

ENGLAND.

There are thirty-one vessels advertised to sail from London for Australia.

On the 27th ult., Lord Stanley stated the circumstances which led to the condemnation of Mr. Murray, at Runcorn, and said, that the most active steps had been taken to procure a reversal of his condemnation, with what effect has still to be ascertained.

A coalfield has been discovered near Kelmoston, in Western Australia.

£2,000 was subscribed at the Jewish Passover, towards the erection of a new synagogue in Birmingham.

A lady, who died lately at Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park, has left annuities of £25 each to her grey mare and carriage mare.

A whole family at Somers Town has been poisoned by partaking of soup which had been allowed to stand for some time in a copper saucepan. With medical aid, they have all recovered, with the exception of one of the children, who is in a precarious state.

A rebellion has broken out in China, in Sian-on, a district of the province of Canton. It arose in consequence of some collectors of taxes seizing the richer relations of defaulters, in the hope of recovering money advanced. The rebels however, have been put down, and have killed the administrators of the district.

The Friend of China, Journal of Jan. 7, says—

"It is reported that Son the Governor-General is present in the city of Kao-chow-tow, and that the rebels have attacked it on all sides, having erected a powerful battery before each of the city gates, so as to be ready to attack the soldiers whenever they venture to come out. The Tartar troops are afraid to go out and fight, and have been besieged for more than ten days. A most urgent message has been sent by Son to Wout chou (in Kwangtung) for the two thousand troops lately sent there under Hontsang-kwang, to return immediately for the relief of the city. We have not heard which side has gained the victory."

Sir Harry Smith has arrived in England. A gratifying reception was given him at Cape Town, previous to his embarkation, showing that the Colonists appreciate his services better than the Home Government. Sir Harry considers, that the coup de grace has been given to the Kaffir by the late operations; but it seems, by the latest advices from the seat of war, that the enemy are as active as ever.

We learn that Col. Harry had a severe action with a body of Kaffirs, in which he lost one captain and several men. The 13th Lancers also had a smart brush with the enemy. Major Gen. Cathcart, the new Governor, had arrived at British Caffraria, and commenced operations where Sir Harry left off. Nothing can be known of his success on the field for another mail or two.

INDIA.

A telegraph despatch, by last steamer, announced the fall of Rangoon and Martaban, and the capture by the British of 150 pieces of cannon. Martaban was stormed on the 5th of April with comparative ease, the troops having landed under fire from the ships, and advanced rapidly in conjunction with the artillery on the works of the enemy. A conflict of four or five hours' duration ensued, and the place was taken. The Burmese garrison was about 30,000 strong. After driving the enemy from Martaban, the troops re-embarked and proceeded to join the forces on the Rangoon river.

Cholera has broken out among the British, since the capture of the city. It is said, that the Governor-General has claimed from the Burmese monarch the sum of £250,000 for the expenses of the war up to the 21st March, with a notification, that he will be charged £10,000 per day, until he accepts the terms dictated by the British.

From the North-west frontier of India, advices are less satisfactory to the British. The revolting hill tribes keep up a harassing warfare on the outposts. An insurrection against the government of Dost Mahomed has broken out. In Cabool his troops have been worsted. The state of the Nizam's territory is as bad as can be. Government credit is at an end; there is no revenue; and the country is covered with predatory bands. This state of things is favorable for the absorption of the territory by the English.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ILLINOIS."

CHEERING NEWS FROM THE MINE! MORE TROUBLE WITH THE CHINESE!

NEW YORK, June 12, 1852.

Steamship "Illinois" arrived at 7 o'clock this morning, with despatch from San Francisco to May 18, 12 days later.

She brings the mails, 500 passengers, and nearly \$2,000,000 in gold, freight and in the hands of passagers.

The news from the Mines is of the most cheering character.

The Chinaman seems to be getting into bad order through the Mine generally, and will speedily be driven out, unless Government take some action to prevent their swarming over in such hordes.

The Chinamen have written to Hong Kong to stop any more of their countrymen from emigrating to the gold regions.

An affair of honor occurred at Washington, opposite Sacramento, between H. De Courcy, editor of the California Chronicle, and W. H. Carter, in which the former was shot through the body.

A difficulty had occurred at Atchison's Bar between a party of 30 Americans and Europeans, and 150 Chinamen, in which the former were successful, having succeeded in driving the Chinamen away.

Cattle were selling at the ranches for \$10 to \$20.

New discoveries have been made in the Missouri bar, which have created considerable excitement.

From all parts of the country the accounts are favorable for the coming year.

Provisions from the mines are abundant and cheap.

The "Oregon," from San Francisco, brought \$1,600,000 in freight.

Indian affairs appear to be in about the same position as at previous accounts. There had been severe Indian fights, with losses on both sides, but it is generally understood, that the Indians are beginning to take warning by the severe lessons they have received. A letter from the South Fork of the Feather river says—

"Most of the chiefs and honest men among the Indians know to be friendly, have presented certificates from miners and merchants well known, that they are good, &c., which they carefully wrap up and carry with them, taking great satisfaction in presenting their credentials to every man they meet with a rifle."

The absence of any more large confederations has had a tendency to rest-re confidence in investments of capital, and give an impetus to improvement and monetary transactions generally.

The Common Council are taking measures to light the streets with gas.

The Vigilance Committee have deemed it proper, owing to recent developments, to hold meetings again, but, as yet, no occasion for their interference has offered.

It was stated that another Indian expedition is being got up on the plan of the famous enterprise in El Dorado county.

The construction of telegraph lines was about being commenced.

The small pox was raging at Stockton.

Rumors are again current of filibustering expeditions from California to the Sandwich Islands, and it is said, that information to this effect had been forwarded to the government.

In the proceedings of the Sandwich Islands Legislature, we find the following:—

"Mr. Sheldon offered a resolution expressing the disapprobation of the House upon the reports in circulation abroad, to the effect, that the people of this kingdom were desirous of coming under the American Government, and calling for an enquiry, as to the source from which such reports have emanated. Passed."

In the House of Nobles the Committee of three, appointed by the last Parliament, had reported a new Constitution. It was under discussion of the last session, and had been amended in some important respects, at the suggestion of Mr. Willy, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who avowed himself in favor of a Constitution assimilating in principle with that of Great Britain.

On the night of the 14th May, a severe earthquake was experienced at Hawaii, and on the 15th, a new eruption broke out about three miles to the southwest of the one reported in February. The last eruption did but little damage, having passed over an uninhabited district, and, not meeting in its course either villages or cultivated land.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—In the absence of the arrival of numerous clipper ships, now due at this port, we have had a very inactive market for all kinds of goods.

The sales of Guangtow Flour have been made at \$8 per lb., and in no cases even less.—Tallow and Wax at \$8 to \$8.50, while-to-day the latter is held with great firmness at \$8.75 to \$9 per lb. Cote Metal continues very scarce and high, and consumption greatly limited for lack of supply—nominal price \$15 per lb.

White Pine Boards, planed, \$65 to \$85; yellow Pine Flooring, \$65 to \$92. It is hazardous to ship lumber here from the East, as our market will hereafter be abundantly supplied from our own mills.

Gold is scarce, and commands \$17.25 to \$17.35 per oz. Exchange on New York, eight 3 per cent premium, which, at the average mint returns, pays a loss to the banker of \$1.00 per oz.; to \$1 per cent. Small American coin continues to command 1 per cent premium. English sovereigns are worth \$5 each. Mexican dollars 50 per cent premium. Wages—Seamen, \$30 to \$70 per month; Laborers, \$4 to \$5 per day; Carpenters, \$7 to \$8 per day; workers in machinery, \$8 to \$10 per day.

UNITED STATES.

The telegraphic wire was strung, near Galena last week, by atmospheric lighting, and melted about three hundred yards, and more or less injured for half a mile. A spectator who saw the stroke, describes the electric exhibition as a chain of fire, stretching both ways, as far as he could see, across the landscape.

A terrible conflagration occurred in Savannah on the 29th ult. Before the flames could be subdued, twenty stately dwelling houses were destroyed. The loss of property is not stated, but is supposed to be very great.

The money received for licenses in New York, during May, amounted to \$2,515,025, of which \$2,405 were for taverns.

A GREAT INVENTION.—A new light has been introduced to the public at Washington by E. M. Hall, patentee, supplanting camphene on account of its explosive character, and which can be furnished one hundred per cent cheaper than gas. It was tested in the presence of a number of scientific gentlemen, who were unanimous in expressing their opinion of its superior merits.—All who witnessed this self-generating light consider it a great discovery.

FIRE IN THE UNITED STATES.—A fire occurred at Wetumpka, Alabama, on Saturday last which destroyed the business part of the place. The loss is estimated at between \$300,000 and \$400,000, with \$30,000 insurance.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The building known as Washington's Head Quarter, situated on Pearl and Broad Streets, occupied as an extensive boarding and lodging house, was consumed by fire about 2 o'clock this morning. It is found that five were lost, and a number jumped from the south stone window into the arms of a bystander, who escaped scot-free. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—The extensive foundry of W. C. Davis & Co., near Broadway and Court street, was destroyed by fire this morning.

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY nights last, there was frost in the vicinity of Portland, Maine, and in some places, in low ground, the spring vegetation was severely nipped. A heavy white frost was observed in the low lands, in the vicinity of Newburyport yesterday.

ON SATURDAY.—A foreign vessel is now lying at Liverpool, which has iron masts, instead of wooden ones, 100 feet high.

OUTRAGE.—In London, Finsbury county, Va., an outrage was perpetrated a few days since unparalleled in this day of courage and wrong. A young man from the north, a graduate of Yale College, and of highly reputable connections, was engaged as a teacher in that community. He became enamored of a beautiful young girl in the neighborhood, with whom he eloped and married at Washington. The young lady had many suitors, who being greatly annoyed at being outwitted by a Yankee schoolmaster, determined on revenge.

One of them went to Washington, and, entering the bridgehouse and bridge, cut off his hair, and, for them to annex point on the railroad. In returning, the carriage was waylaid, the man dragged from the side of his wife and despite her screams and imploring appeals for mercy, he was bound hand and foot and beaten until life was nearly extinct.—Boston Mail.

The Bank of England covers five acres of ground, and employs nine hundred clerks; should a bank be too old for service, he is charged on half-pay for life. There are no windows on the street; light is admitted through the floor, and the vaults through which the water brooks are forty feet in height. The rush of water does not exceed twenty-five feet deep, and one hundred feet wide, for a length of two miles, uprooting forest trees, carrying away mill-dams, and drowning two men. Thus occurred the singular phenomenon of a lake being emptied in a few days. The work was done with astonishing rapidity, independent of the drainage system.

Mr. Hall, a respectable citizen of Quebec, aged 72 years, committed suicide on the 31st ult., by cutting his throat with a razor, having sent himself opposite to a mirror.

A woman, Villard, was burnt to death by fire.—The Toronto Courier, June 14, gives the following account of the destruction of a village of the tribe of Cossack.

"A whole village in ruins! What an awful spectacle. Having just returned from a visit to the site of Cooksville, we are enabled to lay the following information, collected on the spot, before our readers.

About 2 o'clock, p.m., on Saturday, a fire broke out in the blacksmith's shop of John Belcher, in Cooksville.

The flames extended eastwardly along the North side of Dundas street, devoured every consumption house, and extending Northwardly to the eastwardly the elasticity of the village in that direction, so that the walls of the buildings, from Belcher's shop, were entirely destroyed. So complete has been the destruction, that the houses and their contents, fences, wooden pavements, and everything combustible, within the reach of the flames, were entirely destroyed.

Several times Saville's Hotel, on the south side of Dundas Street, took fire, but it was fortunately kept under, so as to save the hotel and out-buildings. On this (south) side of the street, there were several houses destroyed by fire, which occurred in the early morning, and, previous to its spreading further. The amounts incurred are considered to bear but a small comparison with the extent of the fire.

Cooksville is a pleasant village, on the Great Western road, about sixteen miles west of Toronto.

CANADA.

A RUNAWAY LAKE.—A short time ago a large lake, two miles and a half long, and located about eight miles from the village of Brighton, Canada, burst its banks, and completely drained the valley in which it stood, leaving a space about 200 feet in width.

The water brook was forty feet in height. The rush of water does not exceed twenty-five feet deep, and one hundred feet wide, for a length of two miles, uprooting forest trees, carrying away mill-dams, and drowning two men. Thus occurred the singular phenomenon of a lake being emptied in a few days. The work was done with astonishing rapidity, independent of the drainage system.

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NOVA SCOTIA.

MILITARY.—In consequence of the reduction of the force in this garrison (Halifax), there is now no commanding officer at the Main Guard, Queen's Wharf. The Deputy Commandant is at present in charge of a Subaltern, and there is no guard at all at the Main Guard.

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RISE OF LABOR.—The leading article in the January number of Blackwood's Magazine, is by the celebrated historian, Alison. In it he predicts the happiest results as likely to follow the recent gold discoveries—both in California and Australia. His says, the consequences of an annual supply of \$1,000,000 will be incalculable in increasing the happiness of mankind. "The changes will be momentous, I think, but come they will, as sure as any change produced by human laws."

It was estimated by a learned man before the New York Historical Society, that in the year 1901, the population of the United States will number 102,000,000.

We learn by private advice from Halifax, that it is quite likely that the Legislature will decide to accept the offer of the Contractors, and instead of embarking the whole resources of the Province in a Government line to Amherst, give sufficient encouragement to line East and West. It is probable, however, that the failure of Mr. Howe's plan will produce a change of Government and a new election.—St. John Courier.

The boat fishermen inform us, that since the steamer has commenced her trips, the codfish, which were abundant on the coast, have been frightened off, so that our tables will be deprived of the luxury of fresh cod, for the present.—Yarmouth Register.

A thousand barrels of mackerel were seized from a wharf at Chatham last week.

The cousins of the late Rev. Edward D. Very were found on Wednesday, and were to be interred in Horton yesterday.—ibid.

English Mail of June 12.

(From the Halifax British North American, June 22.)

