

Chinese named Ahsin, having gone down off the bridge for safety, was struck by a roundshot that entered by an open port, and so shattered his leg that amputation was deemed necessary, and the man died shortly after the operation had been performed. The Barracouta is also reported to have seen the warjunks, but from her they sought refuge in the creeks, which, it is to be hoped will not now long afford them security, seeing that the steamers Sir Charles Forbes and Hong Kong have at length been chartered by the admiral, and fitted out as gunboats, the latter being armed with one 32 and three 18-pounders, and placed under the command of Lieutenant Dens, of the Sybille, an officer pretty certain to give a good account of the junks if despatched against them.

From the Hong Kong Register.

THE POISONINGS AT HONG KONG.

In an extract which we published on Thursday last, we had just time to call attention to the fact that an attempt had been made to poison all the consumers of bread supplied by a Chinese baker. This has naturally caused great stir and excitement during the week, and been the fertile cause of many rumours, true and false. The following is, as nearly as we can collect, a statement of facts:—We believe it is the custom of the Parsees and other natives to eat an early first breakfast. Early on the morning of Thursday a medical gentleman resident with us was called upon to prescribe for several Parsees and Moormen labouring under the effects of what appeared to be poison. As the persons applying were from different houses, and having servants of their own country, the only suspicious article was, naturally, the bread, supplied to them from the Esing shop, a Chinese bakery. As the morning advanced numerous cases of sickness occurred, and our attention was so great in giving what assistance we could render that we were unusually late in the breakfasting, owing to which, the cause of the sickness being apparent, we escaped it by not eating any bread. After being tolerably satisfied of the nature of the case, our first course was to go to the police to report, and advise that every man in the Esing shop should be arrested. The arrest was effected after some time, the persons taken into custody amounting to forty-nine; but Allam, the principal partner, and his family, consisting of himself, his father, son, two women and children, were found to be missing, and on inquiry it was found that the whole family had started for Macao, in the Shamrock, at eight a. m. From various sources we learned that Allam had been busily engaged the previous day in settling up long outstanding accounts which parties had dunned him to settle up for months before. One of these parties was one of the owners of the steamer Shamrock, and during the arrangement of accounts Allam was particularly anxious to be assured of a passage for his family to Macao the next morning. Suspicion immediately alighted more particularly on him. The steamer Shamrock had been supplied with the bread from the Esing shop, and all who partook of it experienced the same effects as the parties on shore. This aroused the suspicions of the captain of the steamer, Mr Antonio (formerly of the Endeavour, Iorcha), and he, knowing he had the baker on board, retained him and his family, believing that the bread delivered in Hong Kong would be of the same kind, and that all supplied with it would have been poisoned. A very active private citizen, Mr W. M. Robinet, did what the Government should have done, and chartered a private steamer, the Spark, which got under way at eleven o'clock, and reached Macao from two to three hours after the Shamrock. Mr Robinet finding Allam detained on board that vessel, had him arrested, and he was delivered over by the Macao authorities to the police officers sent after him in the Queen, and he was brought back next day in the Shamrock. There was naturally a great excitement, but Lynch law is out of the question, for many reasons, in this colony: and so the prisoner is undergoing the usual examination before the magistrate. The atrocious attempt has, we are thankful to say, failed in every case, and although two or three hundred people must have partaken of the poisoned food, no lives have been lost. Many suffered very severely, none more so than the family of Sir John Bowring—Lady Bowring more particularly. Two children who were incautiously allowed to eat some of the bread a second time were at one time in considerable danger. A careful analysis by the other medical men of the colony has shown that the poison was arsenic.

A letter from Paris says:—

Private letters from the Chinese seas state that the baker at Hong Kong who had taken the lead in a conspiracy to poison the Europeans had been arrested, tried before a council of war legally constituted, and convicted of an attempt to poison the English charge d'affaires and his family. The man was condemned to death, and shot, together with three of his accomplices. This example had produced a deep impression on the lower classes in Hong Kong.

EUROPE.

New York, April 16.

The Arabia from Liverpool, p. m. 4th April, arrived to-day.  
Cotton steady—sales of the week 33,000 bales. Breadstuffs and provisions firm.  
Bank of England had advanced rates to 6 1-2 per cent. Consols 93 1-8 to 93 1-4.  
Total number of members of Parliament returned is 325 Liberals, 210 Tories.  
Anxiety prevailed in England on account of the supposed loss of the ship Onida, on her

passage home from Australia, with sixty passengers and a large amount of gold.

The rupture between Austria and Sardinia is growing more threatening.

Peace with China is considered quite probable, though no official announcement has been made.

Steamers Emeu, Kangaroo, Hermann, and Leopold had all arrived out.

Extracts from the Ericsson's news, published in Boston papers of Thursday.

The elections absorbed public attention in England. Nearly all the contests in the boroughs were brought to a close on the 29th ult., and the result has proved disastrous to the conservatives. Cobden, Bright, Milnor, Gibson, Maill, Layard, Fox, Cardwell, and many other opponents of Lord Palmerston's administration have been defeated. In fact, the Government has achieved a great triumph.

Lord John Russell has been returned for London, together with Sir J. Duke, Baron Rothschild, and R. S. Crawford. The following was the vote: Duke, 7,552; Rothschild, 7,123; Russell, 7,043; Crawford, 6,429; Currie, (not elected), 5,040. Lord John Russell was called upon at the close of the poll, and made a speech in which he declared that 'this is really a soldier's victory—it is the people's battle, for the people have won it, and no one else.' Outside, Lord and Lady Russell were greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

Roebuck is returned for Sheffield, polling 3210 votes, and having 1157 majority. Mr Gladstone is returned from Oxford University, and Mr Walpole from Cambridge. Cobden was defeated at Huddersfield, the small borough to which he had taken refuge from the West Riding, by a vote of 833 to 587. The successful candidate was Mr Akroyd. There was great excitement in the square when the election progressed, the crowd gathered there being estimated at 30,000. The vote was very full, its total being 1420, out of 1552 names on the lists. At Kidderminster, where Mr Lowe, of the Ministry, was returned, there was a disgraceful riot.

Sir James Graham was returned from Carlisle, and Sir Charles Napier from Southwark. Mr Layard was defeated at Aylesbury. From Midhurst, Samuel Warren, the author of 'Ten Thousand a Year,' was returned without opposition. Bright and Milnor Gibson were both defeated at Manchester by a majority of 3,000 out of a vote of 14,000. The successful candidates were Mr. J. A. Turner and Sir J. Potter, ministerial. Lord Palmerston was not opposed at Tiverton. Admiral Berkeley was defeated at Gloucester.

The London Globe of March 31st sums up the result as far as then heard from:—Ministerial gain, 43; deduct Tory gain, 21; net Ministerial gain, 22.

The London Times of March 31 has a recapitulation of the members who have been elected, with their politics. It says—'The country having been appealed to by Lord Palmerston to decide between him and the late House of Commons, we have distinguished the members returned as Ministerial and Opposition, according to their declared opinion on that subject.' The members from England sum up thus—Ministerial, 239; Opposition, 117; in Ireland—Ministerial, 10; Opposition, 3; in Scotland—Ministerial, 19; Opposition, 1. Total—Ministerial, 272; Opposition, 121. Of the four members from London, Lord John Russell is alone set down as on the Opposition.

Diplomatic relations between Sardinia and Austria will, it is said, be restored sooner than expected. The Times says that the intervention of British and French government for the arrangement of the existing differences between the Austrian and Sardinian Governments, has been favourably received.

The negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of Commerce between the French and Russian Governments are terminated, and the treaty will soon be reduced to writing.

CHINA.—Hong Kong dates are to February 15; Bombay March 5.

With the exception of an attack on the junks in the Canton River, no further active operations had taken place. Admiral Seymour was at Hong Kong waiting for more reinforcements.

The trial of Allam and his fellow poisoners had resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

A telegraph message received at Bombay from the authorities at Calcutta states that the Emperor of China had sent orders to Yeh to conclude peace on any terms.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Fearful Slaughter of Zulus.—From Natal we have news of rather an exciting character, in consequence of some disturbance among the Zulus. These disturbances were caused by a contest between Kechwya and Umbulazi, two sons of the paramount Chief Panda. On the 2nd December, the latter was defeated with immense slaughter. The victorious Kechwya, a lad of nineteen, after the battle, divided his army into three sections, and with these scourged the country in all directions, putting to death not only his enemies, but also all neutral or doubtful subjects who came in his way.—He, however, kept clear of the immediate vicinity of Panda, who, by the latest intelligence, was raising an army in defence of his throne. It is said that the number of victors was upwards of 20,000.

The Natal Mercury of December 27th, says a Dutch farmer named Van Staden came in direct from the Upper Zulu border, and brought the somewhat startling intelligence that Panda had made over to the Boers the Zulu country

from the Tugela to the White Umvulosi river and the sea, under a treaty of protection to Panda, who is to be guaranteed in the possession of his nominal sovereignty. The large slice of the Zulu country thus ceded comprises the most healthy and fertile portion of the whole, flanking the Natal border along its entire length, and having a commercial outlet on the coast at St Lucia Bay. We have not heard what is to be done with Kechwys, but presume he will share the fate of the weaker, now that a stronger than he has taken the field. The Boers, it is stated are hunting him from his hiding place.

Poor old king Panda is represented as having complained bitterly of the British Government deserting him in his hour of need. He says he was the friend and ally of the English, and now, when he needs their help, where are they? The perfect inability of the governor of Natal to afford him any help seems to have driven him to purchase the help of the Boers.

The scene that ensued after the battle between the rival chiefs, is thus described by an eye-witness:—

Followed by a mighty mass of infuriated and triumphant savages, multitudes fell fainting by the way, and were quickly despatched by the assegais, and multitudes more fell beneath the deadly thrust of the weapon while running for their lives. The women and children, who had taken refuge in kloofs and ravines, prior to the actual attack, were enclosed and mercilessly butchered. Still several thousand men, women, and children, reached the Tugela, and plunged into its swollen stream, where again the spear of their brutal pursuers helped the deep and rapid currents in the work of wholesale destruction.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Hon. James McNab has been appointed one of the Commissioners, and to be Chairman of the Railway Board, in place of the Hon. Joseph Howe, resigned. Mr McNab's appointment had the effect, also, of displacing the Hon. Mr McCully (a Liberal), from the Railway Board, as under the law only one Member of the Legislative Council could be a Commissioner of Railways.

Mr Alpin Grant, publisher of the Halifax Colonist has been appointed Queen's Printer, in Nova Scotia, in the place of Wm. Annand, Esq., resigned.

The Halifax Morning Advertiser, states that the leader of the new Government, (Hon. Mr Johnston), has expressed his views in the Assembly in agreement with those enunciated by the Hon. Mr Howe, viz., that whatever party is in power, the Government is bound to carry out the Railway policy of the late Administration, and by all means practicable to push on the line, East and West as far as Windsor and Truro, when, so much have been accomplished, the Government and Legislature might pause before resolving to proceed; or, having determined to go on with the work, debate as to the direction in which the work should be pushed forward. On these points, says the Advertiser, we felt that the Government was fairly and fully explicit, and that no further pledge need be, or should be, required of him.

The Advertiser adds: Too many politicians fresh in office, appear to think it necessary to signalize their advent to power by striking out entirely new paths for themselves, without first being assured that the old methods, with or without amendment, be not the better, after all. We are glad to find that Mr Johnston, (in the instance of the Railway policy of the country, as initiated by his predecessors in the Government), is inclined to present himself to the country a creditable exception to this very general rule.

The remark made (in substance), by the Hon. gentleman, that to stop the work when it had only reached points in the wilderness, could hardly be thought of by any Government, we received as a 'pledge,'—a distinct pledge—that it would, in all good faith, be proceeded with, East, and West, up to the termini, where any Government must put on the 'brakes.'

A bill was introduced in the Assembly on the 9th instant, to reduce the number of Railway Commissioners from six to three; and a resolution was afterwards brought forward by the Attorney General for reorganizing the Board of Works and Excise department, at a greater cost to the Province than at present.

The Steamer Circassian.—The Halifax Chronicle, of the 9th instant, says that this fine vessel comes up to expectations formed of her from the published descriptions in the English papers, and adds, 'Notwithstanding her auxiliary aid, the Circassian is as taut and square in her spars as an ordinary sailing ship. She has this peculiarity in her rig, never before witnessed in Halifax harbor, viz., her three topsails are reefed and furled from the deck, after a patent on the latest and most improved principles. If this method of shortening sail is desirable in large ships and on long voyages, how much more advantageous would it be if applied to our own vessels, particularly when coming home from the West Indies, during the winter season. There is but one opinion among those who have adopted the principle—its vast superiority compared with the old plan of earnings, reef-points and gaskets.

Captain Powell, of the Circassian, entertained a select party on board that noble ship on Tuesday, consisting of leading members of both branches of the Legislature, and several of our largest importing merchants. The entertainment was everything that the most as-

tidious could desire—the edibles, the wines, the speeches—and all present left favorably impressed with the hospitality and gentlemanly bearing of Captain Powell, and with warm wishes for the success of the noble line of steamers of which the Circassian is the pioneer.—Halifax Chronicle.

The Newfoundland Fisheries not given up to France.—In the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia on the 11th inst., the Attorney General stated that he had great pleasure in placing on the table a copy of a despatch from the Colonial Minister to the Governor of Newfoundland, communicating the fact that the Treaty between England and France, on the subject of the Newfoundland Fisheries, was at an end.—He added that there was much in the despatch which would be pleasing to Colonists generally. It contained a frank recognition of the principle, contended for by all Colonists, that no interference would even be attempted with the territorial or maritime rights of Colonists unless their consent was first obtained. The Attorney General stated that on a future day he would move certain resolutions on this subject, in place of the address passed the other day, which, he was happy to say, had not yet been transmitted to the English Government.

Hon. Mr Howe also expressed his gratification at the manner in which this question had been settled. He was rather of opinion however that treaties should not be entered into on the subject of the Colonies until their consent should be obtained.

Hon. Financial Secretary could not allow this despatch to be read without expressing his gratification at the recognition of the rights of Colonists, which were obtained in it; this feeling was tinged with regret that on a similar occasion, when our rights were granted away Novascotians had not remonstrated in the same way.

Mr Tobin explained the reasons which led to the passage of the address. He was also glad to find that the matter was settled. He did not agree with the Financial Secretary that the reciprocity treaty was at all analogous to this question: we had an entire equivalent given to us, and he always conceived that we had the best of the bargain.

Hon. Financial Secretary could not see how that could be. He liked the reciprocity part of the treaty very well, but he could not understand why it was necessary to throw in the fisheries without requiring the privilege of free registration of vessels.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The ice, excepting where it is piled up along the banks, has passed away, and we now have an open River. It did not however leave us harmlessly, and at one period it was apprehended that its great strength and the high pitch of water at which it was borne, would have done incalculable damage. The large house formerly owned by Mr Marsh, but recently fitted up in fine style by Messrs. Scott, Sutherland, and Thompson, and in the occupation of their families, has been crushed into fragments, the lower story having entirely disappeared. A gracious Providence alone has preserved the inmates from sudden destruction; but the trifling amount of their one valuable property since recovered, is so much injured that it is almost worthless. We have heard the loss estimated at £2,000, but had the casualty taken place at a later hour in the night, it is more than probable that some of the inmates would have lost their lives. The valuable Saw Mill, a few feet below the dwelling house, was doubtless saved by the strong barrier which the latter presented to the onset of the ice.

On the bank, the storehouses built at the public landings have either been carried away or crushed to pieces, and it is supposed that the Wharves have been much injured, although the extent, owing to the deep piles of ice which now cover them, cannot be definitely ascertained.—Fredericton Reporter.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—A severe attack of Gout cured by their use.—M. Martin, of Paris, Canada, was frequently attacked with gout, which confined him to his room for weeks together, he adopted many means to get cured of this painful disease; but each time it returned, it was with increased virulence, and additional trouble to subdue. Sickened with the system of medicine hitherto adopted, he commenced taking Holloway's Pills, well rubbing the Ointment into the parts affected, these two remedies conjointly used, cured him in a little more than nine weeks, and he has not since had any return of the complaint, although it is now nearly two years since this cure was effected.

House in Bathurst for Sale.

THE HOUSE and PREMISES owned and occupied by ALEX. CANTLY, at the Villagend of the Bathurst Bridge. It is in all respects well adapted for a HOTEL and BOARDING HOUSE. Also, a FIVE Acre FIELD under Cultivation, having a Brook running past it. For Terms and Particulars apply to the Subscriber.

ALEXANDER CANTLY.

April 4, 1857.

TO LET.

The FARM and PREMISES, on which the late JAMES FOREIN resided, commonly called the HALF-WAY HOUSE, presently in the possession of William Johnston. For particulars, apply to MRS FOREIN, Chatham, or to GILMOUR, RANKIN & CO. Douglstown, March 27, 1857.