

## ENGLISH NEWS.

The Mail of the 3d inst. per steam-ship *America*, in 11 days from Liverpool to Halifax, was received in this City on Friday evening.—The *America* brought out 87 passengers.

The London Times, and other English papers contain remarks on the Montreal annexation address, not altogether unfavorable to the measure.

Large arrivals of potatoes are now taking place from the Continental ports, the production of France, Belgium, and elsewhere.

**LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.**—The price of St. John Pine Timber remains about the same as last quoted, but Deals of good quality and dimensions have slightly advanced. St. John, by auction, have been sold at £7 10s. to £7 17s. 6d. per standard; and a cargo of Shippegan yellow Deals at £8 2s. 6d. per standard.

The arrivals of Bullion during the week comprise about £100,000 from the United States by the Canada, at Liverpool, and 74 packages of specie by the Hindostan, at Southampton.

The new Coal Exchange was opened in London on Tuesday, with great display. In consequence of the recent indisposition of the Queen, and acting under the advice of her medical attendants Her Majesty was not present. Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal occupied seats erected on a dias at the centre angle of the building.

The Queen Dowager is dangerously ill. Dr. Davies is in constant attendance; but the disease of the lungs, under which her Majesty has been labouring for years, has now assumed a far more serious appearance than hitherto, so as to leave little hopes from human skill. The Queen Dowager took a most affectionate leave of her Majesty the Queen, on the occasion of her Majesty's visit, on Friday week, and expressed it as her opinion that they would never meet again.

On Saturday the Prince of Wales hoisted his standard for the first time, on the occasion of his royal highness, with the other juvenile members of the royal family, embarking at Cowes, in the royal yacht *Fairy*, for Gosport, unaccompanied by Her Majesty and Prince Albert.

The Prince of Wales appears rather small for his age, and perhaps a little delicate. The Princess is taller than her brother; in countenance she resembles her Majesty. The Prince is very like the early pictures of his grandfather, and William IV.

His Excellency Sir H. L. Bulwer, the newly accredited Minister to the United States, accompanied by his Lady, had left London for Liverpool, there to embark for New York, to enter upon his diplomatic duties at Washington. Mr. Bulwer Lytton, son of the celebrated novelist, was to accompany his uncle.

The erection of an equestrian statue of her Majesty, to commemorate the royal visit, is contemplated in Glasgow.

The shipbuilding interests of Montrose are at present unusually prosperous.

**GOOD PAY.**—In Aberdeen the streets are swept every day, at an annual cost of £1400, and the refuse brings £2000 per annum, and the manure sells for £1730. Here, then, is a gain of sterling gold, a premium for saving immortal life.

The death of the Queen of Madagascar, whose ferocious conduct towards the Christian missionaries and their converts is so generally known, is now announced. Her son, who succeeds to the throne, is a professing Christian.

**IRELAND.**—The news from Ireland continue unfavourable. The anti-rent movement is extending to the counties of Waterford and Kilkenny. About 400 men, says the *Kilkenny Moderator*, with no fewer than 150 horses and carts, assembled at Clinstown, and carried off the entire crop of a person named Duppy.—A large number of troops have been sent to the North, in order to preserve the peace should any display of the Orangemen take place on the 5th of November. Lord Roden has written a letter dissuading the members from having any procession on the approaching anniversary. It is thought that his advice will be acted upon.

The speech of the Marquis of Waterford, at an agricultural dinner in the county of Waterford, is worthy of notice. He acknowledged to having received on the day previously his annual Munster yearly rent, viz., £22,000,—a fact which certainly makes him a prodigy amongst Irish landlords. He said also that he had received his Ulster rent of £14,000, and his Northumberland rent of £20,000.

The Right Hon. J. Grattan, brother of the member for Meath, has resolved upon the sale of his Irish property, with the intention of leaving his native country for ever, and becoming a settler in Old Virginia, where he has already effected a purchase of 5,000 acres of land. Mr. Grattan's estates are not very extensive, but they are totally free from any family encumbrances. The right hon. gentleman always bore the character of an indulgent landlord, and was a constant resident in Ireland.

In order to give continual employment during the winter to the labourers in the neighbourhood of Curraghmore, the Marquis of Waterford intends digging up the entire of his splendid demesne of 1000 acres.

As a proof of the religious toleration enjoyed in Turkey, a *hukm* has been issued at Constantinople, inviting the communities who do not profess Mahomedanism to choose their own members for the *divan* (municipal council.) Jews and Christians are the participants of the civil privileges.

The French Ministry is dissolved, and the President has sent the following message to the Assembly, which has caused an extraordinary sensation amongst our volatile neighbours, and cannot fail to command the attention of the world:

"Monsieur le President.—Under the grave circumstances in which we are placed, the accord which ought to reign amongst the different bodies of the State cannot be maintained, unless by the existence of a mutual confidence, and unless they explain themselves sincerely to each other. In order to give an example of that sincerity, I come forward now to state the reasons which have determined me to change the Ministry, and to separate myself from men whose eminent services I am well pleased to proclaim, and to whom I owe friendship and gratitude. In order to strengthen the Republic, menaced by anarchy from so many sides; to ensure order more efficiently than has been done up to the present time; to maintain abroad the name of France at the elevation of her renown, men are needed, who, animated by a patriotic devotedness, comprehend the necessity of the single direction of a firm character, and of a clearly defined policy, which does not compromise power by any irresolution; of men, in short, whose minds are as much filled with the conviction of my peculiar responsibility as of their own, and of the necessity of action as well as of words. (Great agitation.) For nearly a year I have given many proofs of self-denial, in order that there might be no misunderstanding with regard to my real sentiments. Without rancour against any individual or against any party, I have allowed men of the most contrary opinions to arrive at power, but without obtaining the happy result which I expected from that arrangement. In place of effecting a fusion of different shades of opinion, I only arrived at a neutralisation of force. The unity of views and intentions was interfered with, and the spirit of conciliation taken for weakness. Scarcely had the dangers of the street been got over, when the ancient parties were seen again to elevate their colours, revive their rivalries, and alarm the country by arousing disquietude. In the midst of this confusion, France, uneasy because she cannot see any guiding hand, seeks the hand and will of the elected of December 10th. But that will cannot be felt unless there be entire unanimity of ideas, of views, and of convictions between the President and his Ministry, and unless the Assembly itself joins in the thought of the nation as expressed in the election of the Executive Power. A whole system triumphed on the 10th of December, for the name of Napoleon is a complete programme in itself. It means at home, order, authority, religion, and the welfare of the people; abroad, national dignity. It is this system that I wish to cause to triumph by the aid of the Assembly and the people. I wish to be worthy of the confidence of the people by maintaining the constitution which I have sworn to observe. I wish to inspire the country by my fair, straightforward dealing, perseverance, and firmness, with a confidence that business will revive. The letter of the constitution has certainly a great influence on the destiny of the country, but the manner in which it is exercised has perhaps even more. The longer or shorter duration of power contributes powerfully to the stability of things; but it is only by displaying ideas and principles that a Government can succeed in persuading society to reassess itself. Let us, therefore, again raise up authority without interfering with real liberty. Let us calm the apprehensions that are felt by vanquishing bad passions and by giving to all noble instincts a proper direction. Let us strengthen religious feeling, without abandoning the conquests of the revolution; and we shall save the country in spite of the parties, the ambitions, and even the institutions, which our institutions may contain. (Signed.)

"LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."

The new French Ministry has been officially announced, and it is formed entirely of persons attached to the majority of the Legislative Assembly. The unexpected proceedings of the President of the Republic is the sole topic of conversation in Paris. The general opinion seems to be that it is not the act of a man who believes his power likely to be of a short duration, but by others, particularly the Republican party, it is regarded as a first step towards a *coup d'etat*. General Changarnier, it is said, has assured the President that he will answer for the preservation of public tranquillity, whoever may be Minister.

The following is the definitive list of the new Ministry, as published in the *Moniteur* of Thursday morning:—General d'Hautpoul, Minister of War; M. Archille Fould, Finance; M. Rouher, Justice; M. Ferdinand Barrot, Home Department; M. A. de Rayneval, the Minister at Naples, Foreign Affairs; M. Dumas, Commerce and Agriculture; M. de Parrien, Public Instruction and Worship; Admiral Romain Desfosses, Marine and Colonies; M. Bineau, Public Works.

Gen. d'Hautpoul is charged *ad interim* in the absence of M. de Rayneval with the port folio of Foreign Affairs.

It is stated in the *Borsenhalle*, and confirmed by private letters, that the Austrian cabinet have resolved to put a stop to the capital executions of political offenders.

## CASE OF DR. ACHILLI.

According to present arrangements, Dr. Achilli, who is now in the Castle of St. Angelo, is to return to the dungeons of the Inquisition in the first week of November. The deputation of friends at Paris have been very earnest to prevent this retrograde and almost fatal step to ruin. At their instance, Lord Normandy has written expressly to solicit that this step may not be taken, and the deputation will start from Paris for Rome on Tuesday next, with every diplomatic aid that the cor-

dial friendliness of our Ambassador, and the apparent friendliness of M. de Tocqueville, could supply. M. de Tocqueville says, "If there is a man in Europe who loves religious liberty, I have a right to claim to be so considered." And the friends of Dr. Achilli do place some reliance on the professions with which they have been met, that they may succeed in their mission.

Since the above was put in type, the information has been received that Louis Napoleon has dismissed his Ministry—the men with whom he appears for a certain time to have worked cordially, and with whose principles, if he has any himself, he is most agreed.—The turn of the tide has come upon him, and the manifest leaning of public opinion towards monarchical control—the wiles of the *Partie pretre*, and the fear of Changarnier and the army have told upon him; and the great President of the great Republic has turned his back upon himself and the cause of constitutional liberty. There are few nations in which so contemptible a tergiversation could be so openly accomplished; and, probably, a retributive reaction will come. But, in the meantime, the worst fears, which we have more than once expressed, must now be cherished. The real plot is gradually developing—the cause of priestly power has triumphed—the Inquisitors will be again in full force—the profession of the ex-Minister of interest in Dr. Achilli will now come to nothing—and, though no man may cordially wish, yet few will be withheld from looking for, a revulsion of feeling under the oppressions which are now impending; which must issue, by whatever means, in the disappointment, punishment, and downfall of such complicated treachery.—*Christian Times*.

## THE SULTAN AND THE POPE.

Translated for The Independent from a leading Paris Journal.

Europe presents at this moment a contrast which teaches grave lessons.

Abdul-Mejid, the head of Mussulmen, summoned by two great powers to deliver the Hungarian refugees, refuses, and by that act of political integrity exposes himself to an unequal war.

Pius IX., the head of Catholics, entreated by France, and even by Austria, to fulfil towards the Romans the Gospel precept of the forgiveness of injuries, obstinately refuses an ear to their suggestions, and signs a derisive act of amnesty, which would have disgraced the Czar Nicholas, after the submission of Poland, or Radetzki, after the defeat of the Lombards.

The Sultan discharges, at the risk of dangers most imminent, a noble duty of hospitality.

The Pope will not even perform, though at the instance of his allies, a simple duty of humanity.

The one is generous towards strangers from whom he can expect nothing, and who have nothing to recommend them to him but the religion of misfortune.

The other is un pitying even towards his own subjects, and in place of dressing their wounds, after having caused their blood to flow, he attempts to crush them by invective, the Inquisition and exile.

The successor of Mahomet sets a noble example which all the governments of Europe, monarchist, as well as republics, would honor themselves by following in the same circumstances.

The pretended successor of St. Peter sets an example which the chiefs of barbarous tribes might blush to imitate.

The prince of Constantinople has with him, in this quarrel, all the inhabitants of his Empire, who take counsel of their consciences, and who have in their hearts any sentiments of generosity.

The prince of Rome has against him all the inhabitants of the Pontifical States, in whom the spirit of caste and of party has not effaced the last vestiges of the law of duty.

All Europe, and probably the Emperors of Austria and Russia themselves, in the secret of their thoughts, applaud the conduct of Abdul-Mejid.

All Europe, and without doubt the absolutists, the legitimists even, who silently justify the Roman siege, by the necessity of their position, reprove the conduct of Pius IX.

Behold the double spectacle presented by Islamism and Catholicism in the person of their chiefs; it deserves to be signalized.

Will any say that we compare situations widely different, and that the Sultan has not received from the Hungarian refugees the of-

fences which the Pope has received from his subjects?

We might, from our point of view of the principle of national sovereignty, dispute that word *offence*, and answer that a people are always masters of rights which have never been legitimately taken from them. But setting aside the question of principle. The Sultan was menaced, and he was obedient to his duty. The Pope has been offended, and he fails in his. The first has been faithful to misfortune. The second has been unfaithful to the law of the Gospel. All comes to this.

We appeal without hesitation, to the sentiment of every honest and upright soul. When one sees the *divan* of Constantinople acting as it has done, does he not conclude that if it had had an amnesty to arrange, it would have shown itself more humane than Pius IX.? And on the other hand, when one reads of the Roman amnesty, must he not conclude that if the Council of Cardinals had had the refugees to defend or to deliver, it would not have protected them as the Sultan has done?

The explanation of this must be sought elsewhere. Islamism advances; ultramontane Catholicism seeks to go backward. Abdul-Mejid and his ministers wish to associate themselves with the progress of modern ideas; Pius IX. and his counsellors fear that movement, and with reason, as their most mortal enemy. The Sultan does not retreat from the *hatti-sheriff* of Ghuljane; he desires, on the contrary, to affirm and extend it. The Pope, or the Jesuits of whom he is the tool, have been happy to find a pretext for suppressing the statute of 1848. At Constantinople, the government is loyal, brave and generous, like a power which grows under the breath of the Christian spirit, the influence of which penetrates even to the east. At Rome, it is disloyal, weak and cruel, like a power which crumbles and falls under the action of the same spirit.

This is our solution. Jesuitism may find another; but the time will come when we shall have the testimony of the public conscience, which does not always accord with the disciples of Loyola.

## The Sultan of Turkey.

Lieut. Lynch, in his recent publication, gives an account of his visit to the Sultan, in the palace of Cherighan on the Bosphorus. The apartment, into which he was asked, was furnished in the modern European style, a stove, like a familiar thing, standing in the centre. The Sultan sat on a sofa by the window, having on a black military frock and pantaloons, and polished French boots, but without any of the attributes of sovereignty about him. He is described as a young man of delicate and impaired constitution, having a wearied and spiritless air, unrelieved by any indication of intellectual energy. Lieut. Lynch says the monarch's smile was one of the sweetest he ever looked upon, his voice almost the most melodious he ever heard, his manner gentleness itself, and that everything about him bespoke a kind and amiable disposition. And this is the youth who has had the moral firmness, in obedience to the requisitions of his Mohammedan faith, to stand by the laws of hospitality in defiance of the Christian Autocrat of Russia!

**DISCOVERY OF A CAVERN IN WALES.**—We have been favored by a correspondent with the following interesting announcement, dated from Conway, October 12:—"On Wednesday the miners at Llandno broke, in the course of their labors, into what appeared to be an extensive cavern, the roof of which, being one mass of stalactite, reflected back their lights with dazzling splendor. On examination, the cavern turned out to be an old work, probably Roman, the benches, stone hammers, &c., used by that ancient people, having been found entire, together with many bones of mutton, which had been consumed by these primitive miners. The bones are to all appearance as fresh, though impregnated with copper, as they were when denuded of their fleshy covering, after remaining, as they must have done, nearly two thousand years in the bowels of the earth. The cavern is about forty yards long, and must be a subject of great interest to those fond of investigating the remains of bygone ages."—*Liverpool Albion*.

Two whalers, the *Advice* and the *St. Andrew*, had arrived, the first at Dundee, and the other at Aberdeen, from Davis's Straits, after quick passages, and have reported that they could not obtain the slightest information of the Arctic expedition. This throws a gloom over the prospect of Sir John Franklin's safety.