European Intelligence.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

In Vienna matters continue in the same state; all endeavours to induce the Emperor to return his capital have failed. The Russian ambassador has joined the court at Innspruck, together with several of the chief nobility. The retirement of the Emperor has created the greatest excitement in the Hungarian, Sclavonian, and Croatian parts of the empire; and it is altogether impossible to form a conjecture of the political consequences which must attend this almost virtual disruption of the Austrian monarchy.

In Prussia matters seem to be still worse. At Berlin the mob have obtained the complete ascendancy in the Government. Gen. Aschoff, the Commander of the Burgher Guard, who was also Military Commandant of Berlin, has been compelled to resign his command of the Burgher Guard, owing to the jealousy of the people of his connection with the Court. Affairs are in a restless uneasy state

The Diet at Frankfort appears afraid to deal with the Holstein-Schleswig question. A motion has been proposed to make the affair a national one, and that the war will not be allowed to end without a previous satisfactory guarantee "for the rights of the duchies and the honour of Germany," but the Assembly has put it off to a committee to determine the order in which it is to be brought before the Diet.

Belgium is tranquil, and only suffering from financial embarrassments. The firmness of the King, and the disinclination of the people to be moved to revolt by French propagandism, excites the bitter enmity of the French Government, as expressed in the columns of the National.

In Spain the financial crisis continues; and when the news of Count Mirasol's departure from London, and the approval of Parliament of Sir H. Bulwer's conduct reaches Madrid, we expect some convulsion.

The news of the French revolution had thrown the Brazil Court into a most perplexed state: no French Bills could be negotiated at Rio. The same news had materially affected the negotiations in the River Plate, where Baron le Gros and Mr. Gore had arrived.

The extremely fine growing weather which continues to prevail, exercises a very depressing effect on the Grain trade in all parts of the United Kingdom; and should it continue for a few weeks longer, until the Wheat plant has passed that critical period of its zenith—"the blossom," prices would no doubt decline still further. At Mark Lane, on Monday last, holders of Wheat acceded to a reduction of 1s to 2s. per quarter. The selling price of the best English being quoted at 49s. to 55s., and American at 46s. to 48s. per quarter. On the following day, in Liverpool, holders of Wheat submitted to a decline of 2d to 3d. per 70lbs.

The manufacturing districts do not yet exhibit much more activity than last reported. The Chartist agitation in England and the tenor of the advices from the continent are acting injuriously in the demand for goods or yarns at Manchester. We insert our usual reports from the various districts.

The English securities have been firm during the week past, the market in the last two days showing a rise of about ½ per cent.

The directors of the Bank of England, without giving any public notice, have commenced to make advances upon Bills of Exchange, and other approved securities, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, until the payment of the July dividends; whilst they have made no change in their nominal rate of discount, which is four per cent. As the private bankers and leading brokers have for some time past discounted at 3 to 3½ per cent., the step is not likely to have any great effect upon the market, especially as from the large sums of money offered to them, by persons who find it difficult to employ money profitably in trade, the brokers and discounters are likely to compete successfully with the Bank.

TIMBER.—There have been several arrivals during the week from North America, of which there has been sold one cargo of St. John's Deals at £7 17s 6d per standard, and a cargo of St. Stephen's Deals at £8 5s per standard. The other three cargoes remain undisposed of, but we believe one of them a cargo of Pine, is about to be sold by retail a cargo of indifferent quality, of Quebec yellow Pine, has been sold at 13½d per foot.

IRELAND.

The events of the week are not very important. The Repeal Association and the Irish Confederation have at last fraternised. A new society, to be composed of the members of both these bodies, is to be formed. It is to assume the style and title of the "Irish League." It is to be managed by a committee, chosen from the members of both the late societies, and to agitate the question of repeal by consitutional means alone. Doubts are entertained by many, whether such materials as the proposed League will contain, can work harmoniously together for any length of time. The Government has not yet made any move to reindict Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. Meagher. Sympathy for Mrs. Mitchel and her children is still expressed, and the funds collecting on their behalf are daily increasing.

The Irish Confederation have issued a very strong, and to say the truth, disaffected address to the people of Ireland. The following are among the more important passages. The address is signed by Mr. Smith O'Brien:—

We will not conceal from you, we will not conceal from the Government, that nothing but the most strenuous exertions of our council prevented the outbreak of an insurrection last week. Thousands of brave men had resolved that John Mitchel should not leave the Irish shore, except across their corpses. * * * * We do not mean to conceal from you that the recent indignities offered to the Irish nation have greatly tended to remove from our minds the hope which we have hitherto desired to cherish, that the question at issue between England and Ireland will be settled by amicable adjustment. We feel bound to tell you, without disguise, that these indignities and wrongs are rapidly bringing us to that period when armed resistance will become a sacred obligation, enforced by the highest sanctions of public duty. * * * * We cannot shrink from the responsibility of advising you to prepare at once for the protection of your invaded liberties. By the love which you bear your country and your kind, by your attachment to your homes—by your regard for your children's weal—by your thirst for honourable fame—let no factious strife impede the execution of your design. Learn to contemplate calmly and firmly the chances of a final struggle, and prepare for that struggle by furnishing yourselves with all such resources as may enable you to command success."

This is bold and daring language, but at the same time so cautiously worded, that her Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland can hardly find a loop-hole sufficiently large enough to allow him to catch hold of its author.

The receipts of the Repeal Association have lately fallen so low as £12 a week, an amount insufficient o defray the expenses; and this circmstance has probably rendered Mr. John O'Connell more ready to discuss terms of reconciliation with the Old Irelanders.

The sale of Mr. Mitchel's furniture took place on the 5th, and attracted an immense attendance; and many persons came from forty to fifty miles in order to purchase some relick. The furniture sold at extremely high prices, especially the small articles, such as books, china, glass, &c. The books with Mr. Mitchel's autograph brought in many instances one hundred times their original cost A pike and two swords, which cost but a few shillings each, sold at a guinea each.

A parish priest, in the county of Cork (the Rev. Pierce Green), informs the Cork Examine that all his parishioners, to the number of 6000, intend contributing to the fund raising for the support of Mr. Mitchel's family, and he adds—

I intend keeping a parochial and imperishable record of the names of the subscribers; and of everything connected with John Mitchel's trial—the names of the counsel, judges, attorney-general, and the jury, so that the five Milesian names of Brambow, Sherwood, Rothwell, Yokeley, and Whitty are likely to live for ever. The effects produced by the British Government from poor Mitchel's expatriation are the very reverse of those intended. In the union with which I am connected six Protestant families reside, and it pays to the Protestant Church yearly about £1000. Two families out of the six have become determined repealers since John Mitchel's trial and sentence. A Protestant lady called on me yesterday, requesting to place her name at the head of the subscription list. The doings in Dublin have carried us all back to the worst days of Irish history and Protestant ascendancy. When I read over Mitchel's trial and sentence the prosecution in the reign of Charles I. vividly recurred to my mind—when the Government fined the honest Galway jury £3000 each, with mutilation of tongue and ears, torturing them to find verdicts (contrary to every law) for the Crown, and hand over the province of Connaught to England. Nothing more true than that Mitchel, in his felon cell, is carrying Repeal. My collection here will not be complete before two months, as I am determined to make it as large and respectable as I can.

FROM MEXICO.

Delivery of the City of Mexico to the Mexicans by Gen. Butler—An expedition to Yucatan getting up.—The seige train and heavy artillery left the city of Mexico on Monday, 29th ultimo; Gen. Patterson with his Division of Volunteers, was to follow on Wednesday; after whom comes Gen. Marshall, of the Volunteers. The regular Divisions follow in succession—Gen Kearney preceding and Gen. Worth bringing up the rear.

The 'Monitor Republicano', of the 27th ult., says that during the commencement of the ensuing week, Gen. Butler would deliver possession of the city to the Mexican Government.

El Moniteur, of the 27th ult., states that a revolution is on the tapis, which is to "come off" as soon as the Americans leave the city.

We extract the following from the Free American of the 31st ult.:

WAR AND RUMORS OF WAR.—There was a rumor afloat last evening to the effect that Capt. Wheat with about 14 men, had been taken prisoners by about 5000 Mexicans—the Mexicans having played the game of strategy upon him.—The story bears so little evidence of probability that we are inclined to discredit it altogether

The N. O. Delta has the following paragraph:

IMPORTANT.—Aid to Yucatan. Our Vera Cruz correspondent, in a letter dated 1st inst., says:—"About 1000 troops were to leave for Yucatan from the city of Mexico, on the 28th ult." Until we have further information as to this movement, we refrain from any comment

This expedition is undertaken by John H. Peoples, the editor of the American Star, who seems to have been joined by a restless and adventurous portion of the army.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Sunday last, about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the woods, in Milton Society, Ct, near the line between Cornwall and Litchfield, which consumed 200 or 300 acres of forest, and several hundred cords of wood, which had been prepared for coaling The wood and woodland belonged to the Cornwall Iron Company. The fire originated from a coal pit. The loss is large.—*Boston paper.*

CANADA.

A KILLING FROST.—One of those curses to Canada, a June frost, occurred in this vicinity on the morning of the first of June (Thursday.) The wind had been to the northward for a couple of days, and the weather was exceedingly cold and disagreeable; the frost therefore was anticipated. It did an immensity of damage. Whole fields of potatoes were cut off; what corn was up was totally destroyed; fruit trees were blighted; and large quantities of garden stuffs were irreparably injured. It is yet sufficiently early in the season to sow and plant Potatoes and Corn again, but the injury to the fruit trees cannot be made good. Making mention of fruit blossoms reminds us of a singularity in the present spring. No one in these parts has yet seen a plum or green gage blossom.—*Kingston paper.*

ANOTHER NEW ENTERPRIZE.—We yesterday had the pleasure of mentioning the arrival of the first cargo of ore from the Bruce Mine. We have to-day to record the opening of another channel for Canadian trade. The Ireland, a steamer of about three hundred tons burden is now chartered, and will on Monday sail from this port direct for Chicago, with a cargo of St. Ubes Salt. The charterers are Messrs. Young, Holmes, and Knapp, and we understand that they propose to forward some oil, brandy and other articles out of bond by the same vessel, by way of an experiment on the markets of the Far West. There will be some salt fish among her cargo—of which we understand a large quantity is consumed in Michigan and the neighbouring States, which has hitherto been sent by way of New Orleans, and the Mississippi It is unnecessary to point out the advantage of the St. Lawrence route over the southern one for that species of Merchandize. There can be no doubt, that with the forwarding facilities now possessed by our mercantile community, the whole of this branch of trade must accrue to us The vessels which come here with fish from the Lower Ports, will of course always meet with cargoes of provisions for the return voyage.—*Montreal Herald.*

In three weeks or a month the British and North American Electric Telegraph Company will have their line in full operation between Quebec and Metis. In a scarcely much longer time the Nova Scotians will have their share of the line as far up as the New Brunswick boundary. Application has been made to the home Government for a grant of £5000 to carry the line through that Province, and the grant being strongly urged upon the imperial authorities, by His Excellency the Governor General, the whole will be in complete operation by August next. The terminus of this, by far the most important line of telegraph in North America, must not be at Quebec; it is necessary that it should extend to the seat of government. We hear that a meeting of the stockholders will shortly be held to give an opportunity to all, to increase their stock and carry out their design, originally entertained, but abandoned because the Montreallers after negotiating with several of the committee for a coalition, built a line, and afterwards refused to the Quebec people all share in its management. The new line will be in connection with the one from Halifax—the stockholders of the one being the stockholders of the other—and cannot therefore fail to pay; and if we have not yet much dealing with the Lower Provinces, the telegraph will make them at least deal frequently with us. We trust our capitalists will be up and stirring—*hora fugit*—a month soon passes away.—*Quebec Chron. June* 12.

It is reported in town—and the rumour is of extreme importance,—that the result of the interview with his Excellency by the Hons. G. R. Young and M. Tobin has resulted as follows:—that reciprocal free trade between Nova Scotia and Canada (based upon the resolutions passed in the Legislature of the first-named province) has been concurred in; that an understanding has been mutually arrived at with respect to the monster Railway—from Quebec to Halifax—which ensures the immediate commencement of the work. Our informant states that the preliminary operations will be entered upon this summer, commencing from Halifax; and further that the talked of grant in aid of the Montreal and Portland Railway will be withheld, and devoted to the construction of that portion of the connecting line between Quebec and Montreal, which is to extend from Point Levi to Melbourne.—*Quebec Mercury, June* 9.

The Quebec Morning Chronicle of the 11th inst. says:—The Montreal papers this morning contain a memorial from the Board of Trade of that city to the Queen, praying for a repeal of the Navigation Laws and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. One of a similar nature, from the Quebec Board of Trade, was yesterday forwarded to His Excellency the Governor General, for transmission to the Home Government.

A melancholy accident occurred at Ste Marie Nouvelle Beause, on the night of the 5th instant. The mill at that place, owned by Elzear Duchesnay Esq. by some accident took fire. Mr. Bisson, who kept the mill, appears to have been absent when the catastrophe happened. His wife and child, and a man employed as an assistant, perished in flames.—*Quebec Morning Chronicle.*

JAMAICA.—Heavy Rain.—An arrival at Philadelphia with dates to the 28th ult., states that heavy rains had recently fallen in different parts of the island, which washed away a new and beautiful church at Kingston injured several dwellings, and damaged the railroad at Spanish Town to such an extent as to make it completely impassable.

The tickets of 173 deserters from 60 vessels, which arrived at Quebec since the opening of the navigation, were sent to England from that city on the 15th inst.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.—The Montreal Herald of the 12th inst, says, that an arrangement has been come to between the representatives of the three Colonial Governments—our own and those of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, for putting the Post Office Department on a better footing; that a uniform rate will be established throughout the three Colonies; and that rate will be three-pence.

SEIZURE.—The Revenue Officers at this port having made seizure on Tuesday night last of a small Schooner and fourteen barrels of Spirits, were fired upon by some of the supposed smugglers, but fortunately received no injury. The firing was returned by the officers, with what effect is not known. A representation of the affair has been made to the Executive, and steps will no doubt be taken to discover the persons guilty of this high-handed outrage.—Courier.

SHEDIAC.—A Corrspondent at this place, under date of the 13th June, writes to us as follows:—*Gleaner.*

In common with other parts of the Province, several of the Farmers in this vicinity are badly circumstanced in the want of a sufficient quantity of seed, the amount granted by the Legislature being insufficient to meet their demands, and the growth of such as has been put the in ground is completely retardly by the excessively cold and disagreeable weather, which we have experienced so much so, that the prospects of our Agriculturists are gloomy and unfavourable. Many also we are informed are nearly destitute of the common necessaries of life, and was it not for humanity and generosity of some of our merchants who have generously stepped forward to meet the present exigency, nothwithstanding the sacrifice of their own persoual interests, we fear the condition of many would be severe in the extreme, whilst to the praise of others, we record that respectable land proprietors have been refused a single pound weight as being deficient a penny in the price We hope that these are facts which will be long remembered and duly and retributively appreciated. Our harbour presents quite a lively appearance, independant of a number of small craft, there has already arrived 12 square rigged vessels, averaging from 500 to 1150 tons; this of itself is sufficient to establish that the harbour of Shediac, from its easiness of access, depth of water, proximity to the Bay of Fundy, and other natural advantages should be made a terminus and depot to the contemplated Chignecto Railway now in a state of survey.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1848.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.
Director this week——*S. T. Gove.*
Discount Day—TUESDAY.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.
BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before MONDAY otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Alms and Work House.
Commissioners—Geo. D. Street, John Bradford, Thos. Berry, John Bailey. R. Ker

St. Andrews
Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company
R. M. ANDREWS, Esq. *President.*
Director this week.—*Thomas Watt.*
J. Wetmore, *Agent*

Saint Stephens Bank.
G. D. KING Esq., *President.*
Director next week—*R. Watson.*
Discount Day—SATURDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.
Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before FRIDAY, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

Liverpool,—	June 10	*Montreal*,—	June 17
London,——	June 10	*Quebec*——	June 18
Edinburgh—	June 7	*Halifax*,—	June 22
Paris,———	June 7	*New York*,—	June 26
Toronto,—	June 17	*Boston*,——	June 26

Arrival of the

Steamship Britannia.

The English Mail by the steamship Britannia, was received here on Monday evening. Extracts from a Liverpool paper to the 10th instant will be found in our columns.

The Britannia arrived at Halifax on Friday afternoon last, in 13 days from Liverpool.

There was no improvement in trade, owing to the renewal of political agitation in England and Ireland, and the unsettled state of affairs on the Continent.

The crops are represented as looking remarkably well, and were so far advanced, as to be out of danger.

Chartist meetings were still held in England, several of their leaders in Loadon, were arrested by order of the Government—and a Mr Earnest Jones was also arrested at Manchester.

The discussion in Parliamant on the Navigation Laws, was still continued; little hopes are entertained however of their being repealed.

IRELAND. The conviction of Mr. Mitchell has not checked the spirit of disaffection, but has been turned to account in the shape of fresh agitation. A manifesto has been issued by the Confederation signed by Smith O'Brien in quite as seditious terms as those employed by Mr Mitchell; in another column we have given an extract from this address. The Confederation Council had been reduced from 150 to 20 members—Smith O'Brien, president. The Old and Young Irelanders "have dropped all differences," and have united. At the last meeting of the Repeal Association, Mr. John O'Connell announced that Conciliation Hall would be closed on the 12th inst., for want of funds—the Repealers are now become Confederates One of the leading objects of the "Irish League" as the new body is called, will be to establish local clubs, or regiments, well trained and armed, in every part of the country.

FRANCE is still in a very unsettled state—the ministry it is reported were hourly expected to break up. Lamartine and Ledru Rollin's resignations were openly talked of in Paris. It is supposed that Lamartine and Ledru Rollin were parties to the movement on the 15th May, and that Causidiere the prefect of Police, charges Lamartine with having supplied arms to Sobrier, which enabled him to get up the conspiracy. The National Assembly decided by a majority of 35 that M. Louis Blanc should not be impeached. M. Thiers it is reported would be elected a member of the Chamber, not withstanding the exertions used by the Government to keep him out. The Paris papers state that rumors of rioters assemblages—and arms being secretly manufactured for the purpose of overthrowing the Government.

ITALY.—A battle was fought between the Austrians and Italians—which resulted in favor of the latter. Prochiera had surrendered and was in the hands of Charles Albert and the Piedmontese. Charles Albert is to be rewarded with the crown for his bravery.

SAINT ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY COMPANY.

It aflords us great pleasure to announce to our Readers, that by the last English mail letters have been received by the Directors of the Company, which confirm our previous statements with respect to their prospects A large amount of additional Stock has been taken up and shares are sought for by the most influential monied men. We do not hesitate to state in the most positive manner, that the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad will now beyond all manner of doubt be carried on with vigour. Much credit is due to the enterprising President and Directors for their efforts in forwarding this great work, which we are happy to state are about being crowned with success. These highly respectable gentlemen deserve, and will receive the thanks of the whole Province for their enterprise and unwearied diligence in thus establishing what will be the commencement of a great chain of Railroads in the British North American Colonies.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The usual half yearly examination of the Grammar School of St. Andrews took place on Monday last the 26th inst., in presence of the Directors, several of the parents of the pupils and others. The examination occupied nearly four hours—each class being examined separately in English reading, orthography and grammar; penmanship, arithmetic, history, geography, latin and greek. The examiners expressed themselves well satisfied with the proficiency of the Boys in all these branches. We cordially agree with the opinion expressed by all present that the various subjects were thoroughly taught. It was realy pleasing to hear the pupils answering the questions, so promptly and accurately—reflecting the highest credit on the abilities of the Principal and his Assistants—and proving the efficiency of the system of education pursued by them. This Institution has increased within two years from 15 to upwards of 60 scholars.

We are informed that several of the Emigrants have been discharged from Hospital Island and O'Neils farm, during the present week. Dr. MacStay remains on the Island where he has been stationed for some time, for the purpose of attending the sick. We are happy to learn that he continues to enjoy good health.

We regret to state that Mr. Boyd Emigra-

Original issues in Poor C
Best c