

European News.

Arrival of the Steamer Africa.

From Wilmer & Smith's EUROPEAN TIMES.
October 26.

The agricultural meetings which have been recently held exhibit a marked advance in the social position of the farmers. At some of these gatherings they talk excellent sense, and evince a sturdy feeling of independence, with which the landlords will find it difficult to grapple. Instead of evincing a wish to return to protection, they wisely talk about a reduction of rent. At Leominster, the other day, a Herefordshire farmer told the Protectionist members of Parliament who were present, some very unpalatable truths on the subject of rent, and the Conway farmers recently took Colonel Pennant to task relative to some fine promises which he had been making to them relative to draining and cropping. All this is encouraging. The rent part of the question is of course what the landed proprietors are most anxious to shirk. The present condition of agriculture demands a remodelling of the terms between landlord and tenant, with a view to the permanent interests of both. All farmers of sense see that the game of protection has been played to the last card, and they are now convinced that they must rely on their own industry and capital, like the rest of their countrymen—a sentiment which cannot fail to secure that self respect and self reliance in which they have hitherto been sadly deficient.

The Paris journals, during the last week, have been wholly absorbed in speculations respecting the position and probable future conduct of Gen. Changarnier with respect to the President, and a prolongation of his powers. The permanency of the Republic seems to hang upon this point. Louis Napoleon has discovered that his intrigues with the army, and his affabilities and largesses in the provinces, have wholly failed in promoting his successful usurpation of the imperial crown; so he has altered his tactics, and now endeavors to bring over Changarnier to his side, in order to be able to commence a struggle with the Assembly at a better advantage. Accordingly, Dr. Veron, of the Constitutionnel, has been employed to write an article to draw out the General, and compel him to disclose his game. He is threatened and cajoled in the same breath. But a plain offer is made to him to sacrifice General d'Hautpoul, the Minister of War, if Changarnier will join the Bonapartist faction. The effect of this has naturally been so to irritate d'Hautpoul that his ministry is doomed, and for several days we have had increasing rumours of their retirement, which will probably take place prior to or at the period of the meeting of the Assembly. In the meantime, General Changarnier 'makes no sign,' although it is said that, in answer to a friend who hinted at the propriety of allowing the President more money, and an additional lease, the General answered, 'Pas un jour de plus; pas un sou de plus,'—not a day more; not a penny more. Whether this be an invention of the enemy or not, it is so apposite a reply, that until Changarnier flatly contradicts it, it is certain to pass as the genuine expression of his opinions.

A serious disturbance has taken place in the prison at Doullens amongst the political prisoners. A number of the ringleaders have been placed in irons, and the governor of the prison has considered the matter of such importance that he has gone to Paris to report the case.

The war in the Duchies continues without interest. One or two trifling skirmishes have taken place with the respective outposts, but no event of the slightest military importance has occurred. It is stated semi-officially in London, that Russia and France have asked the English Cabinet to insist upon Prussia withdrawing her secret support of the Holsteins; and if she will not, England is invited to join in the invasion of her Silesian and Rhenish provinces. The English Cabinet has refused to join in such a violent proceeding, but has expressed a wish to address a serious protest to Prussia upon the subject.

An extraordinary Bull, which will be found in another column, has been issued by the Pope. It is dated Rome, at St Peter's, under the seal of the Fisherman, on the 29th day of Sept. in the fifth year of the Pontificate. It recites that it is the earnest desire and aim of the Roman Pontiff, to extend Catholicity, and to 're-convert the English nation,' especially by the foreign education of devout young English Catholics, who, when brought up in the Propaganda College in their ecclesiastical calling, might return to their native land, and there propagate the true faith. The Pope, considering the present state of Catholicism in England, and the enormous number of persons daily converted, judges it proper to recall the vicars apostolic, and a complete episcopal hierarchy is established. An Archbishopric is created, under the title of Archbishop of Westminster, who will have a suffragan bishop of Southwark, and eleven other suffragan bishops divide the rest of the kingdom. All their jurisdictions are boldly and distinctly parcelled out, and the bishops are sure that they will enjoy in England the same rights and facilities as in other Catholic countries, and that in a pecuniary point of view the new Bishops will be no losers, as the splendour of their temples and their wants will be amply provided for. This Bull has

created an intense feeling throughout England, and it is believed in many quarters that the Cabinet Council has been called together earlier than usual in order to act in the way best calculated to stop farther proceedings. At Rome the feeling is equally intense, since the wily Cardinals have put forward a report that Lord Minto has consented to the terms of the Bull, and that the English Government has placed Westminster Abbey at the disposal of the new Archbishop, in order that he may perform high mass in that edifice at his inauguration. Dr. Wiseman is charged with suppressing the prayer for the Queen from the Roman Missal, by the London journals, and altogether the subject is becoming one of intense interest.

The news by the Overland Mail from India reports everything tranquil; but in China an insurrection of a serious character has broken out in the southern provinces. A pretender to the throne has collected an army of 50,000, plundered several of the towns, and boldly aims at overthrowing the present Tartar Emperor and restoring the ancient native or Ming dynasty. Great alarm exists at Peking, and serious steps have been taken to suppress the rebellion. There is a vague report that the imperial troops have hitherto had the worst of it.

The general state of trade throughout the country has not been materially altered since our last notice. As usual at this season of the year, there is only a moderate demand for foreign and colonial produce, consumers buying sparingly, and there is an almost entire absence of speculative demand. At the same time holders do not press sales, consequently prices remain pretty steady. The imports of produce continue to a moderate extent, and the deliveries for consumption are much larger than they were at this time last year. In the Money market no change worthy of notice has taken place; cash for commercial purposes is still very abundant, and the rate of discount easy. The Public Securities are also well supported, as are Railway Shares. The accounts from the continental Produce market concur in representing most articles as being steadily supported, although business was less animated.

IRELAND.

During the last two years and a half the houses of 1951 families have been levelled in Kilmash, and 408 other families have been unhoused.

Emigration.—The tide of emigration is continued as vigorously as ever. From Kerry considerable numbers were proceeding to Cork and Limerick, to embark for the United States.

The Romish University.—Bishop M'Nicholas has contributed £200. Bishops Cullen, Slattery and M'Hale £100 each. Two or three other contributions of like amount have been tendered. The name of Archbishop Murray is not to be found as a donor. Mr Devereux, of Wexford has sent £200.

The Potato Blight in Kerry.—At the last meeting of the Killarney board of guardians it transpired from the reports of the relieving officers that the potato disease had proved extremely fatal throughout a great portion of Kerry; and in fact, that the country had suffered more loss than any other portion of the south or west of Ireland. To meet the distress arising from this fresh calamity the board adopted a memorial to Lord Clarendon, praying for a government loan to a railway company whose line runs through the centre of the county.

The Potato Crop.—The farmers in all directions, are taking advantage of the present fine weather to dig out and secure their potato crop, which in general is yielding far better than had been anticipated. Kerry, and perhaps one or two other counties, form lamentable exceptions; but taking one district with another, the crop of the present year will be sufficient to supply the markets at moderate rates during the winter and spring. The blight ceased altogether about the middle of September; and although the tubers are small in many fields where the growth had been stopped, the loss by disease does not, on the average, exceed a fourth, and the produce of sound potatoes may be considered abundant in some districts, and very satisfactory in the aggregate.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Egypt.—A fire of considerable magnitude occurred at Alexandria on the night of the 4th instant, in a cotton store on the wharf.

Persia.—Mohammed Khan, the charge d'affaires of Persia at Constantinople, has received from his Government despatches announcing the discovery of a vast conspiracy at Teheran, which had been on the point of breaking out. The most influential members of the clergy were at the head of this plot, whose object was to dethrone the present Schah, and replace him by a descendant of Ali, and to drive all the Turks out of Persia. Numerous arrests had taken place at Teheran and in the principal towns. The greater part of those arrested belong to the corps of the Ulemahs. Considerable agitation prevailed in Persia consequent on this discovery.

PHILIP'S PATENT FIRE-ANNIHILATOR.

On Wednesday morning Mr Phillips, of London, the inventor of the patent fire-annihilator, delivered a most interesting lecture, illustrated by experiments, upon his newly discovered means of subduing fire, whether on land or on shipboard, in the Cotton Sales room, over the Exchange-buildings. The

lecture was attended by a large audience, consisting of merchants, shipowners, &c., to whom the lecturer's new invention appeared to give great satisfaction.

The lecturer, after adverting upon the losses annually sustained in this country by means of fire, amounting to upwards £2,000,000, argued and proved, by experiments, that in most cases water cannot extinguish fire, and often, more particularly in cases of spontaneous combustion on shipboard, it actually increases the fury of the flames. The elements which enter into the composition of fire, air, and water were then entered into, and illustrated by some beautiful experiments the lecturer making water boil and produce flames, without any heat being applied to it.

The fire-annihilator was then introduced, and its astonishing powers of subduing the fiercest flames practically proved on the model of a house and the hold of a ship, filled with inflammable materials, which on being set on fire, blazed furiously. Water was thrown on them but without effect: but a stream of some compound, expelled with great force from the annihilator, extinguished them in a second.

The fire-annihilator producing these wonderful effects is made to evolve an atmosphere of gases and vapour which neutralises the elements of combustion; and this atmosphere being thrown either into the inflammable vapour and gases issuing from heated material, or into the air supplying the fire, or into the fire itself, at once extinguishes the active part of the flame.

The lecturer then proceeded to explain its utility on land, and more particularly on shipboard, where a fire is extinguished with great difficulty. With an annihilator on board, he said, no ship need fear fire: for the gas expelled from it penetrates all the interstices between the cargo, and soon searches out and extinguishes the fire. A letter from a captain of fifty years' standing was here read by Mr Phillips in proof of his assertion.

In Liverpool, where our merchants have suffered so much from the devastation of fire in warehouses where inflammable goods are stored, the annihilator will, said Mr Phillips, be found very useful, for it extinguishes burning oil, tar, spirits, sugar, or other equally inflammable materials, whilst it is well known that in such cases water is not only useless, but absolutely increases the mischief it is used to check.

The other advantages mentioned were, that the vapour from the annihilator is innocuous to life, and purifies the atmosphere of rooms filled with dense smoke; nor does it in any way injure furniture or goods exposed to its influences. It is also simple in construction, cannot be got out of order, portable, and what is better, exceedingly cheap.

It has been supplied we learnt to the palaces, public buildings, many ships, &c.; and the lecturer stated it as his belief, that in the progress of time, a fire will become quite a novelty, instead of an almost nightly occurrence, in large towns. During the progress of the lecture, which was listened to with great attention, Mr Phillips' remarks and experiments called forth loud expressions of approbation.

TWO PIGEONS ARRIVED FROM SIR JOHN ROSS.

We have learned from a private source, that on Friday last, two of the carrier pigeons taken with him when he left the port of Ayr, and were to be dispatched home in the event of his either finding Sir John Franklin, or being frozen in, arrived at Ayr, finding their way at once to the dove cot which they occupied previous to being taken away. The birds, we understand arrived within a short time of each other, but neither of them we regret to be informed, conveyed anything in the shape of a letter or note of any kind.—One of them, indeed, had had some document attached, and was found to be considerably mutilated, it having apparently been shot away. The time they were liberated by Sir John Ross is of course uncertain, but taking into consideration the well known powers of flight possessed by the carrier pigeon, it cannot have been very long since they left our gallant countryman. The arrival of authentic news from the Arctic regions will be looked forward to with additional anxiety, from the probability which has now arisen that some tidings may have been heard of Sir John Franklin. Independent, however, of the interest which otherwise attaches to the extraordinary flight of the pigeons, it will be regarded by naturalists as a most remarkable incident. We do not recollect of any parallel to it. The distance the creatures must have traversed cannot be far short of 2000 miles, and as they travel by sight and not by scent the fact is the more extraordinary. Sir John Ross, we believe, took five pigeons with him, which, it may be remembered, were stated in the last accounts received by him, to have been at that time all alive, so that there are still three to be accounted for.—*North British Mail.*

Arrangements are in progress for convening a great meeting in London to memorialise the Government on the subject of the appointment of Dr. Wiseman as Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.

The Pacific Steam-packet Company are about building four new steamers, and have contracted with Messrs. Napier & Co., of Glasgow, for two of them. It is understood that the cost of each vessel will be £30,000.

The cholera has again broken out at Vienna, in Sweden, and at Alexandria. The rise of the Nile this year is reported

to be below the average, and it is feared that the next year's crops will suffer from it.

The Vienna Austrian publishes an article on an important project for connecting the Seine with the Rhine. The projector is a M. de Laveyle, a Belgian.

The Moniteur du Soir announces that a grand tournament is to take place in the Champ de Mars at Paris. Fifty horsemen armed *cap-a-pie*, are to figure at this representation.

The municipal council of Bahia have presented a petition to the Brazilian Chamber of Representatives, urging upon them the dangers attendant upon a continuation of the slave trade.

The Madrid aeronaut, when preparing last week for his aerial voyage over Europe, to convince the world that a balloon can be guided in any direction, found a large rent in the silk. The voyage has therefore been delayed for some weeks.

The Piedmontese engineers, on hearing of the arrival of Mr. Stephenson, the English engineer, at Turin, invited him to a banquet. It was believed that Mr Stephenson was commissioned by the Government to inspect the works of the railroad between Turin and Genoa, and to propose means of obviating the natural difficulties which its construction presents.

A Transylvanian nobleman writing to a friend in England, speaks of the pleasure with which he read of the reception of Haynau in England. He states that General Count Leningen, an hour before his execution said, 'You will see our infamous murder will excite the greatest sensation in England, and I recommend Haynau not to venture on a visit to England for the people will stone him.'

Cotton in India.—In the district of Bombay the culture of cotton is rapidly extending.—Two years ago the whole of the land under cultivation with American cotton in that presidency was under 20,000 acres. At the present moment we are informed that the quantity exceeds one hundred thousand acres, and that there is every certainty of a rapid increase taking place.

Murder in Paris.—A shocking murder was committed about dusk on Monday evening in the church of the Madeline. The victim is the Suisse of the church. It appears he was about to close the doors, and discovered three or four men in the corridor between the body of the church and the extreme wall. The Suisse, no doubt, insisted on their quitting the church, when they refused, and fell on the unfortunate man. The murderers beat his head on the stone steps of the passage. They have not been as yet arrested. It is presumed that they were hiding in the spot with the intention, as soon as the doors were closed, of robbing the church.

The number of French exhibitors at the London exhibition will be 1500.

Prince Albert has applied for a lease of the barony of Abergeldie, in Scotland.

The police of London have found in the possession of London burglars an implement by which they are enabled to turn the keys of doors by inserting it in the keyholes outside.

The Extraordinary Trance at Farrington Gurney.—We understand that the young woman who has lain so many years in a trance in this village, and whose speaking we announced some months ago, has relapsed into her old state, and still remains insensible to all outward influences. None but medical men are allowed to visit her.

A Polished Gentleman of Colour.—We understand that Government have just appointed a gentleman of colour to the office of British Consul at Liberia. This is, we believe, the first instance on record in which a man of colour has received a similar appointment from our government. On the introduction of the new British Consul, at the Foreign Office, his personal appearance excited no inconsiderable interest. He is a man of superior intelligence and of highly polished exterior.

Colonial News.

Novascotia.

Arrival of the Boston.—This splendid Clipper Packet arrived yesterday, after a run of only forty hours from Boston. There is nothing of additional interest from the United States. The American fishermen continue to be unsuccessful, and mackerel were advancing in price. We observe, that on the 4th inst. there were nearly one hundred sail of fishing vessels in the port of Gloucester alone—the greatest portion of which had done literally nothing.

Casualties.—On Saturday morning, Captain Shelmut of Sheet Harbor, and formerly a magistrate of that place, was discovered quite dead on one of the wharves in this city. The Coroner's Inquest returned a verdict of 'Died by the visitation of God.'

Fire.—The fire on Sunday morning was in the vicinity of the Admiralty House, in a house owned by Mrs Macara and was occupied by Mr. Chambers. The alarm was given at about half an hour after midnight, and soon after, strong parties from the garrison, the fire department, and a host of citizens were at the scene of disaster. The fire originated in a barn in the rear of the premises, and in an astonishing short space of time the whole were totally consumed—the inmates in the latter barely escaping with their lives. There being very little water at hand, the services of the rescuers were entirely unavailing to save the property. There was a partial insurance of one hundred pounds on the property—in the Etna Office.—*Halifax Novascotian.*