

EUROPE.

General Sickles Presenting His Note in Madrid.

What He Said of Cuba and the Furor Which He Excited.

The Spanish Exiles Escaped from Fernando Po in Ireland.

The Inman steamship *City of Boston*, Captain Halloway, from Liverpool the 9th and Queenstown the 10th inst., arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning.

The Cunard steamship *Scotia*, Captain Judkins, from Liverpool the 11th and Queenstown the 12th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Both these vessels landed our special European correspondence and newspaper mail reports, in complete detail of our cable telegrams to the day of sailing of the *Scotia* from England.

Lord Lifford writes a letter for the purpose of showing that no analogy exists between the conditions under which the Prussian land settlement was effected and the existing state between landlord and tenant in Ireland, and contends that the principle of the settlement cannot be effected in Ireland. Lord Lifford admits that the Irish tenant has exceptional claims to protection, arising from the fact that he makes all those improvements which the landlord invariably executes in England, but would confine the change in the law to securing the occupier in any outlay to which the landlord has not positively objected.

The Rev. Francis Trench contributes to the Byron controversy. He protests against Mrs. Stowe's disclosure of the horrible secret, but does not impugn its truth. Mr. Trench is quite sure that to Lady Noel Byron this publication would have been most objectionable. He says:—

It is desirable to obviate the impression that Mrs. Beecher Stowe was anything like an exclusive or even a rare depository of the statement which she has made, so as to obtain any title to publication on this account. At many successive periods Lady Noel Byron had fully stated the cause of her separation to many of her relatives and intimate friends. But in all these instances she knew whom she could trust; and, so far as I know, not one of them, inuch to their honor, judgment and propriety, has broken that profound silence and secrecy which, so far as the public is concerned, should have been continued forever.

The case of the Countess d'Alteyrac was again brought before the Court of Bankruptcy, London, in the form of an application to take the matter out of court. The lady, who is described as Julia Maria d'Alteyrac, commonly known as the Countess d'Alteyrac, otherwise Willoughby, of no occupation, was made bankrupt on her petition about five months ago, and being in custody at the time, her release was granted chiefly on the ground of illness. Assignees have since been chosen and accounts filed showing debts of £5,978, against which she estimates the present value of her annuity at £30,000. The principal creditor in amount is stated to be M. Longchamps, a son-in-law of the bankrupt, who makes a claim on her of upwards of £2,500. A resolution was submitted to the creditors to the effect that the assignees should receive the annuity of £1,200 a year, the lady to continue in the receipt of £100 a month penalty so long as it should be payable; and on its ceasing to be so the annuity to be equally divided between her and the assignees; this arrangement to continue until the debts are paid in full; and the bankruptcy to be annulled on the execution of the usual deed. After debate the resolution was withdrawn until the next sitting; and it was ordered that the Countess should receive an allowance of £30 a month. The Countess was present during the proceedings, and was briefly examined respecting one or two disputed proofs; but the details were uninteresting.

The *Eastern Budget* states that money is (September 8) exceedingly tight on the Vienna Exchange, owing to heavy payments and speculation. A great fall has been experienced in those shares which have been driven to a high artificial premium. Government funds and other solid securities have been little affected. The panic continued.

The directors of the National Bank of Vienna issued a note to the following effect:—

A conference has been held between the representatives of the Anglo-Austrian Bank, the Crédit Mobilier, the Discount Society of Lower Austria, and the National Bank, to consider the position of the money market. The directors of the National Bank having explained the state of their affairs at the close of August, stated that they would continue to increase their reserve of notes, with the sole object of relieving the pressure on trade and industry. Usually they are unwilling to multiply their notes for any object whatever, and even now they would only do so with great caution.

The London *Shipping Gazette* publishes the following remarks on the opening of the Suez Canal:—

The London *Herald* observes that many people have taken an unfavorable view of the chances of navigation in the Suez Canal. It is urged that the wave created by the passage of a large vessel through a narrow channel will be very destructive to the banks; that a very low speed only will be found possible, and that the constant attention of the dredging machines, no matter how diligently they are employed, will fail to maintain a regular and uniform depth of water. The genius and perseverance which have triumphed over difficulties declared to be insuperable—which have found solutions one by one for all the multitudinous embarrassments which arose during the progress of the work—may well be expected to defeat the smaller troubles which may oppose themselves to the successful navigation of the canal now that it is made. Still it would be useless to expect that this can be done all at once, that every dilemma which may arise when large vessels begin to use the canal can all be foreseen from the first. Vessels must face a certain amount of risk while the passage of the isthmus is a novelty, risk not of wreck or disaster of an overwhelming character, but of delay and expense. The risks the canal company might perhaps be wise to take upon their own shoulders at first.

The Duke of Edinburgh was again talked of in Madrid as a likely candidate for the throne of Spain. *El Mas*, the Spanish *Punch*, had a rather lively cartoon on the subject. It represented Señor Olozaga leading the Duke forward and pointing out to him the empty throne, over which, after the story of Damocles, there is a sword suspended by a hair. The Prince is in the attitude of eyeing it through a glass and remarking, "Yes, it is very pretty, but for my part I don't like upholstery with such hangings."

The Right Hon. John Bright has addressed the following letter to Mr. L. Kaberry, of Rochdale, on the subject of free trade:—

I thank you for the newspaper. There are knaves in the world, and there are simpletons, and the one class preys upon the other. The tory party is always driven to these tricks. They cannot otherwise appeal to the multitude. If they complain that too many customs' duties have been repealed, they will, perhaps, kindly tell the workmen what duties they will put on again. Is it the duty on corn or cattle, or do they wish a duty on imported cotton? If a foreigner will not buy cheaply from us will it mend the matter if we refuse to buy cheaply from him or from some other foreigner? If wages have risen from twenty to fifty per cent since 1850 is this consistent with a wrong policy as to our foreign trade? The pamphlet to which you refer bears the marks of having been written in Bedlam. It is a mere confusion of figures, and is wholly without logic or sense. The good harvest will tend to restore health to the general trade of the country, and when we have a sufficient supply of cotton Lancashire will recover from its present distressed condition. It is more cotton we want, and not more taxes on imports. I suspect the people of Lancashire will not fail to understand this.

The London *Post* observes that Mr. Bright shares King Solomon's impatience of fools, with this difference—that Mr. Bright's fools are rather a more numerous class, since they are everybody who does not agree with him, and that his impatience is therefore all the greater. Mr. Bright is aware that "besides fools there are knaves in the world; but it would seem that, having smashed all his opponents up into heaps in the first category, he has nobody left whom he cares to put in the second, and the consequence is that in the letter which he has just written he produces the painful impression that while he is very angry indeed with fools who write pamphlets in Bedlam, he has no anger left for the knaves who prey upon them."

A gloomy report on the moral condition of Lancashire has been submitted to the magistrates in annual general session at Preston, England. In the country at large adult crime shows an increase of nine per cent; but in Lancashire the increase is

twenty-nine per cent. For England and Wales the advance in juvenile crime has been four and a half per cent; in Lancashire the increase twenty and a half per cent.

Mr. Gladstone, sojourning at Raby Castle, deferred his visit to Whitby, and has been represented at that borough by Mrs. Gladstone with her son and daughter. An address was presented to the wife of the Premier by the Workmen's Society and the Registration Society of Whitby. These joint bodies congratulated the head of the government on the success of his administration, with special reference to the Irish Church act.

The Corporation of Clonmel, Tipperary, Ireland, addressed the Premier also. The Aldermen and Councillors are thankful for the Irish Church act, but likewise impressed with the necessity for a settlement of the relations between landlord and tenant.

Mr. Cave, M. P. for Barnstaple, England, gives a more detailed explanation of his connection with the Albert Assurance Company. He became a shareholder in 1853, and shortly afterwards a local director. It seems that directors get their information touching the state of the company with which they are connected from without, for Mr. Cave says that "rumors impeaching the soundness of the office were conveyed to us." Stirred by these reports Mr. Cave and others made inquiries, and soon "discovered and reported what we considered to be errors of the gravest kind in the principles on which capital had been dealt with, annuities granted and dividends paid, and that its general expenditure for the previous year had exceeded fifty per cent of its income."

Mr. George Hudson, ex-railway king of England, has been provided for. The recent appeal in his favor resulted in subscriptions amounting to £4,000, with which an annuity of £520 has been purchased.

The number of paupers in London in the fourth week of August was 127,207, of whom 33,358 were inmates of unions and 94,049 outdoor poor. This was a decrease of 2,059 upon the numbers in the corresponding period of last year.

A musical jubilee took place September 5 at the Crystal Palace, London. The orchestra was occupied by between 7,000 and 8,000 choristers, and to these were added the company's band and that of the royal artillery.