

ENGLISH NEWS.

Arrival of the Humbolt.

By Telegraph to the Sentinel News Room.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The steamer Humbolt arrived at 3 o'clock P. M., with London dates to the 8th, and 125 passengers.

It is announced that there is a split in the English Cabinet, between Lord John Russell and the Irish members holding office.

The weather in England was favorable to the growing crops.

Commodore Vanderbilt's steam yacht North Star was attracting great attention at Southampton.

The Earl of Derby was installed as Chancellor of Oxford University on the 7th.

In the House of Commons the Income Tax Bill had been read a third time and passed.—The imprisonment of British colored subjects in South Carolina, was to be brought before the House on an early occasion.

The British fleet had sailed from Malta to the Dardanelles, and the English Channel fleet had been ordered to the Mediterranean, and the French fleet had arrived in the Bay.

It was thought in London and Paris that the difficulty between Russia and Turkey would be settled, though both nations were making vigorous preparations for war. The mediation of Austria and Prussia was spoken of—the latest in regard to the subject is published in the *Times* of the 7th, which states that the Emperor had dispatched a courier from St. Petersburg to Constantinople, with a note to the Sultan, to the effect that the last proposition of Prince Menchikoff must be accepted by the Porte within eight days. The result was most anxiously looked.

On the 2d inst. the ratification of the treaties for the renewal of the Zollverein was executed at Berlin.

Piedmont has sustained a heavy loss in the death of Count Ballo, President of the Council, which took place on the 3d.

The Russian army was moving rapidly in Moldavia and Wallacia, and orders had been sent to the 4th corps to advance by forced marches to Brenienka.

The Egyptian fleet with an army of 30,000 men on board was hastening to the Sultan's assistance, and the Turkoman Chiefs were raising an army of 100,000 men free of expense to the Porte.

STILL LATER.

HALIFAX June 22.—The Niagara arrived at half-past seven o'clock, A. M.

Tuesday 7th no House. Wednesday no business. interesting. Thursday.—Mr. Layard had a motion on the book to call the attention of the House to the menacing attitude of Russia towards Turkey, a power of which the independence and stability has been repeatedly declared by Her Majesty and her royal predecessors.

In addressing Parliament to these objects of their especial solicitude, on Friday, Mr. Layard deferred the motion to an early day.

The members for Clare and Durham unseated for bribery.

Installation week at Oxford brought together a large concourse. Earl Derby Chancellor of the University, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on 23 gentlemen, among them were Ingorsoll, U. S. Minister; Bishop McAlbain, Ohio; Bishop Mountain, Quebec; Sir Edward Bulwer, Allison Historian; Eastlake, painter; Grote Warren, Aytown; &c.

The Cotton Porters at Liverpool have struck work, demanding an increase of wages from 3s. 6d. to 4s. a day. Their association numbers 3,500, and is supported by the dock labor numbering 5000 who have also struck.—The employers refuse to pay the 6d. in advance and on Wednesday only one ship in the Port was at work.

There are 1000 visitors daily to the steam yacht North Star.

Vanderbilt has invited the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton to a banquet on board and the city of Southampton has invited Commodore Vanderbilt and Party to a dinner.

The ship *Solent* from Liverpool for Bos.

ton, went ashore on the 8th near Derby Haven Isle of Man, passengers landed safely, may be got off, steamer gone to her assistance.

A meeting was held in London, Lord Shaftsbury Presiding, to forward the welfare of fugitive slaves in Canada.

The Rev. S. Ward, colored, spoke and the subject is to be agitated.

Lloyds has advanced "war risks" of insurance of shipping to the Black Sea, 10s. to 30s. to St. Petersburg, steamers 5s., sailing vessels proportionably higher.

A letter in the *Times* explains the process of extracting 15 per cent of valuable oil from the seed of the tobacco plant. The discovery was made in Russia, and is considered commercially important.

The Court of Exchequer gives against Tremont decided, plaintiff entitled to recover interest at Californian rate.

Judgment given in the Admiralty Court, £1200, Salvage against Gypsey, Charleston, to Liverpool in danger off Holy Head, February 27th.

Manuelita Rosas baptized.

The new West India mail steamer *Solent* is at Cowes.

Mrs. Stowe has become a patroness of the Distressed Needle-women's Society.

Dr. Bailly a rising man in medical literature committed suicide at London.

Joseph Cottle, friend of Southey, died at Bristol, aged 84.

The Bank of B. N. America declares a dividend of 6 per cent

Immense hostility is excited in Ireland against the proposed Bill for the inspection of Nunneries.

The Bankers reviewing the present momentary condition of Britain, say, firstly, although there has been a reappearance of speculation among us, it has not been so extensive as it was some years since. Secondly, notwithstanding considerable sums, estimates from the nominal engagements of the country varying from £40,000,000 to £60,000,000 stg. have been subscribed principally towards Foreign and Colonial undertakings, they have been spread through different channels, and in comparatively limited amounts.

The crops throughout Britain and Ireland are healthy notwithstanding the lateness of spring, and in some places deficiency of rain. The weather is now settled and seasonable.

FRANCE.—Napoleon keeps his own council respecting his intention on Eastern affairs—the opinion of the leading journals is that war will be avoided, nevertheless the funds have been much agitated and close at a considerable decline.

Changariner denies that he has offered his services to the Porte. *La Moniteur* contains an announcement that the French and English fleets are formally offered to aid the Porte, and will at once proceed to the Dardanelles, but *La Moniteur* believes it will be settled peaceably.

Abdel Kadir tired of banishment at Broussa wishes to return to France.

PRUSSIA.—Gen. Groben was to leave immediately on a special mission to Constantinople. Prussia had not officially recalled the Prussians in the Turkish service.

SWITZERLAND.—The Federal Council have cancelled the forced loan decreed by the Friburg Cantonal Government and had annulled the sentences past by the court martial during the recent disturbances.

The King of Bavaria had formally offered to mediate between Austria and Switzerland to settle the remaining differences.

The resumption of diplomatic relations was brought about by the French Minister at Vienna.

AUSTRIA.—At Vienna no one doubts that the Turkish, Swiss, and Sardinian difficulties will be all settled peaceably.

M. Druck, the Austrian minister has left for Constantinople.

The Helvetic arms are replaced over the Swiss Embassy at Vienna.

The Austrian camp is forming at Turasin, Moravia.

The Pulsiss confiscated property in Szedlitz is advertised to be let for 3 years by the Government.

Varga an advocate, with several citizens of Pesth, have been arrested for correspondence with Kossuth.

SARDINIA.—A proposal by M. Lausea to reduce the import duty on cotton by one half, is referred to a committee of Sardinian deputies.

The Bill for the trans-atlantic Steam Company was still under discussion, it was probable that the project of the Government to subsidize the Company by an annual sum of 24,000 francs would be carried.

The Neapolitan Government have permitted the free import of grain into Sicily in Russian and Naples vessels, the market has consequently risen at Trieste.

The Postal Treaty between France and the Papal States is on the eve of being signed.

RUSSIA.—Prince Gortschakoff has been appointed Commander-in-chief of the Russian army in Besarabia. To the 4th inst. the Russians had not moved the troops. St. Petersburg letters say that the Emperor's course is generally approved.

The attitude taken by the Sultan is much approved by both Turks and Greeks. Syria as well as Turkey is making a voluntary subscription towards defraying the expenses of an army.

Latest accounts were less favorable for the maintenance of peace.

The messenger sent from St. Petersburg is said to have no discretionary power—he merely carries a demand from the Czar, that the Porte shall within 8 days accede to Menchikoff's ultimatum or take the consequences.

Count Messelrade, jr., is not charged with any authoritative mission to the Western Courts that can alter the position of affairs, meantime the Porte prepares bravely for defence. Orders are given to Namik Pacha, formerly Governor of Arabia, a man of much energy to attack the Russians with his 40,000 men if they attempt to cross the river Pruth. Abbas Pacha's force of 40,000 Egyptians, and Coloeves, a Frenchman, with the Egyptian fleet of 12 sail daily expected at Constantinople. Mustapha Pacha, Governor of the Terre Gomie, offers to raise 200,000 Albanians and march them on any point. Rendarhan Bey also demands permission to raise a force in Kurdistan. Arming the fleet goes on with vigor, and all spare labor in Constantinople is employed in conveying ammunition to the forts. The present Ottoman force musters 139,000 regulars, and in all 449,000 land forces, with a fleet of 15,000 guns, besides 6 steamships and 22 small craft.

A Russian force of 120,000 infantry hangs on the Moldavian frontier.

It is reported that the Czar will himself come to Ismael.

It is stated that the Turks will make not the Danube, but the range of the Balkin their line of defence.

While thus preparing for war, the Divan does not neglect the chances for peace. Arbitration had been spoken of. Rechid Pacha was in favor of such a solution, but several of his colleagues opposed it.

Rumor states also that Austria offers to mediate to allow the Czar an apology to retreat with honor.

It was positively stated by London and French papers that the English fleet had orders to join the French in the Bay of Besika, but on the 2d of June had not left Malta.

Undated dispatch says satisfaction has been accorded to the U. S. Minister respecting the imprisonment of the American Consul at Athens.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER CREOLE.—We have much regret in announcing the loss of the fine steamer *Creole*, on Wednesday night last, on her passage from this port to Dorchester and the Bend. She struck near Cape Enrage, about 2 o'clock, the night being very dark and foggy and it is feared will be a total wreck. The *Creole* was an excellent steamer, possessing the finest accommodations of any of our Bay boats and her loss will be much felt by the travelling public. Her enterprising owners, Messrs. Hatheway & Small, had no insurance, and their loss will be about £8000. The *Creole* had a large quantity of freight on board, which will also be lost.—*N. B. Brunswick.*

Personal and Political Sketch of the Members of the House of Assembly of N. B., as we find them in 1853.

The present Attorney General of this Province, was admitted as Attorney (so a N. B. Almanac informs us) in the year 1817, consequently, his age must be somewhere in the vicinity of 60 years; but whether above or below is of very little consequence for our present purpose. Suffice it, he is "ATTORNEY GENERAL," and "Leader of the Govt. of New Brunswick," ergo he is worthy of notice as our first Law Officer of the Crown, and our great Political Leader! Wellington, was very significantly termed the "Iron Duke"—by way of similitude we may be permitted to apply "*Iron Attorney General*" to Mr. Street, for he possesses a very strong frame of body and unimpaired constitution apparently, capable of enduring much mental toil, or bodily fatigue. This gentleman in stature, is about the common height; and the broad chest, and stout limbs, indicate an English origin; his features are quite comely, and were it not for the loss of an eye, Mr. Street, would be reckoned, by the Ladies at least, we presume, "a good looking man." In debate, the "Attorney General" is generally very tedious and vehement—his attitude is in keeping, somewhat, with his style. When he first rises to speak, the right leg seems unusually uneasy—it seems, to an observer, that he can hardly get his foot on the proper spot—and he seldom or ever commences in argument, until he gets a firm "foot-hold"—then he places his left thumb in his vest pocket, and with right arm extended and fore finger pointed out, he attacks, defends, explains, or mystifies, in hesitated and boisterous declamation, which is often rendered more so, by the mischievous interference of Johnson from Northumberland County, and the serious interruption of Botsford from Westmoreland—the former, like the sword-fish, and the latter, as the thrasher, when tormenting and inflicting wounds upon the bellowing whale! Mr. Street is one of those members who make "long speeches"—with a profundity of legal knowledge, and long experience and extensive practice, as a lawyer—this gentleman has not yet acquired the happy art of expressing *multum in parvo*. In politics Mr. Street is a strong advocate of the "Old School System;" although he prepared a *New School Bill for children*, yet adults must, according to his Political Creed, follow the "good old way"—his famous "*Election Bill*" brought forward last session, tested his political principles beyond controversy, and he very commendably, expressed himself openly and fearlessly. It would be better for the country if every Representative would follow Mr. Street's example in this respect, and not by a mean, miserable, petifoggish principle, mislead their constituents by faithless promises and professions, as diametrically opposed to sincerity as the antipodes.

Mr. Street professes himself averse to "*Vote-by-Ballot*," and when the House introduced it into the Bill last winter, he deliberately said he would have "no more to do with it"—It is unnecessary to follow Mr. Street further at the present time—his political sentiments are so well known that anything additional in this sketch would be superfluous.

The Montreal *Transcript* of yesterday says, that further disturbances took place on Tuesday night. About midnight an unoffending person was passing the corner of Vitre street, when two persons rushed out of a tavern, and demanded whether he was a Catholic or Protestant. He gave no reply and was immediately assaulted. He defended himself bravely, and being sober, disabled his assailants, who were drunk. A general row then took place, and the fighting was severe. The French Canadians took part with the assaulted party, loudly disclaiming the act of offence. No fatal injuries were received, and when the parties retired from the combat, they separated.

Quebec Gazette 17th June.

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF FREE BAPTISTS.—This Association will meet in its Annual Session, in Woodstock, on Saturday, July 2d, at 10 o'clock, A.M. According to the rules of this body, all ministers in connection therewith are required to attend, and also two lay delegates from each District Meeting.—*Religious Intelligence.*