Severin, situated in the quarter St. Jacques, near the river.

The Pantheon the insurgents defended with four pieces of cannon. They also seized the College Henry IV. behind it, and this church was the key of the position extending through the quarter St. Jacques to the church of St. Severin.

church of St. Severin, who fell in the slaughter at this spot.

The Archbishop of Paris, who was unfortunately shot at one of the barricades, whilst endeavouring to induce the insurgents to surrender, has since died of his wounds.

The insurgents were driven from point to point till they lost the whole of their strong points, and were at last forced to take refuge in the large district in the neighbourhood of the Barriere d'Italie, which is known to most strangers who have visited Paris as the district where the manufactory of Gobelins tapestry, and the great hospital of the Salpetriere are situated.

Nine Hundred Insurgents Shot by the Troops.

On Monday evening five hundred insurgents who were captured at the Clos St. Lazare were shot on the spot, and four hundred more next morning.

Decree of Transportation on the Insurgents.

The President had proposed to the Assembly a project of law pronouncing transportation on all persons taken with arms in their hands, which had been adopted.

It is stated that General Cavaignac has summoned to his councils M. Thiers, and the new government will probably be placed under his direction.

The members of the National Assembly had scarcely left their seats at half-past four on Sunday, when the President read a letter from M. Armand Marrast, declaring that the insurrection was now nearly at an end.

The insurgents although comprehended are by no means subdued, and it is not improbable but that they may attempt to renew the struggle.

The estimates of killed and wounded vary materially. Some accounts give 25,000 as the total killed and wounded on both sides, whilst others give only 10,000.

Some rumours are afloat that, ere a week elapse, M. Lamartine, Ledru-Rollin, Louis Blanc, Cavaignac, and Lagrange, will be arrested.

It is not unlikely that the events in France may give an impulse to an attempt at some sort of outbreak.

Ireland.

The recent lull in Irish affairs, owing to the pending negotiations of the leaders of the agitation, and the suspension of the chief Confederate journal, is now succeeded by fresh indications of a storm which is fast gathering to a head.

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Elimination in Tipperary.—We believe that a larger number of persons have been this year rejected than within any simi-

lar period within the coldest remembrance. In this country the number never reached half the amount it has arrived at within the last month.

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Arrival of the



Steamship Niagara.

The Royal Mail Steamship Niagara, arrived at Halifax on Monday last, with dates to the 1st instant.

We copy a summary of the news from the New Brunswick, and the Caledonian Mercury.

PARIS has been the theatre of a most bloody insurrection. The workmen and idle masses have clung to the Republic from the outset.

The debate on the Sugar duties in Parliament was adjourned to the 26th ult.

The growing harvest in the Mother Country it is stated, would turn out the most productive that the country had been blessed with for many years.

All departments of trade were quiet.

IRELAND.—The progress of the new clubs was rapidly extending. In Dublin alone there are 40, each containing 400 men well armed.

A declaration against Repeal, from the County Down, was presented to the Lord Lieutenant signed by 33,000 persons.

NEW POTATOES.—Our thanks are due to Mr. A. McCurdy, for some new potatoes presented us on Wednesday morning last.

We are happy to learn that James Foyl, Esq., Dr. Cove, and Dr. Bayard are recovering rapidly.

A CASH MARKET.—Persons in the country desirous of finding a ready market, and cash sales, we are informed, can do so by calling at Ministers Island bar, where they can dispose of their farm produce.

WAX STATUARY.—The exhibition of Wax Statuary in the Town Hall is worth inspection. The subject is, the "LAST SUPPER," from the celebrated painting of Leonardo de Vinci.

HALIFAX GUARDIAN.—Our old friend the Guardian, has changed proprietors. The editor in his address to its patrons says:—

It is not intended to alter the character of the paper but rather to make it more extensively Literary, mercanti

CHARLOTTE DIVI the 5th inst. the 5 installed Officers sent quarter.

Charles Spill, W. A.; Geo. Mo A. R. S.; H. John T.; D. Mowat, C de. I. S.; C. MRC

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