Arrival of the Crescent City and Uncle Sam.

News from California, Australia, the Sandwich Islands, the Society Islands, Pitcairn's Island, New Zealand, Van Dieman's Land, and Jamaica.

&c., &c., &c.

ADDITIONAL FROM CALIFORNIA.

Marriages and Deaths—The Robber Joaquim—Loss of the Steamer Fashion—Affray on the Senator—Explosion of the Jenny Lind.

The U. S. mail steamship Crescent City, Captain J. McGowan, arrived yesterday morning from Aspinwall, which port she left on the 14th instant.

The steamship Uncle Sam, Captain Mills, also arrived this morning from Aspinwall, via Kingston, having left the latter port on the 18th inst. She has 300 passengers and $278,000 in gold dust on freight.

The Crescent City brings the mails and passengers which left San Francisco on the 24th ult. in the steamship Isthmus.

We are indebted to the purser of the Uncle Sam for his favors, and to the expressses of Adams & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Berford & Co., for files of California papers.

On the 14th instant there were seven steamships lying in the harbor at Aspinwall—six American and one British.

There was considerable rain during the second week in April in the northern part of the State.

The Shasta *Courier* says that at least a thousand Chinamen arrived in Shasta county within the past two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Proctor were playing a successful engagement at the Marysville theatre.

Miss Hayes was to give a benefit on the 20th ult., to the Fire Department of Sacramento.

The new theatre at Sacramento was in rapid process of construction. It was expected to be ready for opening by the first of May.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER FASHION.

We learn by last night's Sacramento boats that the steamer Fashion has been run into by the Confidence, and sunk.

The Fashion was one of the line of steamers which ply between this city and Red Bluffs, on the Sacramento. The accident occurred about three o'clock yesterday morning. She was on her downward trip, and when about six miles below Sacramento, in turning a bend of the river, was met by the steamer Confidence bound up. The bows of the latter steamer struck her amid ships near the boiler, displacing it considerably. One of the firemen of the Fashion, whose name we were unable to ascertain, is missing and is supposed to be dead.

The Fashion sunk almost immediately. The *Californian* states that the Confidence had rung her backing bell, and was backing at the time she struck. We understand that she lies near the bank of the river, and that a portion of her hurricane deck appears just above the water. She had little or no freight on at the time. The passengers were all taken on board the Confidence. The *Californian* states that the Fashion can be raised without much difficulty.—*San Francisco Transcript, April 20.*

AFFRAY ON BOARD OF THE STEAMER SENATOR.

We regret to learn that an unfortunate affray occurred on board the steamer Senator last evening, just before she left Benicia. It seems that a man named Robert Stewart attempted to pass through the gangway on to the forward deck without a check, and at length succeeded in pushing through. He was immediately, however, put back again, and forthwith drew a knife and made a plunge at the breast of Mr. George Morehouse, clerk of the boat. The latter, however, turned in time and received the wound in the shoulder blade. At this moment two or three connected with the boat came to the rescue, whereupon Stewart cut about indiscriminately, wounding the second mate, Mr. Baker, in the arm and one of the deck hands. He then made a rush through the door, when he came in contact with the pilot, Mr. William Galloway, who had just jumped down from the upper deck to see what the disturbance was. Stewart made three plunges at him with the knife, stabbing him dangerously near the third rib. At this moment the clerk drew a pistol and fired, wounding Stewart in the thigh. We understand that the desperate man was arrested sometime afterwards on the boat, and delivered to the officers in this city. The wounds of the clerk, second mate, and deck hand, we are happy to learn, are comparatively slight.—*San Francisco Transcript, April 22.*

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY IN THE CASE OF THE JENNY LIND EXPLOSION.

The jury, after a thorough investigation of the causes leading to the disaster on board of the steamer Jenny Lind, from the evidence taken by them, do, hereby, render the following as their verdict:—

1st. We find that the cause of the calamity resulting in the death of the individuals above named, was the rupture or collapse of the flue within the steam chimney, the ruptured sheet closing the upward passage of the flue like a damper, by which the steam and water found their escape into the flue and thence through a hole in the rear end of the main flue into the cabin, and also through the furnace doors into the fire room.

2d. That that part of the flue in which the collapse took place was weak in its construction, being elliptical, and not sufficiently stayed or braced.

3d. That a defect, in the nature of an inward bulge in the broader side of the ellipsis of the flue, caused by unwarrantable or excess of pressure of steam, had long existed as matter of notoriety, and been suffered to remain.

4th. That there had been most culpable negligence on the part of the engineers, boiler makers and owners, in not repairing the defect that was thus known to exist.

5th. That there was not a sufficient barrier placed between the boiler and the cabin to protect the latter in case of accident, and that if a sufficient barrier cannot be erected, the position of the cabin, being on a level with the boiler, is unsafe and improper.

6th. That the public inspection of the boiler was very cursorily and imperfectly made, and the certificate of its good condition and sustaining power was improperly given.

7th. That the door of communication from the cabin to the deck was not of sufficient capacity to permit of the easy egress of the passengers.

THE LATEST ACCOUNTS OF JOAQUIN, THE MODERN RINALDO RINALDINA.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Herald*, writing from Monterey, April 16th, says:—

Rumors reached this place yesterday that Joaquin, with two of his band, surprised the inmates of a California house on the Salinas Plains, one night last week, by knocking at the door and demanding entrance. After much hesitation they were admitted, when they civilly asked for some refreshment—the spokesman saying that he and his companions had lost their road and were belated; that they were on their way to the South to purchase cattle. The ranchero and his family seeing these men armed to the teeth, in the dead of night, were fain to be observant of discretion. The spokesman was a tall, handsome man, about twenty-one years old, with a long beard and apparently false moustache, and carried four revolvers and a large bowie knife. The other two were also well armed, and had the best of horses—the best the ranchero had ever seen. After talking awhile on various subjects, with great familiarity and politeness, it came into the occupant's head that the veritable Joaquin, the robber chief of the Stanislaus Placers, was the man who was conversing with him. He asked the question of the polite man with the four six shooters, if he had just come from the placers, and if any news had been heard of Joaquin, as he was told a great many parties were sent in search of him, with the expectation of receiving a large reward. The person addressed put his hand to his heart, and with grave politeness and penetrating glance, replied—

"Sir, I am that Joaquin, and no man takes me alive, or comes within one hundred yards of me with these good weapons."

Without any further ceremony, and perfectly unexcited, the robber went on to relate the reason of his conduct in his late career; he had been oppressed, robbed, and persecuted by the Americans in the placers; had lost $40,000, been driven from a piece of land which he was working with an American companion; had been insulted and grossly maltreated without justice; had been flogged, and he was determined to be revenged for his wrongs four fold. He had robbed many, killed many, and more should suffer in the same way. He appeared then to grow very serious, and become excited.

"I was once a great admirer of the Americans, and thought them the most generous, noble, and liberal people in the world, from having seen so many of them in my own country and here who were men of the most generous and honorable principles, to whom tyranny and injustice were as hateful as the rule of Gachupinas to the Mexicans. I hated the insecurity and revolutions of Mexico, and came here, thinking to end my days in California in peace as a citizen of the United States. With an American friend I took up a piece of land not far from Stockton, and was getting a fine little farm under way, when I was annoyed, insulted and injured to such a degree, by my neighbors, that I could not live in peace. I then went to the placers, and was getting on very well, when I was driven from my hole by some of my lawless neighbors. I was in trade and business there, and was wronged and cheated by every one I trusted. At every turn I took I lost, or was swindled and robbed, and that, too, by the very men for whom I had had the greatest friendship and admiration. I saw them daily commit acts of the most outrageous and lawless injustice, or of cunning and mean duplicity, hateful to every honorable mind. I then said to myself I will revenge my wrongs, and take the law in my own hands: those who have injured me I'll slay, and those who have not I'll rob—my track shall leave a trail of blood, and he that seeks me shall bite the dust, or I will die in the struggle. I will get my money back some way or other, and I at least will not submit unrevenged to outrage."

Joaquin said that hearing a large reward was offered for his head or his living body, he rode into Stockton disguised, walked leisurely around with his serape thrown over his shoulders, reading the different handbills posted up about the town. Coming to one of these, in a public thoroughfare, where $5,000 was offered for his capture, he wrote in pencil underneath: "I will give $10,000 myself—Joaquin"—and leisurely rode out of the town.

THE SONORA EXPEDITION.

The Santa Clara *Register* says that ten vessels are being prepared in the harbor of San Francisco for the transportation of men and munitions of war for the Sonora expedition, and that a portion of these vessels are being pierced for guns. It further says that the expedition will consist of fifteen hundred men and three hundred horses, and that it will be ready to sail in a very short time. From another source we learn that Count Raousset, when he first returned from his late disgraceful attempt, was poor, in fact so very much in want of funds as to be compelled to live upon his friends; but that now he has a large sum, as much as $400,000 it is alleged, at his command, a portion at least of which money lately arrived by a French bark. This may all be so, adds the *Sacramento Californian*, but in looking over the Custom House statistics we cannot find any French vessel that brought any considerable amount of specie. If the expedition is a reality, it is the duty of the Collector of San Francisco to cause it to be presented.

CHINESE IDOM.

We doubt not, (says the San Francisco *Transcript* of the 20th ult.) there are many citizens of San Francisco who have spent a portion of the evening during the evening. A most singular sight here presents itself. On both sides of the street, for some distance up, are houses occupied by Chinese. These buildings stand so closely together that they touch each other, and along the second stories run balconies, all connected together. Thus there are two sidewalks, as it were, on each side of the street—one a terrestial, and the other a species of celestial sidewalk. These are all lit up with parti-colored lanterns thickly set, while hundreds of Chinese swarm along them, entering and passing out of the doors opening on to each of the double walkways. The sight is unique and well worth seeing. Yesterday the ship Lord Warriston brought half a thousand additional Chinese, and, we suppose, emptied them among the lanterns on to the said celestial and terrestial sidewalks. Then such multitudes of greetings and embracing and touching of noses, as must have occurred among our acquaintances, would be enough to open the eyes of outside barbarians as wide as porcelain saucers. Here do the Celestial beings play Celestial thimble-rig and monte; here, by Celestial chemistry, are fine linen shirts changed into miserable, old, worn out cotton ones; here do chopsticks innumerable rattle at sunrise, high noon, and eventide, and here, through the long and silent watches of the night, does sonorous music swell in regular cadence from Celestial nostrils. But so multitudinous have the Chinese become that this purlieu is found too contracted, and we must note among the changes of the city that this singular people are beginning to overflow out of Sacramento street, and are flooding along Dupont, where embryo second story sidewalks are beginning to manifest themselves, while spray may be found scattered on Jackson and Pacific streets.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

In Sacramento, April 15th, by Rev. J. A. Benton, Mr. Thomas Tragenza to Miss Hannah Childer, late of Dubuque, Iowa.

In San Francisco, April 16th, in St. Francis Church, by the Rt. Rev Joseph Alemany, John C. Horan, Esq., to Miss Kate Harran, both of this city.

In Sacramento, April 20, by the Rev. J. A. Benton, Mr. Wm. E. Miller to Miss Augusta May, both of Christian Valley, Placer county.

At Shaw's Flat, April 8th, by J. M. Anderson, Esq., Mr. Charles W. Welch to Mrs. Hinton.

In Portland, O. T., April 7th, by Rev. H. Lyman, Mr. Wm Blackstone to Miss Laura A. Palmer, both of Washington county.

In Tualaty Plains, O. T., by Rev. J. S. Griffin, Mr. Jos. Nichols, late of Illinois, to Mrs. Ann Hoglan, late from Iowa.

At Sauvies Island, Washington county, April 3d, by Rev Wm Hendrickson, Hanable Marshal Yaney to Miss Huldah White.

In Portland, O. T., April 14, by Rev. P. G. Buchanan, Mr. Thos. E. Northrop to Miss Eliza Ann King, all of Portland.

Near Forest Grove, O. T., April 5th, by Rev. H. Clark, Mr. T. G. Naylor to Miss Catherine Story, all of West Tualaty Plains, O. T.

In Forest Grove, April 7th, by the same, Mr. Alexander Stewart, of Yamhill county, O. T., to Miss Jane Criss, formerly of Illinois.

DIED.

In this San Francisco, April 19th, Franklin Myers, aged 20 years, formerly of New York.

In San Francisco, April 16th, of severe bilious complaint, Charles Hatchings Squire, formerly of the Isle of Jersey, aged 21 years.

In Placerville, April 15th, after a protracted illness, Dr. P. L. Pratt formerly of New York, aged 67.

In San Francisco, at Smith's Exchange, April 17th, of lung fever and varaloid, Lysander Ripley, of East Bridgewater, Mass., formerly a well known police officer of Boston.

Near the Middle Fork of the American River, on the 5th April, Stephen Nason and John Wilson, by the falling in of an underground drift in which they were at work on Big Bar Slide. Several others were severely injured.

On the same day, Benjamin Pulver was drowned while attempting to cross the river in a boat at Gray Eagle city.

In Sacramento, on the 13th April, Talton T. Turner, aged 17 years, son of Thomas Turner, formerly of Salina county, Illinois.

At Wood's Diggings, April 9th, from a wound received by the accidental discharge of a pistol, Jonathan P. Long, aged 22 years.

MORTALITY REPORT OF SACRAMENTO FOR TWO WEEKS ENDING APRIL 17.

John Seaman, aged 47 years, of Wisconsin.
J. F. Freatrick, 6 months, Kentucky.
Matthew Bowden, 30 years, Ireland.
John Gaines, 35, Dubuque, Iowa.
Geo Evans, 48.
Stephen West, 21, Missouri.
Seth Fisher, 61, Massachusetts.
Abijah C. Owen, 28, Westfield, Mass.
Talton T. Turner, 17, Mo.
John Rusk, 30, Ireland.
John Wilson, 27, Canada.
Harrison D. Kimball, 30, Illinois.
Infant child of David Martin, Sacramento.
Three Chinamen.

ADDITIONAL FROM AUSTRALIA.

Advance in Flour—The Victoria Diggings—Success of the Miners, &c.

Our dates are from Hobarttown to February 25. From Melbourne our newspaper accounts are to the 16th, and from Sydney to the 8th.

The impression which remains with us, after discussing the various lengthy accounts of mining, political, social, and commercial matters, in the Australian papers, is that in the former there is far more success than from the tenor of previous reports we had been led to believe. We should think that many parts of the Victoria mines presented more encouraging prospects than our own California, but that the average success is any better per man, for all employed in the mines, we do not believe.

Political affairs are exercising a prejudicial influence on the fortunes of miners. Some of the laws regulating the gold districts, which have been recently enacted, are exceedingly oppressive and burdensome; at least, they are the cause of general dissatisfaction. The league movement progresses but slowly. Americans are treated with respect, but we hear of no remarkable instances of luck among our miners. Socially, the diggings present a rough aspect.

Our latest date from Sydney is to February 8. The regular correspondent of the Melbourne *Argus* has the following item in his letter of that date:—

"Commercial matters present but little of interest, except perhaps in the decided advance of flour to £23 a ton. This is supposed to arise from the advices lately received, which seem to prohibit the belief that foreign importations to any extent will take place."

The last Sydney "Gold Circular" shows that over a million of ounces had been shipped from that port up to last date. This would be, at 70s. per ounce, £3,570,105. The present field of gold, Ophir, has only about two hundred diggers successfully engaged. The Braidwood mines have eight hundred men in them. The most important intelligence from this part of Australia comes from the far south, or border diggings. The Ovens fields are the great centre of attraction, and number their thousands. New discoveries were extending along the district, between Tass and Albary, in the Black range mountains, where an exceedingly rich mine is revealed. Lines of escort are now in successful operation from all the principal diggings to the seaports. It is necessary that every train bearing gold should be well guarded.

Bushrangers roam the country in every direction. A strong police force is now everywhere stationed among the miners. Collisions between these officers and the diggers are frequent, and they have been roughly handled by some incensed miners for their officious interference. The license law and its rigid enforcement creates unnumbered difficulties. Public meetings were being held, and the law, the constables, and the framers of the law, up to the Governor-General, were severely denounced. Some of the license commissioners had been driven from the diggings.

There is a bright prospect of an extensive gold field being found along the Murray.

From our files of Melbourne papers we gather the most cheering information of the success of the miners in various parts of the district. New discoveries were constantly making. Accessions to the population were continually taking place. The general health was good, and although society was none of the best, and the government restrictions put upon the operations of diggers were oppressive, there were universal fair prospects.

The "Ovens" seem to be the great gathering place, and here miners work with varied success and high hopes and stout hearts. Americans are living on terms of amity with the most rabid Britishers, and we have an account of a meeting at which one of our countrymen acted as Secretary. It was a meeting of indignation against the government, (of course) on account of outrages practised by some of the constables, and by a meddling license commissioner.

At this meeting, which was a very large and important one, say the papers, the miners agreed, by a series of resolutions, to "tell the Governor, resolutely, and as men, that they want no silly boys to govern them!"

There was a decidedly independent spirit manifested in various parts of the mines. The license tax was sorely complained of, and the despotic acts of the police, in enforcing a search law, to prevent the sale of liquors, was a point of extreme hardship.

A "NUGGET" OF 120 POUNDS!—The papers speak of a lump of gold having the above enormous weight, being found in Balaarat diggings. The mass is quite pure. It is a good "lift" for one man, says a correspondent. The fortunate finders were a party of four green hands, and they immediately took their departure from the mines on finding this piece; their fortunes were made. They have gone to London.

The ascertained quantity of gold brought to Melbourne and Geelong by the escorts, in 1852, was 1,339,845 ounces, by government trains, and 821,143 ounces by Victoria escort. The addition to the population of the colony for 1852, by immigration, was 77,661. Total increase of population by immigration for the year was 97,661. The amount of specie imported into Melbourne and Geelong during 1852 was £2,500,000.

The total amount raised from the various gold mines during the year 1852 appears to be 4,175,247 ounces, which, valued at £3 10s. per ounce, shows a national income under this item alone of £14,163,364 sterling.

We much regret that our space will not permit copious extracts to be made from the valuable gold statistics which appear in the Melbourne papers.

The journals estimate that the produce of gold in Victoria alone, for the current year, will exceed the amount raised in California in the same period.

Five millions of ounces has been the product of the Victoria district since the mines were discovered; so say the papers.

The Geelong mines still produce abundantly. The papers do not state the average products of any part of the diggings.

Great preparations were making to celebrate the anniversary of the discovery of gold, (February 12, 1851,) in the Victoria mines, and at Melbourne and Sydney. There were to be dinners, prize presentations and general rejoicings, and Mr Hargrave, the discoverer, was to receive a handsome gift from the colonies.

Dalton and Kelly, two famous bushrangers of Van Dieman's Land, were captured and taken to Melbourne on the 6th February. The annoyance caused by this class of desperadoes was very great in various parts of the gold district.

The Colony of Victoria.

[From the Melbourne Argus of February 13.]

In accordance with our custom, we present our readers with a review of the events in the colony since our previous summary on the 3d of January, the date of the sailing of the Chusan and Great Britain. The valuable and elaborate paper by Mr. Westgarth given in another [illegible] remarks to the continuous yield of the precious metal since the beginning of the present year.

The statistical table drawn up by Mr. Westgarth, exhibits as accurately as possible the produce of the Victorian mines up to the end of last year. It will be seen that the total represents the astonishing amount of four millions and nixety thousand ounces.

BY GOVERNMENT ESCORT.	Ounces.
Jan. 5..From Balaarat	3,931
" 5..From Mount Alexander	20,007
" 12..From Mount Alexander	5,879
" 12..From Balaarat	3,967
" 15..From Mount Alexander	3,897
" 17..From the Ovens	15,427
" 19..From Balaarat	3,037
" 19..From Mount Alexander	4,942
" 22..From Mount Alexander	4,577
" 26..From Mount Alexander	5,017
" 26..From Balaarat	3,947
" 29..From the Ovens	13,729
" 29..From Mount Alexander	5,943
Feb. 2..From Mount Alexander	10,803
" 2..From Balaarat	3,126
" 5..From the Ovens	11,665
" 5..From Mount Alexander	6,132
Total	126,617
By private escort	114,928
Taken to Adelaide by escort, Jan. 26, 1853	33,763
Total	275,308
RECAPITULATION.	
Estimated produce to December 1, 1852	4,890,926
Estimated produce from January 1 to February 5, 1853	275,308
Grand total	5,166,234

Which, at 75s. per ounce, is equal to.....£19,373,377

The produce for the present year shows that there is not yet reason to apprehend a sudden failure in the yield of gold; but even if the amount were less than it is, there are still abundant evidences of the inexhaustible character of our mines. Of these the most remarkable is the fact that within the last few days three unparalleled masses of gold have been brought to light—such as perhaps the world has never seen before. They were found in a spot never much frequented hitherto, and there are reports of numerous smaller lumps having been found in the same locality. The largest of these three great lumps weighs one hundred and thirty four pounds and a half, of which upwards of a hundred and twenty pounds are pure gold. The other two lumps weigh 93 lbs. 2 oz. 5 dwt., and 83 lbs. 9 oz. 5 dwt. respectively, only a very small proportion being quartz. They are superb specimens of gold and quartz interblended. The largest weighs many pounds more than the famous "Kerr hundredweight" of New South Wales, and has the additional advantage of being in one solid lump. The fortunate finders are taking it to England, in the Sarah Sands, for exhibition.

The locality where these splendid masses have been found, is called the Canadian Gully; and is a branch of the Balaarat diggings. These diggings were the first opened up in Victoria, and attracted a large number of people; but they were almost wholly deserted when the superior richness of the Mount Alexander diggings was discovered. They have lately risen again into favor, however, and there is no doubt that tens of thousands will now flock to them and explore them more thoroughly. The difference between the two localities seems to be that at Mount Alexander the gold is finer and more equally diffused; while at Balaarat it is in larger lumps, and occurs less frequently. A similar difference has been observed between the Ophir and Turon diggings, in New South Wales. The difference would seem to indicate the existence of an original matrix or fountain head of the gold deposits, to which Balaarat probably lies nearer than Mount Alexander. Our scientific men can help us but little in the solution of that problem; but there is no saying what continuous exploration may reveal. There really seems no antecedent improbability of the existence of some such original gold bed.

MELBOURNE GOLD CIRCULAR.

The price of gold has again advanced. The market opened at 74s. 6d., and rose to 76s. 6d., but gradually gave way when the weighing closed for the Sarah Sands, to 75s. 3d., at which it left off.

The first of the lumps of gold found at Balaarat was weighed on Thursday, at the Bank of Australasia, for shipment by the Sarah Sands, and found to be 1,619 ounces, or 134 lbs 11 ozs.; the escort charge for transmission to Melbourne, amounted to £10 10s., and the freight to Britain will come to £30 10s. The fortunate diggers also return home by the vessel which conveys their treasure. Two of the party came out by the Great Britain in December last, and are now enabled to return with their fortunes made, after only ten weeks labor at the Victoria gold fields. Two more immense pieces of gold have been found in the same locality, and rumor has it that another and still larger lump has been dug up.

The very sudden and altogether unlooked-for alteration of the exchange by the banks, has taken every one by surprise. That it would rise gradually was the generally entertained opinion, but that such a leap as from 6 to 2 for purchase or advance on gold, and selling at par, should at once take place, no one for a moment could anticipate. The operators in the gold and money markets having been thus taken by surprise, felt rather keenly their position, and the strictures on the doings of the banks have been anything but complimentary. This sudden change acts forcibly in more ways than one against the capitalist, particularly those that are about to leave the colony. Bank draft at par, gold dust at 76s. 6d., and wool and tallow at high rates, and little of either for investment in comparison to the capital seeking employment, hold out no inducement to the speculator. Thus are capitalists beginning to suffer from a plethora of wealth, arising solely out of the mineral treasures found in the colony during the past year. With a population of 200,000, and an export of $16,000,000 from one product alone, it need not be matter of surprise that a change takes place in our monetary affairs. The banks, who formerly controlled these matters, are now compelled to follow the gigantic strides of an infant colony, which has been precipitated, in the short period of fifteen months, from moderate circumstances to that of unbounded wealth.

No. of persons who have arrived in the colony this week	1,981
No. of persons who left	1,342
Addition to our population this week	639

The government exports brought in this week from—

	Oz.
Mount Alexander and Bendigo	12,342
Balaarat, including the left of Geelong	3,148
Ovens	5,475
The Victoria Escort Co., from Mount Alexander and Bendigo	13,406
	34,371
Gold previously shipped from Victoria in 1852	300,777
Per Warata to Sydney	1,333
Per Sarah Sands, to Liverpool	40,929
	343,039

Or 14 tons, 5 cwt. 3 qrs. 11 lbs., 7 oz. at 70s. £1,199,636

Exchange on London, drafts against gold hypothecated, 50s. to 55s. per ounce, 2 per cent discount. Freight of gold delivered at the Bullion Office, London, 41½d. per ounce.

EDWARD KHULL, Bullion Broker.

February 12, 1853.

GEELONG GOLD CIRCULAR.

The price of gold during the week has continued to advance, and is likely to attain a higher figure still. This change may be principally ascribed to the sudden alteration in the exchange in favor of gold, to the extent of five per cent.

The great event of last week, the finding of the monster nugget in Canadian Gully, Balaarat, has been eclipsed by a more brilliant discovery, revealed to the public on Monday last, viz.: the finding of two enormous masses of gold in quartz, weighing upwards of 176 pounds troy. These magnificent specimens of our mineral wealth weighed as follows:—

	lbs.	oz.	dwt.
Larger mass	93	2	5
Smaller mass	83	9	5
Total	176	11	10

The first intelligence from the other field in the locality of Balaarat is very cheering; and when thousands set to work, where there are at present only "tens," the result of their labors cannot be guessed at.

The government appear at length inclined to do a little to afford protection to the thousands of travellers and diggers now engaged on our gold fields.

The quotation for gold to day is £3 14s. 6d., with an upward tendency.

Exchanges on London, drafts against gold, 1½ per cent. Freight of gold delivered in London, 4½d. per ounce.

W. PATTERSON, Kardinia street.

GEELONG, February 12, 1853.

The New Zealand Diggings.

The gold fields in this part of the colonies are limited, and the gold is very fine, though sufficiently abundant to employ a hundred or two of men, who make each a pound per day. The search is made along the sides of a creek in the Coromandel district. The diggers did not seem contented with their prospects.

From Hobart Town.

We gather no items of interest or importance from the Hobart Town paper, other than those furnished by our shipping and market reporters, made up from its columns.

Very Late from the Society Islands.

Through the Honolulu papers we have late advices from Tahiti. The news is of no special interest, scarcely an item beyond petty local occurrences in the report. We notice the following marine disasters, which do not speak very creditably for the harbor facilities of Tahiti, under the French authorities. A letter from Capt. Lucas, of the James Edward, to the editor of the *Polynesian*, states:—

TAHITI, Feb. 14, 1853.

To the Editor of the *Polynesian*:—You will do me a favor by printing the following. On the 9th inst. the good ship James Edward, under my command, took her anchor at 6 A. M., to proceed to sea with the land breeze. In the first place the pilot ran me on the outer buoy and took off some of my copper. The ship then stood on the wind, but fell off at the mouth of the passage. We let go both anchors, with forty-five fathoms of chain on one, and thirty fathoms on the other; but the ship struck her stern on the reef, dragged to about midships, and then rolled and struck heavily, where she lay about twenty five minutes.

With the assistance of boats and whaleships and man-of-war, we hauled her off, but could not keep her clear with five pumps. We get her into the wharf, where she now lies full of water. I am making every exertion to roll her to save the ship and cargo.

The brig Emeline, Capt. Green, now lies on the railway, abandoned to the French government. I remain, respectfully yours,

RICHARD LUCE,
Master of ship James Edward.

The Emeline, American brig, was abandoned to the French authorities for reasons stated below. She sailed from Honolulu a few weeks previously, with a cargo of bone for the Atlantic States, and put into Tahiti in a leaky condition for repairs:—

"Dear Sir:—I wrote you a few days ago by Captain Fisher, of the Cowper, stating that I had put into this port to stop a leak. I discharged my cargo and stored it safe and in good order in the government yard, and hauled to the railway. While hauling up by the government officials, she fell off the cradle, and there she has laid ever since, a wreck, and hogged six inches. They can get her neither up nor down, and I have to-day abandoned her to the French government in a formal manner, and claim for vessel, freight and consequential expenses, $16,000."

The Honolulu papers [illegible] with [illegible] these, the following information from the French paper published at Tahiti. It is an interesting exhibit of the fruit trade of these islands with the California market.

"We find, then, that the California fruit trade has entirely directed itself to Tahiti; thus, to use the expression, 'going over the river after water.' And why? Simply because our population, whether native or foreign, entertaining, and not without great justice, an unfortunate and doubting opinion of their own permanence and stability, have only applied themselves to such pursuits, which, requiring the least time and patience, would realize the greatest profit in the shortest time, and, not having had any well founded assurance of the harvest, have neglected to plant those fruit trees for which these islands are as well adapted as Tahiti. Thus while 6,251,000 oranges, valued at 245,553 francs, or about $50,000, have been exported from Tahiti during the last year, only 15,000 were exported from here. 440 barrels of lime juice, valued at 19,675 francs, have left Tahiti, while not a gallon has left these islands. Tahiti has shipped 1,800 bbls. cocoanut oil, valued at 119,818 francs, while we have hardly 1,800 trees left on all the islands, and not a gallon of oil making. 44,000 lbs. of arrow root have left Tahiti, while only 21,444 lbs. have been shipped from here.

"It is true that we have several agricultural exports which Tahiti has not yet, but, undoubtedly, will in a few years; still this is no valid reason why we should overlook those great sources of wealth, and permit the California fruit traders to pass by our doors, taunting us with our barrenness, and seeking cargoes at such a great distance.

"There is another remarkable circumstances which we would do well to reflect upon. During the year 1852, while Tahiti has been virtually a free port, the exports of the country, notwithstanding the depression of several articles in the Chilian market, have amounted to more than what they were during the two years 1850 and 1851 put together.

"We rejoice in the prosperity of Tahiti; she bears the same relation to Chili, New Zealand and Australia, as we do to California, Oregon and China. But we may be permitted to feel a regret that our own customers should be obliged to look across the line for such staples of commerce as we might and ought to supply in abundance."

Pitcairn's Island.

[From the Honolulu Polynesian, March 26.]

H. B. M.'s steamship Virago was at Pitcairn's Island in January last, and found that interesting people in much the same condition as our previous reports from there represented them. In loading a gun to salute the Virago, we regret to learn that an explosion took place from some unknown cause, by which three or four persons were more or less injured. One man was so much shattered that amputation became necessary, but he died the day after.

We learn that *the Virago took on board the entire population of the island, and gave them a cruise around their little island empire, much to their enjoyment and gratification.* Although accustomed all their lives to coasting and fishing in canoes, the females were all seasick on board the steamer.

With the limited means of subsistence on the island, and an increasing population, colonization, we should imagine, would be resorted to. But the natives seem to possess an ingrained repugnance to leave their native isle for the wide, wide world; although they are not ignorant of the enticements of the gold regions of California and Australia. And they are wise. Their isolated condition has not well fitted them for the jostle of active life, or to meet the buffets of fortune, where every man seeks only his own and not his neighbor's good. The present generation, at least, would never find contentment abroad like that they enjoyed upon their rock-bound home in the midst of the great ocean. Their hearts would always be there; their first love would never be forgotten.

The Hawaiian Kingdom.

[From the Polynesian, March 19.]

Thursday, the 17th instant, was observed as the anniversary of His Majesty's birth, in a most spirited and patriotic manner. Indeed, we have never known Honolulu to present a more gala-like appearance on any occasion than it did on Thursday. The whole population, and the numerous strangers connected with the ships in port, seemed to be out; and judging from the thronged streets and the large concourse on the plain, there could have been but few horses or carriages, within a dozen miles of town, not brought into requisition on the occasion.

We had noticed, in the suburbs of the city, extensive preparations making for feasting among the natives, for a week or more preceding the time; and when it arrived there was a perfect rush upon the pig and poi from all quarters. Real enjoyment seemed to sit on every countenance; and as these feasts are usually conducted with much decorum, it is very easy to be gratified with such a mode of keeping a holiday. Feasting and fast riding afford the highest enjoyment to a native that can be offered, and in both these respects there was no deficiency on Thursday.

As previously announced, a review of the troops took place on the plain at noon. After the rains of the night previous, the sun came out bright and clear, and both the streets and the parade ground were in good condition. His Majesty, however, was detained by illness at the Palace, and was unable to be present, either at the review, or at the levee in the evening. Consequently, the troops were reviewed by His Highness, Prince Liholiho, Lieutenant General, who, with his staff, made a fine appearance on their spirited steeds.

The only new feature in the present review, was the first appearance, as organized companies, of the Hawaiian Guard and Hawaiian Cavalry, both independent companies, now first uniformed, and composed of foreigners, with a few exceptions, in the latter company.

We do not wish to use flattery on this occasion, but cannot withhold an expression of the very great satisfaction we experienced in the appearance and discipline of these independent companies on Thursday. With a neat and becoming uniform, and soldier like bearing, they certainly reflected great credit on their respective officers, whose zeal and perseverance in organizing and drilling their companies are worthy of the highest praise.

We do not pretend to be conversant with the details of drill or the minute regulations pertaining to military service, and shall not attempt any critical remarks upon these matters, but so far as general appearance and bearing are concerned, we are quite clear in the conviction, that for the time these companies have been under drill, they have mastered as much of the peaceable art of war as any company we ever saw. Its belligerent features we hope they may never be obliged to learn.

A dinner given by the officers of the guard at the Globe Hotel, and the levee at the palace in the evening, closed the 40th anniversary of His Majesty's birth day.

We have no space left to extend our remarks in connection with the dinner or the review, except to state that a flag was presented to the Hawaiian cavalry, by Lieutenant-General, Prince Liholiho, which was received by the company, and borne about the field with evident pride, by the whole corps. The dinner at the Globe, at which we had the honor of being a guest, passed off with much spirit and cordiality. The company dispersed at an early hour, for the levee at the palace, which many of the corps attended.

The following officers of Her Majesty's steamer Virago were presented to Her Majesty the Queen.

Captain J. C. Provost, Lieutenant Forsyth, Master Inskip, Dr. Ross, Mr. Hills, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Kox, H. Effendi, Mr. Sparks.

DIED,

At sea, three days out from San Francisco, Capt. Thop, of the schooner Laurita, late of the Baltimore, and for some time past a captain out of this port.

In Honolulu, on the 29th ultimo, Captain Joseph Maughan, Harbor master of the port of Honolulu, aged 58 years. The funeral of Captain M. was attended on Wednesday, the 30th, by the Hawaiian Guard, the Cavalry Company, and by the Masons of Honolulu, as well as by a large concourse of relations and friends of the deceased, who followed his remains to their last resting-place in Nuuanu cemetery, in solemn procession, escorted by the King's band. Capt M. was an Englishman by birth, but had resided many years at the islands, and leaves a wife and two children.

At sea, on board bark Equator, Feb. 16th, of scurvy, Joseph Cornish, of Schenectady, aged 31.

INTERESTING FROM JAMAICA.

Trouble between the Governor and the Legislature—The Yellow Fever, &c., &c.

The steamship Uncle Sam, Capt. Mills, arrived yesterday from Kingston, Ja., bringing dates from that city to the 18th inst.

The yellow fever was still raging at Kingston. Since it made its first appearance in the city, as heretofore, it has been confined entirely to the shipping, among which it has made sad havoc. As yet few of the old residents have died with it. Those who are not acclimated are its first victims.

The Colonial Legislature was having quite a time. The House had met and declared Kingston a free port, which enraged the Governor very much.

On the 17th Sir Charles Gray, Governor of the island, delivered his speech, which gave so much dissatisfaction that Mr. Binsleo, one of the members, gave notice that he should move for a committee to request her Majesty to remove Sir Charles from the island, which, of course, he did not listen to, as his salary is $40,000, per annum.

It was supposed that the Governor would dissolve the House the next day, which he has the power to do.

Charles Perdins, the late proprietor of the Union Hotel at Gorgona, died at Kingston, on the 18th, of fever.

The steamship Georgia would leave Kingston, at 6 o'clock, on the 18th. She has $2,130,737 in specie.

Consul Harrison, who has been United States Consul at Kingston for thirty-seven years, is a passenger on board the Georgia.

OUR JAMAICA CORRESPONDENCE.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, May 18, 1853.

Important Crisis in Legislative Proceedings—Stoppage of Supplies—Probability of Prisons being Thrown Open, &c., &c.

Since my last by the Illinois, on the 9th inst., nothing has occurred to lead me to hope for a speedy adjustment of the political affairs of this unhappy country. The Legislature met again last night, when his Excellency the Governor, Sir Charles Grey, addressed them in a lengthy address, in which he backed up again the unprincipled Council in their opposition to the reduction of public expenditures. The Governor declared that there was neither the power nor the intention with him of drawing one farthing from the commissariat chest, and that if the House of Assembly did not grant supplies, the prisons' doors would be left open and prisoners be let at large. Indeed, his Excellency said he was already making arrangements to liberate the female prisoners, and the males would be set at liberty soon after. Now, as the readers of the HERALD are aware, from my previous letters, the House of Assembly have not refused the supplies; they passed in good time all the revenue bills, but they appropriated the moneys as to them appeared necessary and expedient, and the Council refused to assent to the revenue bills so appropriated. On the heads of the Council, then, must rest the responsibility. The Assembly will reply to the Governor's speech to-night, and judging from the feeling of the House, the reply will be a [illegible] Mr. Bourke, member of Assembly for Saint James, has given notice that he will move for a committee to prepare a remonstrance to the Queen against confiding, any longer, the government of this colony to the present incumbent. In my opinion, the motion will be carried, unless, indeed, there be another prorogation before it can be brought forward. To hope for a reconciliation of differences whilst the present Governor is in Jamaica, is to hope against hope. He is openly charged with partizanship by the local papers. But, if your space