ENGLISH NEWS.

Arrival of the Europa.

(By Telegraph from St. John.)

HALIFAX, July 20.—The steamer Europa arrived at 6 P. M. Full freight and 117 through passengers.

BRITAIN.—A Bill to render illegal flags and music at Parliamentary elections was discussed in committee.

A conversation came on in Lords between Brougham, Gray, Clarendon, Derby, and Clarincarde, requesting Clarincarde to postpone his motion for information respecting the true state of the Turkish difficulty. It was on all hands agreed that the discussion of the subject in its present critical condition, would be injurious, and the motion was consequently postponed.

Lord Clarendon for the Government said he unfortunately could not say that negotiations had arrived at that point that would under discussion be comparatively unimportant, but did say that negotiations are going on, and most certainly hoped that there may be a peaceful solution of the question.

Earl Clarendon further admitted that the Czar's manifesto dated St. Petersburg 25th was genuine.

The manifesto sent per Franklin.

In Commons, Mr. Layard's motion on the subject was crowded out, but he insists on bringing it forward on the 11th.

Lord Palmerston explained that the Russian Government had been repeatedly applied to, to keep clear the Sulma of the Danube, but had always evaded it.

Palmerston himself, however, evaded replying whether in the event of hostilities with Russia, a force would be sent to protect he numerous grain-laden British ships now aground on the Danube.

In answer to Mr. Hume, the Chancellor stated that a measure had been prepared by Gonernment on the subject of a 6d. ocean postage. Time had not elapsed to obtain the views of remote Colonies on the subject.

The London Standard stated that a confident rumor of Earl Aberdeen's retirement from the Ministry generally prevailed in London on the 5th, the Ministry being violently and about equally divided on the Turkish question.

The London Morning Herald of the 6th adds the dis disagreement which almost amounted to a break up of the Cabinet, has been patched up and things go on as usual now. An agreement likely to be blasted at any moment.

The Board of Trade returns, ending June 5th show an increase of over 1,000,000 stg., over exports.

Australian consignments influencing the course of transactions.

The Liverpool Parliamentary election resulted in the return of Horsfall and Cliddell conservatives.

The London Times contains a long puff preliminary of the Aztie children.

Mr. Hobbs in three minutes picked the premium lock which had just been awarded a prize of £10 by the Society of Arts!

Mr. Chubb the celebrated locksmith presiding, Hobbs opened it in presence of the Society with a needle and a thin strip of steel.

Mrs. Stowe has gone to Geneva where she will reside some time.

James L. Farlton approved as Comsul at Melbourne.

Mr. and Miss Wilcocks were at Queen Victoria's concert, Buckingham Palace, on the 6th inst.

Gabriel Sangarett, & Co., found guilty of defrauding Duncan Shirman & Co. Sentence deferred on technical objections.

The Queen would visit Dublin on Tuesday the 12th and remain until the 16th.

Daniel O'Connell is elected member for Tralee.

A letter in a Dublin paper says that in March Smith O'Brien was residing at a Hotel at New Norfolk, John Mitchel at Richmond, and O'Doherty was acting as surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital, Hobart Town, all well.

FRANCE.—Several arrests took place at the door of the Opera of Comique, Paris, on Tuesday night, the 5th, of persons who were found [illegible]

records merely say that ten or twelve members of old secret societies who were disturbing order in the crowd were arrested. The arrests were magnified by the stockbrokers into an attempt on the Emperor's life and affected the Bourse. Some maintained the Emperor was really menaced.

The French Government had drawn up a note in reply to Nesselrodes' Russian note. It bears the signature ot Drouin de Shuys, is firm and temperate, it asserts that France has equal claims to assert its protectorate over the Latin Church in the East, as Russia has over the Greek, but hopes that Russia like France will adjust its claims without trespassing on the sovereign rights of Turkey. The note is ably drawn up.

The two francs duty on French vessels leaving French ports is abolished.

GERMANY.—Delegates not all arrived at Berlin, consequently Lolverian conferences not opened.

AUSTRIA.—Countess Blanch Telekey sentenced to ten years imprisonment for communicating with Patriots abroad. Her Governess also imprisoned three years; and her female attendant thirteen months as accomplices.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Letters say that a riot occurred at Smyrna, owing to the arrest of Daccsta, an emissary of Kossuth, in retaliation an Austrian officer was assassinated. The Austrian Consulate was protected by a volunteer corps of Austrians.

RUSSIA.—St. Petersburg 19th. Nothing transpired respecting politics. The general impression was that peace would be preserved, but this belief was chiefly founded on the expectation that Turkey would sign the note required by Russia.

A dispatch from Bucharest of July 2, states that the body of troops intended to occupy Wallachia were that day crossing the Pruth at Leova, General Danenburg commanding, and next day the body of troops intended to occupy Moldavia would cross at Skoulni. The Hospodars had been assured that no change would be made in the Government of the principalities. General Daramberg with his division is to occupy Moldavia, and General Luders Wallachia. The Russian reserve are now advancing into Lenchamp Plains, Desarabia. St. Petersburg letters say that the principalities will not be occupied at present with more than 25,000 men.

Among the troops on the Turkish frontier are Calmucks and others from distant Asia, showing how large the Czar has been preparing for the present moment.

TURKEY.—Constantinople June 23. A mediation though generally considered impossible is yet talked of, and it is reported that Ozeroff would be sent by Russia to Constantinople to re-open negotiations—others believed that his mission would be merely to signify to the Porte that unless the *ultimatum* be now accepted, the Russians will cross the Danube as they have crossed the Pruth. The mass of the Turks are quite anxious for war, and warlike preparations are incessant under the direction of French and English officers.

Selim Pacha was on a mission to Schamyl, the Circassian chief to secure his alliance.

Commodore Stringham and officers of the frigate Cumberland had an interview with the Sultan, who expressed satisfaction when Stringham assured him that his (the Sultan's) efforts to advance the interests of the Turkish Empire were sympathised with in America as well as in Europe.

We have little beyond rumors on which to found an opinion of the probabilities of actual hostilities, it was generally believed that England and France having modified their policy, and not considering the Russian occupation of the principalities in the light of war—that the Porte would not oppose by force that occupation, but would call on the powers of Europe to observe—that negotiations would then be resumed, the result of which will be a guarantee of privileges and immunities formerly made by the Porte to all the powers including Russia.—The question is now one of personality more than policy on the Czar's part. Having taken territory in pledge in Icholas, he will scarcely diminish his demands.

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sian occupation, but will not be likely to cross the Danube to force a war, neither will the Russians be apt to invade Russia proper, consequently the present depressing uncertainty may continue some time.

It has been rumored that a conference between France, England, Austria and Prussia wonld agree on a protocol to be submitted to Russia and Turkey. Cannot discover the source of this rumor.

PROVINCES.—Provisions have already become enormously dear at Constantinople—the paper currency sinks in value from day to day trade is completely stagnant—shipping extremely scarce. In consequence of frost the silk crops are almost a failure. Fresh cocoons selling sixty or seventy per cent dearer than last year. Opium crop abundant.

GREECE.—The President of the Council of Ministers has expressed to the Chambers that Greece will not be under the necessity of taking arms in a conflict for foreign interests.

The parties who have designs on the Island of Cambia, thinking this a favorable time for their intrigues, are in full activity.

Latest Telegraph from July 7, holds out better hopes of peace through the convention of France, England, and Austria, the Russian demands may be admitted in tenor, not in form.

ATHENS.—The second American Envoy insists under menace on immediate revocation of the sentence of Mr. King.

[From the *Christian Observer.*]

POPISH RIOTS.

Since our last issue, two of our principal cities have been disgraced by riot, violence, and bloodshed. The immediate occasion of all this has been the telling lectures of Gavazzi against the iniquities of Romanism. The Padre has been at head quarters, and behind the dark curtain which conceals from the common gaze the monstrosities of the Papal system, and his disclosures have awakened the ire of those who in order to render an unquestioning obedience to their priests, have sacrificed their manliness, their intelligence, their common sense, nay, their individuality, Like blood-hounds, thirsting for their prey, they have in Quebec and Montreal, sought the life of the noble Italian Gavazzi. He has escaped their vengeance, but human life has been sacrificed to appease the rage of intolerant bigots. A man who sought to influence us only by argument—an unarmed and solitary stranger, whose heart bleeds for the wrongs of his country, who came to point out his country's bane; has been driven by cowardly violence from our shores, and freedom of speech has been crushed under the Union Jack. Can such a state of things be tolerated? Is there not dignity enough in our Government to secure to us the right of free discussion? Shall Papists bring their Brownsons to assail, without fear of molestation, Protestantism and its defenders—and shall not Protestants have the right to listen to a Gavazzi as he unfolds the absurdities of Romish dogmas, aud the inequity of Jesuitism? If British subjects are to be deprived of their birth-right freedom in order to accommodate the vassals of a politico-religious or rather irreligious potentate, it is time that they are fully aware of the fact. Take down the old flag of a thousand years, and inscribe *Ichabod* upon its ample folds.

We have been utterly amazed at the barefaced defence of Popish intolerance which we have read in some of our Upper Canada Journals. Poor miserable pretenders to patriotism! Afraid to breathe lest they should offend their masters! Crawling timidly along behind the ponderous car of French Canadian Popery, lashed in like hounds! What precious editors are these! What exalted conservators of public morals! How interesting it must be for a pious and liberal minded man, the father of a rising family, to find himself a subscriber to journals who can in one breath condemn *riot* and FREE DISCUSSION. Riot must be stopped by arresting such men as Gavazzi, and gagging in the House of Parliament the fearless member for Kent. Let Gavazzi cease laying bare the hideous deformities of Romanism, and he may tread securely upon British territory. Let George Brown cease resisting the Popish attempts to gain exclusive civil privileges, and no mob will demand him as a victim on which to reak their vengeance. The language of some of our Upper Canada editors amouuts to this:—Subjects of the Pope, we the subjects of the Queen hail you as fellow subjects. You lack a little of perfect loyalty to our Sovereign, and we lack a little (not much) of loyalty to yours; but hail fellows, we are all well met! You have been exceedingly naughty in making a disturbance about the ravings of Gavazzi; but the infidel imposter provoked you to strike.—We do not approve of your conduct—O no! we go for freedom of speech!! but you are not to [illegible] wound

your feelings, and resist your zealous attempts to gain ascendancy in the land, ought to be hanged. It would remove some thorns out of the path of our reform Ministry and feed fat the ancient grudge we bear their tormentors.

It is truly lamentable to read the contradictory effusions of Editors whom we have hitherto regarded as high-minded and independent men. When they touch upon freedom of speech, there is a sublime energy in their language which makes one feel that a noble and an insulted spirit is aroused to a just sense of its own and its nation's honor—but when they turn to censure the lawless and the intolerant, their thunders die away and echo brings back only a pitiable apology for villany. As we read the miserable efforts of Editors to extenuate crime, or to shift the blame of vandalism from the proper shoulders, it is next to impossible to suppress the thought, that there is some instituted connection between their moralizing and their material interests. The organ of volition, which moves their pens, *seems* to be located in their pockets rather than their skulls. Alas for our country when freedom of speech is sacrificed at the shrine of superstition, and when a subsidised press becomes the apologist of brute force opposition to liberty.

Let Catholics enjoy what they would deny to others had they the powerful freedom on every point, but let no exclusive privileges be granted.

THE LATE RIOTS IN LOWER CANADA.

The Montreal Witness concludes an able article on the recent fierce attacks on Gavazzi with the following reflections:—

Many intelligent Roman Catholics, and some Protestants, lay the blame of the disasterous events of the past week on Father Gavazzi, and those who countenanced him; but these men, considering the better knowledge they possess appear to us greater traitors to civil liberty than the rioters. The question is not whether Gavazzi is good or bad, or whether he speaks truth or lies, but whether the right of meeting and speaking, and hearing what people choose exists in Lower Canada or not. We know it does not exist in France, or almost any country in Europe. There a government censorship prevents it, and such a censorship is to be preferred to that of a mob. We know it does not exist in the Slave States, where a system that like Romanism cannot endure discussion or investigation, quenches free speech in blood; but we did, until last week, think that it existed in Lower Canada.

The reflection has occurred more than once, that the extreme irritation of the Roman Catholics against Father Gavazzi, and those who countenance him, must arise from the idea, that he is brought forward for the purpose of insulting them—than which no idea can be more groundless. Father Gavazzi came of his own accord, in the undoubted right of any stranger to visit any free country—and Protestants went to hear him, because they admired his courage and patriotism in the recent Italian wars, and believed that what he says of the tyranny and blindness of the Romish system is true. But whatever the motives that induced the giving and hearing of these lectures, so long as there was no interference with others, no infringement of the rights of Roman Catholics, there cannot be even the shadow of an excuse for violence. It is the belief of Protestants that Brownson was brought here to insult them by his monstrous and rediculous charges but there was not a single policeman required to protect him. What a comment on the two religions! The one training up its adherents to respect the rights of others, and to do as they would be done by; the other to trample, by lawless violence, on the rights of others, and to set the golden rule at open and utter defiance.

Finally, deeply trying as is this present time for Christians in Quebec and Montreal, who are living as it were in a state of seige, harrassed by threatening and by these nocturnal assaults upon defenceless individuals, which are peculiar to Roman Catholic countries, we believe that it will all turn out for the furtherance of the Gospel. We think that the effect of Father Gavazzi's reception here, will be to convince Britain, the United States, and Canada West more fully that they must do nothing to foster or encourage a system which will not hesitate to trample their rights in the dust; and to convince all, that the only effectual remedy for those lawless passions, which threaten the destruction of society, is renewed, and incessant efforts to spread the Gospel of peace, purity, and love. We therefore take the liberty of exhorting Protesants to patience, constancy, and forgiveness of injuries, remembering Him who commanded you to pray for those who despitefully use you and persecute you.

Free Masonry, as an Institution, has passed through a long fiery ordeal, and come out of it unscathed. It now extends from East to West; from North to South; it was founded in purity and has been sustained by the great and good in all ages.