

ENGLISH NEWS.

Arrival of the Pacific.

By Telegraph to the Sentinel News Room.

The steamer *Pacific* arrived at New York on Sunday afternoon, with Liverpool dates to the 21st April. She had 83 passengers, and £13,250 in English gold.

The Cotton market was lively, and Flour had slightly advanced.

On Monday both Houses of Parliament assembled. In the Commons, Mr. Haywood intimated that he would postpone his motion respecting the fate of the Crystal Palace until the 29th. A long and important debate ensued on a motion by Mr. Herries for the appointment of a Committee to examine into the East India Company's Charter, which was carried.

The House then went into Committee on the Passenger Amendment Act. Mr. Herbert said that the co-operation of the U. S. Government was indispensably necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act. Sir J. Pakington expressed a willingness on behalf of the Government to communicate with the Government of the United States on the subject. The clauses of the bill were then agreed to.

On Tuesday, in the House of Lords, the subject of the Maynooth College grant was discussed. The Earl of Derby stated that he had no intention of altering the existing laws on the subject.

In the Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that next week he would appoint a day for making his financial statement.

In the Court of Exchequer on Monday, judgment was given against Alderman Salomans; thus settling the point as to the eligibility to allow any but Christians in the House of Commons.

On Saturday the Goldsmiths' Corporation entertained the Ministry, and at the feast Lord Derby made a speech, in which he alluded in general terms to his mission, but without telling his intended measures.

A new line of steamers for Madeira and the coast of Africa is announced to commence on the 1st of September.

From Plymouth, it is said, another searching expedition is to be despatched to Melville Island, with a view to meeting those already in Bhering's Straits.

FRANCE.—On Saturday the protest of Thiers in behalf of the heirs of Louis Philippe, against the confiscation of the estates of Neuilly and Monceaux, was heard before the Court of the first instance, in Paris. The demand for the restitution of the property has been made in the names of the Dukes of Nemours, Joinville, Aumale and Montpensier, the Duchess of Orleans and her son, the Count de Paris, and other relatives of the house. Messrs. Poelet and Betyer were the Counsel for the Orleans family; the Prefect of the Seine on behalf of the President, against the jurisdiction of the Court here. The case stands adjourned till Friday.

The Prefects of Police are ordered not to send any more military exiles to Belgium, but to send them to England or Spain.

Prince Paul, of Wertemburg, died at Paris on Thursday night. Marshal Gerard died on Saturday, aged 79.

The French budget shows a deficiency of 400,000 francs.

The Parisian coach builders are on a strike for the ten hours system.

STEEL LATER!

The *Europa* with dates to the 24th ult., arrived at New York on Thursday evening. The general news is not important.

Business in Manchester is quite steady. £750,000 in Australian gold had arrived in England. The Cotton market was firm but not buoyant. Flour was 6d. and Corn 1s. deater.

230 emigrants had been suffocated in a ship going from Madras to the Mauritius.

Several young men were arrested, a few days ago, at Pesh in Hungary, for having worn tricolour ribbons, and cried "long live Kossuth!" Two toy dealers were also arrested for having exposed for sale dolls and toys ornamented with the national colours.

THE GOLD CROPS IN AUSTRALIA.—Perhaps the most extraordinary event upon record since the "Expulsion" is the discovery of the enormous gold crops in Australia. Differing from all other sections of this earth in her Fauna, in her Flora, in her zoology, as well as in her aboriginal humanity, Australia is now shown to differ from them still more in the normal productions of her soil. In no country in the world—not even excepting California—is gold, the most precious of Minerals, scattered so "broad cast" over the surface of the land. The quantity sent into Melbourne, for instance, in three successive weeks, (which it will be borne in mind, was not necessarily the whole quantity collected; indeed very likely not more than half that quantity,) a day's journey of that town, amounted in the aggregate to 5,642 lbs. troy weight, which at the average rate of £3 17s. per ounce, or £46 per pound troy, would give a sum not far short of £360,000 sterling as the value, that is to say, about £120,000 for each week, taken in the round. These are the lowest figures at which the return from the Melbourne diggings have been rated; but there is clear and distinct proof that the yield is no less than £140,000 per week, and there is sufficient reason to suppose that it had actually reached £30,000 per diem on the average. "Two or three tons" a week was no unusual return to Melbourne at the time the last ships for England left that land of promise; and by a calculation made on the spot, with every accessible element at the command of the calculator, it would seem that tons of gold, value about three quarters of a million sterling, have found their way into that town and been there duly registered, within the short space of three months—namely, from the 29th September to the 20th December 1851.

DEATH OF THE HON. ALEX. RANKIN.—This truly excellent man departed this life on the 3rd inst., at Bromborough Hall the residence of his brother Robert Rankin Esq., Liverpool, England, where he was on a visit. The death of this worthy gentleman, is not only a great public loss to the Province, but will be most severely felt by the inhabitants of the North, especially in his own county of Northumberland where he resided for the last 35 years and upwards and which he represented in the General Assembly of the Province for the last 29 years. He was also a member of the Executive Government for the last 8 years and up to the period of his death. He was a most charitable and humane man and was deservedly beloved and respected by all classes both rich and poor. In his own quiet unostentatious way he was constantly doing good in the true christian spirit of "not allowing his left hand know what his right hand did." He was most honourable and upright in all his transactions, and a sincere and warm friend; and his memory will be long cherished with the most lively feelings of attachment and respect by all to whom he was known. Alas! Alas! it will be long before his like will be looked upon again. Of him it may be truly said "he visited the Fatherless and Widows in their affliction, and kept himself unspotted from the world." He was rich, and made good and profitable use of the talent with which it had pleased God to bless him. He died as he had lived a sincere and firm believer in the Christian religion.

"Death alone is the lot which none can miss,
All is possible to heaven but this:—
The best, the dearest favorite of the sky
Shall taste this cup, for man was born to die."
Fred. Reporter.

THE FATE OF CUBA.—Under the new regime which has been imposed on the Island of Cuba, we may now expect to see the African slave trade swelled to an extent even greater than that which has marked the recent history of the Brazils. In fact, the fate of Cuba is clearly written in the future, and that fate will be the destiny of San Domingo, by a rising and rebellion among the African negroes imported into the island, in due process of time, unless Spain transfers it to the United States for good, and for all.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Dr. Lefebvre, a French physician at Nice, has discovered an immense stratum of fossil animals in the Grotto of the Lazaretto, situated within the Grotto of Montboron.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—We are gratified to learn that active operations will be resumed on this work the present week. On the Western side one tower was put up last fall—and on this side the foundation for another was laid; also the rock excavated for a third. The stone, we are informed, is cut and ready for use, although not yet brought down from the quarry. It is said, every thing being prepared, that a tower can be erected in a fortnight, so that we presume that the whole of the Masonry will be done in a few weeks. Mr. Serrell, the contractor, has the wire in St. John ready for twisting into cables—and will have it prepared in ample season. As matters stand we think we may predict with safety, that our readers will have an opportunity of crossing to Carleton on the Suspension Bridge about the beginning of August. To the enterprise of Americans we are indebted for this great public work. It originated with Mr. Reynolds, who spared neither labour nor expense, in bringing the matter before the public—for two years he was on foot both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, obtaining subscriptions. Our citizens when waited upon entered into the spirit of the undertaking with alacrity and subscribed liberally. Mr. Serrell, the celebrated American Engineer, who built the great Canadian Suspension Bridge, was invited by Mr. Reynolds to come on and examine the locality. He did so and had confidence enough in the project to make himself responsible for a great portion of the burthen. Mr. S. is now in St. John altogether upon this business although his services in the United States are much needed. The enterprising firm of Small & Crosby (also Americans) are engaged in the erection of the towers. So that, we shall be indebted to Jonathan for the beginning, making and finishing, of one of the most spirited and curious undertakings known in America. The bridge will be over 600 feet in length—and suspended nearly one hundred feet in the air.—Think of that!—*Morning News.*

PROVINCETOWN, (MASS.)—Melancholy scenes are witnessed by the inhabitants of this town. A late letter says:—

"Just before dark last night, the bows of a vessel broken off just abaft her main rigging were seen on the outer bars, about a mile north of Highland light, with fifteen persons upon it. The rest of the vessel was washing ashore.—The persons upon the wreck could be heard calling for assistance, but the tremendous sea upon the shore, combined with the darkness and dense fog which set in about that time, stopped all help to them. Fires were built upon the beach, and the people turned out and lined the shore. Two brave men—Johnathan Collins and Daniel Cassady of Truro, made an attempt to go off in a dory to the assistance of the persons on board,—they succeeded in getting near enough to converse with persons on the wreck, when their uncertain craft was overset, and both of the excellent men were unfortunately drowned. Afterwards, two of the unfortunate crew were washed ashore, completely exhausted, but all the thirteen others of the crew were drowned.

A FACT FOR THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS.—Not many miles from Cleveland, Ohio, a suit was brought before a Justice of the Peace, as usual, to ascertain the rights of parties. A jury was empaneled, and sworn to hear, determine, and a true verdict give—according to law and evidence. The trial proceeded, witnesses testified, the lawyers argued long and learnedly. The justice gravely charged the jury as to the law involved in the case. The jury retired—suspense was intense, but short—the jury returned with a written verdict. The foreman presented it to the court. The justice mechanically enquired—"Gentlemen, are you all agreed?" "All!" He then carefully adjusted his specs, and to his utter astonishment read as follows—"The jury find that this court has no jurisdiction in the case." [Great applause.]

OBITUARY.—We have the melancholy duty to announce the demise of Mrs. Owen, the lady of Rear Admiral the Hon. W. F. W. Owen, which took place at the family residence, at Campo Bello, on Thursday last, after a brief illness, deeply and deservedly regretted by her relatives, and numerous circle of acquaintance.—*St. Andrew's Standard.*

THE LOSS OF THE BIRKENHEAD.—The following letter from Lieut. Girardot gives some interesting particulars in regard to this melancholy catastrophe:

"I remained on the wreck until she went down; the suction took me down some way, and a man got hold of my leg, but I managed to kick him off and come up, and strook off for some pieces of wood that were on the water, and started for land, which was about two miles off. I was in the water about five hours, as the shore was so rocky, and the surf ran so high, that a great many were lost trying to land.

Nearly all those that took to the water without their clothes on were taken by sharks; hundreds of them were all round us, and I saw men taken by them quite close to me; but as I was dressed, (having on a flannel shirt and trowsers,) they preferred the others. I was not in the least hurt, and am happy to say kept my head clear; most of the officers lost their lives from losing their presence of mind, and trying to take money with them, and from not throwing off their coats. From the time she struck to when she went down was 20 minutes.

There is a report that many have been killed in the Amatola Mountains, and our poor doctor was killed some little time back."

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION—EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT.—It having lately been stated by a merchant captain at Tynemouth, in conversation with an officer of one of Her Majesty's ships, that two three-masted vessels had been seen on an iceberg off Newfoundland in April, 1851, by the brig *Renovation*, of North Shields, when on her passage to Quebec, and this statement being accompanied with a surmise as to the possibility of their being Sir John Franklin's ships, the Lords of the Admiralty, notwithstanding the improbability attaching to the circumstance of a story of such interest remaining so long unrevealed, have thought proper to institute the most rigid inquiry. Letters have been written to the collectors of Customs at all the whaling ports in England and Scotland, in order to ascertain if any whalers answering to the description here given were missing in 1850 or 1851.

A SINGULAR CLAIM.—A deputation of Nanticote Indians, from Grand Rapids, Canada West, have been before the Legislature of Maryland during its present session, for the purpose of demanding an unpaid claim of long standing. It appears that in 1763, the Legislature of the colony of Maryland, passed an act to pay the remnant of the Nanticote Indians \$656 3-4 in full compensation for their lands in that State—after which the Nanticotes joined the "Six Nations," now living at Grand Rapids, Canada West. Their descendants say the money has never been paid, and no evidence of payment can be found upon the records of the state. The Legislature listened to their claim, and afterwards \$125 were raised by voluntary contributions of the members to pay the expenses of the Delegation, and allow them to return home again until the subject could be fully investigated.—*Oswego Times.*

SERIOUS FIRE IN CARLETON.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the valuable Steam Mills in Carleton, belonging to the Hon. John Robertson, which were entirely consumed, together with a large quantity of lumber, and several out-buildings. The fire had obtained such headway before effectual assistance could be rendered as to defy the operations of the Firemen. The engines from this side of the harbour went over to the scene of the conflagration as soon as the ferry steamer could get up steam. We learn that the Mills were insured. The loss, however, must be heavy especially at this season of the year.

We sincerely regret to state that Charles Johnston, Esq., High Sheriff of this City and County, unfortunately got his leg broke on this occasion, by catching it in some deals.—*New Brunswick.*

A COLONIAL JUDGE IN DIFFICULTY.—The following extract from a private letter describes one of the effects of the gold discoveries in Australia:—"He (the judge) has no servants, his horses are turned out to grass, and, being an invalid, he is pushed to court in a bath chair by his two sons."