STATE OF EUROPE.

FRANCE.

(From the *Morning Herald*.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, THURSDAY MORNING.

The sort of manifesto which the *Journal des Debats* put forward yesterday has attracted, as might have been expected, very general notice on the part of the newspaper press. It is taken to be one of those rumours which are current regarding the discussions in the Cabinet relative to the law of the 31st May, and is shrewdly suspected of having been put forward to strengthen ministers in their opposition to the will of the President of the Republic, that such law should be repealed or very much modified. As the *Debats* has distinctly declared that it will support a revision of the Constitution as earnestly as it will oppose a return to universal suffrage, the Republican journals congratulate themselves upon having hitherto opposed revision, which being linked to an obnoxious law like that of the 31st May, can never receive their approval. The precise limit assigned by the doctrine of the *Debats* concerning the suffrage, and profess their readiness to have the law modified. As for rumoured changes of ministers, the *Ordre* says, on the part of M. Odilon Barrot, whose name has been put forward, that he is out of town, and could not, consequently, have received any overtures whatever. We perceive, too, by a decree of the *Moniteur*, that leave of absence has been just accorded to the Minister of Police; and it is not likely that a minister would choose the moment of a probable break-up of the Cabinet to set out on a pleasure tour. Still it is considered that, as the time is fast approaching when the President must make known his annual message, so important a question as that of the electoral law cannot be evaded; and when forced of necessity on the topic, what course will ministers take? If Louis Napoleon was a man to accept the principle of going in accordance with the majority of the Legislative Assembly, testified through his acceptance of a Cabinet in harmony with that majority, all would be plain sailing. What baffles speculation is, his mysterious closeness as to his intentions. It is recorded, in a moment the broke the Barrot ministry, and so in a moment may dismiss the Faucher-Baroche administration. There is less difficulty now in his way than there was then, for he is relieved of the necessity to provoke the probable consequences of a breach with the Assembly, for the plain reason that between him and the Assembly there is not the slightest feeling of friendship. The breach is already made, nor need he himself shrink from the possible consequences of losing ministers who have not the least hold on the parliament. Almost the last act of the Assembly prior to the prorogation was to pass a sort of vote of censure on the principal minister for his conduct regarding the petition movement, and the minister in question is the only member of the Cabinet who was supposed to be able to command a little party support, for Messrs. Baroche, Rouher, and Fortoul, the presence of is regarded in the light of a defiance to the majority, who pronounced a direct vote of want of confidence regarding them. With an assembly hostile to a ministry without any influence, Louis Napoleon may consult his own views, or those of personal interests, and to measure his own personal strength. This is so clearly understood, that no one thinks of asking what will ministers do—the question is what will he do? and no one ventures to answer or even hazard a guess. The President is pronounced to be inscrutable. It is only by the suddenness of the spring that the action will reveal the long-concealed mystery; and the sense of relief will follow the prompt seizure of the most circumstances may terminate the political career of a man as capable of showing a cool head and courage when dealing with danger. It is not improbable that the Paris election may have a decisive influence one way or another. The day has not yet been fixed for the poll, but it is said that some day towards the end of the present month will be named for the election of a member in place of General Magnan. The election will accordingly be looked forward to with exceeding interest.

The comparative tables of the prices of wheat for the end of the month have been made up. In the west and south-west the markets continue to fall, while they are rising in the eastern department, especially at Lisieux, where the price per hectolitre is nearly a franc. The general average gives a fall of 23 centimes on that of the previous month, which was 15f. 40c. per hectolitre, while now it is 15f. 23c. The two extremes range between a difference of 3f. at Marseilles, and a little below 13f. at Hennebon, in the west. There is no other news in the Paris papers.

The Prefect of Police has caused to be removed from the windows of several of the principal printsellers which were exposed in them, and has commenced prosecutions against the exhibitors.

PARIS, THURSDAY EVENING.

The situation is just as it was yesterday—no news, but an uneasy look out for events. The refusal to allow Kossuth to pass through France is regarded as a piece of homage to Austria, and another proof of sympathy with the Northern Powers, and a desire to court their support.

PARIS BOURSE, THURSDAY, OCT. 2.

Notwithstanding calls for the delivery of stock were to-day made to the amount of 5,000,000f., the transactions for a fall have been able to keep up the retrograde movement, which has been in operation for the last two days, and prices are again quoted lower. The account opened for 3 per Cents. 70c., and Fives at 91f. 55c. The market closed as follows:—Threes, for cash, 56f. 70c.; for account, 56f. 70c.; Fives, for cash, 91f. 80c.; for account, 91f. 55c.; Bank of France Shares, 2120f.; Spanish Threes, 37¾.; Neapolitan not quoted.

RAILWAYS.—The Share Market has been heavy, and some of the lines are again quoted lower. (Have are quoted to-day at 515f.; Lyons, 1360f.; Nord, 1060f.; Orleans, 1067f.; Rouen, 515f.; Vierzon, 429f.; Bale, 148f. 75c.; Bourdeaux, 527f. 50c.; Northern, 455f.; Paris and Strasburg, 350f.; Nantes, 262f. 50c.; Dieppe, 192f. 50c.; Montereau, 190f.

SPAIN.

MADRID, SEPT. 27.

The Governor of the province of Toledo has announced the arrest of the notorious robber Antonio Fernandez and his mistress, the associate in his crimes.

Bourse.—Five per Cents. 16¼; Three per Cents. 35¾.

EXPECTED MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—Lord Brooke, M.P. arrived at the Earl of Warwick's, in Carlton-Gardens, early in the week, from the Constituent, and has since left town for Scotland. The noble lord's announced marriage with the Lady Georgiana Percy, daughter of the Duke of Northumberland, and grand-daughter of the Earl of Wemyss, will take place in February next.

ACCIDENT TO THE MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY.—We regret to learn that on Friday last, as the Marchioness of Londonderry was driving in a carriage in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, the animals became restive, got frightened, and her ladyship was a good deal bruised by the concussion. We are happy to learn that her ladyship is fast recovering from the effects of the accident.

THE ADMITTANCE TO THE EXCHANGE AT MANCHESTER ON HER MAJESTY'S VISIT.—After much anxious speculation as to the success of the project of the admission to the Exchange at Manchester on the 10th inst., it has been abandoned as a failure. At last the Mayor fixed Tuesday week as the last day on which he would receive applications, but they came in so slowly that the time was extended a week, but with no greater success, for we hear that the whole number applied for was but half the provision made, and that if the plan had been rigidly adhered to, there must have been an alteration of the seats, and 1500 out of the 3000 would have been empty. At a council meeting held on Thursday, it was determined to give a ticket to each of the persons who had applied; that would leave 1050 to be disposed of, and arrangements to secure the same in consequence of invitations to be issued or to be forwarded, still 1950 would be on hand. A portion of these are to be given to the proprietors of the Exchange, and the rest will be distributed by the corporation through a committee appointed for the purpose.

BLOWING UP OF THE WRECK OF THE OCEAN MONARCH.—For some days a number of experienced divers have been engaged on the wreck of this ill-fated vessel. It will be, no doubt, remembered she was one of the Boston line of packet ships, 1300 tons burden, and took fire in a few hours after her departure for that port from Liverpool. She had on board 170 (out of 309 emigrants who were on board) perished by the calamity, and the hull went down in 70 feet of water in the Bay of Abergely, on the Welsh coast, about six miles from the land. There was on board of her a large general cargo, valued at 16,000l., a great quantity of which the divers have succeeded in saving, and there is no doubt but that the whole will be got up. It is the intention then of blowing up the wreck, on the same principle as was pursued on the occasion of the removal of the Royal George at Spithead, some few years since, by the Sappers and Miners, under General Pasley.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE NORTH.

(FROM THE COURT NEWSMAN.)

BALMORAL, WEDNESDAY.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert returned to Balmoral yesterday, from the Shiel of Inverlochy.

The Marchioness of Douro was in attendance on her Majesty.

Viscountess Canning arrived at Balmoral yesterday, to relieve the Marchioness of Douro, as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

Earl Grey arrived at Balmoral yesterday.

The Princess Royal and Princess Alice visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent yesterday, at Abergeldie.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The following is the official report of the receipts yesterday:—

Monday ...	...	...	...	£3080 12 6
Police numbers ...	...	...	...	64,298

The following shows the temperature of the building during the day, as recorded by Mr. Bennett's thermometers, being the mean result of 100 readings:—

Ten o'clock.	Twelve o'clock.	Two o'clock.	Four o'clock.	Six o'clock.	Mean Temperature.
54	59	61	62	60	59.3

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The performances of the American and French troupe, last night, were for the benefit of Mr. Eaton Stone, whose lasting and invaluable professional claims have attracted the admiration of crowded audiences. If variety can ensure success, Mr. M'Collum, the lessee, has taken the most effectual means of accomplishing that object. The programme comprising wondrous feats of horsemanship, including summersaults back wards and forwards upon steeds in full career, and the performance of the "*Cheval de Bataille*" or *le message*, in which Mdlle. Caroline Loys displayed a perfect command over her horse, which gave evidence of the most extraordinary training and docility. There was also physical impossibilities of shape and action, and most marvellous contortions, by a Monsieur Victorini; a new and very extraordinary entertainment entitled "Gregorius, the Gymnasiads," by the brothers Ellios; and a musical finale by Monsieur Bourgeois upon a series of bells well toned and harmoniously-tuned bells, which completely took the audience by storm, and drew down a unanimous encore. The new and laughable pantomime of *Mrs. Perrito's Lucrecia Green*, a strong minded woman, and a determined advocate of the rights of women and Bloomerism, introduces several other wives to adopt the dress and become her followers. Her husband, *Mr. Agricola Green* (Mr. G. Tinney), is a model of conjugal submission, and tranquil peace (Mr. Paul Bedford), who invites, much to his wife's annoyance, all sorts of people to his home, and goes about with a handsome cane as the badge of his peaceful principles. There are other husbands who have some hobby or other destructive of that domestic peace and happiness which should ever rule, but it is to bring them to their senses that their wives adopt the novel attire. In this they are supposed to be successful, and the pantomime concludes with the reunion of Mr. and the strong-minded woman, and a Bloomer polka by twelve pretty Bloomers of the Drury-Lane corps de ballet, and this piece announced for repetition. Many, no doubt, will go and see it for the opportunity it affords of judging of the Bloomer attire. Beyond this it has not much attraction.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Mr. Farren's catering and management continue to secure success. The present theatre is the perfection of comfort and the close attention to costume and the usual dramatic accessories which are so essential to the success of a piece, and which have been invariably distinguished the representations on these boards, are worthy of much commendation. The performances last night included the comedy of the Country Squire, after which Mr. Farren by inimitable acting has secured a lengthened run; the laughable farce of *I've Eaten my Friend*; and the wild and romantic of the new drama of *The Demon Gift*, which has been produced with new scenery, music, and surprising magical effects. The drama was well and faithfully rendered, and the Olympic troupers could only be taught to be a little more civil and accommodating to the visitors we should have nothing to complain of.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

A series of very singular and striking experiments in animal magnetism was made at Hungerford Hall yesterday evening by M. Lassaigne, a French gentleman, who, we believe, attracted some notice in the French capital by similar exhibitions. The representation was a private one, and was attended by about 50 persons, among whom were many of some distinguished members of the medical profession. M. Lassaigne did not attempt to apply his skill to all comers, but confined his efforts to the person of Mdlle. Prudence, a young woman who has accompanied him from Paris for the purpose of these experiments, and whose apparently nervous and impressible nature must have offered a very favourable subject for the magnetic operator. Under his influence, the lady appeared to be in a state of entire organisation, possessed of no independent powers, thinking, feeling, knowing, only through his will. We shall proceed briefly to describe the experimental phenomena which were produced upon the occasion. The operator, after having thrown his subject into the magnetic sleep, caused her to approach a common coal fire, which was burning in the grate, without very several points, although it had first been proved that in her ordinary waking state she possessed no such power. He afterwards directed her to write several pieces of requests communicated to him by members of the company; while previously to the execution of those orders, he wrote a communication on a small sprayed, have taken place between the two principal performers upon this occasion. The latter conveyed to M. Lassaigne that the lady, who continued throughout in the manner described, should perform a certain act, and while he stood behind her at a distance of some yards, she proceeded to carry the wish into effect. According to the statement of the gentleman himself, he acted on her solely through volition, and we certainly could not discover any medium of the least etherial mode of communication between them; for not a word was spoken or a gesture used for the purpose of conveying to her his wishes. In this way he caused her to carry flowers to certain persons, and to take watches from the pockets, and replace them with fingers of others. He led her through a variety of performances, among the most of which him, that she walked on water, glided on ice, or that she tasted any article of food instead of liquor. She sang or she ceased to sing, as he was desired to will by gentlemen placed, like himself, in a distant room. She told with life-like truth the most secret thoughts communicated to him by other gentlemen—every incident passing apparently before her in the most vivid reality. She also afforded some proofs of the clairvoyant power, for a gold watch, pencil, and her head all over enveloped in a large shawl, she repeatedly told the hour marked on watches wound round to different parts of the room, and apparently with the exactness of vision, and with her eyes similarly covered she played with tolerable success a few games of *écarté*. We must, however, add that some of the experiments failed, particularly perhaps those in which she attempted to play blindfolded at cards, were by no means completely successful. Now and then her attention seemed to wander, and the strange facility with which she appeared to be gifted would falter in her performance.

Throughout the whole of the proceedings nothing, as it seemed to us, could be fairer or more candid than the conduct of M. Lassaigne. We have no wish to attempt to admit the skilfulest failure in his efforts, and frequently by the display of additional care and labour recalled the lost powers of his patient, but there was by no means a brief cessation to very curious exhibition which we last night witnessed. We do not believe that it will solve the doubts in which animal magnetism is involved, or that it will lead to the belief that the experiments made were in every way complete and satisfactory; but we saw much which we could only account for by the operation through a medium of some kind, and the person magnetised modes of influence which may be classed among the most mysterious of nature's agency, and the whole scene strongly re-called to our recollection the antique doctrine—how "wonderfully" man is made.

PANTASA CHURCH.—On Monday, the 29th ult., the foundation-stone of a new church was laid at Brynford, in the parish of Holywell. This is one of the two churches to be erected in the parishes of Holywell and Whitford, in lieu of the one built by Lord Fielding at Pantasa, and transferred by him to the Romanists, and is intended to accommodate the portion of the original Pantasa district which is situate in the parish of Holywell. At 11 o'clock there was divine service in the parish church, when a sermon was preached in a large congregation by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph; after which his lordship, accompanied by the Vicar of the parish and upwards of 20 other clergy, proceeded to the site of the new Pantasa church. The stone was then laid with the usual ceremonies by the bishop, who kindly undertook the task in the absence of the patron of the benefice, who is the lord of the manor, and who, it had been hoped, would have been present, but was unable to attend. After the stone had been placed in its bed, an address was delivered by the bishop, in the course of which his lordship feelingly alluded to the alienation of the other building by Lord Feilding, and exhorted his hearers to pray for those who had been so sadly deluded, in the spirit of the Saviour's prayer upon the cross, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." The service was concluded by the bishop pronouncing the benediction. It is intended to lay the foundation of the second church, which is to be erected in the parish of Whitford, as soon as the requisite preliminaries with regard to the conveyance of the site have been settled, which will now be done very shortly.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

TO THE PROTECTIONIST LANDED PROPRIETORS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I shall not apologise for thus publicly addressing you. Conscious of being actuated by no other motive than a simple desire to discharge my duty, and believing that a dispassionate statement of facts will appeal to your hearts, I recommend it to your attention by its direct bearing on your personal interests, I feel that excuses would be misplaced. For the taunts, the ridicule, or the abuse I may draw on myself, having long learned to estimate these at their real value, they will "pass by" me as the idle wind, which I regard not."

That the agricultural interest is, at this moment, in a state of difficulty and peril without example, will not be disputed. The *Economist*, in a recent article, after long vaunting the alleged competition for the occupancy of farms as indisputable proof of prosperity, at length admits that competition has been "excessive," declares that it has "abated," and informs us that "*landowners* are now having farms thrown on their hands, which they are unable to re-let."

The same journal, in its very last number, makes the tardy acknowledgment, "We admit the distress of the *farmers*." Again the *Times* tells us of "farms driven, after describing "the extraordinary emigration, which threatens to be a permanent drain on the British population," to acknowledge that of "the *labourers* are flitting," because they feel that "no soil can be so inhospitable as that which has given them birth." On these unequivocal admissions of the deplorable condition of *all classes* connected with British agriculture, extorted from the most hostile, as well as the most friendly press, it is unnecessary that I should comment. They, at least, place the "great fact," beyond all controversy.

But it is with that portion of this fact which has relation to the landed interest that I propose to deal, as it has led to his difficulties, and the effects that will result to his interests, from perseverance in the system to which I am prepared to trace them—that I have at present exclusively to do. The farmer and the labourer, who are keenly alive to the disastrous condition to which they are reduced, and are both proving they "know the reason why." Both, too, are resorting to the only remedy that cruel legislation and unprincipled avarice have left open to them, for relief to them. The one secedes from an occupancy which, instead of yielding profits, is rapidly absorbing his capital, and throws up his farm. The other shakes the dust off his feet against an ungrateful country, and quits for ever the "inhospitable soil" that first gave him birth, but now denies him even the hard boon of existence by the sweat of his brow. The *proprietor* alone, lost in a fatal dream of fancied security, looks coldly and coldly on, refusing to recognise in the ruin of his more humble dependents the handwriting on the wall, which tells how certainly and how speedily he must be involved in the same destruction, unless by timely and energetic measures he stays the overwhelming the doom from all. Bear with me, my lords and gentlemen, while in no reproachful spirit, but with all the earnestness of friendly sympathy and deep conviction, I implore you to pause before it is too late, and respectfully invite your attention to the reasons I have to offer for the conclusion, that if the policy, absurdly and falsely designated free trade, be permanently confirmed by your sanction, the ruin of the whole population of the strong-minded woman, and a Bloomer polka by twelve pretty Bloomers of the Drury-Lane corps de ballet, and this piece announced for repetition. Many, no doubt, will go and see it for the opportunity it affords of judging of the Bloomer attire. Beyond this it has not much attraction.

In pursuing this reasoning, I do not feel it necessary to drag you through the mire of inconsistent and often conflicting economic theories. I shall not trouble you whether the opinion of Ricardo or of M'Culloch as to the nature and origin of rent be correct. I shall consider it, with Adam Smith, as "the price paid for the use of land;" and that this price is naturally and justly the value of that which remains after payment of all the expenses of cultivation, together with a return to the cultivator on the capital necessarily invested by him, equal to the ordinary rate of profit on capital in other employments. From the surplus produce that can or will be paid by the occupier of the soil must be thus perceived to be dependent on the price of agricultural produce in the market. Price, says the same great authority, consists of rent, wages, and profit. It is regulated by the proportion between supply and demand. "But it is because that price is high or low—a great deal more, or very little more, or no more, than sufficient to pay wages and profit, that it affords a high rent, or a low rent, or *no rent at all*." Rent is thus, not like wages and profit, a cause, but an effect.

But it seems nevertheless certain, that if rent be not everywhere paid, it will constitute a portion of the cost which, like wages, taxes, and other expenses, will regulate the price at which competing producers will be enabled to offer their produce in the market, and without receiving which the cultivator of the soil that can or will be paid by the occupier of the soil must be thus perceived to be dependent on the price of agricultural produce in the market. Price, says the same great authority, consists of rent, wages, and profit. It is regulated by the proportion between supply and demand. "But it is because that price is high or low—a great deal more, or very little more, or no more, than sufficient to pay wages and profit, that it affords a high rent, or a low rent, or *no rent at all*." Rent is thus, not like wages and profit, a cause, but an effect.

But it seems nevertheless certain, that if rent be not everywhere paid, it will constitute a portion of the cost which, like wages, taxes, and other expenses, will regulate the price at which competing producers will be enabled to offer their produce in the market,