

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

The Steamer Europa arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, and the portion of the British mail for this quarter was unexpectedly received here last evening by the Southern mail. Our files of English papers are to the 25th April, from which we have hurriedly gleaned the following summary of news:

ENGLAND.—London, April 24, 1857.—The rumours which gave out that parliament would not assemble until the middle of May, are silenced by Mr Hayter's circular, announcing that "Mr Speaker" will be chosen on the 30th inst., the very day on which the writs are made returnable. This circular confirms (if confirmation were necessary,) the fact of Mr Evelyn Denison's candidature, and government support. After the Speaker is elected and approved of by the Queen, the swearing-in of members commences, which will occupy a week. The 7th of May is fixed upon for the Royal Speech, and it is just possible, though unlikely, that Her Majesty may have recovered sufficiently to allow of her addressing the assembled Lords and Commons in person, instead of through the mouth of her Lord Chancellor. Convictions are strengthened that Lord Palmerston will attempt nothing of importance this year. By the time the members are sworn and have settled down to their work, the Whitsuntide holidays will intervene, and will put a stop to business for a time. What chance then, is there of a Reform bill being introduced at the end of May? It is said, however, that should the Premier not of his own motion, announce that he will next session bring forward such a bill, Lord John Russell will be prepared with a motion declaratory of the opinion of the House that the franchise should be extended. To prevent defeat this must be accepted by the ministry, who will thus stand pledged for 1858 at any rate. But one statement now made is, that the Cabinet have determined upon administrative and social reform, and will have nothing to do with any Reform bill.—Some re-arrangements must be made in the minor ministerial offices. The four members of the Government who were thrown out at the late election, must probably either get seats or resign. Mr F. Peel, it is reported, will have the borough of Calne, the hero of Kars, Sir W. F. Williams, who has not yet achieved any parliamentary victories, and who in fact, during the great debate, made rather a lamentable exhibition, retiring in his favor. What Admiral Berkeley, Viscount Monck, and Mr Ball will do, is not known.

Birth of a Princess.—The nation will rejoice at the safety of the Queen, who on the afternoon of Tuesday gave birth to another princess.

Departure of Lord Elgin.—His Excellency the Earl of Elgin took his departure for Paris on Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by the countess, and would reach the French capital on Wednesday afternoon. The gentlemen associated with the noble earl in his mission to China, left London on Tuesday and Wednesday to meet his Excellency, and then proceeded via Marseilles to Alexandria. The Earl of Elgin intends to stay two or three days in Paris. The countess will then take leave of him, and return to town in the early part of next week. The gentlemen attached to the mission are the Hon. F. Bruce, Mr Oliphant, Mr Cameron, and Mr Fitzroy.

Court news is varied and interesting. Her Majesty and the infant princess are so well that no further bulletins will be issued. Dr. Locock, the Queen's accoucheur, has been made a baronet for his services on this and previous occasions.

The money market is rather easier, and the Barings have taken advantage of this to launch the Russian Railway scheme, of which they are the English Agents. But some singular disclosures have been made of attempts to trap subscribers (these practices having their origin on the Continent) by putting respectable persons as decoy ducks, and the English dealers are consequently very shy of the whole affair.

FRANCE.—The Campaign in Kabylia.—A letter from Algiers, of the 15th, states that the first Regiment of Zouaves had just encamped at Tizi-Ouzou, close to the frontiers of Kabylia. Tizi-Ouzou and Dra-el-Mizan are the two advanced posts which the Governor-General established last year. It is at these points that the columns will assemble to prepare for the invasion of the country, and the store for re-creating the expeditionary army will be collected there. It is anticipated that the Kabyles will at first resist, but that after an unequal fight they will sue for quarter, and that the French may then expel what they call "agitators," and appoint chiefs of their own selection to rule over the tribes.

The Grand Duke Constantine.—The Russian squadron entered the roadstead at Toulon on Monday afternoon. The Grand Duke Constantine landed at the Arsenal, and was received by the Maritime Prefect, the Prefect of the Var, and Admiral Trehouart. He was saluted by twenty-one guns from each of the French vessels as he passed them, after which the whole squadron fired a general salute, and the crews manned the yards and cheered. A great number of steamers filled with strangers followed the Russian and French squadrons on their arrival in the roadstead. The prince immediately on his landing spontaneously offered to review the troops, which were drawn up in line to receive them. There were no speeches. His Imperial Highness dined with the

Maritime Prefect. At nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, the Grand Duke visited the Arsenal. The crowd assembled there was immense.

SWITZERLAND.—The unfortunate question between Switzerland and Prussia seems as far off from settlement as ever.

The Neuchatel Question.—A Paris correspondent, of recent date, states that the Representatives of the four Powers have done their best to effect an arrangement between the Helvetic Confederation and Prussia, an arrangement which, in their judgment, was the best that could be made in the interest of the contending parties. They offer it for their acceptance, but they have neither the intention nor the power to "force" them to accept it, though they strongly recommend them to do so. If, however, the refusal to accept these propositions should be followed by any ulterior measures bearing a hostile character, the four Powers will do their best to prevent hostilities from breaking out between the two nations.

SWEDEN.—The Famine in Finland.—The latest accounts from Finland continue to give a most distressing picture of the famine raging there. Several vessels have been chartered by the Committee, and laden with corn, but they cannot move till the ice breaks up. In the districts of Uleaborg, Wasa, and Kurpio alone, out of a population of 657,000 souls, no less than 250,000 have no means of subsistence than begging or else eating the unpalatable bread made from the bark of trees. The mortality is consequently very great, and daily on the increase, as the dreadful famine typhus has broken out with great malignity. The distress is so great that children have been seen who, for want of food, have actually eaten off their own fingers!

SPAIN.—Madrid.—The journals of the 15th have reached us. They say that the Carlist conspiracy, the discovery of which has been announced, and the head-quarters of which were at Madrid, had ramifications not only at Burgois and Oviedo, as already mentioned, but at Valladolid, Leon, Avila, Bribeasca, Logrono, and throughout the Basque provinces; and that Easter Sunday was fixed for its breaking out.

Orders are said to have been despatched to the Spanish seaports to suspend the preparations for the expedition against Mexico.

A sanguinary quarrel lately took place amongst the presidarii (galley slaves) in the barracks of Grantetro close to Naples. The quarrel arose about some new chiefs (accioristi, as they are technically called). The doors were shut, the military guard called out, and when the dispute was over it was found that twenty men were killed and thirty wounded. The generale was beaten, and was heard at the palace, where it occasioned considerable alarm, and the troops were called out.

CHINA.—Telegraph from Trieste says: the Europeans on board British steamer, Queen under Portuguese flag had been murdered by Chinese passengers and crew. The steamer with a valuable cargo was carried off. The Government contractor's store houses at Hong Kong had been burnt down by incendiaries, and 700 barrels of flour destroyed.

The Chinese in Sarawak, Borneo, had risen on the 17th Feb., and massacred several Europeans, Sir James Brooks saved his life by swimming across a creek. One of the Borneo Company's steamers has subsequently arrived at Sarawak, and with the aid of Sir James at the head of a body of Malays and Dyaks avenged the destruction of the settlement by killing 2000 Chinese. A war steamer was sent over by the Dutch Authorities, but her services were not required.

Latest Dates.—Bashire are to the 6th March, they bring intelligence of fresh operations in the Persian Gulf. The total export of Tea from China to Britain to the 30th June, was estimated at 70 million of pounds.

THE WAR IN CHINA.—The Moniteur de la Flotte publishes some further details relative to the war in China:

The Chinese, it is said, are at present making formidable military preparations, which are not to be despised. Since the attack on Canton, the Chinese have executed enormous works on the Pei-ho, a river which falls into the Yellow Sea, and by which a communication is maintained with Pekin. That river is now barred in twenty-two different places by dams built of stone, which completely intercept the navigation. These works are regarded as a curiosity. Moreover, the three branches of the Pei-ho canalised by the Emperor Kia-King, in 1847, are cut, and the course of one of them, the Hu-ho, has been turned off into the lake of Koho-tchi. When an army invades the Chinese Empire, the principal means of defence is to let the waters of this lake overflow the country. This system of defence, efficacious against an enemy, but most disastrous for the country, was first used against the insurgents in 1852. The city of Pekin is consequently perfectly safe from an attack either by land or sea, and the Emperor will in any desperate circumstance be protected by the fanaticism of the people, who will stop at no means to destroy foreigners.

A circumstance has lately demonstrated the truth of this fact. The British ships proceeding to Canton have been in the custom of taking fresh water at Whampoa from a small river which falls in the Tchou-kiang. It has been remarked that the sailors using this water lately have been attacked with cholera, and after a careful investigation, it was discovered that the water had been poisoned by the Chinese. They employed for this purpose the trunks of certain trees, which, after being pre-

pared for the occasion, impart a deadly poison to the water. The Chinese are naturally malignant, and their wickedness is still increased by the fanaticism, which is beyond description. There is but one way to subdue them, and that is to act on their senses, and to terrify them by a display of force, and by a maritime demonstration on a grand scale, such as is about to be accomplished by the British Government.

It appears, moreover, that some of the wealthiest mandarins in the empire propose to revive the great commercial company founded in 1759 by Tsong-Too. These great dignitaries, through personal interest, are highly favourable to an arrangement with the English, notwithstanding the warlike manifestations, and as they are in direct communication with the members of the Nuy-koo Cabinet Council at Pekin, they can bring their influence to bear directly on the Emperor's advisers.

The revival of the company founded in 1759 will render it impossible in future for the Chinese Government to violate at will its treaties with foreigners. The Moniteur de la Flotte concludes that an arrangement of the difficulties at present existing between the Chinese and English is perfectly possible. For this purpose the British Government have merely to adopt the only means efficacious with the Chinese character, which is to make a formidable demonstration on the coast of the Chinese empire.

Madame Otto Goldsmidt (Jenny Lind,) gave birth, on the 31st ult., at Dresden, to a daughter.

The Sultan has announced to Lord Stratford the concession of a piece of ground for the building of a Protestant church and hospital at Pera, for which a large sum has already, it is said, been subscribed in England.

The works connected with the establishment of a line of electric telegraph between Lisbon and Madrid have already commenced.

LADY FRANKLIN'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—A sum of £500 has been placed by Lady Franklin in the hands of Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, Sir Roderick Murchison, and Captain Collinson, and Sherrard Osborn, for the purpose of encouraging investigation by the masters of whalers frequenting Baffin's Bay, into the mysterious circumstances reported by them on their return from the fishing grounds last autumn.

The Russian Railways.—The Imperial family have come to the rescue of the railroad speculators, and have not only purchased a considerable number of shares, but have done it in such a way that all Russia may understand it is expected that the rest of the nation can follow the example. At present the ardour of loyalty and speculation seems not to have manifested itself to any great extent; while, on the other hand, the shares of other companies, whose prospects of a remunerative return are somewhat brighter, meet with a ready sale.

Blotches on the Skin.—Holloway's Ointment and Pills. Henry Halliday, Esq., of St. John's N. B., was severely afflicted with blotches all over the body, the arms, hands and face, were likewise disfigured with these unsightly eruptions. The medical men candidly told him it was the small pox, and prescribed accordingly; however, he was not benefitted. The fact is, the blood was impure, and hence a cure was out of the question. He resolved, as nothing he had tried had improved him, to commence using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which he did, well rubbing the Ointment on the parts affected, these remedies combined, very quickly caused an improved appearance, and by continuing with them for five weeks, the blotches entirely disappeared, leaving him in the enjoyment of the most robust health.

Gleaner Establishment

FOR SALE. The Subscribers wish to dispose of this ESTABLISHMENT. Any person acquainted with Printing or desirous of entering into the Publishing Business, will find it a Profitable Speculation. The Terms, and all other information relating to the Office, and its Stock of Materials, will be communicated to any person making personal application, or by letter, post-paid. The Purchaser can obtain the Establishment at an early day. JAMES A. PIERCE & SON. Chatbam, April 3, 1857.

Fish! Fish! Fish

The Subscriber has on hand, and for Sale—90 bbls. No. 1 LABRADOR HERRING. 120 Quintals CODFISH. JOHN CAMERON. Chatbam February 23, 1857.

ENTIRE HORSE RAGLAN.

The Subscriber will travel this Season the ENTIRE HORSE RAGLAN. He is a dark bay, five year old, gentle, active in business, and a quick traveller. He was rated by the Subscriber, and took the first prize of the Northumberland Agricultural Society in 1854 and 1855. Terms.—20s for the Season; a reduction of 7s. 6d will be made in case of failure. Places of stoppage will be made known at a future period by the Groom. DUDLEY PERLEY, Jr. Chatbam, April 11, 1857.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

The Co-partnership notice heretofore existing between the undersigned as Millers in the Nigadose River, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. BARTHOLOMEW AHERN. JAMES HENDRY. Bathurst, April 27, 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, Whiteys, Beaver, and Hungarian Cloths, Ladies' Cape Cloth, in Black and Drab, Cassmeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c., Plain and Printed Moleskins, Drills, Denim, and Bed Ticks, Striped and Regatta Shirting, Linens, Casbans, and Silicias, Hollands, Osnaburgs, and Towellings, Grey and White Cottons, White, Scarlet, Blue, Green and Yellow Flannels, Salisburys 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, Cashmeres 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 Booties, Square and Long Wool Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c. Indiana Silk and Wool Tissue do., Delane Shawls and Hdks. 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, Frecks, and Denim Overalls, 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 Hdks., 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 Buskins, 100 do Womens' Slippers, 50 do do., Felt Boots, 100 do Ladies' and Misses Prunella 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., 20g 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 Cut Nails, 30 doz. do Frames, 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 Quintals Codfish, 6 Barrels Crackers, 5 do Onions, 2 do Dried Apples, Pork, Butter, Earley Rice, Coffee, Ginger, Pimento, Cassia, Nutmegs, Pepper, Starch, Saleratus, Raisins, Currants, Indigo, Castor Oil, Salts, Senna, Pain Killer, Mustard, Room Paper, Whips, Sleigh Bells, 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. Chatbam and Newcastle, December 4, 1856. Pork, Butter, Domestic Homespun, Socks, Mittens, will be taken in exchange.

Schooner for Sale.

The well known and fast sailing Schooner, F. R. GOODMAN, of about 50 Tons, now lying at Richibucto. She is well adapted for Mackarel Fishing. For particulars apply at the Office of GROWER KERR, Esq., or to L. P. W. DESBRISAY. Richibucto, February 10, 1857.