

Romanism produced considerable excitement in many places. The more cautious among the Romanists themselves were alarmed. Several Romish presses condemned their editorial brother, not for the sentiment that they did not deny but for his impolicy in giving utterance to it. In the genuine spirit of Jesuitism, some of them asserted that the editor of the "Shepherd" did not mean what he said, that he had spoken unguardedly, and had uttered an intemperate expression. But not a single authorised Romish paper dared to unequivocally disavow the sentiment itself.

The out spoken zealot of the "Shepherd" would not bear this imputation of imprudence. He defended both the sentiment and its utterance, denounced his denouncers, appealed to the Archbishop of St. Louis for his approval, and obtained the following endorsement of his paper and his opinion.

"The Shepherd of the Valley is published with my approbation, and I recommend it to the support of the Catholics of this diocese.—

(Signed) "PETER RICHARDS,  
"Archbishop of St. Louis."

July 7.

## ENGLISH NEWS.

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

### Arrival of the Niagara.

The Niagara from Liverpool Saturday about 2 1-2 P. M. 7th, arrived at Halifax 9 A. M. 23.

BRITAIN.—Britain was visited by the greatest snow-storm known there for many years, all the trains were blocked up two days, and mails when the Niagara left, were altogether irregular. Liverpool Merchants on Change, in lack of business, had recourse to a snow fight, Cotton Brokers versus Stock Brokers, which ended in the unwarrantable interference of the Police and quite a row ensued.

It was reported that a duel between Lord Howden and M. Soule was only deferred on account of death in the formers family.

The following is the latest—Manifesto by the Emperor of France—The Moniteur contains a circular, Dec. 30th, by Minister of Foreign affairs, to all French Legations, on the Eastern question. The document is moderate but very firm. After narrating the phases of the question it declares that France, England, Austria, and Prussia, have recently, by agreement at Vienna, solemnly recognised the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire for one of the conditions of their political equilibrium, further that the affair of Sinope took place against all provisions, Russia having declared that she only desired a material guarantee, therefore to prevent the Ottoman territory flag from any new attack by the naval force of Russia, the French and English fleets have received orders to enter the Black Sea. Papers further authentically state that the French Gov't. not satisfied with the evasive conduct of Austria, has addressed that Cabinet a strong remonstrance, intimating that any further concession on her part, from the proceedings of the other three powers, will be taken as an indication of immediate hostilities the results of which she must be prepared to abide by, whatever they may be.

A St. Petersburg Bulletin states that the Czar had given orders for immediate preparations for crossing the Danube; if true, it seems the Czar has rejected the propositions of the four powers. Advices from Constantinople agree that little hope is entertained of new negotiations leading to a satisfactory result.

Vienna Friday evening. The Turkish council has declared itself permanent. The Sultan declared to the French Ambassador that he would rather abdicate than accept assistance against his own subjects.

The Russians have occupied the Austrian Walachian frontier, Orsova to the Yorburg pass near Cronstadt. The Russians are permitted to make purchases within the Austrian frontier.

Constantinople tranquil. Trieste is mentioned as the neutral town for sitting of Congress.

Krajova advices Dec. 30th say the peasantry had risen in insurrection along the Danube from Kalafat to Turnul as far as the Aluta, they were supported by Wallachian irregulars. Russian minor officials every where turned out.

TURKISH WAR.—Authentic intelligence confirms previous reports that on the evening of Dec. 20th the Porte accepted the note of the four Powers. Says he would not under certain conditions, object to an armistice, but continues to insist on the evacuation of the Principalities.

Consents to Congress in a neutral City, consents to revision of existing treaties, and to consider the propriety of further ameliorations—but the integrity of the Ottoman Empire and the Sultans sovereignty must be maintained. The deliberations of the Divan continued three days, on the deliberations transpiring in Constantinople a tumult arose, a mob of 3000 Softas, urged on by Ulemans assembled to, present remonstrance, declaring that the constitution was violated by the resolutions of Council. For a time riot was feared. English and French steamers and marines were called to Constantinople, but the night passed over quietly. On the 22nd a proclamation was issued and quiet restored.—Several were arrested and banished to Candia.

It was stated from St. Petersburg that Nicholas formerly rejected the Vienna Protocol and note of 5th, but would consent to receive and examine the Turkish proposition, although he persists in refusing to recognise the right of European interventions in matters, which he says, concern Russia and Turkey alone. It was reported several times during the week on the Paris Bourse that Czar had read and rejected the Turkish propositions, but rumor was premature. To 25th the fleets had not entered the Black Sea owing to tempestuous weather. Contractors at Malta are ordered to form depots at Sinope, Varna, and Trebazonde. Instructions to the fleets are that in event of meeting Russian ships of war, they will in the name of their respective Governments, request the Russian officer in command, to return with his ship or ships to Sabastapol, where he will find instructions from his own Government. On refusal force will be used. Russian statements affect not to fear the slightest alarm as regards the threats of the Allied Squadrons; on the contrary they assert that the entry of the fleets will be signalled by simultaneous outbreaks in India, Algeria, Greece, and Greek insurrection through out the Turkish Empire, all being already organized by agents of Czar. Heavy snow prevented operations of magnitude. Daily small skirmishes between outposts of the two armies—A Russian despatch says the Turkish army in Asia is totally disorganized and Selim Pasha and Gen. Gayor killed by the troops. No one believes this. Turkish accounts acknowledge the evacuation of the Russian territories in Asia, but say it was effected without the reported losses. Abdi Pasha, commander in Asia, is removed, and is succeeded by Ahmed Pasha. Two Firmans have been sent to Serbia, one guaranteeing all Servian privileges, the other cancels all the Turco Russian Treaties, but permits Servians to claim the protection of all powers.

Latest news from Persia was more satisfactory but seems irreconcilable with the statement that the Russian General Yarmaloff commands the Persian army. Dispatch from Constantinople 25th says Thompson British charge in Persia, has succeeded in terminating the difference between Britain and Persia. Ahmet Effendi Turkish charge satisfied with the explanation of the Turkish Government did not think it right to interrupt relations with Pasha.

M. Kenikoff the counsel General at Tefflis has gone to Persia and Afghanistan as special envoy of Czar. Accounts from all parts of Russia described with extraordinary military activity unexampled since 1821. Czar has just got a supply of 20,000,000 Rubles from the Church. London observer says Agents are on their way to the United States to purchase ships and arms privately for Russia. Pasha is minister without Portfolio.

BRITAIN.—Much indignation is excited at the interference of Prince Albert in politics.—The more independent of the press and yet more loudly the public voice protest Albert as the subservient tool of Russia and that Lord Aberdeen is altogether under Alberts influence.

The Prince betrays every secret of the British Cabinet to the Russian, Austrian, and German Courts and the important state affairs that are kept profoundly secret from the British public are freely known in St. Petersburg and Vienna. The expression of indignation against Albert who is truly or falsely regarded as the tell tale is universally strong. Albert is popular in Manchester, Liverpool and with manufacturing interests, consequently organs of that interest are silent. Radical and conservative papers alike join in declaring that his interference has

reached a pitch dangerous to the constitution. The affair will undoubtedly come before Parliament.

Parliament met pro forma 3d prorogued with usual formalities to January 31st for Business. Cabinet council held 3rd, sat four hours, all ministers present, business unknown, Financial Quarter January 9th shews an increase of Revenue.

FRANCE.—Being New Years day a levee was held Sunday the 1st at the Tuilleries—addressing ambassadors, Napoleon said, I sincerely hope to maintain the relations of amity which now subsists between my government and the Sovereigns whose representatives you are—turning to the Ottoman Ambassador he added, my good wishes, my sympathy and my efforts are in favor of your Sovereign, and you will be good enough to communicate to him what I say—Times repeats our correspondents statements that when required 70,000 frenchmen will form one camp near Adrianople and another near Constantinople. Report from war department states the number of men available for arms in France in event of a General war is one and quarter of millions for land service. It is current in political circles that the Czar does not cease to tempt Napoleon to desert English alliance by offers of consent to the french annexation of Belgium and Egypt. Czar promising also to abandon the cause of French Bourbons.

SWEDEN & DENMARK.—Governments of Sweden & Denmark have addressed a circular to all courts of Europe stating that whatever difficulties Turkey may cause among maritime powers—Sweden & Denmark have formally resolved to remain strictly neutral.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna advices first contain report of immediate 5 per cent home loan of 25,000,000 Dollars—If immediately issued proves that Austria disbelieves in the prospect of peace.

(From the New York Herald.)

### The State of Europe—England preparing for War.

The news by the Baltic, in its leading features is more and more warlike, and in reference to the policy of England is of the highest moment. The return of Lord Palmerston to the Cabinet, it is understood, is equivalent to a deliberate determination to prepare for a war with Russia. His counsels are held to be indispensable to decisive and united action. The majority of the Commons will doubtless be with the war party of the Ministry, for the public sentiment of England is unquestionably in favor of armed intervention for the preservation of Turkey.

The decline in the French funds, on receipt of Palmerston's return to the Ministry, is a most significant interpretation of the movement. It is construed at Boston as foreshadowing the call of the Continent to arms. There is no difficulty with Louis Napoleon—none with regard to the universal wishes of the French army and the people. France is ready, and is only waiting the tardy movements of her ally across the Channel; so that when the Cabinet of England begins to move in the same direction with the popular sentiment of England, France, and the United States, the barometer of the Bourse gives warning of a hurricane.

The consent of the Sultan to detail a representative to the new conference of the Great Powers at Vienna amounts to little or nothing when he declares that, the evacuation of the Principalities, or a guarantee to that effect, is the sine qua non of Turkey for a pacification.—Nor are the symptoms in Austria of an inclination to side with the Czar favorable to peace.—Nor is the dubious attitude of Prussia satisfactory. In fact, the prospect of a war by England and France against Russia must inevitably, at all hazards, unite Austria with the cause of the Czar; otherwise Austria is immediately destroyed. As it is, her position is vastly more critical than that of Turkey. From the revolutionary elements within the diversified Austrian dominions, she will, perhaps, in any alliance, only escape destruction in a general contest, from the saving intervention of England and France in the final treaty of peace.

The latest news from London, of the depression in the Stock Exchange, goes strongly to confirm the French interpretations of the recall of Palmerstone. In a word, from the courage of the Sultan, the wrath of Nicholas, the warlike

consistency of France, and the pressure of public opinion, the British Cabinet are buckling up for a continental war. Such is the solution of the news by the Baltic. The Cambria and Europa may bring us intelligence still more important and decisive.

From the New Brunswicker.

LORD PALMERSTON.—The London correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune professes to give authentic information in regard to Lord Palmerston's sudden resignation and inexplicable return to the Cabinet. He lays the whole blame of Lord Palmerston's erratic movements for two or three years past, upon Prince Albert.

The Correspondent says: Prince Albert, from the time of the Ministry of Sir Robert Peel, had been accustomed to see all the despatches of the Cabinet which were laid before the Queen, and at a later period he used even to be present at the royal interviews with the Ministers. As early as 1850 Lord Palmerston objected to this unconstitutional interference, and as he could not overcome Prince Alberts influence, he often sent despatches off before they were sanctioned by the Queen.—This was the reason for his dismissal in 1851.

During the Tory Administration, Prince Albert was the real Minister of Foreign Affairs, or rather Baron Stockmar, the private friend and diplomatist of the Prince, while Lord Malmsbury acted as a clerk. The Danish Treaty of the 3th of May, which handed the throne of Denmark eventually over to the Czar, was Prince Albert's diplomatic masterpiece. Again when the coalition Ministry was formed, Prince Albert's influence prevented Lord Palmerston from becoming the Foreign Secretary; and the noble Lord, hated by the Court, got the Home Department.

Yet even here he was most troublesome to Lord Aberdeen, who was the mouth-piece of Prince Albert. There was a difference of opinion between the other Ministers and Lord Palmerston in regard to the Reform Bill, on several points of minor importance. Lord Aberdeen, annoyed by Palmerston's opposition, wrote him therefore, that, as all the other ministers were unanimous about the details, he must give up his opposition, since the Reform Bill was to be presented to Parliament in the shape agreed on, even without Palmerston's formal consent.

Upon this, Lord Palmerston answered that he being the Secretary for the Home Department, the Ministers could not act in such a way as long as he held his place, and that he thought his objections were sufficiently well founded to be reconsidered by the Cabinet.—Lord Aberdeen took this letter for a resignation had the article against Lord Palmerston inserted in the Times, and felt happy that he could announce to the Court that they had got rid of the importunate Secretary of the Home Department.

But the other members of the Cabinet, who had not previously been consulted upon the question, declared they could not do without Lord Palmerston; nobody was found to accept his post; all blamed Lord Aberdeen for having acted imprudently and much too rashly, and at last, requested Lord Palmerston to resume his seat. He did so, as it had not been his intention to withdraw; but seizing the opportunity, and the evident difficulty which the ministry had found in doing without him, he insisted upon the condition, that Prince Albert should in future not be present at the official interviews of the Queen with her Ministers. The Court had to yield, and Lord Palmerston's momentary defeat was turned into his triumph over the backstairs influence of the Palace.

DUNDAS'S FLEET.—We have the most gratifying accounts from the British Fleet in the Turkish waters. The ships companies are healthy, contented, and happy, and are reported 'ready for any thing.' They are efficient in every respect, and keep up an esprit which it is most gratifying to the officers to promote. The exchange of anchorage—Beycos Bay for Besika Bay—was a most agreeable one, for 500, and sometimes 1000 men, are now allowed to go on shore daily, and they return to their ships without causing any disturbances amongst the Turkish population. Jack will have been, indeed, a great traveller by the time he arrives at home.—St. John Chronicle.