

European Intelligence.

From papers by the Steamship Niagara.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.—TERRORIFIC AND BLOODY INSURRECTION IN PARIS!!!

On the 23d ult., a bloody but unsuccessful insurrection broke out in Paris, caused by the determination of the Government to diminish the number of *garçons*, 300 of whom were ordered away on the 22d, having been supplied with money, and orders for board and lodging. They left town, but halted outside of the barriers, and there spent a large share of their expenses. About 3 o'clock a body, amounting to 400, returned, and paid a visit to the Executive Government, and after some parading, the delegates withdrew.

On the morning of the 23d, these men erected barricades at the Porte St. Denis and St. Martin. Many of them were armed with muskets. About ten they attacked a post of national guards, and attempted to disarm them.—Resistance being made, the assailants fired, and the guard returned the fire. This was the commencement of the insurrection, which spread during the day, gaining additional strength every hour.

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. The movement of the troops rapidly increased, and all the signs of an approaching struggle of the most serious nature were manifest. The general continued to be beaten in all quarters till midnight. Nothing could exceed the terror that was every where spread. Cavalry and artillery passed at full gallop, every moment, along the boulevard. About midnight these troops drew up for the night along the sides of the street, the cavalry dismounted and bivouacked on the footways.—The storm of things continued until 3 o'clock, when the trumpets and drums again sounded, the cavalry and artillery mounted, and infantry formed and marched off to another scene.

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 waiting alike in its duty and its honour if it withdrew before sedition and a public peril. It withdraws only on a vote of the Assembly. In remitting to it the power with which it invested us, we return to the ranks of the National Assembly, to devote ourselves with you to the common danger, and to the safety of the Republic.

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

24th June. "PAGNERRE, Secy."

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 insurgents had thirteen pieces of cannon. About half-past nine, the insurgents, who were surrounded almost all points, succeeded in forcing a passage by means of their artillery.—About ten o'clock, this column was in the quarter of the Halle, where a bloody encounter took place.

The contest near the Northern Railway was most desperate. The headquarters 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. According to the *Sicte*, there were 1500 national guards lying dead in the

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 Barrière d'Infer, which is known to most strangers who have visited Paris as the district where the manufacture of Gobelins tapestry, and the great hospital of the Salpêtrière 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. The struggle had been incredible, and the military executions almost unparalleled.

DECREE ON TRANSPORTATION ON THE INSURGENTS.

The President had proposed to the Assembly a project of law pronouncing transportation of all persons taken with arms in their hands, which had been adopted. The proposal passed unanimously. The families of the convicts will be allowed to go with them.

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 troops of the Republic were in possession of the greater part of the strongholds of the insurgents, the 9th mairie had been taken, and the other point towards the Faubourg St. Antoine, but at an immense loss of blood. Never had anything like it been seen in Paris (Great sensation.) The Clos St. Lazare was in possession of the troops, and only a few dropping shots were now heard. All would what might be finished. The troops had behaved most admirably. The insurgents had made interior communications between the houses from one to the other, and the troops were obliged to force them one by one. The 8th mairie, the last stronghold of the insurgents, was then being attacked. The President read a proclamation to the insurgent workmen of a conciliatory character.

The insurgents although conquered are by no means subdued, and it is not improbable but that they may attempt to renew the struggle.—At present, however, they confine their attempts to poisoning, and secret murders.

The estimates of killed and wounded vary materially. Some accounts give 35,000 as the total killed and wounded on both sides, whilst others give only 10,000. The number will, we have no doubt, exceed 15,000. Only 40,000 insurgents, it now appears, were engaged in the struggle.

Surmise rumours are afloat that, ere a week elapse, M. Lamartine, Ledru-Rollin, Louis Blanc, Cavaignac, and Lagrange, will be arrested. It is impossible to vouch for their accuracy.

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 in a head. The *United Irishman* has been followed up by the *Irish Felon*, in which Mr. John Martin, of Loughforne, county Down, figures as one of the chief writers, and Mr. Devin Reilly follows up the sedition style of language used by Mr. Mitchell, in such a strain as to leave, we fear, but little doubt of his future destiny for some years to come.

It is not unlikely that the events in France may give an impulse to an attempt at some sort of outbreak. But we know that the Government is well prepared, and that nothing but an awful massacre can ensue if the wild leaders of this mad conspiracy should hasten a catastrophe.

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

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

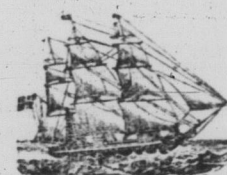
THE STANDARD.

IS PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS BY A. W. SMITH.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, SATURDAY JULY 15, 1848.

Arrival of the



Steamship Niagara.

The Royal Mail Steamship Niagara, arrived at Halifax on Monday last, with dates to the 1st instant. The mail was received here on Thursday evening.

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, but finding that the Government would throw off the burden, they determined upon an armed resistance or insurrection to upset the Government, which led to the awful loss of life recorded in our columns.

The debate on the Sugar duties in Parliament was adjourned to the 26th ult. From the opinions expressed in reference to the Ministerial measure, there is every probability that Ministers will be defeated.

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. The harvest all over the Continent, it is also said, held out a most cheering prospect.

All departments of trade were quiet.

IRELAND.—The progress of the new clubs was rapidly extending. In Dublin alone there are 40, each containing 100 men well armed—there are 100 clubs in Ireland. The Dublin Mail says, that when 600 clubs or 240,000 fighting men shall be organised, the National Council of 300 will meet.

The Mitchell fund on the 17th ult., amounted to £1115 0 4, of paid in subscriptions.

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

NEW POTATOE.—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 Lloyd, Esq., Dr. Gore, and Dr. Bayard are recovering rapidly. Mr. Boyd was sufficiently recovered to take an airing in a carriage on Tuesday last.

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, to the people employed on the railroad, who with their families number about 300. No harm to try it.—the distance from the main road being short.

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 Leonardi de Vinci. The figures are large as life—and are the work of Mr. Pelby an American artist. The Hall is open every day—and will be opened after service on sabbath afternoon, to enable Sabbath School children to attend.

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

"It is not intended to detract from the paper but rather to make good to its manager it more extensively Literary, mercantile

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

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

Smith O'Brien Beld! we have O'Brien in the N couched in the u gentlemen's epist press ground of p sists upon the, e clubs, of three h ous papers, th Mitchellism in g establishment of a of gunpowder, an Dab in Evening Tom Stier's R Mr P. Mahoney men, are making have the remaine ed to Ireland in the view of placi lanned leads Journal

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July 15, Slo

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