

European News.

Arrival of the Steamer America.

From Wilmer & Smith's EUROPEAN TIMES
November 30.

The anti-Papal movement proceeds apace. London added to its already numerous *pro-nunciamentos* this week by a great outburst at Guildhall, which was attended by the leading city orators. The speeches were of the staple character, a trifle perhaps more fierce and uncompromising than most of the lay demonstrations which had previously taken place. Scotland is also stirring, as we inferred it would, strongly. The differences of the rival kirks are lost or forgotten for the moment in athematizing the Pope and his policy. Resolutions, denouncing him as the man of sin, were passed in the General Assembly in the Scottish capital with acclamation. In Britain proper, the meetings show no abatement, and the charges and addresses of the bishops reflect the feelings of the clergy and their flocks. Lord Beaumont, a Catholic nobleman, has also taken the field against the head of his church. He maintains that the appointments by the See of Rome to English bishoprics are derogatory to the Crown, and at variance with the constitution. In fact, he joins as heartily in the outcry as the most zealous Protestant; and people say to the Roman Catholics, 'can you be surprised at our opposing what some of your own communion condemn?' The new Bishop of Birmingham, Dr. Ullathorn, as addressed a 'pastoral' to his people, which is vigorously assailed in the diurnal press, and its meek and humble tone is held to cover sheer hypocrisy. In Ireland the movement has given strength and vigor to the drooping spirits of the Orange party, who have been long shivering in the cold shade of opposition. The Daily News asserts that the Attorney General is preparing a bill to make penal the holding of English titles by the Catholic clergy, and the Times significantly hints that Dr. Ullathorn is the first, as he will assuredly be the last, Bishop of Birmingham. In the present state of public feeling the Ministry will be able to carry any measure, however stringent, against what is regarded, in almost every quarter, as the aggressive policy of Dr. Wiseman and the Pope. The manifesto, which was to have thrown oil on the troubled waters, appears to have had the effect of making the cauldron boil over more furiously.

That the state of parties will be completely disorganised by what is passing around, seems evident at a glance. Already, the Conservative and Constitutional Associations are urging the crisis to account. They solicit the enrolment of members, the marshalling of forces, and the raising of funds to preserve our Protestantism pure and untainted. The call will be responded to, for of all species of enthusiasm, the most ecstatic is that of religious faith.

In Ireland the Encumbered Act is making great changes in the landed proprietary. The sales of property fill a large space in the journals of the Irish metropolis. On Tuesday he sales realised £35,000, and there was a decided improvement in prices. The property in some districts varied from eleven to eighteen years' purchase while that situated in Dublin sold for twenty, and even twenty-two years' purchase. It would appear from all this that new and energetic blood is being infused into the country; and an amount of capital sufficient to improve the soil and to stimulate the more lethargic spirits, will be the necessary concomitant. No remedy for the evils of Ireland more effectual could be devised, if it be carried out on a scale sufficiently large to effect great results. Notwithstanding the most factious exertions to produce a contrary result, many of the buyers are English and Scottish capitalists.—When all the encumbered estates change hands, Ireland's millennium may be said to have arrived.

A very remarkable letter has been published this week from Mr. Hume, which throws some light on the subject which is now agitating the empire. Mr. Hume describes Lord J. Russell's celebrated letter as a 'tub to the whale' to stop the course of Parliamentary and Financial Reform—for a time. This amendment will be taken for what it is worth. It is a matter of opinion, upon which the public can form their own judgment, and will form it, irrespective of the conclusion at which the member for Montrose has arrived. But the next statement is put forth as a matter of fact, as a *truth*, and if it be as Mr. Hume asserts, it places the recent conduct of the Premier in a very equivocal light. Mr. Hume broadly declares that Lord John Russell and his lady have been of the party who have followed Mr. Bennett, of Pimlico, in all his Puseyite and Romish principles and practices, even to the very verge of Popery; and therefore, it wears a suspicious appearance in him now to turn round, amongst the first, to blame the internal traitors to the Established Church, he having, by his example and proceeding, given encouragement to that section of the Puseyites, and been one of their leaders. There is no mistaking this charge, and, unless it be met, it cannot fail to irretrievably damage the Ministry, and give the stamp of trickery to what the world was disposed to receive as an outburst of patriotism. Mr. Hume's letter at the present moment, is of more than ordinary importance, because he is the only Liberal member of any mark who has appeared before the public since the commencement of the Papal tumult. He ridicules

the idea of the clergy of the Church of England pretending to be alarmed at the proceedings of the Catholics, and declares that the Church has much more to fear from the Anti-State Church Societies, whom this movement will strengthen, than from the Pope's bull.

Last week we stood almost alone amongst the journals of the empire in casting doubt upon the truth of the definite arrangements of peace which it was so positively stated had been arrived at between Prussia and Austria. Seven days have elapsed since our exposition of the improbability of such a result; and although nothing certain is yet known of the actual negotiation going forward, certain it is, that a revulsion of feeling has taken place in the minds of reflecting men; and to the general expectation of peace being preserved in central Europe has succeeded the serious apprehension of a war. In point of fact, the scales now held by the God of Battles are balanced so evenly, that no man, or prince, or people, can judge whether the cause of Prussia or Austria will finally kick the beam. We believe that the Emperor of Russia, and certainly Lord Palmerston, and most probably France, have severally used their utmost efforts to warn both the contending parties of the danger of a rupture; but, in truth, the course of events seems now beyond the powers of princes and courts; and, as we said at first, Prussia, with her half a million of men, all armed to the teeth, and ready and anxious to fight, will scarcely be controlled by the paper pellets of ambassadors. The matter has proceeded too far for any other arbitration than that of the sword, unless diplomatists can discover some magical agency and influence by which Schleswig-Holstein is to be reconciled to Danish authority, Hesse-Cassel to remain submissive under the detested tyranny of an absolutist Elector, and Prussia, with her vast military resources and inclinations, to submit to the overthrow of all the hopes of her most enlightened people, and consent to become the humbled rival of despotic, ignorant Austria. We have invariably condemned the aggressive spirit of Prussia, and have never ceased to deplore the folly of the liberal party at Berlin; but neither ourselves could wish, nor could England join with Austria and Russia in humbling the power of Prussia. Nevertheless, the men who preside over the councils of Prussia pursue such a treacherous course, that their best friends stand aloof, and dread being mixed up with their cause. The speech of the King of Prussia from the throne raised an enthusiastic cry for war, vague as were the expressions in which the development of his policy was clouded. If the majority in the Prussian Parliament vote for war against the present avowed policy of the court, hostilities will commence immediately. Prussia, in order to gain time, has instigated Brunswick to object to the passage of the Austrian troops through her territories. Hanover consents. It is to discuss these objections of the Brunswickers that the delay in the negotiations arises. The more reasonable cause is, that the Prussian army may be more completely prepared for the field; and even the Austrians would probably prefer a short delay, since the month of December is scarcely an opportune moment for the commencement of a serious campaign. The latest Berlin dates are to the 25th instant, and from Vienna to the 22nd instant. At Vienna a frightful panic had prevailed on the exchange, and gold and silver had risen enormously. The attitude of the armies continued the same. The Emperor of Russia had written in the strongest manner, advising Prussia not to instigate the Brunswickers to impede the march of the Austrians, declaring, it is said, that he would consider it a *casus belli*. In fact, it would appear that England, France, and Russia are resolved to carry out the London protocol, and it remains to be seen whether the Prussians will submit to it. Nothing important has occurred in the Duchies, but the Stadholderate seem blindly to rely upon Prussian support, and laugh to scorn Austrian threats; all which seems, under the circumstances, excessively foolish. It would seem that the armies on the frontiers near Fulda have exhausted all the provisions of the surrounding country, so that matters cannot long remain in their present state. The whole energies of Austria are being put forth to buy horses and furnish the army; and certainly, if the quarrel should end in a reconciliation, never have such formidable preparations been made for so useless a purpose. The Prussian parliament seems resolved to proceed very deliberately: will the people be content to look on, quiet spectators of these proceedings, and not break out into some convulsion?

France up to this moment has preserved a perfectly neutral attitude. In the debate on the late extraordinary vote for the maintenance of the new levy of forty thousand men, all parties seem resolved to take securities from the President that he should not compromise the Republic, and the Legislative Assembly is jealously resolved to maintain its right, according to the Constitution, of deciding upon peace or war. It is expected that M. Thiers will, as reporter of the committee, lay down such principles of peace and neutrality as will completely bind the hands of Louis Napoleon. Whilst however the Chamber is opposed to war, they pretty plainly avow their dislike to any combination which should render Germany united, and consequently dangerous to France. We said so all along, and therefore the Germans actually provoke a state of war, when they follow up their ideal schemes, in defiance of their neighbors and of the members of their own Confed-

eration. Mr. Charles Lesseps, an ancient deputy, has been arrested, charged with being privy to the recent Lyons plot. Abd-el-Kader has made an ineffectual attempt, by applying for a vote of the Legislative Assembly, to obtain his liberation, but the Republicans are afraid of him, and will not let him go. A proposition to transfer the seat of the Government out of Paris, has been rejected by 437 to 194. There seems to be a dangerous revolutionary feeling still lurking in many of the departments, and the Red Democrats in London and Switzerland are ready to put themselves in motion the moment a cannon shot is fired in central Europe, and that the French armies are collected in one spot to guard the frontiers.

From Rome we hear that the Propaganda pretend to treat lightly the commotion in England upon the late Papal aggression. They affect to regard it as a mere question of etiquette; but we shall be surprised if they do not view it in a different light shortly, when a little pressure is applied to his Holiness, to make him retrace the steps he has taken.

We have had a false rumor of the assassination of the Sultan of Constantinople by poison. There appears to have been an alarming conspiracy of the old retrograde party, which was discovered in time, and many arrests have been made. Kossuth is still in durance, and is reported to be suffering from typhoid fever.

The King of Sardinia opened his parliament at Turin, on the 23d instant, and was enthusiastically received. His speech was highly satisfactory, especially that portion which declared his intention to maintain the laws necessary for the new political and legal organization of the country, in spite of the Pope, whose meddling in the temporal affairs of foreign countries seems likely to involve His Holiness in serious difficulties. There is very little news from Spain or Portugal.

TRADE.—We have not any particular feature to report regarding the British markets. Cotton is lower, and the sales moderate.—Corn is steady with prices a shade lower.—Provisions quite with steady prices, and the demand moderate. Colonial Produce not active. There is a decided improvement in the value of money, and higher rates easily obtained. The fluctuating character of the political affairs on the Continent has exercised considerable influence on the various Bourses, and the general tone of prices has been downwards. The accounts of the state of trade in the provinces for the past week show general steadiness, although the markets are still affected by the unsettled state of affair in Germany.

IRELAND.—The Pope has conferred the diploma of L. D. on the Rev. P. Leahy, president of Thurles College.

The works of the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway in the vicinity of Newry are stopped in consequence of the misconduct of the labourers.

Transatlantic Packet Station.—The leading interests of Galway are actively exerting themselves to secure the packet station for this port. On Friday Mr. O'Flaherty, M. P. and other gentlemen, left Galway for London as a deputation from the Harbour Board, to watch over the interests of Galway. The Galway Mercury says:—"We have been informed that at their meeting in Dublin, on Tuesday last, the Midland Great Western Railway Company came to the resolution of erecting a magnificent Hotel, in connection with the terminus of the railway here, at a cost of £10,000."

EFFECTS OF THE LATE GALE.—The gale of last week, though not much felt in this immediate neighbourhood, has, as we anticipated, committed fearful ravages elsewhere.

The storm was very disastrously felt at Limerick. Several houses were stripped of their slates, and the tide rose so high as to flood many of the dwellings and warehouses. The shipping also sustained severe injury. The embankment on the Shannon was torn away and the sea chafed and swelled over the whole country. At Cork also and other places, many casualties occurred. Several farmers lost great part of their stock, and the Galway mail upset. Several lives were lost in consequence of the floods.

In the vicinity of the entrance of the Channel, more especially on the Cornish coast, the gale occasioned the most severe losses.

Account from Bristol report as follows:—A coal vessel called the Harriet, foundered, the crew were fortunately picked up by the Osprey steamer. It is currently reported at the commercial rooms, that a large ship, supposed to be an East Indiaman, had foundered off Bideford bar, and that all hands had perished; also that a schooner had sunk on the Nass sands. The shipping at King-road held on with the exception of a bark, supposed to be the Surinam, which drove on shore, and grounded on the Dunball.

A large vessel, it is said, has gone down with all hands off Shoreham, and several wrecks are reported to the westward; and it is certain that Sunday's gale will furnish an awful list of disasters.

During the late gale the Emigrant ship Edmond, from London, was driven on shore on the Dungan rocks, near Limerick, and soon became a total wreck. The shrieks of the people on board were terrific, and the vessel was seen by the family of a gentleman named Russell, who exerted themselves in every way to render assistance. Wave after wave washed ashore the bodies of the dead, and every house in Kilkee was made a sort of hospital. The vessel contained two hundred

and sixteen passengers, of whom ninety-six were lost. Subscriptions of a very liberal amount were entered into in many places. Several other vessels were driven ashore, and many more were missing.

A wreck was reported at Southend on Tuesday evening, by smackmen from the eastward, a large ship (supposed to be from New South Wales, with the Sydney mail bags) having foundered, with every soul on board, during the storm on Sunday night, about 30 miles off the mouth of the Thames. Between two and three o'clock the crew of a Newcastle collier, named the Jane and Elizabeth, was bearing up for the Thames, and saw distress signals burning in the direction of the Knock Sands, but they soon disappeared. The great distance of the signals and the fierce character of the gale rendered it impossible for them to offer any assistance. The smack Prosperity arrived at Ramsgate on Tuesday afternoon with several tons of tallow, in casks or hogheads, which had been picked up by the boatmen on the previous morning between the Kentish Knock and the Long Sands. The tallow was discovered floating amidst a quantity of wreck, and amongst the fragments was the figure-head of a vessel (a man in full length). Several newspapers were picked up addressed to various parties in England. They proved to be the Sydney Morning Herald, of the month of July last. We understand that another smack has arrived at Ramsgate with some of the wreck, together with several papers relating to the ship *Gazelle*, with a ship's longboat apparently belonging to a vessel of that name. The boat had been found on Monday morning floating bottom upwards. On referring to a file of the Sydney Morning Herald, of June and July, we find that a vessel named the *Gazelle*, James Ramsay, commander, 342 tons burthen, was advertised to sail with passengers, wool, &c., from that port for London the 7th of July, and from subsequent advices it appears she did sail on that day. We may mention that the Sydney papers picked up are those of the 6th of July. The *Gazelle* is the property of Mr. William Benn, of Whitehaven. She left England in the winter of 1848, and has been trading since in various parts of the world. Overland advices from Sydney have been received, which report her to have sailed from that port on her homeward voyage in the month of July last, with a full cargo and one passenger, whose name is Mr. W. W. Dillon. The *Gazelle* was spoken about a week since beating up for the channel by a vessel since arrived at Liverpool. Her cargo consisted of wool, tallow, bones, trenails, &c.

Worthing, Nov. 26.—A deplorable catastrophe has plunged the fishing population of this town into the deepest distress. Last night the wind blew a perfect hurricane from S. and S. W., and at daylight this morning a large dismasted bark, since ascertained to be the *Lalla Rookh* East Indiaman, homeward bound, with a valuable cargo, was descried at anchor about two miles from the shore, riding heavily, with two anchors ahead and signals of distress flying. A gallant crew of 11 men, the most experienced fishermen of the town, nobly volunteered to put off to her assistance, and their praiseworthy object seemed on the point of being accomplished, when a sea struck their boat, and in an instant she disappeared, involving all hands on board in a watery grave. The committee at Lloyd's have voted £25 for the widows and orphans, and £160 have been collected, on the Stock Exchange.

On Wednesday night, about 11 o'clock, the schooner *Queen* of London, from Cardiff, was totally lost on Phillack beach, and the whole of her crew perished. From the size of the boat that was washed on shore this morning entire, the vessel is supposed to have been about 150 tons burthen. The crew were distinctly heard crying for assistance, but none could then be rendered. Nothing more of the vessel or crew was seen or heard after one o'clock this morning.—*Continental Gazette*.

Cardinal Wiseman is a grandee of Spain by the title Don Nicolai.

The Tablet calls the Bishops of the Established Church *pseudo* bishops.

The Society of Friends in Bristol have recorded a protest against the Papal usurpation.

Mr. Alderman Challis has retracted his statement that Dr. Wiseman had received 49 hours' notice to quit.

On Tuesday evening a meeting was held at Southport, to address the Queen, on the recent measures of the Pope.

The clergy of St. Helens, Prescot, Part, Sutton, and Rainhill, are giving lectures on the subject of Papal aggression.

The Rev. Dr. McNeile purposes delivering a lecture on the canon law of the Church of Rome, early in the ensuing month.

It has been announced officially that her Majesty receives with great satisfaction all addresses presented to her against the late bull of the Pope.

With a view to the defence of any legal proceedings that may be adopted, Cardinal Wiseman has, we hear, retained Mr. Peacock, the eminent Queen's counsel.

It is reported in London that the intrigues in connection with the Papal Government must inevitably lead to a split in the cabinet, if not to a dissolution of the Ministry.

A course of sermons is announced to be given in the Roman Catholic Chapel at Rainhill, with the view of showing that the present Pope is the lawful successor of St. Peter, &c.

Mr. Richard Doyle, one of the able centry-