

Suicides of General Stalker and Commodore Etheridge.—The following are copies of telegraphic messages received by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's agent at Alexandria.

Before the news of the conclusion of peace with Persia could reach us, an expedition to Mohammerah sailed from Bushire on the 19th of March, under the personal command of Sir James Outram. The force arrived in the mouth of the Euphrates on the 21st. On the 24th it moved towards the fort, and opened a brisk fire at daybreak of the 26th. The Persians replied with spirit, but in the end the superiority of our squadron was manifest, and our troops having landed, advanced upon the entrenched camp of the enemy, who fled immediately, leaving behind them their tents, stores, &c. The loss of the enemy has been estimated at 200 killed.

As a truly tragic episode of this war, we have to mention the deaths, each by his own hand, of General Forster Stalker, Commander of the Forces, and Commodore Etheridge, of the navy. The verdict on General Stalker's body was, that he came by his death from a pistol shot inflicted by his own hand in a fit of temporary insanity. There was no paper left to indicate this, and he was merely heard to complain that the 3rd Cavalry was not given him, and was also uneasy about the responsibility of sheltering the European troops during the approaching hot weather. The verdict on Commodore Etheridge was, that he destroyed himself with his own hand, while suffering under mental aberration, brought about by long continued anxiety connected with the duties of his command.

INDIA.—We have received our despatches in anticipation of the Overland Mail. The dates are:—Bombay, April 16; Calcutta, April 9; Madras, April 15; Galle, April 19; Hong Kong, March 29.

CHINA.—*Capture of seventeen Chinese War Junks.*—A spirited affair, which had taken place within the fortnight, is thus narrated by the China Mail:—A daring, gallant, and successful attack has been made during the past week upon seventeen armed junks, by two boats of H. M. steamer Hornet. The boats were in charge of Lieutenant Brock and Mr Brown, mate. From information supplied by two Chinese, whose junks had been captured by a large fleet of pirates in the vicinity of St. John's, the Hornet was despatched early on Wednesday morning, the 19th instant, in search for them. The Hornet proceeded on towards St. John's, off which island she remained until daylight, and then went into Sha-tye Bay. Nothing suspicious being seen there, and the Chinese informants stating that the pirates had gone to another Bay adjoining, the Hornet went on towards Sandy Bay, on nearing which a small, suspicious-looking fishing boat was observed sailing outside the bay. She was brought alongside, and it was found that she had been chartered by a shopkeeper belonging to Macao to take him to the pirate fleet, which had captured a boat of his, his object there being to purchase the release of one of his partners, who had been taken prisoner, and for which purpose he had a sum of money with him. The boat was directed to go into Sha-tye Bay and try to ascertain where the pirates had gone to. Some time after, the boat came back with information that she had been warned by some fishermen not to go into Sha-tye, as there were five pirate boats inside round a point, and that two days before a large number had been in Sandy Bay. It was then determined to search the Bay, and the Hornet having gone into three fathoms water, anchored and manned her four boats. Captain Forsyth pulled in his gig, followed by the pinnace with a howitzer in charge of Mr Brown, one cutter with a rocket tube in charge of Lieut. Brock, and another cutter in charge of Mr Denison. On rounding a rocky point of land, the gig suddenly observed several junks' masts. Captain Forsyth backed his boat astern, and ordered the pinnace and cutter to pull up; and as soon as they came in sight of the junks a shot was fired at them, which fell near the pinnace. This was instantly returned, and several other shots again fired. Finding the junks were prepared for an attack, Captain Forsyth landed with Mr Denison's and his own boat's crews, together with all the marines, on the point of land, and from its top kept up a sharp fire with the Minies, the pinnace and rocket cutter still keeping up their fire, which was briskly returned by the pirates. This lasted for about half an hour, when Messrs. Brock and Brown, finding they were so much exposed, determined to make a dash; and as soon as the word was given, the men gave three cheers and pulled in. The cheers were returned by those on the hill, and Captain Forsyth led the party down towards the junks, still keeping up the Minie firing. As the two boats approached, the pirates deserted their guns and took to the water, and their junks being all aground, they easily got on shore and took to the hills. All the pirate junks, seventeen in number, were then taken possession of, and in the foremost one were found one European and one Goa Portuguese; they were made prisoners. The junks were found to be armed with 73 guns of various sizes, besides small arms.—The junks containing the guns were sailed out into deep water, and the guns thrown overboard, after which the junks themselves were set on fire and cast adrift. The Hornet then took in her boats and left the bay. The capture of a few fishing boats by pirates is also recorded.

Hong Kong, March 30.—Her Majesty's steamer Sampson came down the Canton river on the 28th inst. The position of our forces re-

mains as before, and nothing heard of attempts having lately been made by the Chinese against our ships or the Totum Fort. Admiral Seymour is here. The place is quiet, and amply secured against any open attack from the Chinese, by the arrival lately of additional men-of-war steamers and troops.

The Danubian Principalities.—It is asserted that the Porte has asked the powers that signed the treaty of Paris to occupy the Danubian Provinces with an army corps, on account of the great agitation now so rife in those two countries. The *Revue Contemporaine*, Count Walewski's organ, enters into some explanations on this subject. It confirms the existence of such a note, and asserts that it has met with no success—that the courts of London, Paris, St. Petersburg, and Berlin have answered in the negative.

SPAIN.—*Madrid, May 17.*—Narvaez opposed General Calonge on an amendment moved by that member to the speech from the throne, reflecting on the Vicarvarists, Narvaez declaring the intentions of the Queen to be conciliatory and for an oblivion of past political differences, in which feeling the cabinet shared. The amendment was negatived without a division.

Cadiz, May 15.—The squadron which has been fitting out for the last three months at Cadiz, has set sail for the West Indies. It is composed of six ships. They carry 2450 troops thoroughly equipped.

Advices from Marseilles report a continued demand for grain for Spain. In the south of Spain the crops are suffering from a protracted drought, and the Government has consequently extended the period for the free importation of foreign grain until 31st December next.

ENGLAND.—*Money and Commerce.*—*London, Friday.*—A very gloomy and distrustful feeling has suddenly been created by a variety of adverse and un-anticipated causes, which became known during business hours yesterday, and unless some favorable counteracting influence arises, it is much to be feared that the commercial interests will be subjected to a very severe ordeal ere it has passed over. The first and primary cause of this state of things, is the demand which has again sprung up for gold on account of the Bank of France. The Rothschilds have, it is stated, undertaken to find one quarter of a million, and contracts to the amount of £1,200,000, have been entered into over here. The next cause is the eagerness which exists to ship silver to India. The demands are as active as ever, and the engagements entered into immediately the fortnightly steamer had left for the East, a period when the silver market is generally dull, is evidence that the shipments by the Indus upon the fourth of June will be heavy. Coupled with these two unsatisfactory causes, news was received from Paris of the failure of M. Charles Thurneysen, a banker and share dealer, of considerable eminence, who has departed for America. His liabilities are said to range from £600,000, to £1,000,000, and being by family very closely connected with the direction of the Credit Mobilier society, it is expected that the chief managers are considerable involved, and if so, it will tell very severely, as the amount of speculation fostered by that society is very great. At home we have had two failures in the Manchester districts, one for £25,000, and another for £12,000.

At present the demand for money is active, but not pressing, and as was fully anticipated when the above circumstances became known, no alteration took place in the Bank rates.—In some quarters it is expected that the directors will be compelled to enforce some further restrictions.

Corn Exchange.—The brilliant forcing weather of the past fortnight, as we anticipated, has already worked wonders, for not only do we hear of the young wheat plant having greatly benefited by the change, but the whole unmistakable evidence of its beneficial influence. Some rain has fallen, and the glass still points in that direction.

The markets held since Monday have been tolerably steady, at most of which about an average business has been done in wheat, at 1s decline.

That fine screw steamship Khersonese belonging to the North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 22nd May. She had about £2,000 in specie, and 35 passengers, 18 of whom were cabin and 17 steerage passengers.

On Sunday, the 17th, about 9.30 p. m., while a strong breeze was blowing, and the ship was going about 13 knots per hour, all of a sudden the engine went rapidly round. The ship was stopped and it was found that the screw was gone. She proceeded under full sail, and was towed into the river, where she arrived at ten a. m. Previous to the accident, she had been making good speed, having on one day completed 360 miles. Subsequent to the accident, she was detained by light winds till the 21st, when a fresh breeze sprang up.

We noticed that at the date of the last accounts, as many as 600 vessels were in the Bosphorus, bound for ports in the Black Sea, Sea of Azof and Danube, chiefly to load grain.

IRELAND.—Hogan's colossal bronze statue of O'Connell is at present to be seen in the Court yard of the Dublin Society House, where it will remain about ten days for public inspection, previous to its removal to Limerick, for whose citizens it has been executed.

A PROVIDENTIAL MAN.

There is no aspiration so glorious as the desire to do good. Howard, bending over the couch of sickness and smoothing the pillow of death, was greater than Napoleon at Austerlitz and Thomas Holloway, whose inestimable medicines are subduing diseases of every type, in every part of the habitable globe, is more worthy of respect and honor than any warrior that ever drew the sword. When Kossuth visited the United States he was designated by one of our clergy as the "providential man." Surely Professor Holloway, who has come to our country on a nobler errand, better deserves that title. His establishment in New York has been the fountal source of health to thousands of our afflicted fellow citizens. His agencies, established in every city and town of the Union, are the PEOPLE'S DISPENSARIES. What is true of the popularity of his medicines here, is true throughout the world; for wherever civilization has penetrated, by land or sea, they are known and appreciated. From Greenland to Terra del Fuego—from the Mississippi to the Ganges, they are advertised in every printed language, and resorted to by races of every name and color, as the only reliable and proven remedies in all the phases of diseases. The leading medical periodicals of London and Edinburgh, not only except HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT from their general denunciations of patent medicines, but unreservedly commend them. In short, if we are to believe the concurrent testimony of all nations, Professor Holloway has done more to ameliorate human suffering and rob the grave of victims, than any other medical discoverer of this or any former age. We have unquestionable authority for saying that his central offices for the old and new world—London and New York, send out annually more than ten millions of dollars' worth of his medicines. The statistics of the cures effected by their means, cannot of course, be ascertained, but judging from the facts within our own limited sphere of observation, we should say that no ordinary quarto volume could contain the record. Surely the discoverer and philanthropist who has accomplished such results may, without arrogance, be styled a PROVIDENTIAL MAN.—*Chicago Times.*

Consignment.

183 TONS SALT, 35 TONS ORRELL HOUSE COAL, expected daily, per "Hlanatha," from Liverpool, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, either at Private Sale or Public Auction. JOHN HAWS & Co. Newcastle, May 14, 1857.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers being anxious to settle up all outstanding accounts request all persons having demands against them to render them for adjustment; and all persons indebted to them are required to make immediate payment. JAMES A. PIERCE & SON. Chatham, May 16, 1857.

Notice.

A Payment of FIFTY PER CENT on the Stock subscribed to the *Line of Telegraph* from Bathurst to Miramichi, is required on or before the 10th day of JUNE next. Payment to made to GEORGE SMITH at Bathurst, or to ALEXANDER LOUDOUN, Esq, Miramichi, JOHN FERGUSON, THOMP. DESBRISAY, GEORGE SMITH, Committee. Bathurst, May 29, 1857.

Just Received.

The Subscriber has just received from Halifax, a choice assortment of the following GOODS: LIQUORS in GROCERIES in Hennessy's Brandy, Gin in Casks and Cases, Sherry Wine, Old Rum, Ale and Porter, Mustard, Cinnamon, Peas, Beans, Cheese, Pickles, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Saws, Plans and Plane Irons, Joiners' Braces and Bits, Indigo, Copperas, Paints, Boiled and Raw Oil, Board and Shingle Nails, Horse Nails, &c. &c. &c. Also—From St. John, some of Broad's Superior make of AXES, ADZES, CHISELS and SLICES. All of which will be sold at the lowest rates for Cash. F. R. SWEENEY. Newcastle, May 30th, 1857. Daily expected from Boston—an assortment of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

Old Men, Read this.

Forty years ago CHARLES BARKER, of Methuen, Mass., enlisted in the United States Service, and was stationed at EASTPORT, in the State of Maine. He soon became discontented, and deserted into the British Dominions, and reported says he was seen in the vicinity of Miramichi, not far from the time of the Great Fire in that place.—Since that time his friends have not been able to get any information in regard to him. He was the Son of Stephen Barker, Esq., and if now living, is 66 years of age. He was a tall, good looking man, with dark hair and eyes, nose rather broad and large. He occasionally worked at Shoemaking. His friends feel anxious to learn his fate, whether dead or alive, and should any one who may read the above, know anything in regard to the said Charles Barker, his friends will consider it a great favour, if they will give the information to the GLEANER OFFICE, Chatham, Miramichi, New Brunswick, or to J. B. BARKER, Methuen, Mass., U. S. Methuen, April 1, 1857.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscribers have received by recent arrivals from Britain and the United States, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.,

which, with the Stock on hand they now offer for sale at a small advance over cost, consisting in part of: BROAD CLOTH, in Black, Blue and Invisible Colors Mohair Cloth, in Black, Blue and Drab, Pilots, Whitneys, Beaver, and Hungarian Cloths, Ladies' Cape Cloth, in Black and Drab, Casimers, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c., Plain and Printed Moleskins, Drills, Denim, and Bed Ticks, Striped and Regatta Shirting, Linens, Casbans, and Silicinas, Hollands, Osnaburges, and Towellings, Grey and White Cottons, White, Scarlet, Blue, Green and Yellow Flannels, Salisbury and Swansdown do., A few pieces extra heavy Serge, Rose, Point and Medium Blankets, Madder, Lilac, Buff and Mourning Prints, Black and Colored Orleans, Coburgs & Circassians, Delanes, Casimers and Napier Cloths, Brocades, Lusters and Figured Coburgs, Saxony, Gala and Tartan Plaids, Hungarians, Derrys, and Gingham, Figured Lusters and Cotton Aprons, Black and Colored Silk Velvets, do do Cotton do, Jaconett, Swiss, Mulls, Striped & Checked Muslins, Persians and Tarltons, Fancy Nets, Laces, Edgings and Blonds, Ladies' Dress Caps, Wreathes and Flowers, Hair-nets and Head-dresses, Plush Bonnets and Feathers, Polka Jackets and Burlin Wool Sleeves, Boas, Muffs and Cuffs, Dress Trimmings, Gimps and Fringes, Sewed Chimesets, Habits and Collars, Hosiery, Gloves and Trimmings, Childrens' Hoods and Bootees, Square and Long Wool Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c. Indiana Silk and Wool Tissue do., Delane Shawls and Hdkfs. in variety, Knitting Cotton, Threads and Small Ware, Druggets and Carpeting, &c.

CLOTHING.

Black Broad Cloth, Pilot, Whitney, Mohair and Canada Overcoats, Pilot, Beaver, Whitney & Mohair Reefing Jackets, Black Cloth Dress Coats, Jackets, Paletots and Shooting Coats, Doeskins, Tweed and Satinett do, Fancy Satin, Black and Blue Cloth, Doeskin and Satinett Vests, Black Cloth, Pilot, Beaver, Satinett, Moleskin, Tweed and Homespun Pants, Fancy Seal and Fur Coats, India Rubber and Oil Clothing, Guernsey, Frocks, and Danim Overall, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Lamb's Wool Shirts and Pants, Black, Drab and Brown Wool and Fur Hats, (newest style,) Fancy Regatta and Striped Shirts, Black and Coloured Silk Hdkfs., and Neck-ties, Wool Mufflers, Scarfs and Fancy Cravats, Umbrellas, Trunks, and Travelling Bags, Buffalo Robes, A Splendid assortment of Fur, Plush and Storm Caps.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

100 Pairs Mens' Domestic Manufactured Boots, 100 do. do., American do. do., 200 do. Boys' and Mens' Brogans, 400 do. Childrens' assorted Boots and Shoes, 100 do Womens' Calf Boots, 200 do Womens' and Girls' Jenny Lind's, 100 do do do., Grained Buckins, 100 do Womens' Slippers, 50 do do., Felt Boots, 100 do Ladies' and Misses Frenells and Cloth Boots, 200 do Mens' assorted Rubbers, 12 do Ladies' Long Rubber Boots, A few pair Gents' Over Socks, 70 Sides New York and Domestic Sole Leather.

GROCERIES, &c.

30 Chests Tea; 20 half do., 200 Boxes do., 20lb., 10lb., and 6lb each, 2 hds. Brown Sugar, 4 bbls. Crushed do., 20 Puncheons, 20 hds., and 20 bbls. Muscovade Molasses, 30 Boxes assorted Confections, 24 do Tobacco, 10 M. assorted Cigars, 50 do No. 1 Family Soap 50 do Candles, 40 do assorted Window Glass, 40 Kegs assorted Cat Nails, 30 doz. do Brooms, 20 do do. Buckets, 60 Gross Matches, 250 bbls. Flour, 150 do Corn Meal, 10 do Oat Meal, 40 do Rye Flour, 30 do Labrador Herring, 100 Quintles Codfish, 6 Barrels Crackers, 5 do Onions, 2 do Dried Apples, Pork, Butter, Barley, Rice, Coffee, Ginger, Fliments, Cassia, Nutmegs, Pepper, Starch, Saleratus, Raisins, Currants, Indigo, Castor Oil, Sals, Senna, Pain Killer, Mustard, Room Paper, Whips, Sleigh Balls, Door Mats, Sofas, Looking Glasses, Chairs, Earthen and Glass Ware, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Cotton Wool and Bating, Holland's Gin, Rum, Syrup, Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Champagne Wine, White Wine Vinegar, Rum Coloring, Turpentine, &c., with various other Goods. BURKE & NOONAN. Chatham and Newcastle, December 4, 1856. Pork, Butter, Domestic Homespun, Socks, Mittens, will be taken in exchange.

Freehold Property

For Sale in the Town of Chatham. Consisting of A DWELLING HOUSE, WOOD SHED, BARN, and STABLE with LOT OF LAND, 50 feet fronting the Street, and running 300 feet back. The House has a good Cellar with a Well of Water in it; the Land is under cultivation, and well fenced. For further particulars apply to K. K. WHITE, Proprietor. Chatham, May 30, 1857. Etc.