

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUARDS.—The Coldstream Guards arrived at Aldershot on Saturday. Strange souvenirs did they bring with them from the scene of their adventures. Some had Turkish goats, one had a pet singing bird, another a black hen, and a third—a veteran warrior, with a beard worthy of Esau—fondling in his bosom a little white kitten. A ragged old dog, which answers to the name of "Joss," is an object of fond solicitude to every man in the battalion, and very naturally so, for this chien de regiment smelt powder at the Alma and Balaklava, and felt it, to his sorrow, at Inkerman, where he was shot through the leg. The faithful creature followed the regiment through the whole campaign. The Grenadier Guards from the Crimea, the 3d battalion, disembarked from the St. Jean d'Acres, 101 screwship, on Tuesday morning. The Grenadiers come home 1000 strong, officers and men, and out of the entire battalion, the number of those who have got through the entire campaign is about 250. Of the Officers, but a few remained of those who went out with the battalion.

ANOTHER WAR AT THE CAPE.—We have reason to believe, that information has been recently received from the Cape of Good Hope, which savours strongly of another war in that colony. The Kaffirs are again becoming discontented, and the Home Government should lose no time in despatching an additional strong military force to keep those rogues in check.—United Service Gazette.

The Deposed King of Oude, is now in London.—His realm was incorporated (under Lord Dalhousie) with the British empire—four millions of population and a surplus revenue, which, with fiscal science and care might be nearer to three than two millions. He is endowed with a pension of a hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling. The London Times has described him as "a degenerate despot, who lived only for the gratification of his own appetites." He arrived in France by the overland route, accompanied by an English functionary: is of fine personal appearance; a hearty fellow, with an intelligent, manly countenance, a full flowing beard, a stout frame, a glossy Indian skin. He seems between forty and fifty years of age. His oriental costume is magnificent; on one finger he has an uncut ruby valued at three thousand pounds sterling. He visited the Electric Telegraph Office to witness the process of transmitting a message from him to London;—he examined the mechanism admiringly, and then exclaimed, "God made man; the Devil quickens his brains." This comment on man is witty and original. The Indian, who for the first time tasted the pale faces' "fire water," said that it was made of "lion's hearts and women's tongues," for after drinking it, he felt as strong as a lion and as talkative as a woman.

The Abbe Mienon, a Catholic priest of Paris, has published a pamphlet to demonstrate, that the pope ought to renounce all secular authority and remove to Jerusalem, there to preside over the Christian church.

A PRELATE IN DANGER.—A letter from Genoa states, that the Vicar of Rome, Monsignore Patrizzi on his transit from "the Eternal City" to Civita Vecchia, only escaped from falling into the clutches of Lazzarini by that celebrated brigand's arriving too late at the point where his ambuscade was to be planted. But for this contretemps, his band was sufficiently numerous to have overpowered the guards of the Legate. Lazzarini had promised his wife the consecrated golden rose, destined for the Empress of the French, for herself, and the reliquary, with the straw from the cradle of Bethlehem, to hang on the neck of their child.

The Princess Royal, had a narrow escape from an accident. Her sleeve caught fire from a taper, and was burned to the shoulder, but fortunately she had the presence of mind to extinguish the flame, ere it caught the body of her dress.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND THE WESLEYANS.—The Wesleyan ministers and laymen of the Manchester and Bolton district having forwarded a resolution to the Archbishop of Canterbury, warmly thanking him for the course which he pursued in relation to the Sunday bands, his grace replied:—"Lambeth, June 4, 1856. Rev. Sir, I am highly gratified by the obliging letter in which you have communicated to me the resolution passed at the district meeting on May 29, in reference to the music in the parks. I beg the members of the district meeting to accept my best thanks for the manner in which they testified their approval of my conduct on that subject; which assures me, that I did not misrepresent the feelings of a numerous and influential portion of her Majesty's subjects, in the communication which I thought it my duty to make to Lord Palmerston—I remain, Rev. Sir, your obedient and faithful servant.—(Signed) J. B. CANTUAR.—R. S. Romilly Hall."

THE IRON MINES OF EXMOOR.—The recent discovery of iron ores in the uncultivated wilds of Exmoor Forest, Devonshire, is expected to produce a complete revolution in the iron trade. Already has the district around felt the advantages in a commercial point of view, which an agricultural population contending against such adverse elements could not otherwise have obtained. The district has been taken by three of the largest iron companies in England, and their steam machinery and appliances, which are in a forward state of completion, will, it is estimated, raise from 200,000 to 300,000 tons of iron ore annually. The most remarkable specimen of ore yet obtained is the new pathos (white carbonate), which is used in the manufacture of steel, and for which English makers have hitherto been chiefly dependent on Sweden. A sample of it is was dug from the moor, and sent to the Great Exhibition of 1851, by Mr. R. Smith, of the Grange, Southmolton where its value was quickly ascertained; but at that period it was scarcely believed that the lodes were rich enough to pay the cost of working. There are also found in great abundance the red and brown haematites, puddling ores and the clay-bands, peculiar to the districts of South Staffordshire and Wales. A sample of ore has just been analysed by Messrs. Schneider and Co., who have charge of one section of the mines, and found to contain 69.78 per cent. of metallic iron. The proprietors of the Ulverstone iron works, Lancashire, have secured the principal share of the moor under a lease, and are rapidly sinking shafts by steam machinery to test the depth of the lodes. The remaining sections are in the hands of two South Wales iron companies from the neighbourhood of Merthyr Tydvil, viz., the Dowlais Company (late Sir J. Guest's), and the Plymouth Company. The Ulverstone Co. possess one-half of the south moor, the Dowlais about 2000 acres on the west, and the other about half the latter quantity to the eastward. The impetus given to the employment of labour in the neighbourhood, and the settlement of a large population on the spot, has caused the erection of a church, which will be opened in August; and it is not a little remarkable that, in digging the foundations, a vast lode of iron ore of rich quality and vast extent was found. The Ebbw Vale Company are at present working the iron mines on Brendon hills, Somerset, a little to the east of Exmoor, and have obtained an Act of Parliament for making a mineral railway to Watchet, which has commenced. Two lines of railway, one from Exmor to the coast and Lynmouth, and the other to Porlock, have been surveyed, but which will ultimately be adopted is as yet a matter of uncertainty.

WASHINGTON, JULY 3.—The trial of Herbert for murder, and that of Brooks for assault, is appointed to take place next week. Many members of the House are anxious to relieve themselves of speeches on the Summer assault, which they have had prepared for sometime. The official report of the Wednesday's proceedings in the Senate on the Kansas bill, will occupy about eighty columns of the Globe newspaper.

UNITED STATES.

Private advices have been received at New Orleans announcing that the difficulty between Spain and Mexico had been settled, and the Spanish fleet departed from Vera Cruz. This peaceable adjustment of the affair is said to have been brought about by the "good offices" of England. It had been decided by President Comafort to sell all the lands belonging to the Church and other religious corporations. From Acapulco, on the Pacific coast, we have news of a conspiracy in which fifteen officers were implicated, the object of which was revolution and plunder.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune writes, that "Mr. Lumley had not been authorized to reopen the British Legation."

The George Law, arrived at New York, from Aspinwall, brought the California mails to June 20th, and \$1,705,000 in gold. The Governor of San Francisco had proclaimed that city in a state of insurrection; and the Vigilance Committee, in retort, had published a manifesto, declaratory of its resolve not to disperse, until they have expelled from the community "those who have so long outraged the peace and good order of society."

By way of Panama, we have news from San Jose, Costa Rica, to June 57. The papers state, that General Mora, the Commander-in-Chief of the army, the Vice President, and the Secretary of State, had all died of cholera. The troops of Guatemala and San Salvador had united for the invasion of Nicaragua.

From New Granada, we have papers dated at Aspinwall and Panama the 4th of July. It was expected by the Americans resident on the Isthmus that a United States' war ship would be stationed at Aspinwall. The railroad company had built a fine bridge at Gatun. Congress had adopted the new federal reforms of the constitution. In the Aspinwall district, Senor Calvo had a majority of votes for the office of Governor, whilst in the Panama district, Senor Maria Dias was far ahead. General Mosquera had urged the government to make all the reparation possible for the outrages committed during the riot. The merchants of Cathagena city will have to pay impost duty on all goods after the 1st of September, the day on which the port is to become free. Mr. Fulton, chief engineer of the Golden Age, had been accidentally killed on board. Severe measures were to be taken against the instigators of the late riot.

In view of the latest "American difficulty," the difficulty encountered by Mr. Professor Mahan, of West Point Military Academy, in being informed that he was not presentable to Her Majesty Queen Victoria unless in Court costume, the New York Times says:—"A cat may look at a King, but a Professor in a black stock may not look upon a Queen."—Well, it must have been rather annoying to be collared by a blunt master of the ceremonies, and brought up, all standing, in transitu to the royal presence; still, it ought hardly be expected that Her Majesty should permit eccentricities of costume in American citizens, which she denies to her own subjects. "Let all ambitious Americans who go to London hereafter, remember that it was the absence of a white choker that prevented Professor Mahan from seeing Queen Victoria in her crimson satin robes."

INDIANS IN TEXAS.—The San Antonio Tezan, of the 19th, has the annexed exciting Indian news from Fort Chadbourne:

On Saturday, the 14th inst., an express reached San Antonio which left Fort Chadbourne on the 18th inst., bringing the unwelcome news of the inhuman murder and capture of their two express riders, who were on their way from Fort McKavitt to Fort Chadbourne. It seems that the two men had arrived within forty miles of Fort Chadbourne, when they were attacked, probably by a large number of Camanches, overpowered and killed. One of the bodies has since been found, the head was severed from the body, one leg was cut off at the knee, and the body otherwise mangled in the most horrible manner. The body of the other express rider, up to our going to press, has not been found.

On the 7th inst, from fifteen to twenty

Indians, composed mostly of Canico's band of Southern Camanches, came into Fort Chadbourne. Some of these Indians had been in the habit of coming into the fort before; but of late, although they pretended to be friendly, they showed much insolence; and from information the commanding officer had lately derived from Major Neighbour, our Indian Agent, from the late insolent conduct of the Indians, and more particularly from the recent inhuman murders of the two express men, the commander of the post determined to take them as prisoners, and marched out twenty men of the garrison for this purpose. On ordering them to surrender their arms, they showed hostilities, when the soldiers immediately charged upon them, killing seven on the spot; three others since have been found dead. The remainder who escaped, consisting of from six to ten in number, were all more or less severely wounded. In possession of the Indians that were killed was found a government rifle, similar to the one carried by one of the murdered expressmen; also a part of a letter stained with blood, which was probably taken from the same men.

Immediately after the killing of the Indians, two soldiers were despatched to overtake a party that had left the fort one hour before, on the road leading to San Antonio. When these soldiers had proceeded four miles from the fort, they were pursued by a party of twelve or fifteen Indians, but they succeeded in reaching the party they started for, and gave them an account of what had occurred, and gave the necessary warning, that they might be on their guard.

Strange as it may appear, during the whole contest with the Indians, although they were well armed with guns, pistols, bows and arrows, and other instruments of warfare, not a single soldier was killed, or even wounded, that we have heard of. One officer had a ball shot through his hat, and several soldiers had arrows pass through their clothing, but all escaped unhurt.

These Indians are, in a measure, all leagued together, and we shall not be surprised soon to hear of their attempts to retaliate upon the whites for their men who have been killed.

CAMELS FOR TEXAS.—The United States' steamship Surprise, now lying at the Navy Yard, is to be sent again in a few weeks for a reinforcement to the stock of camels brought by her on her last trip, and landed in Texas for the United States' Government uses. It has been found by experiment, that for the transfer of the United States' stores across the plazas of Texas, the camel is perfectly fitted, and withstands the soil and climate of the country without any difficulty. Thus far, only thirty-five have been brought. It is intended in the next trip to bring fifty.—New York Times.

TRIAL OF HERBERT.—Washington 10th.—The Herbert murder case was formally opened this morning. The testimony for the prosecution was closed at the adjournment of the Court although the counsel for the prisoner unsuccessfully insisted that it was the duty of the government to have presented all who witnessed the killing of Kenting. The prisoner occupies a seat in the dock and is occasionally cheered by the conversation of distinguished friends. A dense crowd was present. The jury were unable to agree in their verdict. They are said to have stood, ten for acquittal and two for conviction. On the 15th another jury was procured for a new trial, chosen from 105 men.—The Worcester Spy says, that a letter has been received in that city from a gentleman in California, which states that Herbert has been notified by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco never to show his head in California again, under the severest penalties. He is said to have been a monte dealer in California besides.

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