

about two feet of its body was visible, lying with its white belly on the wooden beam, moving forward with a small, horizontal, wavy motion, the head and six inches of the neck being a little raised. I shrunk back from the serpent, but no one else seemed to have any dread of it. Indeed, I afterwards learned, that this kind being good mousers, and otherwise quite harmless, were, if anything, encouraged about houses in the country. I looked again; its open mouth was now within an inch of the lizard, which, by this time, seemed utterly paralysed and motionless; the next instant its head was drawn into the snake's mouth, and by degrees the whole body disappeared, as the reptile gorged it; and I could perceive, from the lump which gradually moved down the snake's neck, that it had been sucked into its stomach. — *Naval Novel.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE

New York, March 8, 1856.

Africa arrived. The Pacific not heard from. Flour a little higher. Corn higher. London Money Market tight.

Consols fluctuated considerably, closing at 91. The Peace Conference, it was supposed would meet on the day the Africa left. Anxiety was daily increasing as to the result.

Nothing further has transpired respecting difficulties with America, excepting that the London Advertiser professes to know that Mr Dallas has very stringent instructions.

London, Saturday.—It is stated, but not generally credited, that Russia consents to the dismantling of Nicolaiief.

Paris Editors have been ordered to write no more respecting peace or war while the conference sits.

Halifax, March 11.

The Arabia arrived at 10 o'clock, this evening.

Shipley & Co. of Liverpool, Agents of Collins's line, Glasgow, February 27, says—Steamer Edinburgh, which arrived here from New York, on the 14th instant, passed, February 7, large quantities of broken cabin furniture, fine ornamental doors, with white on glass handles, and a Lady's work box, and some articles such as would be in use in the cabin of a first-class ship or steamer. The Edinburgh was then out five days from New York, Lat. 40. 36. Long. 45. 40. Time, half-past nine in the morning, on the 7th February. Is not thought to have belonged to the Pacific.

Ship Fanny Baines, is 94 days out from Melbourne, and anxiety felt. Insurances have been made on cargo of Pacific, at £25 5s. free of average.

Conference.—Plenipotentiaries held first meeting at hotel.

Foreign Affairs.—Paris, Monday, 25th February. Present—Buol, Hübner, Wolowski, Clarendon, Cowley, Orloff, Brunow, Cavour, Villa Marinavilla, Mehemet. Wolowski Presiding. Session lasted three hours and a half. Wolowski opened by introductory speech. Credentials exchanged written guarantee. Signed not to divulge proceedings until the whole be concluded.

Discussion on armistice settled until end of March, not affecting blockade.

Wednesday.—No Meeting, that time might be afforded to formulate and ratify armistice agreed to previous day.

Wednesday.—Congress held second meeting. Nothing can be known with certainty of proceeding. Rumours abound now—asserted that Russia while assenting to dismantling Sebastopol, Bomarsund, and even Nicolaiief, refused to cede Protectorate over Greek Christians. Thus far indications favour supposition that Russia desired peace.

Vienna correspondents report that Gortschakoff, (Diplomatist,) has stated that Russian government considers convocation of general European Congress, immediately after peace is signed as the means of settling all questions. France and Austria favour the idea. England does not.

The evident cordiality existing between France and Austria begins to excite uneasiness in England, and a triple league of France, Austria and Russia against England, is surmised as not an improbable incident in the future.

Crimea.—Orders have been forwarded to the Allied generals in the Crimea, respecting armistice, and it is said that Napoleon has intimated to generals and admirals now in Paris, that probably they need not return to command. Leave of absence now freely given to officers now in the Crimea.

Allies were about to destroy sunken ships at Sebastopol harbour, by dropping heavy shells to explode under water. Health of armies continue good.

Via Vienna it is stated, that Ismael Pacha supercedes Omar Pacha in Asiatic command. Omar recently demanded from Porte appointment as minister of War, with powers of Commander-in-Chief of all Turkish forces. On being refused he sent in his resignation which has been accepted. Private advices do not confirm this.

The Sultan's decree had been read in the presence of the Turkish dignitaries at Constantinople.

3,000 Russians are employed day and night in constructing triple row of piles right across Gulf of Finland. 12 miles across, and 6 from Cronstadt, with few openings, behind which is steam fleet of 18 ships, 14 Corvettes, and 70 gun boats.

Russian Ukase orders immediate issue of Treasury Notes in seven series amounting in

the aggregate to 21,000,000 rubles, within past few weeks. Large amounts of specie had been forwarded across Russian frontier, to address of Stieglitz & Co., St. Petersburg, Russian Court Bankers.

Britain.—There is some talk, but nothing definite, of an early dissolution of Parliament, or change of Government. The rumours however had affected the Consols.

Wednesday, 27th, Lord Mayor of London assembled distinguished party at Mansion House, to meet Minister Buchanan, previous to his return home, unfortunately Buchanan was same day invited to dine with the Queen, and etiquette required him to give Victoria the preference. Mayor's company consisted of Members of Parliament, leading Commercial Constituencies, also American and Colonial Merchants.

France.—Paris is extremely gay, continual round of festivities in honour of diplomatics assembled. It is announced that if Napoleon's child be a son, Emperor of Austria will be God father, by proxy, and that the Pope will come personally to Paris, to baptize him.

Paris, Feb. 29.—Congress has not met to-day. It will set to-morrow.

Rumoured break up of the Conference. Agitation in the money market.

From the Morning Advertiser.—It is deemed not improbable that the result of this new move of the artful diplomatists of Russia may be the immediate breaking up of the conference. A very grave hitch in the conference has already occurred. Although the fifth point is the last of all, it was agreed to take it first. It was accordingly in the second meeting submitted to consideration of the Plenipotentiaries. No sooner had it been formally laid on the table, than Count Orloff and Baron Brunow took objections to its being taken into consideration with a view to its being decided by the conference. They proposed that it should be referred to a Congress of the Representatives of all the Crowned heads in Europe. If so referred, they pledged themselves, in the name of the Czar, to abide by whatever decision congress might come to.

This new and unexpected phase in the Eastern question has produced consternation in Paris, and caused a further fall in the French funds. It is also no less surprised and alarmed our own Government.

We were informed last night, that Lord Cowley is expected in London this afternoon, to take the instructions of his Government on the subject.

From the London Times.—A number of rumours were—that Conferences at Paris had taken an unfavourable turn, and as some persons were ready to believe, that all the precautions that were taken for secrecy, had merely proved useless against the means of information possessed by a few of the speculative dealers in the stock exchange. A fall occurred of more than one per cent. As the close of the business approached, as none of the rumours thus put forth received confirmation, a rally occurred.

Looking at the agitation on the London Stock Exchange, the Paris Money Market may be considered to have exhibited great firmness.

Sweden.—Stockholm is to be fortified by land and sea.

Denmark.—Trial of ex-ministers has resulted in an acquittal, expenses will be paid by the state.

India and China.—Telegraph from Trieste brings Bombay advices of February 2, Canton January 12. Oude annexed. Bombay banks had raised rate of interest to 12 per cent.

THEORY OF DISEASE.

AND ITS SIMPLE METHOD OF CURE.

It is not our object, at this time, to go into a detailed explanation of Professor Holloway's theory of disease, but simply to inform the American people that one of the most remarkable men of this or any former age is among them, and that his medicines have a celebrity unprecedented in the annals of the world. There is no charlatanism in his pretensions. Unless all the civilized world are deceived, the Holloway's Pills and Ointment will drive disease from the human system, under the most unfavourable circumstances, and in all climes. Other men have sprang into an ephemeral notoriety by advertising their remedies. Like butterflies of the day they have buzzed for a while and then expired; both their names and their medicine have sunk into an obscurity from which they never emerged. Others have met with a limited success, perhaps as much as they deserved. No man, though he may have the wealth of Croesus, can long deceive an intelligent people with a worthless remedy for disease. If health follows the administration of a remedy for diseases, almost without an exception, though it is prescribed in a million of instances, and in all forms of disease, all the doctors on the globe could not make the people believe that it was not a good remedy, or that the inventor was not a public benefactor, and no empiric or charlatan. Professor Holloway's remedies occupy this position before the citizens of the world. The inventor is a man of enlarged powers of mind, who has seen disease in all its forms, and in all the climates of the world. His establishment in London was daily thronged with patients to such an extent that a police force was necessary to be stationed at his door. But an office practice afforded too narrow a field for the exercise of his expansive intellect, and he determined to be the world's physician. All countries have had their celebrated physicians; England has had an Abernethy, France a Magendie, and America a Rush; but these men's ambition only extend to a practice confined to a narrow circle of friends and admirers, or the superintendency of a medical hospital.—

Professor Holloway has chosen the globe as a theatre for his practice, and though now a resident of Republican America, he is prescribing daily for hundreds of thousands on the four quarters of the globe.

His medicines are expressly designed to act on the organs whose functions are so essential to health. They operate on the stomach, liver, kidneys, lungs, and skin, restore their deranged functions or uses, and thus purify and cleanse the blood, the very fountain of life.—*New York Sunday Times.*

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1856.

TERMS.—New Subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old Subscribers 12s. 6d. in advance, or 17s. 6d. at the end of the year. We prefer the advance price, and as it effects a large saving, we hope soon to see all our subscribers avail themselves of it. To Clubs of five and upwards, to one address, Ten Shillings a year in advance.

CENTRAL BANK AGENCY, CHATHAM.

Discount days TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, Hours for business from 10 to 3 o'clock. Notes for Discount to be lodged at the Bank before 3 o'clock, on the day immediately preceding the discount day.

SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited 3rd March, £224 5 0
Withdrawn 4th March, 135 6 8

This paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Pills and Ointment Establishment, 244 Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

CARLETON-KENT

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Report of the proceedings and business of the Society from the last Annual Meeting.

The Society's Cattle Show and Ploughing Match was held on October 3, at the residence of German White, Esq.

There were a number of Cattle on the ground, and among them many superior animals. Seven Ploughs competed for the Society's Prizes at the Ploughing Match.

The Judges of the Cattle Show and Ploughing Match were John Carruthers, S. B. Heatherington, and Thomas Richardson, who awarded Prizes as follows:

Best Cow, Benjamin Bigly	£0 7 6
Second do., William McNaught	5 0
Best 2 year old Heifer, W. S. Caie	7 6
2nd do., John Potter	6 0
Best 1 year old Heifer, W. McNaught	7 6
2nd do., John Graham	5 0
Best 2 year old Bull, John Potter	7 6
2nd do., John Tweedie	5 0
Best 1 year old Bull, W. S. Caie	7 6
2nd do., Martin Mooney	5 0
Best Boar, John Potter	7 6
Best Sow, Martin Flannigan	7 6
2nd do., William McNaught	5 0
Best 2 year old Horse, John Potter	7 6
Best 1 year old Colt, Martin Flannigan	7 6
2nd do., Fedall Fontain	5 0
Best Foal, Joseph Grogan	5 0
2nd do., Revd. H. McGuick	5 0
Best Ewe, G. White	3 9
2nd do., John Tweedie	2 6
Best Lamb, G. White	3 9
2nd do., Martin Flannigan	2 6
Number of Cattle on the ground 81.	

PLOUGHING MATCH.

1st prize, Nicholas White	£1 0 0
2nd do., W. McNaught	17 6
3rd do., James Patterson	15 0
4th do., Cryperan Gallant	12 6
5th do., M. Vatour	10 0
6th do., Baziel Johnson	7 6
7th do., John Potter	5 0

The Society's Annual Exhibition of Grains, Field Seeds, Dairy Produce, and Domestic Manufactures, took place in the Grist Mill, in Kouchibouguac Village, on the 13th February, 70 samples were entered for competition, and the Judges found it a difficult matter to decide which were entitled to receive the Prizes.—Judges of Grain, &c., were William Raymond, William Hackett, and John Atkinson, who awarded the following Prizes:

Best sample Red Wheat, 2 bushels 70 lbs per bushel, Laurence Kelly	£0 10 0
2nd best, 69 10-16 lbs per bushel, Robert Callander	7 6
White Wheat, best, 68 4-12 lbs, B. Bigly	10 0
2nd best, 67 6-16 lbs, Martin Flannigan	7 6
Best White Oats, 50 lbs, W. S. Caie	7 6
2nd best, 48 3-4 lbs, Martin Flannigan	5 0
Best Black Oats, 44 1-2 lbs, W. Bell	7 6
2nd best, 44 1-2 lbs, D. Sullivan	5 0
Best Barley, 57 3-4 lbs, W. S. Caie	7 6
2nd best, 57 1-2 lbs, James Patterson	5 0
Best Pease, 70 lbs, Robert Callander	5 0
2nd best, 67 lbs, Martin Flannigan	3 0
Best Timothy Seed, 49 lbs, William Bell	7 6
2nd best, 48 1-2 lbs, Martin Flannigan	5 0
Best Butter, 20 lbs, William Bell	10 0
2nd Best, James Patterson	7 6

JUDGES OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, &c.
Peter McDougald, John Little, and James Carmichael, who awarded the following Prizes:

Best all Wool, men's wear, Peter Votour	7 6
Best Cotton and Wool, men's wear, Martin Flanagan	7 6
Best all Wool, women's wear, Peter Votour	7 6
Best Cotton and Wool, women's wear, P. Votour	7 6
Best white twilled Flannel, Mrs. Robinson	7 6
Best white plain Flannel, Luke Richard	7 6
Best 3 pair of Socks, Martin Flanagan	5 0
2nd best, John Tweedie	3 0
Best 3 pair Mitts, Martin Flanagan	5 0
2nd do., John Tweedie	3 0

The Prize Grains according to previous arrangement, were immediately after the close of the Exhibition, offered for sale at Public Auction, in aid of the Society, when a spirited competition took place; the wheat selling at 15s per bushel, and oats 6s, other Grains together with all the Seeds remaining on hand belonging to the Society, were sold at fair and remunerative prices.

By Order,
JAMES FRASER, Secretary.
Kouchibouguac, March 4, 1856.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE Governments of the three Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, have been placed on their trial, and have all come out victorious. Last week we furnished our readers with a copy of the Resolutions introduced into the Canadian Legislature, and we give below those introduced by Mr Killam into the Nova Scotia Assembly which was lost by a vote 21 to 28. Government was therefore sustained by a majority of seven:—

Whereas, on Saturday last, the Speaker of the Government in this House made a formal exposition of the principles on which the present Government was conducted, and therein expressly declared he would neither announce or denounce the principle that 'to the victors belong the spoils.'

Therefore resolved, That this House recognizes the prerogative and power of the crown administered by the Provincial Government, yet feels bound to declare that Government is instituted for the general prosperity, and rejects the principle that in the administration of Government patronage, officers not Parliamentary nor connected with the necessary conduct of Government, should be removed from office on account of their political opinions or for the purpose of rewarding party adherents.

Also, Resolved, That we believe that the true interpretation of Responsible Government means to carry out the well understood wish of the people as expressed through their representatives.

The Halifax papers inform us that the brig Mary Hounsell, from London, had landed a large quantity of powder on account of the Home Government, and that it was currently reported that a man-of-war steamer was shortly expected to arrive at that port, with six or seven thousand stand of minnie rifles, with the requisite material for rendering them effective in the event of actual hostilities. These munitions of war are to be transported overland immediately to Canada. In speaking of this task, the Novascotian points out some of the difficulties.

We little thought a few years ago, when we advocated the Northern route as the one best suited for the general purposes of the Colonies, and the only one which the Home Government could with propriety countenance, that we should so speedily have such an illustration of the truth of our remarks. It is folly to censure the British Government for the part they took in this matter—we should blame the Governments of Canada and New Brunswick, and more particularly that of our own Province for the failure of that great National Work.

The Novascotian says:—

These munitions of war are, it is said, intended for Canada, whether they will be sent overland through New Brunswick. The accomplishment of this tedious task will require a large number of horses and sleds suitable for the service. A strong military guard will of course have to accompany the cavalcade, as a precautionary measure. So that, judging from appearances, the seat of war it to be shifted from the Eastern to the Western hemisphere. One would naturally suppose that, in prospect of this 'highly improbable contingency,' the British Government would have seen the necessity long since for shortening the distance between Halifax and Quebec, by the immediate construction of the long talked of Rail Road to connect these two important points in British America. It is instructive to contemplate the striking fact that since the British Government refused its guarantee for the loan of the capital necessary for the accomplishment of this great and truly national enterprise, the completion of which could not fail to consolidate her Empire in the Western world, and ultimately tapping the Pacific wave, by the extension of this iron highway, secure for all time to come her ascendancy in the East, the same Government has expended more than a hundred millions of pounds sterling, and