

European & Foreign News.



Latest Intelligence.

THE Steamship Europa arrived yesterday morning with dates from Liverpool to the 17th inst. She passed Cape Race on Sunday morning at about 4 past 3 o'clock.

By her we learn that the Telegraph Fleet was to leave Queenstown again on the 17th, the same day as the Europa sailed. They are therefore probably in mid-ocean, and we may hear again at any moment of their arrival at Newfoundland.

It appears from the report of the Agamemnon, that the cable broke on the 27th, at the bottom of the sea, and after some miles had been payed out from each ship; and again on the 29th, about 6 fathoms below the stern of the Agamemnon, after 146 miles were submerged. The cause is unknown—the strain was comparatively slight.

A fearful account is given by the wife of a French Missionary, of a rising amongst the Boers, against the natives of South Africa.

We give some of the more interesting items of news from the latest English papers.

THE INDIA BILL passed the Commons, as arranged, on Thursday night, with the ungrudging, cordial, and hearty assent of Lord Palmerston, and hearty curses of Mr. Roebuck, which Lord Russell did his best to nullify. The Bill is mixed good and evil. Like the two Lords, we should have voted heartily for the third reading, since it does abolish the East India Company and the Board of Control too, and by placing distinctly the supreme power in the hands of a responsible secretary, it lays the foundation for further improvements. The present Bill makes the minimum of change. The new Council will be little better than the old East India Company's Board of Directors; they will serve as a shield quite as much as a help to the Secretary. Like the Queen, indeed, he will be held to do no wrong while acting under advice, yet his advisers are irresponsible, so that, practically, as before, responsibility will be nowhere.

FRANCE.

The Queen herself is to lead a squadron into Cherbourg, whither she goes, it is said, on the invitation of the Emperor of the French, to witness the naval fete there on the completion of the works of that great naval arsenal. She is to see with her own eyes its impregnable defences, and its vast docks, and its means for sending at an hour's notice 50,000 men to the shores of England and its endless stores of the munitions of war—to see the splendid new dock, scooped, perhaps with more labour than those at Sebastopol, out of the solid granite, and the launch of a new high French war steamer.

INDIA.

The telegrams from India are again not very encouraging. It seems to be so easy to rout the enemy, but so impossible to disperse the rebels. The Calpee native army, which Sir H. Rose so easily vanquished, destroying 500 in their retreat and taking all their guns and ammunition, is now advancing westward on Gwalior, and, so differently from the usual custom with native soldiers, "paying for everything." Are they very rich with plunder of our treasures, or are they afraid of irritating the people? A British column is in pursuit of them. Scindia is, however, reported to have been beaten, and forts in Central India from which the rebels had been driven are being re-occupied by them.

JEDDAH.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS. DEATHS OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH CONSULS.

Truly distressing news has arrived from Jeddah, the port of Mecca on the Red Sea. On the evening of the 15th of June, the Mohammedan inhabitants rose, and massacred the Christians in the place. The English vice-consul, the French consul and his wife, and twenty others, are among the victims; the consulates were plundered; twenty-seven refugees appear to have escaped, partly by swimming to the Cyclops, a Government war steamer, lying about two miles off the town. The boats of the vessel had to fire on those who attempted to prevent their return to the vessel. Nothing seems to be yet known of the immediate cause of the outbreak. It is remarkable, however, that everywhere—in India, as we too well know, in Syria, in Turkey itself, as in the case of M. Fohlenque, and now in Arabia—the old fanatic spirit of Mohammedanism seems to be re-awakened. The Turkish Governor-General, who was at Mecca, had arrived with 800 men, and our Government has telegraphed to the Cyclops and our Indian squadron to use whatever means are necessary to bring the perpetrators of this horrible outrage to justice.

The following telegram, from Acting-Agent and Consul-General Green, was received at the Foreign Office, via Malta, on the 11th of July, at 1.30 a.m.:

"Her Majesty's ship Cyclops arrived at Suez, from Jeddah, on the 3rd instant.

"On the evening of the 15th of June the Mohammedan inhabitants of Jeddah rose and massacred the Christians. Among the victims were Mr. Page, the English Vice-Consul; Mr. Evailard, the French Consul, and his wife;

and about twenty others. The Cyclops was anchored about two miles from the town, and during the night some Greeks swam off to the vessel. The next morning two boats sent to the town were attacked and obliged to fight [? fire] on those who endeavoured to intercept their retreat. On the 19th the Governor-General of the Hedjaz, who was at Mecca, arrived with 800 men.

The Cyclops left Jeddah on the 24th, and brings up the Christians who escaped, including the daughter of the French Consul and the French Interpreter, both badly wounded, and twenty-four others.

CHINA.

The intelligence from Lord Elgin is to the 29th April, when the allied forces were in the Gulf of Peiliek. The French had got two gun-boats over the bar, but our two despatch boats had stuck. The English and French Admirals were both at Peiliek, and it was expected that in a few days the first blow in the north might be struck by the capture of the forts at the mouth of the river. The Chinese Government had named commissioners to negotiate, but the letter announcing the fact had retired adwling [? owing] to an assumption of superiority on the part of the Chinese.

The Times gives the following additional telegram:

"The allied fleet was at anchor off the mouth of the Peiho on the 29th of April. Six days had been allowed for a reply to the demands of the Plenipotentiaries; the time having expired on the 13th, the steamer Samson had taken up two gun-boats and 150 sappers to the Peiho.

"Her Majesty's 59th Regiment was reported under orders for the north.

"The French transport Gironde had arrived with 900 marine infantry.

"At Shanghai the tea-market is very dull, but there has been a large business in silk."

HAIR-BREADTH ESCAPE OF SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.—Extract from the private letter of an officer, dated Bareilly, 25th May:—"After the taking of Bareilly, Sir Colin Campbell himself went down with a small force, but only played at long bows, as usual. The old man nearly got his head taken off by a round shot. A poor gunner had his head carried off by a ball which shaved Sir Colin's."—Edinburgh Witness.

At the FRASER RIVER MINES old California miners say they never saw such rich diggings. From \$8 to \$25 worth of gold per day is only reckoned "doing very well." But then they have to pay a dollar or a dollar and a half for a pound of nails, and bacon was a dollar per pound.

Sir E. B. Lytton has brought in a Bill for setting the government of the country. It is proposed, for five years, to enable the Crown to establish a Government by orders in Council. It was mentioned by Sir E. B. Lytton that Mr. Cunard had proposed to reach it by a line of mail packets in thirty-three days.

SWEDEN.—The Univers publishes a letter from the Abbe Bernhard, cure of Stockholm, returning thanks for a certain amount of subscriptions collected in France for the benefit of the women condemned for becoming Roman Catholics. The letter contains the following passages:—"The greater part of the women have decided on proceeding to Copenhagen—even the family which had first entertained the project of the going to Paris to reside. Worn out with annoyances, they would all be anxious to live in a Catholic country; but when they learnt that in Denmark they would be perfectly free to exercise their religion, they thought that they could more easily make a living there by their labour, the language and customs being there very nearly the same as here. As present circumstances do not admit of any hope that the decision of the Royal Court will be quashed, the persons condemned have given up all idea of appeal. It is probable, consequently, that their expulsion will take place from the 20th to the 24th. Some of the husbands will follow their wives and children into exile, but others will remain here. It may be that some of the husbands will apply to the Consistory of Stockholm to pronounce a divorce.

The Irish College at Paris is still the scene of the wildest disorganisation. No studies are carried on, and the students are dispersed. Dr. Milley, the principal, retains his position, and at present bids defiance to his opponents. Some time ago he was ennobled as the author of some ponderous volume on the "Temporal Power." The primate of Ireland, Dr. Dixon, has visited Paris to investigate the affair. Against the episcopate the president has appealed to Rome.

SPAIN.—Spain is once more making a noise in Europe. First of all, we have intelligence of a change of ministry. Sig. Isturiz is out, and General O'Donnell is in; and that is very nearly all we know, about it. Spanish statesmen, of all parties, are "so pretty much of a muchness," that the country comes off second best. Then we have indignant protests in the Spanish newspapers about "the insults of England in reference to the slave trade questions," the true meaning of which is, that Spain has flagrantly and systematically violated all her treaty obligations, in reference to the slave trade, and that she does not like to be told of it. She ought to remember that we might have done more than talk.

A letter from Belgrade of the 11th, in the Ost Deutche Post, says:—"Eight men and a corporal of Turkish regulars endeavoured this morning to pull down the English flag, but they were dispersed by the Serbian police. As it is possible that the Turkish regulars may renew their attempt, the English consul-general has applied to the Serbian Government for a military force capable of protecting him."

HOUSE OF LORDS.

CHURCH REFORM.—On Monday, night an interesting question was discussed in the House of Lords. Lord STANHOPE brought forward a motion to abolish the Special Services of the Church of England on the 30th of January, for the death of that worthy "martyr" CHARLES I.; on the 29th of May, for the Restoration of his still more worthy son, CHARLES II.; on the 5th of November, for the kicking out of his worthy son, JAMES II., as well as for deliverance from the "hellish" Gunpowder Plot. The Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of London and Oxford, supported the motion, which was consequently carried; though Lord DUNGANNON consistently opposed the motion expressing his "serious apprehension" of the consequences of such a step. No doubt, the proposal will be popular with all intelligent Churchmen, to whom these services have long been offensive; but we are not sure that, on other grounds, Lord DUNGANNON is not right. Old institutions, like old buildings, need to be touched with a very tender hand. An antiquated establishment like the Church of England is not adapted, without danger, to what the Bishop of London calls "the spirit of the age." It may be that, in this apparently insignificant measure, we see "the beginning of the end."

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Tonic Sol-fa Association had a juvenile choral meeting at Sydenham on Wednesday. Three thousand five hundred children collected from the various schools in London and the neighbourhood where singing is taught according to the method invented (or at least brought into use) by the Rev. Mr. Curwen, of Plinistow, were assembled on this occasion; and, together with 500 male adults, formed a choir of 4,000 voices. They occupied the orchestra erected last year for the great Handel Festival; and, as they entered successively in separate squadrons till at length they filled the vast space allotted to them, they were a sight of extraordinary interest. The immense assemblage, too, of visitors brought together to hear these children sing, and to enjoy the other pleasures of the Crystal Palace on a fine summer's day, was a sight not less extraordinary. Not less than 30,000 people, we were told, were present; and not only was the central transept, where the concert took place, densely crowded, but hundreds and thousands, who could not get within hearing of the music, wandered in gay groups over every part of the palace and the beautiful grounds, and seemed very well pleased with their amusement. On Friday next, the great Handel Festival is to perform in the palace. Two thousand chorus singers have been again selected with the same care that characterised the preparation of the Handel Festival.

FIRE AT THE LONDON DOCKS.—There has been another fearful conflagration in the extensive warehouses of the London docks. It burst out about mid-day, on the 29th ult., and created the greatest panic throughout the whole afternoon. On this occasion explosive compounds became ignited, and rendered the scene very appalling. By almost superhuman efforts on the part of the firemen, the flames were mastered about six o'clock, but not until immense stores and property had been destroyed. It is to be hoped that no human life has been lost.

MINISTERIAL ACTIVITY.—It is remarked that every Government officer has been "wakened up" by the Ministers. Business is now despatched with extraordinary rapidity. Every Minister is at his office early and late. We know of documents transmitted to the Board of Trade, and an answer received the same day! Lord Stanley is especially a most punctual and laborious Minister.—Town Talk.

The Town Council of Edinburgh have appointed Dr. Lyons Playfair to fill the chair of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh.

THE POPE'S PRISON.—A letter of the 11th ult., from Rome, says that the prison of Paliano, about thirty miles from the Eternal City, has again been made the scene of a conflict between the prisoners, in a desperate attempt to force their way out, and the guard, who, it will be remembered, on a similar occasion, a twelve-month ago, fired upon them and killed seven or eight of them. In the present instance no lives were lost, and a number of the prisoners, estimated by some accounts at not less than sixty, actually succeeded in getting away. Half of them, however, have been recaptured, and the two chief instigators of the revolt have been brought to Rome for Examination. One of these is a hatter, who during the revolutionary movements of 1848, was an agent of the Republican Government; the other is a journeyman compositor, who was sent to prison for printing revolutionary proclamations sent him from abroad.

Two slaves were sentenced, to be hanged in Columbus county, N. C., recently, but, early in the morning, the Governor granted a respite to one of them, for one month. This was sent off by a locomotive express, but, unfortunately, it ran off the track, and arrived just thirty minutes after the execution had taken place.—American Paper.

THE KING OF DELHI.—The following paragraph occurs in the speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope to the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, on March 10:—

"A correspondence will be laid before you detailing the reasons for which it is intended to detain the King of Delhi in confinement in British Kuffaria. You will find from these papers that this is an isolated case, and that no intention exists of transporting prisoners from India to Her Majesty's South African possessions."

SECOND EDITION. PRICE 1s. 10½d.

REID'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY. FOR BRITISH AMERICA.

This most useful school-book.—Chronicle. Meets our hearty approval.—Western News. Deserving of the thanks of this community.—Rec. The School Geography for Nova Scotia.—Yar. Tri. A book of facts and principles, containing just the things required in a text book for general use.—Messenger.

The first edition was a vast improvement on what we previously had. The present one embraces a larger amount of information, and much new matter not before published in any similar work.—Sun.

See also Wesleyan, Casket, Transcript, &c. July 21. 6w.

SUMMER DRESSES!! E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

INVITE attention to their Stock of the above, which comprises a variety of New and Beautiful Textures

Mustin Dresses of superior quality, 9d. and 4s. 3d. the dress.

150 pieces Swiss Printed Organdie Checks, at low prices.

200 dresses French Zephyr Checked Lawns.

Robes a Quille and Flounced Robes in Printed Muslins.

Plain Barages and Balzarines in all colors. Checked and Striped Norwich Barages. Flounces and Double Skirts.

Also, direct from Paris:

Very elegant Printed Tissues and Silk Barages, at the low price of 17s. 6d. to 25s the dress.

LONDON HOUSE. June 16.

SPRING IMPORTATION.

145 Granville Street.

Ex "ROSENEATH," "WHITE STAR," "GEORGE BRADFORD," and "BESSIE."

THE above named arrivals will enable the Subscriber to offer for the inspection of Wholesale and Retail purchasers, an extensive and select STOCK of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

Particular attention is requested to the FANCY DRESS DEPARTMENT,

In which will be found

Rich two and three flounced Barege ROBES,

"Poplin Silk, Satin and Moire Antique DRESSES,

Printed Balzarine and Muslin ditto,

Newest style Military Stripe ditto,

DRESS MATERIAL—in Silk, Satin, French Orleans, Barege, &c. &c.

Silk and Barege Tissue LONG SHAWLS,

Filled Paisley and Cashmere do.,

Rich Moire Antique and Cloth MANTLES,

Worked and Traced Muslin Goods—in newest styles and designs.

—ALSO—

1 case Rich Kid GLOVES, per steamer "Europa.

Which with the usual large Stock of English and Scotch Staple Goods, has been selected with great care to insure satisfaction to customers.

SAMUEL STRONG. 8w. May 19.

COMPLETE DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.

DRS. MACALLISTER & PAINE, Surgeon Dentists,

49 Granville Street,

(At the Sign of the Golden Tooth.)

RESPECTFULLY announce to their patrons, friends, and others, that they are fully prepared to treat any case in Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry, in the most approved manner.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, from one to an entire Set, inserted on the improved "Atmospheric Pressure" principle, without the use of Springs or Clamps, or in any other style known to the Dental profession.

Beautiful specimens of PLATE WORK, on Gold and Silver, may be seen at their rooms, which for style, finish, and durability, they believe cannot be surpassed.

FILLING TEETH.—This is the most certain and only sure remedy for Carious or Decayed Teeth. When the operation is performed before the vitality of the tooth is injured its preservation may be regarded as certain.

By the use of a new preparation of Adhesive Gold a tooth is not only arrested from further decay but it is restored to its original form and utility.

CLEANSING TEETH.—There is nothing that will be so sure to destroy the teeth as to allow the tartar to remain around their necks, for it sooner or later works its way under the gums, loosening the teeth and causing their premature loss. The tartar can always be removed, restoring them to their original colour and whiteness.

EXTRACTING TEETH.—Experience has taught them that the best and surest way of Extracting is by the application of well made forceps nicely adapted to the shape and condition of the tooth to be removed. The superiority of their new instruments (manufactured expressly for them) over those in use previously, is acknowledged by all for whom they have operated.

THE BENumbing PROCESS.—By the application of a benumbing agent, the principal Element of which is ice, they are enabled to produce a local insensibility in the region of the tooth to be extracted, thereby rendering the operation painless, or nearly so. This new process has been in practice nearly three years, and they believe is destined to supersede the use of chloroform, which has proved fatal in many instances.

The Proprietors of this Dental Establishment (the largest and most complete in the British Provinces) will always be happy to explain their different methods of inserting Artificial Teeth, and they would here improve the opportunity of returning thanks for the liberal patronage they have received, and hope, by keeping pace with the improvements in the profession, to deserve a share of public consideration, and the continuance of that class of patronage with which they have thus far been honoured.

Halifax, July 7th, 1858.