

European Intelligence

From Papers by the Steamship America
ENGLAND.

The present has been an exciting week with regard to domestic politics. The great demonstration by the body of people called Chartists, in London, passed over without any of those lamentable consequences which have attended similar assemblages in other capitals of Europe. The government took the most precautionary measures previously to the meeting on Wednesday last—warning the people against any infringement of the law, proceeding in large bodies in procession to the Houses of Parliament, and vast military preparations were made to preserve the peace of the metropolis. No fewer than 200,000 special constables were enrolled in London; the consciousness of this overwhelming force, and the other judicious arrangements made, secured the tranquillity of the capital.

The measures brought in by Sir George Grey for assimilating the laws of Great Britain and Ireland, as they respect overt acts of treason and sedition, was carried, on the second reading, by 452 against 25, being a majority of 427. The measure is being passed rapidly through Parliament, not, however, without great objections to that clause in the bill which constitutes it felony, "when and where speaking, tending to levy war, or by force or constraint upon, to stir up foreigners, to invade the Kingdom," which has been qualified, by a proviso. The insertion of this clause has been strongly objected to by the circumstances of the moment have created such alarm that Ministers have carried the measure, with the support of all parties in the House, excepting about thirty-five members, who hold extreme opinions.

It becomes of the highest importance for our commercial prospects, that it should be clearly understood that there is no danger whatever that the peace of the country will be greatly disturbed. Political outbreaks, arising from deep distress, may occur in some densely populated cities; but with the restoration of trade and general employment of the people, the chief political causes will vanish, and the position of the United Kingdom, amongst other nations of the world will be even improved and consolidated.

In various parts of the country public meetings are called for the purpose of presenting loyal addresses to her Majesty.

IRELAND

The usual weekly meeting of the Old Irelanders was held at Conciliation Hall on the 10th instant. Mr. T. Atkins in the chair. Mr. M. O'Connell proposed the admission of Mr. J. C. Latouche, a well known member of a well known family in this city. A requisition to the Lord Mayor, to call a meeting to enable the citizens to express their disapprobation of the spy system, was adopted; and a resolution "condemning the new Government bill respecting treason was also passed. It was referred to the committee to take the opinion of counsel on the Convention Act, in order that, if possible, the council of 300 may meet. A gentleman, named Mr. Kenney, opposed the taking of counsel's opinion, as O'Connell had started the idea, but the former course was adopted, for Mr. Maurice O'Connell stated that his father had never been able to complete the plan in detail. Mr. Galway brought up an address to the Lord Mayor, praying him to take the state of the country into his consideration, and complaining of the arming of the Dublin Society and of Trinity College. Mr. O'Connell called the attention of the association to a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Confederation, admitting "to membership all enrolled members of the Conciliation Hall, on the same terms as members of the Confederation." It was also intimated that seats would be reserved at the meeting of the Confederation for the accommodation of the members of Conciliation Hall. Now, he (Mr. O'Connell) wished to warn every member of the association against accepting that invitation, or making use of the privileges (if privileges they were) thus offered by the Confederation. (Hear, hear.) The safety of the association consisted entirely in keeping strictly within the letter of the law, and he hoped none of its members would directly or indirectly sanction or identify themselves with any of the proceedings of the Confederation. After some further business, the report for the week was announced to be £52.

Sir Charles Napier was present during the latter portion of the proceedings. A very influential meeting of the inhabitants of the County Louth took place on the 9th instant in Dundalk, in relation to the Repeal. The attendance was very large, and the speakers were Captain Seaver, H. de Verdon, Esq., J. P. N. Markey Esq., J. P., and several Roman Catholic clergymen. Resolutions expressive of sympathy for Messrs. Mitchell, Meagher, and O'Brien, were unanimously passed.

The Confederates of Cork met on the 10th instant, and formed themselves into a "Polytechnic Club" for the city, every member to have a rifle and to practise himself in its use. The Repealers of Belfast met, and passed resolutions in favor of the Confederation, on the 7th instant. The authorities, however, disturbed the meeting, which was a penance, only, by the application of a well-filled water hose.

The Very Rev. Dr. Yore, one of the Roman Catholic Vicars-General in the diocese of Dublin, had an interview, by appointment, with the Earl of Clarendon on the 8th inst. It is rumored that his excellency was anxious to ascertain the opinion of the reverend gentleman, who enjoys great popularity among the repeal party, with respect to the actual state of public opinion as denominated by his personal observation. Dr. Yore, it is said, was extremely explicit. He stated that to his knowledge no concession short of Repeal would or should satisfy the people; that he was of opinion that although there were no grounds to apprehend an immediate outbreak, he could not answer for the consequences of delay; and that for his (Dr. Yore's) part he had no confidence in his excellency's administration since the period he filled the office of ambassador at Madrid, (alluding to the part Lord Clarendon took in the Borrow Bible affair).

The interview which Mr. John O'Connell went over to solicit with Lord John Russell upon the affairs of Ireland took place on Wednesday, at his lordship's residence, Clarendon-place, in the presence of Sir Wm. Somerville.

Lord John Russell stated at the beginning of the interview that while quite disposed to hear Mr. O'Connell's views, he was not prepared to state the resolves of the government.

Mr. John O'Connell then proceeded to remark upon the state of Ireland, and suggested immediate attention to the following points, viz:—

1. Relief, by distribution of food, to be given in the distressed districts for the next few months at least.

2. A measure of tenant right.

3. The colleges act and other matters, respecting which the government were at variance with the Catholic hierarchy and clergy of Ireland generally, to be reconsidered, with a view to a settlement satisfactory to all parties.

4. Leave to be given to have the Repeal bill brought in.

5. Abandonment of the prosecutions.

Mr. J. O'Connell added the following, as matters to be subsequently taken up, viz:—

6. Amendment of the post law.

7. Allocation of purposes of charity and education, of the revenues of the Established Church, saving life interests.

Lord John Russell and Sir W. Somerville, entered into earnest discussion upon some of these points, and put various questions from time to time, which Mr. J. O'Connell answered to the best of his ability.

In reference to the food question, Sir Wm. stated that in fact of the most distressed unions of the west, £2000 per week were being expended in relief.

Mr. J. O'Connell remarked upon the terrible scenes of starvation that were, nevertheless, occurring, and the inefficiency of the poor law even were not administered—the great misery of the small rent-payers, the distressing levies made upon them, with the parade of military and police, &c. &c.

An hour was spent in discussion without any specific result. Lord John Russell adhering to his intimation that he was not then prepared to say anything of the intentions of the government. At parting, Mr. J. O'Connell assured the noble lord that it was a large measure of concession were now brought forward for Ireland—in particular, if of the nature of those on which he had spoken—the most beneficial effects for the peace and happiness of both countries would be the result. (Dublin Freeman's Journal.)

DENMARK.—Hostilities have seriously commenced between the forces of Denmark and those of Schleswig-Holstein. A very fierce battle had been fought, in which the Danes had a decided superiority in numbers, as well as in cavalry and artillery. The Schleswig-Holstein army was defeated. The loss of life has been very great on both sides.

The Prussian Government have received orders to drive out the Danes of Schleswig. This being done, the King of Denmark is to be informed that shall be, in retaliation for this step, on the part of the German powers, stop the passage of the Sound, the Prussian forces would immediately advance into the Danish territories and vigorously prosecute the war.

Throughout all Europe the greatest excitement continues to prevail. The general marching of the troops for offensive or defensive operations, the actual hostilities going on in Lombardy, the threatening aspect of the quarrel respecting the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, and the vast preparations of Russia and France, all contribute to keep up a state of confusion and anxiety which, for the mercantile interest, especially those in relation with France and Germany, is highly distressing.

FRANCE.—The election of officers of the National Guard in Paris has reassured the public; and, combined with the financial measures of the Provisional Government, tended to revive confidence. Disorder still prevails in some of the departments, but is being repressed. Lamartine and his colleagues met with greater union and energy as they find their grasp of authority become firmer.

It is stated in the French journals that, besides the principal army of the Alps, two corps of observation were to be immediately formed. One of from 15,000 to 18,000 men, on the frontier of the Pyrenees, the other of 5,000 men only, on the frontier of the north.

A rumour floated about this morning that the French Government would be unable to go on for more than ten or twelve days without coming to a bankruptcy. This report gained credit as the day advanced, and is now generally believed. Such will probably be the catastrophe in which the present financial and political crisis will issue.

THE accounts from Ireland received during the last few days, have been most satisfactory. Sedition is less bold, and addresses of loyalty to the government and crown are becoming more numerous and important.

A similar movement is at work which threatens destruction to the physical force party.

The European revolution proceeds apace, and the chances of a general war rather diminish. Austria, it is true, has proclaimed war against the sovereignty of Italy.

In the north of Europe, the differences between Denmark and its German dependencies are still unsettled; but Lord Palmerston has offered his friendly mediation to prevent the effusion of blood. We heartily wish he may succeed.

From the London Railway Record of April 15.
ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC AND HALIFAX & QUEBEC RAILWAYS.

While we mainly concur with the views expressed by the author of the *Standard*, which we extract from the *Standard* (as published in the *Standard*) will at least command a respectful consideration of his opinion, we would at the same time affirm that we do not see any necessity for creating the question in a spirit of partisanship or antagonism. Indeed, it cannot be too deeply impressed upon our colonial friends, that upon that rock they may dash all their prospects, and that coalition and zealous cooperation alone will insure the railway junction of the Atlantic and the St. Lawrence, through British territory, and the consequent colonization of the British empire in America.

Let us say, then, that whatever may be the fate of the value of the proposed railway, the commercial lines from St. Andrews and St. John to Quebec must and will be made, and that for several most obvious reasons.

In the first place, the stage and express lines through the province of Maine, as have in this period successfully competed with only by one equally short, as respects the transport of heavy produce from the Canadas to the sea. Second, such competition, apart from the question of distance, (the military line being about double the commercial) would be most difficult on the former, from the fact that it is greatly exposed to be shut up in winter by the heavy snows of its northernly limit, which is some degree above that of the St. Andrews line. Third, the West India trade with Canada—at present carried on through the United States—could only be diverted thence by a line having its terminus as conveniently situated for that object as the ports of Maine, and, accordingly, the colonies of Demerara, Berbice, and Barbadoes, strongly petitioned for Government encouragement to the St. Andrews connection.

Fourth, the present condition of British America, in its present condition of British America, is a rapidly increasing demand, economy—the cheapest line must, in the meantime at least, be the best; and the cost of the one line would be nearly double that of the other. Fifth, the formation of the St. Andrews line, in connection and in friendly cooperation with a line from St. John, will inevitably involve the future connection of Halifax, as well as of every important town of British North America. And lastly, and by no means least, the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company is already incorporated; all its preliminary expenses have been long since met; its Directors, zealous, persevering, and public spirited, have even, during the last few months of universal depression, opened ground, and confidently prosecuted the undertaking; and it will very shortly be in a position to offer to its traders shareholders and their friends the gratifying guarantee of 6 per cent. for 25 years, made by the Company, in return of English subscribers, to a minimum dividend, in perpetuity, of 7 per cent.

Such being the facts and merits of the case, it is manifestly the interest of Halifax, as well as of St. John, to use every effort to concentrate the zeal and capital of the province upon this undertaking, which may be almost regarded as an *fait accompli*; and to regard it as the destined nucleus around and from which is to proceed the physical and economical aggrandisement of all British North America. *Ce n'est que le premier pas qui compte.* Let not that first step, taken ten years ago, but arrested by unforeseen and unavoidable political circumstances—and now again vigorously followed up—be made ineffectual and of no avail by that, alas! almost proverbial failing of British colonial communities—*fatigue*.

[Here follows the extracts from the article above referred to.]

*The communication of O. M. published in the *Standard* of the 8th March last.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET, April 15.—The timber trade here is at present very dull, very little business having been done for the last week, except by auction. The sales on the 6th and 7th inst. were well and respectably attended, and the business done was fully equal to expectation. 108 logs Quebec Pine sold at from 12d. to 15d. per foot; 184 logs Quebec Red Pine at 15d. to 19d. per foot; 162 logs Quebec Oak at 17d. to 22d. per foot; 27 logs Elm at 17d. per foot; and 48 logs Ash at 11d. to 12d. per foot; 5645 pieces Quebec Deals and battens sold at from £5 5s. to £10 per standard, by private. A cargo of St. John Pine of fair quality, averaging 19 inches, has been sold off the quay, at 17d with stowage deals at 1d. per foot of 2 inches.

CITY OF FREDERICTON.—Agreeably to an Act of Assembly for incorporating the City of Fredericton, passed at the late session of the General Assembly, the election of the first Council took place in the several Wards on Monday last, the following was the result:—

Wellington Ward—William H. Odell and Geo. Lee, Jun.; St. Ann's Ward—A. T. Gilman and Harvey Garcelon; Clarendon Ward—Spafford Barker and F. W. Hatch.

Queen's Ward—John Simpson and John S. Goy; King's Ward—Dr. James Robb, and Charles Fisher, M.P.P.

We understand that John Simpson, Esq. (Queen's Printer) was, at a meeting of the Councilors yesterday, on motion of Mr. Odell, chosen Mayor, by a unanimous vote of the Board.—*Courier*.

The Executive Council will meet tomorrow for the first time since the accession of Sir Edmund Head. The proceedings will be more than usually important, as the principles adopted by the Assembly at its last Session, will have to be applied to the Government of this Province, and consequently several important changes will be made. From what we can learn, Mr. Johnson has already resigned his seat in the Executive, not being willing to forego it. Messrs. Shore & Baillie must of course go out. It is rumored that Frederick that these vacancies are to be supplied by Messrs. Wilnot, Fisher, and Parlow, and that each of these gentlemen is to have an office. Some difficulty is apprehended in settling upon the Attorney General; we do hope that on neither side will there be any insurmountable difficulties created; we want peace, and a good working Government, and we should be sorry, if this desire for a particular office, on the part of any one should interfere with the immediate settlement of the affair.

The new Executive will have at its disposal several important offices, which if rightly appropriated will prevent the necessity of carrying out that part of Earl Grey's despatch, which recommends salaries to be paid to such of the Executive Councilors as are not office holders. The office of Clerk of the Crown to the Councils, may properly be given to a member of the Government for this reason.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Hill will probably be retained, as we are not disposed to forget this gentleman's long connection with liberal principles in the Assembly. (New Brunswick, May 2.)

Our Subscribers will oblige us by paying our Collector, who will call upon them with their accounts for the last year.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1848

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. Harris Hatch, President.

T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.

Director this week—Wm. Whitlock.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.

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.

Times and Clock House.

Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Ker Jacob Paul, Thomas Berry, John Bailey.

St. Andrews

Steam, Milk 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—N. Lindsay.

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, — April 15 Montreal, — April 22

London, — April 14 Quebec, — April 21

Edinburgh, — April 13 Halifax, — April 27

Paris, — April 12 New York, — April 25

Toronto, — April 22 Boston, — May 1

Arrival of the

Steamship America.

The English mail by the new Steamship America, which arrived at Halifax on Thursday last in 11 3/4 days was received here on Saturday evening.

The intelligence is of a much more peaceable nature than was to have been anticipated from the news by the Acadia. The people in almost every district in Ireland held meetings, and were arming with pikes and rifles—but no disturbances had taken place. These demonstrations have had the effect of drawing the attention of the Government to the state of the country, and some of the leading Catholic prelates have been "sent for," and it is reported some great concessions have been promised. We have carefully examined files of British papers Tory, Whig, and Radical—and notwithstanding the difference of their views on other matters, they all agree that "something must be done for Ireland." We sincerely hope that those reforms which are really required, and which are indispensable to her prosperity may be obtained without any outbreak or disturbance.

The Chartist demonstration in London passed off quietly—in truth it was a decided failure. Government had adopted precautionary measures—military preparations were made and 20,000 Special Constables were enrolled, a number of loyal addresses to her Majesty from various parts of the country were in course of signature.

Commercial affairs were slowly improving. Money was abundant, and the rate of interest for the best acceptances was 3 1/2 per cent.

ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAILROAD COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Company held at the Town Hall in St. Andrews, the 26th day of May A.D. 1848 agreeably to legal notice.

Moved and Seconded that John Wilson Esquire take the Chair.

The Secretary having read a statement showing the state of the affairs and accounts of the Company; and the prospects of the future success of the Company being explained by the Chairman, the following Gentlemen were unanimously elected by acclamation, Directors for the ensuing year:—

Hon. H. Hatch, Edward Wilson

W. F. W. O'Connell, Esq., J. P.

G. S. Hill, Esq., Wm. Pater

John Wilson, Esq., A. S. Curran

J. F. Robinson, Esq., C. R. Hayne

G. F. Campbell, Esq., Thos. Moses

John Rodger.

Also—Earl Fitzwilliam.

Lord Ashburton.

Benjamin Sharp Esq.

who with four others, constitute the London Board of Directors.

And at a meeting of the Directors on the 3rd inst., John Wilson Esq., was elected President, and Samuel H. Whitlock Esq., appointed Secretary.

THE RAILROAD.

It gives much pleasure to announce that most satisfactory letters have been received by the Directors of the St. Andrews & Quebec Rail Road Company, by the last mail from England. The noble Lord who has taken such a deep interest in the undertaking, (Earl Fitzwilliam) has sent out 100 able bodied labourers, who left Ireland on the 17th April, in the ship Star, for this Port. Immediately upon landing, they are to be employed on the Railroad which is in course of construction. From the high standing and powerful influence of the gentlemen in England, who are advocating there is every probability that the propositions made by the Board to the Government, will be accepted, and that assistance will be rendered. The Company are now in a favorable position, and there cannot be a doubt of the great work being carried on with vigour immediately.

The author of a recent article in the Railway Record (London); which will be seen in another column, has misconceived the spirit in which the remarks of our correspondent O. M. in the *Standard* of the 8th March last were made. A more intimate acquaintance with the local condition of the country would have dispelled him of a suspicion of "partisanism or antagonism," on the part of the writer. O. M. was actuated solely by what he conceived to be the general interest of the Province, and not by sectional feeling. In pointing out the superior advantages of the Western route, he felt an assurance that he was consulting not only the interest of New Brunswick but of Nova Scotia also. A timely calling of public attention to a subject of all-absorbing importance to these Colonies, might have some effect to prevent the local government from committing itself to a scheme, which might, in a great measure, defeat the very object which ought steadily to be kept in view, viz. a commercial connection between the upper and lower Colonies by means of a railroad, in order to accomplish this object, in the most effectual manner, the shortest and cheapest line must be adopted. In the face of American competition the necessity of this is imperative. Patriotism, not partisanship, demands it. O. M. required the adoption not of one line, but of the best line which, without controversy, the Western line is.

We have been favored with the following extracts from a letter received by a highly respectable gentleman in this Country from a friend in London, dated April 14:—

I have been laying out anchors in every direction, for the success of the undertaking, (the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad) and do feel very sanguine of ultimately succeeding, do not let local feeling interfere, sink all your jealousies, for I know St. John, St. Andrews and Fredericton, would cut each others throats. Know this for certain, that if you do not all unite and petition against, and flour the long line, New Brunswick will lose the finest chance she ever had offered to her of becoming a great country, of doubling her wealth, her commerce and power. I cannot conceive how you all can have remained so shortsighted as to its ultimate effects, and have allowed it to proceed so far. Government cannot form it, and no company will be fools enough to undertake it; in the mean time it will retard the St. Andrews & Quebec and if a line is once completed, and regular traffic established from Canada across the State of Maine, I may good bye to the advantages New Brunswick might expect. What on earth are the inn keepers the tradespeople and others who must necessarily be interested in the influx of passengers, about. They are blind, wilfully blind, and let me tell you that both the gentlemen and farmers who are the producers of the food which these people sell

are equally for the matter. If the out (which I believe it is) week will receive eventually be given to St. John, and Maine with the will pay.

Call meetings at the long line, and work by the Government, your share.

The glorious attempt will raise in the world, we story of all nations its favourable terms a fair to defend it.

Least Wells will Royals arrived from St. John.

On Monday the son of the Rev. J. [The funeral was at 2 o'clock P.M.]

SHIP.

PORT OF

26. Schr. M. Ballast

Sloop M. Provis

At Eastport 30th Liverp.

April 29. Schr. Pickets and Lath May 1. Schr. N. ber—1

NOTICE is hereby given that the St. Andrews & Quebec Rail Road Company, who have not paid 10 per cent, that the Cashier of the Company, on this date, legal statement of the same.

At a Meeting of the County Board pursuant to notice given by Wm. F. Fisher, Esq. duly elected clerk subsequent meeting.

C. C. Bank, 1

A semi annual the Capital Stock hereby declared p.

C. C. Bank, 2

The Annual G of the St. Andrews Company, will be on Monday for the purpose Agent for the incorporation.

St. Andrews

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TENDERS

next at noon St. Andrews, 6

300 £33 to be delivered 20th July next, each. The oil and of this year on delivery of for the due per

THO

JOHN! St. Andrew

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