

## FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

## Arrival of the Pacific at New-York.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Pacific*, Captain Nye, from Liverpool, May 28th, arrived at New York on Saturday, having made the passage in ten days and two hours. She brings Liverpool papers of the 28th, and London of the 27th. She has 60 passengers.

The political and general intelligence is not of striking interest. Commercially the news is more favorable. The monetary crisis was believed to have passed.

There is no further change to notice in the English stock market. Prices are very firm, and business is brisk. The latest quotations of Consols for money are  $97\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and for account  $97\frac{3}{4}$ .

ENGLAND.—The discussions in the British Parliament on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill have resolved themselves into a tacit understanding between the two great parties in the State, that if possible this most important question shall now be made a battle ground of political strife, but both the Government and the opposition shall endeavour, as far as possible, to make the bill effective.

The great exhibition during the last few days has furnished some curious results. Up to Saturday, the 21st ult., the last day of the 5s. charge of admission, the receipts continued marvellous, and on that occasion, between the hours of 12 in the morning and 6 in the afternoon, they amounted to £5,078. Every one, in fact, had hastened to get a good view before the reduction of the charge to 1s. should render the crowds too enormous, and the number of persons present could not have been far short of 35,000 or 40,000.

This apprehension of the rush on the first shilling day, had the effect, however, of leading to comparative emptiness, and there has perhaps hardly been an occasion when the entire contents of the building could have been more quietly observed. The total number of visitors was under 22,000, and the receipts were only £960.

Amongst the visitors were many foreigners, from almost every country in Europe, and the attendance of Americans was much more numerous than on any previous occasion.

On Monday next, the 2d of June, the railway companies will commence bringing up cheap trains from all parts of the country, and one of the most interesting stages of the general movement will then begin. As far as the general conduct of the visitors is concerned, it still continues admirable.

With regard to the prospect of liberation for Kossuth, and his colleagues, nothing further has transpired, except that parties who may be supposed to represent the Austrian view of the matter, assert in a taunting and confident way, that their friends may give up all idea of their early release.

In consequence of a statement which has just gone the round of the papers, that an endeavour on the part of the Americans to discover the remains of Paul Jones, in order that they might be conveyed to America, had failed, a captain of an English merchant ship has written to the Times, stating where they may be found. He says that Paul Jones was interred in the strangers' burying ground at Cronstadt, in Russia, and that he has often seen the stone erected on the spot.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Company have decided upon a weekly communication between Liverpool and America all the year round, calling, as at present, at Halifax on the alternate voyage.—Heretofore weekly departures were confined to the summer months. It is expected that in January, 1852, Holyhead will be made the mail station.

The Prince Albert, Kennedy, sailed on Thursday afternoon, for the relief of Sir John Franklin.

FRANCE.—M. Dupin, the President of the Assembly, went on Friday night to Brussels, to visit the ex-Queen of the French and the Duke de Nemours. He returned to Paris last night.

Vast numbers of petitions in favour of a revision of the constitution were presented to the assembly on the 26th. There seems to be an increased desire for a continuation of Louis Napoleon, as the only means of avoiding danger.

The Municipal of Marseilles adopted at its sitting on the 2d inst., the following resolution:—"Considering that all the interests of the country are in a state of suffering, the council expresses the desire that the constitution be totally revised." The resolution was

adopted by a majority of nineteen to three votes.

A motion for a revision of the constitution will be presented on the 28th, by the Duc de Broglie, supported by a great number of members favourable to the re-election of Louis Napoleon.

The boat's crew of the French corvette *Alcmene* were sent on the 29th Nov. last to find a passage for her on the Western side of New Caledonia in the Pacific. As they did not return, the barge was dispatched, and found that they had been killed and eaten by the Mene-ma and Bellep tribes, except three, who were made prisoners, and forced to witness the feast. These men were given up when the barge arrived. The huts, plantations, and canoes of the cannibals were destroyed; some persons taken, and twenty others shot.

The American ship *Monmouth* left Havre on Saturday for New York with emigrants in considerable numbers on board. Amongst them are 150 Hungarian refugees.

SPAIN.—Some rioting took place among the students of Madrid in consequence of a fiscal measure adopted by the administration of the University. The Civic Guard was obliged to interfere to restore tranquility.

Portugal.—The Duke of Saldanha and about 3,000 of his "regenerating" army arrived at Lisbon on the 15th instant, in six steam transports. Their reception was enthusiastic in the extreme, nor did any disturbance worth recording occur to diminish his grace's gratification upon the occasion.

The Duke, leaving his troops on board the steamers, proceeded to pay a visit to the Queen, and was greeted during his progress with the most hearty welcome.

In the evening the Queen and King visited the opera, but were indifferently received; not so, however, the Duke, who was greeted with loud vivas.

BELGIUM.—Advices from Brussels of the 26th inst., state that all was still uncertain relative to the formation of a new cabinet.

AUSTRIA.—The contemplated meeting between the King of Prussia, and the Emperors of Austria and Russia, is expected to take place to-day [26th ult.] at Olmutz, in the Austrian province of Moravia. There are of course abundant rumors as to the nature of the plots to be hatched on this occasion by the royal personages and their advisers, and it is probable that the position of affairs in France will occupy no small share of their attention.

## THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *America* arrived at Halifax on Monday evening last, at 9 o'clock, in a little less than 9½ days from Liverpool, bringing in Liverpool dates to the 31st of May. She brought 61 passengers, and reports having experienced heavy weather. We take the following report of the news from the despatch to the News Room.

The Niagara arrived home on the 25th ult.

The commercial news is devoid of any exciting feature. Cotton remained firm at previous rates. Sales of the week 51,080 bales. The market for Breadstuffs was firm, but without any change, except a slight decline in Indian Corn. In Provisions not much doing. Freights remained stationary, with some flatness. The Money Market was active, and Consols had advanced one-eighth. Trade was reported dull in the manufacturing districts.

PARLIAMENTARY.—The first clause of the ecclesiastical Titles Bill passed the Commons on the 30th May, by a majority of 244 against 62. The debate on Mr. Baillie's motion relative to the Government of Ceylon terminated in a majority of 80 for Ministers. That being the last motion of importance on the books the Russell Ministry is therefore safe for the remainder of the session.

On the evening of the 27th, the Protectionists held a banquet at Tamworth, the residence of the late Sir Robert Peel, when the people of the town rose up *en masse* and dispersed the gathering. Windows were broken; and finally the military were called out to quell the riot. Several persons were injured.

The crops present a promising appearance. The Great Exhibition continues to attract its thousands. Upwards of fifty thousand persons passed through the doors in one day. The receipts at the doors on the 30th, amounted to £2839, and the sale of season tickets to £61 19s.

The United Service Gazette states, on high authority from the Cape of Good Hope, that the cost incurred in the first month of hostilities was about £260,000, and that it has been

between £80,000 and £90,000 per month since.

Mr. Crawford, a free-trader, has been elected for Harwich.

Three failures were announced on the London Stock Exchange on Friday, in connection with the Share settlement, the parties being Mr. Legrade, Mr. Stephenson, and Mr. Mortimer, the latter being compelled to suspend payment on account of the default of a principal at Nottingham.

IRELAND.—Labourers are said to be scarce in many of the agricultural parts of Ireland, owing to the vast emigration.

Several Scotch and English capitalists have lately taken extensive farms of land on the property of the Marquis of Sligo, in the Westport Union, and other parts of Ireland, whereupon they purpose building residences and rearing large numbers of stock.

FRANCE.—The Legitimists are making every effort to attain their desired revision of the constitution.

The expeditionary corps in Africa has suffered a loss of 306 killed and 1331 wounded, in a conflict with the Kabyles. The latter were defeated with the loss of 437 killed and 1200 wounded. Twenty-two villages had been burned, and several tribes had made their submission.

AUSTRIA.—A great sensation has been created in Hungary by the arrest of the Countess Teleky and her companion, Madame Erdely, at Balfaloo. They have been ordered for trial by a Court Martial, at Peterwarden. It is said that the Countess has been the medium of a correspondence between the refugees in London and Asia Minor, and their partisans in Hungary.—Some of this correspondence has been seized.

It is stated that Prince Christian, of Glucksburg, is to succeed to the throne of Denmark.

ITALY.—The disturbances between the Roman and French soldiers still continues. The French authorities in Rome have caused 10,000 rations and a large supply of ammunition to be taken on to the castle of St. Angelo.

ROME.—The latest advice from Rome give an unfavorable account of affairs in that city. The French troops and those of the Pope are constantly embroiled, and street fights between them are almost of daily occurrence. No confidence in the stability of the government of the Pope is entertained, and the Republicans are evidently biding their time. The Roman correspondent of the *New York Commercial* says "it is no secret among the diplomatic corps at Rome that the French and Austrians are preparing for a struggle in Central Italy, in case of a revolution in France in 1852. The Romans are confidently hoping for a deliverance from priestly rule in that event, and with the exception of the notoriously fierce Trasteveril, are disposed to await the event as quietly as possible. A general rising against the French is not apprehended."

A splendid entertainment was given by the Duke of Wellington at Apsley House on the evening of the 16th, to which 1500 persons were invited. The company sat down to supper at 1 o'clock, and the whole of the guests did not retire until 5 o'clock.—The Veteran Duke remained to take leave of the last who retired.

A splendid banquet was given at the Castle Hotel on the 28th, by the Metropolitan Local Committees, to the Foreign Commissioners charged with the care of the products of their several countries, at the Great Exhibition, at which Lord Ashburton, the Chairman, presided. The foreign Ministers, among whom was the Minister from U. States, as well as the foreign Commissioners, were present, and the occasion was of the most gratifying kind. The Belgian Minister in reply to a toast, returned thanks in the name of the Diplomatic Corps, and Baron Dupin, made a speech in French.

The new census returns are beginning to come in, showing a large increase in some of the commercial towns. In Glasgow the population is reported 171,126 males and 187,800 females; total 358,926; of whom are, Scotch 283,503; English 8,929; Irish 64,185—the foreigners, colonists, &c. The population in 1841 was 267,463; increase 91,463.

CONSUMPTION OF ARDENT SPIRITS.—Yesterday a return to parliament was printed, from which it appeared that in the year ending the 5th January last, the duty was paid on 23,862,585 gallons of proof spirits for home consumption in the United Kingdom. The duty paid was £5,948,467 19s.

THE NORTHERN GOLD MINES.—The *Halifax Gazette* of the 7th inst., has some further items in regard to the recent discoveries of gold mines in Maine. That paper says there is no doubt that gold may be obtained

in large quantities in the northern part of Maine, in the streams that empty into the Chaudiere and the Penobscot. Individuals are getting from \$20 to \$40 a day. Rumors are prevalent, and uncontradicted, of from \$50 to \$200 being taken out in one day. It is estimated that two thousand men are now on their way to the diggings, many coming from Boston and New York. A lump of gold weighing \$7 was exhibited in Waterville last week, which was found on the Maine side of the boundary.

Of the situation of the mines, and the facilities for reaching them, the *Gazette* says:

"It is only about 125 miles to the mines. The best route is to go straight up the Kennebec to the Forks, taking the Canada road, which is a smooth and well travelled road. Thence proceed on the same road to the height of land or boundary between Maine and Canada. You are then right in the midst of the gold region, the Chaudiere and its branches lying on the west, and the Penobscot and Moose river branches all around on the north and east. The facilities of travel from Boston to this place, by steamboat and railroad, are abundant.

On the Canada road, about ten miles this side of the line, a public house has been built for the accommodation of the miners. It was erected this spring by Mr. Butman, and is called the Miner's House. The country on the Chaudiere river is rather populous, the inhabitants being principally Kannuckers or French Canadians."

The *Maine Farmer* says:

"There is quite an excitement in Somerset county, in consequence of the alleged discovery of gold in the northern borders of that county, and in the adjacent portions of Canada, on the rivers Chaudiere and Du Loup. We have supposed, and heretofore expressed the belief, that gold would, at some period, be found in regions further east, but on about the same latitude with the above named locations. We inferred this from a slight inspection of the geological formations of which one who travels through the forests will have occasional glimpses."

ANOTHER MAMMOTH EXCURSION.—A grand Excursion will be made from Canada to Albany and New York about the first of next month. Upwards of 1000 people will participate in it.—They will be in New York on the 4th of July.

COMMERCE AND EMIGRATION FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1851.—There have arrived at the port of New York during the month of May 477 sail of vessels from foreign ports, bringing 38,436 emigrants. Of the vessels bringing these, 79 were British. Forty four children have been born during the passages, and 147, mostly infants, have died on the passage. There have been 114 sail of square rigged vessels from domestic ports during the same time, making a total of 591.—*N. Y. Courier*.

COAL.—It is estimated that there will be 3,700,000 tons of anthracite coal sent to market this year, which, along with the bituminous coal, will show a valuation of \$17,000,000. The product of Pennsylvania coal has been doubled about every seven years.—*Philad. paper*.

EARTHQUAKE AT VALPARAISO.—On the 2d of April, at 6½ A.M., Valparaiso was visited by an earthquake, which destroyed several hundred dwellings. The shocks continued to be felt at intervals for five days. Only one or two lives were lost, although over two hundred houses were rendered unfit for habitation. A few houses known as a sailors' resort came tumbling down with a crash. The loss is generally estimated, including the damage done to buildings, at one million of dollars.—The principal public buildings which suffered were the Adonara, the churches Merced and Marty, the cartel of the National Guard, the Hospital and the Temple of St. Domingo.

The temperature during the earthquake was hot and oppressive, but no alteration took place in the thermometer, which stood at 62.

During the eventful 15 seconds the houses rocked to and fro as many vessels at sea.

At Copiapo, Coquimbo and Cobija, slight shocks were felt.—The captain of a vessel from the South reports having felt a severe commotion in the sea forty miles from land.—The American frigate *Roritan* let go her lead immediately, and had great difficulty in hauling it in, the convulsions at the bottom of the sea having caused it to sink three feet in the sand.

EARTHQUAKE AT ANTIGUA.—A smart shock of an earthquake, of brief duration, but of considerable severity, was felt throughout the Island of Antigua on the 28th April.

An earthquake occurred at Guadalupe on the 17th of May. Many houses were destroyed and plantations injured throughout the Island.

The Legislature of Prince Edward Island has just passed an act to encourage the Fisheries, giving 12s. 6d. per ton for three years, payable to persons who shall own and equip vessels from the Island for these fisheries—the voyage to be not less than three months, and the vessels to earn no freights.