

through traffic, an excellent goods communication would be established with the docks.

The Money Market is not quite so easy, the rate of interest being now here under 2 per cent.

SPAIN.—The "Parlamento," a Madrid journal of some importance, asserts that the political refugees now in Spain ought to be subjected to restrictive measures; and that for the future such refugees ought not to be admitted into the country.

The following private telegram has been received, dated Madrid, March 9:—"According to the latest accounts, M. Zuloaga, the provisional president of Mexico, is well disposed to settle the difference with Spain."

Madrid, March 10.—The statement that General Concha is to be removed from his post of Governor of Cuba has been contradicted on authority.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna, March 11.—An excellent understanding has already been established between the Derby Ministry and this Government.

It is announced in the "Weiner Zeitung" that the Empress is eniente.

TURKEY.—According to Constantinople journals of the 24th ult. no arrangement has yet been come to between the Turkish and English governments on the subject of the island of Perim, and it was thought that the matter would come before the Congress of Paris.

We are informed by a telegram that there has been a fight between the Turks and Montenegrins near the Turkish fortress of Lessanaria, on the Scutari Lake. The Montenegrins captured a Turkish vessel, with its guns, and 25 prisoners, who were immediately beheaded. Their own loss was 7 killed and 14 wounded.

PRUSSIA.—In consequence of the King's continued indisposition, it is thought that the powers of His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia will be renewed for three months.

It is stated that a Bill is to be submitted to the Chambers, authorising a loan of about £2,000,000 sterling, for continuing the Prussian line of Railway to the Russian frontier.

RUSSIA.—The Nord states that a memorandum by Prince Gortschakoff, on the question of the navigation of the Danube, has been sent to the French Government, and is directly in opposition to the views of Austria. The Danube, it says, is the link between the East and West, and the question of its navigation cannot be repeated in a commercial point of view, as it touches larger and more general interests. Consequently it cannot be submitted to the same rules as the Rhine, the Necker, or the Moselle, to which Austria compared the Danube. The memorandum concludes by stating the complete agreement of the views of the Russian Cabinet with those of France and England, as to the absolute right of the Paris Conference to deal with the subject.

The central committee on the abolition of serfdom will be presided over by the Emperor himself, and is composed of 13 councillors of the Empire; among whom are the Grand Duke Constantine and Prince Orloff. Its object is to accelerate and to render uniform and complete this immense social improvement.

WEST INDIES.

Earthquake at Bermuda.—Hamilton, March 3.—Last night at 23 minutes past 10 o'clock, a very distinct shock of an earthquake was felt throughout these Islands. It lasted several seconds. It has left us are happy to state no perceptible evidence of its visitation. The undulatory motion was from West to East, the noise resembled that produced by a heavy lumbering vehicle over a hard thoroughfare. Persons in bed at the time state that an oscillating motion was very markedly experienced by them; and in some places, this motion was of so decided a character as to cause several of the inmates to rush from their dwellings into the open air. The vessels in the harbour of Hamilton were observed to be rocking at their moorings during the continuance of the shock. Individuals of experience agree that it was the most severe shock of the kind that has ever been felt here; but happily for us, the opportunities of comparison have been hitherto exceedingly few and far between. The weather continues beautifully fine.

Barbadoes, February 12.—This port presents a busy scene at present, as sugar making has become general through the island, and is coming to market in large quantities. The crop is the largest ever made in the island, yielding 60,000 hogheads, and several American and British vessels are now loading. The brig Arab for Cork, sailed yesterday, with the first cargo of new sugar, consisting of 232 hds., 31 tierces, and 45 barrels.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Yellow Fever at Rio Janeiro.—A dispatch received at the Merchants' Exchange, states that the Yellow Fever prevailed at Rio Janeiro at the latest dates, and that Capt. Clark, of the barque Grapeshot, and Capt. Bell, of schooner Addison Child, had both died of the disease. Three other shipmasters, whose names are not given, had fallen victims to it.

A private letter from Buenos Ayres, dated Jan. 28, says:—"This city is now in great commercial distress; many houses are failing, and hides are without price, as there are no buyers. When I landed here last November, hides were selling freely at 34c.; now they can be purchased in the city at from 16 to 17c. I was offered in the interior first class dry hides at 11c. The stock of dry hides in this city is 50,000 to 200,000."

INDIA.

Official Despatches.—A supplement to the London Gazette is published, containing several despatches and number of casualty returns. The despatches describe various successful operations in India, which took place at dates ranging between October 21 and November 30.

Colonel Wilson, commanding at Cawnpore, writing on October 21, details the proceedings against a division of the Delhi fugitives, mustering 3000 men and eight guns, whom he attacked at Sherapore, 22 miles from Cawnpore, and completely routed. The loss on the part of the rebels was considerable; that of Colonel Wilson's force was three killed and six wounded.

Colonel Forster, commanding at Shekhawate reports, on the 9th November, the successful operations of a wing of his regiment in the Maunboom district. The rebel chief Neelmooney Sing was in the hills with about 4000 followers, but when the British troops approached him within musket shot he quickly surrendered. His stronghold, which mounted four guns, was dismantled, and great quantities of arms and ammunition destroyed.

Brigadier Stuart, commanding the Malwa field force (now 1st brigade Nerbudda field force,) describes at considerable length his successful operations against the insurgents assembled near Mundisore during the four days from 21st to 24th of November. The fort was dismantled and the guns destroyed by Brigadier Stuart, who afterwards removed his camp to Mundisore. During the four days' attack our loss amounted to seven killed and 69 wounded.

The casualties generally refer to officers and civilians, with, in some instances, their wives and families, killed in action, massacred, or wounded in various places in India, but chiefly during the earlier period of the mutiny.

General Sir James Outram.—The following is an extract from a letter of one of the officers of the staff to a relation in Edinburgh:—"On Sir Colin Campbell's arrival at Alumbagh, on the Cawnpore road, he received from Outram carefully copied plans of the city and its approaches, with minute descriptions of every building and every point at which he might expect resistance, and a carefully prepared scheme of the operations by which, in Outram's opinion, he might best effect an entrance into the city. Outram also constructed a semaphore on the top of the Residency to enable him to communicate with Sir C. Colin, and prepared and furnished to him a code of signals. Colin telegraphed by this semaphore that he would follow out Outram's scheme of operations. He did follow them, and as soon as he advanced Outram commenced a most powerful diversion in his favor—blowing up mines, making sorties, storming positions, and bombarding and shelling the palace of Kaiserbagh, in which the enemy were strongly posted, thereby immensely reducing the opposition Sir Colin met with. The evacuation of the old garrison, all of Outram's planning and execution, was a feat probably unparalleled in the history of war—an operation conducted so skilfully and noiselessly, that for nine hours the enemy were ignorant of it, and kept blazing away as usual at our old position."

UNITED STATES.

Manufactures Reviving.—Manufactures are getting at work again. At Danielsonville all the mills, large and small, are starting up, and at Norwich they are all running full time. At Putnam more than half the spindles are at work, and the large mill at Chestnut Hill, Killingly, has just started. The wages of operatives have generally been reduced about 20 per cent., but the expenses of living are somewhat reduced since the panic.

Scarlet Fever.—A correspondent informs us that in the town of Becket, in the western part of the State, the scarlet fever or canker rash prevails very extensively. The patients die in some instances within three or four hours after they are attacked, and the disease is not, however, as usual, confined exclusively to children, but attacks old and young indiscriminately.

Whiskey Rebellion.—The Akron (Ohio) Beacon states that the women of Cuyahoga Falls, a few days since, made an onslaught upon the drinking saloons in the place, and destroyed all of "the critter" that they could find. They made such a formidable demonstration in front of the American House that the Mayor read the riot act, but his proclamation was treated with every feminine demonstration of disrespect, and at last the landlord pledged himself to stop the sale of liquors. The leaders in the crusade are said to be of high respectability. The only actual resistance made to their movements was made by a chap who caught his hat full of whiskey as it flowed from a bung-hole, and threw it upon the assaulting force, who were somewhat dashed by the bold act, but gallantly pressed forward.

The Lawrence Courier states that hundreds and perhaps thousands of people are preparing to leave that city. Those who have the means are preparing to go to California.

An Accomplished Villain.—The Richmond Whig says that the fraudulent transactions of Gish, the forger, are known to amount to over \$300,000. Such was the insinuating character of the scamp, and his success in gaining the confidence of people, that men who for 6 months were aware of his transactions, their own names having been forged, refrained from exposing him on account of personal feelings and delicacy! They even suffered themselves to be

sued and judgments obtained upon forged paper. The shrewdest did not escape his wiles, and quite a number of persons have been ruined by their confidence in him.

United States Congress.—There has been a discussion in the House of Representatives on the dissolution of the Union. Mr. Shorter, of Alabama, brought before the House, a resolution of the Alabama Legislature, providing for the call of a convention to withdraw that State from the Union, provided Congress would refuse to admit Kansas with a Slavery Constitution. It is said that four other Southern States have agreed to go with Alabama.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

On the evening of the 17th inst., some of the labourers employed on the St Andrews and Woodstock railway, wantonly broke open the dwelling of one of the settlers in the neighbourhood of the line, and assaulted and otherwise maltreated the inmates, some of whom were females. Three of the ringleaders were arrested on Monday, and lodged in gaol here yesterday morning.—Head Quarters.

NOVA SCOTIA.

We are sorry to record the death on Friday evening last, at the residence of his brother, Rev. F. Uniacke, of St. George's of the Hon. J. B. Uniacke, formerly Attorney General, and lately Commissioner of the Crown Lands in this Province. He was a gentleman of brilliant talents, and much admired in his best days for his eloquence at the Bar and in the Legislature. It is but a few weeks since he buried his wife. The Clergyman above mentioned is now the only remaining son of the large family of which the Hon. Richard J. Uniacke was the father.—Morning Journal.

Funeral of the Late Hon. James B. Uniacke.—The mortal remains of the once distinguished Hon. James Boyle Uniacke, were removed from the residence of his brother, Rev. Fitzgerald Uniacke, Tuesday forenoon, according to announcement. The funeral train was of unusual extent; it included 35 carriages. Members of both branches of the Legislature, Officers of the Government, Members of the Charitable Irish Society, with mourning badges, and other citizens. The procession suggested thoughts of solemn character. A few years ago the deceased, was one of the most gifted, respected, and influential men of the Province; he was of dignified manners, but kind and gentlemanly deportment, an ornament of the legal profession and of the Legislature. Then vicissitudes intervened; and now he has passed away; his earthly remains to the rural resting place of Sackville—his name and public memory to the recollections of his contemporaries and to the records of his country, among whose most admired sons he stood so prominent for many years. Truly, this world is of solemnly changing character, and passing events may suggest eloquent teachings of a more enduring state of existence.

BOWSER'S HOTEL.

ARRIVALS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

A. C. DesBrisay, Dalhousie; P. C. Campbell, Carleton, C. E.; Hon. R. Gordon and Lady. Fredericton; George Wilson, Bathurst.

BY TELEGRAPH

To the Chatham Reading Room.

New York, March 31.

Persia arrived this morning. Indian Loan Bill passed Parliament, other Parliamentary proceedings unimportant. It is positively affirmed that Count Persigny has tendered resignation of French embassy at London. Sir H. Bulwer is spoken of as minister to Constantinople.

The King of Naples has liberated Mr Watt, one of the prisoners in the Cagliari affair.

Nothing important from India, Lucknow soon to be bombarded. Canton quiet. The steamer Ava, with Calcutta and Madras mails and treasure lost; passengers saved.

Breadstuffs dull. Consols 96½ to 96 7-8.

Holloway's Pills.—In chronic dyspepsia, where the stomach has become callous to all ordinary remedies, and stimulants fail either to provoke appetite or facilitate digestion, these Pills, by their simultaneous action upon the fluids which dissolve, assimilate and adapt to the purposes of nutrition the food taken into the system, will quickly impart a healthy tone to the whole physical machinery. Indigestion, and all its concomitants and consequences, including general debility, liver complaint, nausea, pains between the shoulders, headache, low spirits, a feeling of oppression after meals, sleeplessness, languor, flatulence, bowel complaint, &c., are among the ailments invariably cured by a course of this inestimable remedy.

That the American people are appreciative of any substantial service rendered them, is seen in the result of Dr. Ayer's enterprise. It was something of a venture for a chemist of his splendid reputation among the literati of the world, to risk it in the production of Cough Drops and Pills. But he boldly threw himself into the gap where his talents could best serve the public weal, and it is now easy to see that he did not misjudge the temper of his countrymen. Throughout this nation and some foreign lands, his home is foremost at the bedside of sickness—while in the good he scatters, he is second to no living man. He wins the brightest laurels man can wear, and enjoys in untold measure the luxury of doing good.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1858.

TERMS.—New Subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old Subscribers 12s. 6d. in advance, or 15s. 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.

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.

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 March 1, 1858, £130 0 0
Withdrawn, including interest, 361 2 5
March 2, 1858,

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Moon last 4r. 6th, 9h 21 m, A. M. HIGH WATER.

4 S. Easter Sunday.	9A15	9A34
5 M. Easter Monday.	9 53	10 12
6 T. Easter Tuesday	10 34	10 58
7 W.	11 27	—
8 Th	0 4	0 54
9 F. Lord Bacon died 1626.	1 40	2 24
10 S.	3 6	3 40

The above Tides having been calculated with regard to the moon's horizontal parallax and angular distance from the sun, will be found to be correct, due allowance being made at times for high winds and freshets. For Richibucto, subtract, 2h30m—Bathurst, 2h45m—Dalhousie, 2h50m from the above.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE Royal Mail Steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax on the 26th ult., after a passage of 13 days. Her files of English papers which are to the 13th March, furnish us with little additional news of interest or importance.

The whole of the new British Cabinet Ministers have been returned by their respective constituencies without opposition.

The Steamers Agamemnon and Niagara are again to be employed in laying the Atlantic Telegraph cable, and arrangements are being entered into for them to commence operations about the middle of June.

The state of public feeling throughout France is anything but settled, and the arrests have been more numerous than at first supposed. The Correspondent of the London Morning Herald says, that for the last two weeks, throughout the various departments, they may be counted by thousands. A pamphlet on the late difficulties between England and France, conciliatory in its character, and said to have been written by Napoleon, and published with the concurrence of the French Government, has made its appearance in the English papers. The European Times in speaking of it says:—

"It refers to a subject which is engaging the thoughts of all reflecting men at the present moment in England—the treatment of foreign refugees in this country, and the right of asylum: the document is calm, argumentative, and friendly, and embodies the views entertained by the present ruler of France on the point which has destroyed the Government of Lord Palmerston, and which may also largely affect the existence of the Ministry which has succeeded."

The news from India still continues cheering, though no important movements are reported; the suppression of the mutiny, though slow, is still progressing. Writing on this subject the Bombay Correspondent of the London Times says:—

"The great central fire of the insurrection is to be compressed within the limits of Oude and Rohilcund, and there to be trodden out to its last smouldering cinder. It would not suffice that every body of armed rebels in the open field should be dissipated, or even that every vaunted stronghold should be laid low. Great as these gains would be, they still are not all that we require. We seek that within the limits of these two great provinces the result should not be merely broken, but annihilated."

With the exception of some further particulars of the capture of Governor Yeh, the news from China is unimportant.