

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Mail Steamship Illinois, arrived at New York on Saturday morning from Aspinwall, in the short passage of seven days and five hours, it being the shortest passage from the Isthmus every made. She left Aspinwall on the night of June 4, and brings the U. S. mails from San Francisco to May 15, with advices to the 16th. She brings also 525 passengers, and gold dust to the amount of a million eight hundred thousand dollars.

The Pacific mail steamship Company's ship Oregon, had arrived from Panama with 384 passengers, the ship New Orleans with 80 do., the clipper Antelope with 100, making 564, of which number the Illinois brings 525.

The excitement in many parts of the mines, in opposition to Chinese labour among our mountains, is evidently on the increase. Mass meetings have been held at the north and south, and corresponding committees appointed; and in general, steps taken to clear the entire mining region of the Celestials. Several very interesting communications have appeared in the public prints, purporting to emanate from the Chinese, showing the benefits to be derived from their great emigration to this country, and the importance of the consequent trade which will spring up between California and China. But these appear to have little effect upon the miners, who seem bent upon the work of expulsion.

The vigilance Committee have deemed it proper, owing to recent developments, to hold meetings again, and keep watch of such scoundrels as are among us, but as yet our city has been very quiet.

On the afternoon of April 10, a boat conveying passengers from the steamer Panama to the steamer Constitution at Mazatlan, was swamped in a heavy rolling sea, and nine persons were drowned.

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.—The accounts received yesterday from California, confirm those previously received of a feud springing up between the American miners in California and the Chinese emigrants, which threatens to be of a serious character. The message of Gov. Bigler to the Legislature recommended measures of a very questionable propriety, which would naturally tend to give encouragement to the popular excitement. The Legislature did not comply with the recommendation, but adopted a measure not likely to have any pacifying effect. The following statement, from the Alta California of May 15, gives an interesting view of the extent of the Chinese population in California.

The first Chinese emigrants to California arrived in the brig Eagle, from Hong Kong, in the month of February, 1848—two men and one woman. But four arrived during the succeeding twelve months. On the 1st February, 1849, there were about fifty-four Chinamen and one Chinese woman in California. On the 1st January, 1850, there were in California 789 men and two women. During the early part of that year, about three hundred Chinamen left here for the Chichia Islands, having been engaged here by the "Guano Company."

On the 1st January, 1851, there were in California, 4018 men and 7 women. On the 1st of January, 1852, there were 7520, as follows:—

Whole No. males arrived to Jan. 1st, 1852,	8121
China women, - - -	8
	8,129
" left for Chichia Islands,	300
" died in California, to date,	250
" of men returned to China,	58
" of women,	1
	609
" in California Jan. 1st, 1852,	7,520
" arrived since Jan. 1st, 1852,	4,434
	11,954
" in California, May 7th, 1852,	
inclusive,	11,954
" returned since Jan. 1st, 1852, 17	
" died since Jan. 1st, 1852,	150
about,	167

Total in California, May 7th, 1852, 1,787
Of this number 7 are women; the remaining 111,780 are men and boys.

It will be quite safe to set down the total Chinese population now resident in California at 12,000, and its increase will probably be from 7000 to 10,000 between this and the 1st January next. Under these circumstances, we do not see any imperative necessity for the hue and cry which is attempted relative to this particular class of foreigners. The French and Spanish American population both exceed the Chinese very largely at the

present moment, and no one fears danger from their excessive numbers.

FROM PANAMA.—A contract has been entered into for the completion of the railroad from Gorgona to Panama.

The Panama Star of the 27th of May states that the survey of the route beyond Gorgona was completed to within six miles of Panama, and that the whole of that preliminary work would be finished within 10 days that time.

An additional section of four miles of the Panama Rail Road was opened for travel on the 28th of May, making the work complete to Tavernilla, about 12 miles below Gorgona, and two miles from the crossing at Barbaosas, to which the road will be extended by the 15th of the present month. By the 1st of July the bridge, which has been previously prepared in Gorgona, will be laid across the river, and on the 1st of August following, the cars will be plying to Gorgona.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We have accounts from the Sandwich Islands to April 17. The news is not important. The Polynesian Parliament was opened with some ceremony and "his Majesty" read a speech in the Hawaiian language, in which he says that his relations with every foreign nation, with the exception of France, are of the most friendly character. It seems however that there had been a serious apprehension of invasion, which is thus referred to:

"The peace of my kingdom has been threatened with an invasion of private adventurers from California. An appeal was made to the United States Commissioner, which being promptly acted on by Captain Gardner, of the United States ship Vandalia, tranquilized the public mind. I have taken some measures to create a military force, in the training of which Capt. Gardner has been pleased to render important assistance. Such a force has been considered indispensable, to enable me to protect efficiently the lives and property of all who live under my dominion. It will be for you to provide the means of maintaining such a force permanently, so as that the very defencelessness of my kingdom may not invite the evil disposed to invade it."

LATER FROM BRAZIL.—Philadelphia, June 11.—We learn by the Grey Eagle, from Rio, that the British steamship Teviot cleared on the 16th for Southampton, with £100,000 sterling in specie.

The Brazilian Senate was engaged in discussing a project for a loan for the payment of interest on the public debt. The Chamber of Deputies was considering a project for granting to a company the privilege of constructing a rail road. Some experiments were making under the sanction of the Emperor with a view to erecting the electric telegraph in Brazil. Reports were current of a dissolution of the Cabinet. The Brazilian Charge at Washington is to be recalled.

MAINE BANKS.—The Augusta Age publishes the official abstract of the returns of the Banks of the State of Maine, made on the 1st of May last. The whole number of Banks is 39, with an aggregate capital of \$3,923,000. The amount of bills in circulation at the above date was \$3,254,882; Deposits, \$1,462,283; Specie in the Banking houses \$622,300. Total amount of resources \$8,964,138; last semi-annual dividends of 15 banks, 5 per cent.; 17 do. 4 or 4½, and the rest 3 or 3½ per cent.; average a fraction over 4 per cent.

GOLD DOLLARS.—The Philadelphia Ledger says that split gold dollars are rapidly multiplying. The piece, by some fine and ingenious machinery, is split in two, about one half of the coin abstracted, and the plundered sides stuck together again, the face of the piece not the least scarred or injured. A little care will readily detect the fraud. The milling around the edge will be found broken, and very generally a pewter-colored cement will be found protruding from it. The coin, too, is thin in the middle.

A GOOD MARRIAGE FEE.—A young Boston printer, having accumulated in California a pile big enough for two, recently returned home for a helpmate. Having found one to his mind, he called on Rev. Mr. Bourne, the other day, to make him and his elect lady one, which being done to the satisfaction of the parties, the grateful gold-digger dropped into the astonished clergyman's hand a good sized lump of the pure ore, which was found to weigh some two ounces.

RETURN OF KOSSUTH TO NEW YORK.—The Hungarian hero and statesman, the indefatigable and eloquent Kossuth, after six months of wandering, in which he has visited a large part of the western, south-western and eastern portion of the United States, has returned to the city where he first landed on American soil. He is stopping at the Irving House, where he will remain until he leaves this country for Europe. Some of his companions will embark on the 16th of this month, but he will himself remain a few days longer, to arrange his affairs, and perhaps to meet his mother and sisters, who are reported to be on their way hither, but it is not probable that he will speak in public again, unless it be to make a farewell address to the American people.—N. Y. Even. Post.

NEW YORK, JUNE 8.—On the 3d instant, three fugitive slaves, on their way from Kentucky to Canada, were arrested at Detroit. The sheriff made the arrest by orders received by telegraph from Toledo. The fugitives were taken to jail, but while under examination they made a sudden onset upon the jailor, knocked him down, and made their escape into the street. The report of their arrest having been circulated in the city, a number of highly excited colored people had assembled in front of the jail, and now rendered unavailing all efforts to recapture the three men. The latter were by them immediately hurried off to the river, placed in a boat, and by eleven o'clock were safely landed in Canada, beyond the power of the pursuers.

Br. schr. Creole, before reported run down by packet ship Havre, was fallen in with morn of 8th inst., Saneoty Head N. W. 10 miles, by fishing smack Achilles, of Greenport, which took from her a mainsail, jib, two gaff-topsails, some rigging, the boat, three seamen's chests, sundry small articles, register, shipping articles and a living dog.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Montreal, June 2.—We were visited yesterday with a most destructive fire, which has laid in ashes a considerable number of buildings in the business part of our city. It commenced at 6 o'clock A. M., in St. Peter street, at the corner of Lemoir street, in a carpenter's shop occupied by J. Martin.

The shop, together with Martin's residence, was quickly consumed, and two of his children were burned to death, one of them on the spot and the other expired in the afternoon. From this point the fire extended to the old St. Andrew's church, which, together with the dwelling house of J. Mahoney and several out-buildings, was destroyed.

On the opposite side of the street, the stores of Ryan, Brothers & Co. and No. 21, warehouse, were burned down, and a large quantity of valuable goods in them.

Other buildings in the neighbourhood including Stephen & Mills, Torrence & Busted, J. & J. Mitchell & Lewis, and Levine's Exchange Hotel were in great danger and were saved only by the most strenuous exertions of the firemen. A strong wind from the southwest carried the devouring elements to St. Paul street, destroying in its passage the roofs of two houses in St. Francis Xavier street belonging to Mr. Dewist and occupied as Exchange offices.

The Commercial buildings, occupied by the Imperial Customs Department and others, were also consumed. The store of Seymour & Whitney and some out-buildings of Frothingham & Workman were burnt, but their store was saved.

The fire then extended its ravages on both sides of the street as far down as Little street and Joseph street, where it was subdued. Several houses facing the steamboat wharf were consumed.

The loss of property is variously estimated from £200,000 to £500,000, from a half to two-thirds of which will probably fall on the Insurance Companies. Probably from £50,000 to £60,000 of real property, and £200,000 to £250,000 of goods were consumed. Some of the heaviest stocks of Dry Goods in the city were consumed in the stores upon St. Paul street, and the loss of groceries, &c., in the Messrs. Ryans and the Customs' Warehouse must have been immense.

The following Insurance Offices have insured on properties destroyed, to the amount here stated:—

Phoenix, £37,873; Montreal, £19,150; Globe, £14,800; Mutual, £3,650; British American, £500; Quebec, £4,200; Equitable, £400; Royal Insurance Co., (about) £20,000; United States Office, £15,000.

St. Andrews and Quebec Railway.—The ceremony of turning the first sod of this road, under the new contract for its completion to Woodstock, took place at Bartlett's farm, ten miles from St. Andrews, on the 4th inst.

Telegraph Wires.—Windsor, Kentville, Bridgetown, Lunenburg, and Liverpool have recently been put in connection with Halifax. Annapolis, Yarmouth, Antigonish, Canso, and Sidney will soon be connected with the same city by telegraph.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.—The Cape Breton News states that the Norwegian ship Deodata, Jorgenson, master, from Richibucto, bound to Great Britain, with a cargo of timber, struck on St. Paul's Island, (a small Island to the northward of Cape Breton,) during a snow squall, on the night of the 25th ult., and most melancholy to relate, the Capt. and

10 men were washed overboard and perished;—the Mate and one boy being preserved in a most miraculous manner from a similar fate, by a sea which washed them in safety to the shore. In half an hour after she struck, the mate states, not a vestige of the vessel remained, the sea having completely broken her up.—New-Brunswick.

FOR AUSTRALIA.—Upwards of 25 young men belonging to this City and Province, leave this morning in the Steamer Admiral en route for Australia. Among these are a number of young men connected with the first families in New-Brunswick—such as two sons of the late Hon. Hugh Johnston; Mr. F. Coster, son of the Rev. Mr. Coster, Carleton; Mr. Bliss, son of the late Receiver General; Mr. Bayard, son of Dr. Samuel Bayard; and others whose names we did not learn.—Morn. News.

GOLD IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The recent article on gold in Nova Scotia, which we copied from Blackwood's Magazine, has had the effect of directing public attention to the subject; and we learn from a letter received by a gentleman of this City, from a friend in Nova Scotia, that a returned Californian dug up pieces of the precious metal a few days ago, near Annapolis. If it should turn out that gold is to be found in any quantity in Annapolis valley, we shall have lots of diggings nearer home than California, or Australia.—New-Brunswick.

RAILWAYS IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—Negotiations have been entered into by the delegates of the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick, (Messrs. Hincks and Chandler,) who have lately returned from their mission to England, where an unsuccessful attempt was made to secure the aid of the British Government, for the construction of the great Railway between Halifax and Quebec. Although their mission has failed so far as regards its direct object, viz: the obtaining of government aid to the construction of a line of Railway from Nova Scotia through New Brunswick by way of the city of St. John, and the valley of the St. John River, they have succeeded in an arrangement with private capitalists and contractors for the construction of two works of great importance to the Provinces; viz., the European and North American Railway to the American boundary; the other a line from Quebec to Hamilton, Canada.

EUROPEAN RAILROAD.—The Directors of the "European and North American Railway Company," held a meeting on Wednesday afternoon, at which the Hon. Mr. Chandler was present. The business of the meeting, we are gratified to learn, was conducted with the utmost harmony—all alike appearing to be actuated by the one spirit—that of burying old prejudices, and uniting together for the purpose of advancing the interests of the Province, in a truly sensible way. It is believed that the whole matter will be arranged agreeably to the general wish, and that we need apprehend no further difficulty, or delay.—News.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace Company have published the details of the plan they have adopted for the future disposal of the building, and have furnished ample information respecting the purposes to which they intend to devote it. Sydenham, a station on the Brighton Railway, is the spot where the palace is to be re-erected, in the midst of a park of one hundred and fifty acres, which is to be planted with specimens of every tree which can be grown out of doors in England. It will contain a winter garden of eighteen acres in extent, and within its walls flower shows are to be held. There are to be sculptures by the chief living artists, and casts of the most celebrated works of antiquity. Geology and mineralogy will receive their appropriate illustrations, while specimens of the most striking costumes and manufactures of the various nations will be laid out as at the time of the Great Exhibition.

THE BIBLE OR THE BAYONET.—The liberties and the security of Great Britain and the United States are based on the Bible,—the recognition of reciprocal rights and duties as regulated by the revealed will of God. With some errors and excesses, these nations do more than any others, repose on a strictly religious foundation. The continent of Europe, with slight exceptions, is ruled by the bayonet. One might suppose that the insecurity of such a constitution had been more than sufficiently demonstrated by experience. But men reputed wise are often long in coming to the com-