

## News of the Week.

## EUROPE.

FRANCE.—A correspondent, writing on Thursday week, says:—I heard two or three days ago that the Presse would, on the very day of Duke Constantine's entry, contain an article on the English alliance, and that this article would be, if not written, at all events inspired, by a personage of exalted rank, whose dislike of all that is Russian is very strong. The article has appeared in the Presse of this evening, and the paper began to be sold at the very moment the Grand Duke was passing to the Tuileries. It begins with this phrase:—

"The alliance of England and France is one of the fundamental bases of European civilization. The day it is seriously disturbed the same blow will disturb the entire edifice. We must then take care to lay a hand on that corner stone, for its fall would be alike fatal to both countries. The community of their interests is evident, and it is the blind only who will not recognise it. Whoever sees and understands must not allow his eyes or his thoughts to be diverted from this great object by petty obstacles." This is the concluding passage:— "Democratic France is the ally of Free England. We recognise in this alliance the great political necessity of the 19th century, and we hail it as the pledge and security of the future."

ENGLAND.—*Moves on the Political Board.*—Sir Robert Peel and Mr F. Peel.—Sir R. Peel has, we are informed, resigned his office as Lord of the Admiralty. His brother, Mr F. Peel, having failed to obtain re-election, has been compelled to leave the War Department, and the estimates will be moved by Sir John Ramsden, who will not, however, be able to present himself to his constituents for re-election, until fourteen days after the meeting of Parliament [There is some doubt about the latter assertion. If the appointment be not made by the Crown, no resignation of the seat is required.] Sir John Ramsden has entered upon the discharge of his duties as under Secretary for the War Department, and has appointed Mr W. I. R. Gaskoin to be his private secretary. In future the Secretary of State for War will have but one private secretary, and Mr Henry Grenfell continues to discharge the duties of private secretary to Lord Panmure.

The *Lundhill Colliery Explosion.*—Eleven weeks have now (Thursday) elapsed since the occurrence of this fearful calamity, and only about one-fifth of the bodies of the unfortunate men killed have as yet been recovered, and it is to be feared that some weeks at least will elapse before the whole can be so. There have been recovered only 42, out of 192 souls in the pit when the frightful accident took place.

*New Members in the Parliament since 1832.*—The general election which returned the greatest number of new members to Parliament was that which followed the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, when so many rotten boroughs were swept away and so many new constituencies were created; the number of new members at that election was no fewer than 275. At the respective general elections under the Reform Act, the numbers have been: in 1832-3, 275 new members; 1835, 139; in 1837, 159; in 1841, 181; in 1847, 211; in 1852, 199; and in 1857, 189.

CHINA.—*Massacre on board the steamer Queen.*—A correspondent of the *China Mail* gives an account of this sanguinary affair.

On Monday, the 23rd, as the steamer Queen was on her way from hence (Hong Kong) to Macao, and when the officers and European passengers were at tiffin, the Chinese passengers, with the crew, amounting in all to about 35, turned one of the cannon placed in the gangway, into the cabin door, and fired its contents (grapeshot) among the Europeans there, consisting of the captain and engineer; Mr Cleverly, late marine surveyor of Wampoa, and Canton; Mr Weir, late chief engineer to the "Sir Charles Forbes; and also two or three Portuguese with their wives. The captain received a blow on the head, and immediately jumped overboard. His fate is unknown. The two engineers would not fight, and were killed by the Chinamen; the Portuguese hid themselves under the table. Mr Cleverly's escape, and the indomitable courage and perseverance he displayed, are almost beyond belief. His thigh bone was broken by a grape-shot from the first discharge of the cannon; notwithstanding which, he kept the whole band of savages at bay with a revolver for about twenty minutes, and shot two or three of them. When he had no further means of resistance, he threw a bamboo-chair from the cabin window, stripped off his clothes, and jumped into the water, where he remained for an hour and a half, and was picked up by a lorcha bound to Macao, to which place he was taken; and though he may probably lose his leg, it is hoped his life will be saved.

The Spanish steamer *Magallanes* left Macao about seven or eight o'clock the following morning, in search of the unfortunate Queen. She returned about three o'clock, without having seen anything. It is to be hoped that the Auckland's search will be more fortunate. She has not returned yet, having been absent now two days. The Queen has been taken to Chung-chune, and is there at anchor, surrounded by a fleet of fifty seven mandarin junks: her female passengers are reported to be all alive and well.

*The Chinese Coolie trade.*—*Revolts and great loss of life.* A boat arrived at Singapore yesterday morning, having on board nine of the crew of the Peruvian ship *Carmen*, which ves-

sel left Swatow, with two hundred Chinese coolies for Callao. During the passage down the China Sea, some time at night, the coolies rose en masse, but were driven down below and the hatches closed. The Chinese coolies secured down below set fire to the ship, which was soon in a mass of flames. The crew took to the boats. At this time some of the coolies had managed to force the hatchways, and were observed passing up the rigging, but the mass shortly afterwards fell over into the sea. The boat, in which was the captain, had returned to the vessel to get a sail, but just as it reached the vessel, the latter went down, and the boat must have been taken down with the sinking ship, as nothing was seen of the captain or the people in the boat, although the mate remained close by for nearly four hours. The greater part of the coolies must have been suffocated by the smoke—the whole perished, except an interpreter.

The *Singapore Free Press* remarks:—If coolie emigration is to be allowed at all, it must be put upon an entirely different footing from what it is at present. It is very evident from all we have heard, that in most of these shipments from Chinese ports of the Havannah and countries in South America, many of the coolies are procured by a system of kidnapping, and are sent away against their will. Hence the frequent risings among them. Until the whole system is altered, no merchant who has the least regard for his own reputation ought to participate in it, directly or indirectly. Any person lending himself to the continuance of such an infamous business, ought to be held up to the contempt and detestation of the public.

*The Bombardment of Canton.*—A correspondent says:—I have received by the mail that has just arrived a private letter from Hong Kong, dated March 6, and written by a person in every way qualified to speak on the subject, in which this very point is alluded to. I subjoin a short extract for the information of your readers, merely promising that the date of the letter proves that it is not "got up" in reply to the charges in question, as the report of the debates would not reach China till nearly two months afterwards:—"The loss of life at Canton has been very small, the Admiral having also spared the people. The Chinese say that only twenty-three persons were killed within the city by the bombardment. This is probably too small a number, but the Americans killed a far greater number than the English in their attacks, with reference to the forces engaged." On how rotten a foundation has a vast superstructure of declamation and invective been raised.

*Reinforcements for India and China.*—Gunboats, &c.—Early on Monday afternoon, the *Furious*, steam-frigate left Plymouth for China. With her proceed the *Surprise* and *Mohawk* dispatch-boats, *Cormorant*, *Alegine*, *Lee Banter*, *Clown*, *Kestrel*, *Drake*, *Janus*, *Firm*, *Watchful*, *Woodcock*, *Slaney*, and *Leven* gunboats, and *Hester* steam-transport. They will probably first rendezvous at Madeira. They left with fine wind down channel. Considerable interest is felt as to their capability of performing so long a voyage.

*Troops for India.*—Orders have been forwarded to the commanding officers of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, the 80th foot, and the 3rd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, to hold their respective regiments in readiness for embarkation for India. The above mentioned troops are to replace the European regiments withdrawn from the Company's territories for service in China, and are not sent out with a view to augment her Majesty's forces in India. The drafts will embark in a month for Bengal, and those for Bombay in the latter part of July.

*The Military Train.*—Orders have been forwarded to the head quarters of the Military Train, (late Land Transport Corps), at Horfield, near Bristol, to hold in readiness two troops with their appurtenances, except horses, for immediate service. This corps is now in a most efficient state, a very large number of the men being volunteers from cavalry regiments who have seen some service in the Crimea, and the remainder are those who served in the late Land Transport Corps. China is the destination of this arm of the service.

*Persia.—The Persian Expedition.*—The following letter from an officer of the Political Agency of Bagdad gives the latest news from the head quarters of the Persian Expeditionary force. It will be seen that only by a happy accident could the attack on Mohammerah have been averted:—

"Yesterday evening we had a special Tartar from Constantinople, who brought us news of peace, but the terms were not known. I despatched a messenger to Bussorah immediately, but he will not be in time to save Mohammerah unless Outram had news by way of Aden.—My last date from Bussorah is the 17th of March. On that day the General was to leave Bushire for the river, where all the transports were collected, and probably on the 21st they would go to Mohammerah.

"I enclose a rough tracing of the place, which shows where the Persians have raised their earthworks; they are described as being very creditable pieces of work, and considerable resistance was expected. We may have news before the post closes, but I do not expect it till to-morrow. I have two Tartars ready for Constantinople. The force at Mohammerah was said to consist of 8000 regulars, 4000 Arab levies, 1500 horsemen, and twenty six guns, of which two are 24-pounders, four are 18-pounders, and the remainder nine and twelve-pounders, including one mortar. Seven regiments of infantry, 1200 horsemen, and about seven hundred Arab matchlock men are encamped on the north side of the Mohammerah river; the rest on the south side."

*Persia and the Persians.*—On Monday afternoon, a very large meeting of persons interested in the knowledge of our relations with Persia and its inhabitants, in consequence of the recent war, took place in the theatre of the United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard, for the purpose of hearing a lecture on the present state of that country, by Colonel Sir Henry Rawlinson. Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay occupied the chair.

In the course of his observations, Sir H. Rawlinson occasionally referred to a large map, for the purpose of illustration. He presented a rather unfavorable picture of the Persian people and army. He represented the inhabitants to be treacherous, and the soldiers to be mutinous. He mentioned a case, where, having poisoned their commander, his successor endeavoured to avoid a similar fate by partaking only of eggs, but his precautions were unavailing, and finally he also was made a victim.—The regiment then revolted, but was subdued by a superior force, and compelled to submit to authority. It was desirable that Europeans should understand the real strength of the Persian army, and the resources at its command, while it was equally desirable to consider the difficulties we should have to encounter in carrying on a war against Persia. For example, all our material and munitions of war, mules, &c., should be brought from Bombay. In such a campaign, camels, which are easily sustained, would be useless, and the forage required for mules, as well as the food necessary for the entire army, should likewise be brought from Bombay before any attempt was made to penetrate into the interior of the country. The attacks at Bushire and elsewhere by our forces afford no real indication of the difficulties to be surmounted. The passes through the mountains are most difficult of access to any army, and he was satisfied that such an undertaking would be likely to prove impracticable. The lecturer then referred to the social and political condition of the Persians, and concluded an interesting discourse amidst the applause of his audience.

A vote of thanks was passed to Sir H. Rawlinson, and the meeting separated.

SCOTLAND.—*Ecclesiastical Union.*—A series of resolutions has been published, signed by 140 of the most influential laymen belonging to the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church, the two great rivals of the Presbyterian Establishment in Scotland, setting forth that the earliest opportunity should be used to unite these two seceding communions, inasmuch as both are attached to the same form of Church Government, and adhere to the same standards of doctrine and discipline.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

*More Iron in Nova Scotia.*—We are informed by a gentleman connected with the "Union Iron Mining Company," that during the late tour over that part of Digby-neck, covered by the leases of the company, he discovered innumerable veins of iron ore, indicating, beyond a doubt, the existence of immense deposits of that material in the district. Mining operations are to be commenced under the auspices of the company during the present season.—*Appropos of iron ores*, we have at our office several specimens of chrysolized, magnetic ores of iron, taken from a fissure in the North Mountain. It is mingled with chrysolized quartz, and is supposed to contain over 80 per cent of pure iron. Large quantities are supposed to exist in the locality from which these specimens were taken. The same person has also presented us with specimens of *Terra di Sienna* and what we take to be a pure article of *plumbago*. We shall have them examined by competent judges.—*Western News.*

## UNITED STATES.

*From Utah.*—St. Louis, May 18.—The overland Utah mail has arrived here with Salt Lake city dates of April 2nd.

The Territory is quiet. Preparations were making to send a large number of missionaries to all parts of the world.

The accounts of the movements of Brigham Young do not accord with those received via California. He seemed to possess the entire confidence of the people and was planning a pleasure excursion to the Mormon settlement at Salmon River.

For some unknown cause the Mormons at St. Bernardine and the surrounding settlements have been summoned to Salt Lake City.

The Cheyenes were becoming bold and defiant.

A trader arrived from Fort Laramie; he reported that the Indians acknowledge a loss of sixty warriors sent to commit depredations on the California road, in consequence of which they have made prisoners of sixteen traders, and have sent a hundred warriors to the road to avenge the loss.

Holloways Pills will cure any disease of the Liver and Stomach after all other remedies have failed. There is no medicine in the world which enjoys such an extensive sale as these invaluable Pills, and none which deserves the myriads of individuals who have been restored to health after every other remedy has failed, is the chief and deserved cause of their popularity they have been introduced into every country of the world, and been found signally efficacious in all disorders incidental to the human frame; liver and stomach complaints are quickly carried off by their use, and their virtues in severe cases of dropsy, are the most extraordinary ever witnessed by man.

## New Advertisements.

## 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 report 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 that information to the GLEANER OFFICE, Chatham, Miramichi, New Brunswick, or to

J. B. BARKER,

Methuen, Mass., U. S.

Methuen, April 1, 1857.

## Just Received.

The Subscriber has just received from Halifax, a choice assortment of the following GOODS:

LICUORS in	GROCERIES in
Honessy's Brandy,	Tea,
Gin in Casks and Cases,	Sugar,
Sherry Wine,	Molasses,
Old Rum,	Ginger,
Ale and Porter,	Pepper,
Mustard, Cinnamon, Figs in Drums and Boxes,	
Pease, Beans, Cheese, Pickles, Tobacco, Cigars,	
Pipes, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Saws,	
Plane and Plane Irons, Joiners' Braces	
and Bits, Indigo, Coppers, Paints,	
Boiled and Red 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. Call and examine.

F. R. SWEENEY.

Newcastle, May 30th, 1857.

Daily expected from Boston—an assortment of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.

## 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 be made to GEORGE SMITH, at Bathurst, or to ALEXANDER LOUDOUN, Esq., Miramichi.

JOHN FERGUSON,  
THEOP. DASHBRISAY, } Committee.  
GEORGE SMITH.

Bathurst, May 29, 1857.

## CARD.

The Subscriber begs to tender his most sincere thanks for the very generous patronage he has received, ever since he commenced business in Chatham.

The Subscriber has this day removed to his New Store in Front Street, where a splendid Spring supply of the choicest, cheapest, and most fashionable

## British and Foreign Goods,

selected by himself, will be exposed for Sale, on WEDNESDAY 3d JUNE. The Subscriber humbly solicits a continuance of the same patronage in his New Store, which was so liberally extended to him while in the old.

JOHN MACDOUGALL.

Chatham, May 26, 1857.

## OLD JAMAICA RUM, BRANDY, WHISKEY, AND GENEVA.

Now landing by the Subscriber, ex the "Miramichi" from Glasgow, and ships *Arabia* and *Achilli* from Liverpool.

10	bbls.	best Holland Gin.
3	"	Martell's Brandy, Vintage 1853,
2	"	old Jamaica Rum, 14 years old,
2	"	old Camboston Whiskey,
1	"	Irish Whiskey real Innesshown,
40	bbls.	Dublin and London Porter,
10	"	Scotch and pale India Ale.

Also on hand a few cases of Honessy's pale Brandy, Vintage 1842, and a few cases old Geneva, with my usual stock of Groceries and Provisions, &c. &c., which I now offer for sale at the lowest cash prices.

ROBERT KENT,

Lower Water street Chatham,

Chatham, May 30, 1857.

## 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. 3m.

## AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 1st day of JUNE next, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the Subscriber's Auction Room.

## THE FIVE ACRE FIELD

on the East side of St. John Street, bounded Southerly by Pasture Lot No. 5, owned by Mr Caleb McCally, and Northerly by Pasture Lot No. 3, occupied by Mr Alexander Fraser.

The Northerly half of BUILDING Lot No. 6, lying on the East side of St. John Street, bounded Northerly by Building Lot No. 5, lately owned by Jas. White, measuring 30 feet on the Street, and extending Easterly 100 feet.

TERMS— $\frac{1}{3}$  down at the time of sale,  $\frac{1}{3}$  on the 1st of October next, and the balance on 1st June, 1858. On Payment of the purchase money, Deeds will be given.

For further particulars, apply at the office of Mr Kerr, or to

WM. LETSON.