

## News of the Week.

## EUROPE.

From English Papers to the 31st March.

Marseilles, March 26.—The Thabor, which left Constantinople on the 15th, and the Euphrate, which left Constantinople on the 19th, have arrived. Letters from the Crimea of the 17th, announce that Omar Pacha arrived at the camp of the allies on the 12th. On the 13th the Russians opened the fire of their batteries on the heights of Balaklava. The English, assisted by General Vinoy, routed them. On the 17th the Russians attacked the whole line of the allies, and were driven back with great loss. On the 15th of March an alliance was signed between Sardinia and the Ottoman Porte. Preparations were being made for the reception of the Emperor Napoleon.

Vienna, March 26.—Advices from Odessa of the 21st inst., state that the Russians, in spite of repeated attacks, maintain the position they had taken on Mount Sapouna on the 25th of February, from which their guns play on the French lines of attack and upon part of the camp.

Paris, March 27.—The *Moniteur* publishes the following despatches from Constantinople, dated the 19th instant:—In the night between the 15th and 16th, the French troops carried a line of ambuscades occupied by the enemy's sharpshooters. At the same time the Russians made a sortie on our extreme left, which was vigorously repulsed; they had 50 men put hors de combat, and withdrew in disorder.

The whole of the Imperial Guard being under marching orders for the East, the regiments of Infantry of the garrison are to relieve them at the Tuleries and in the other imperial residences from this day, the 28th.

Two squadrons of Cuirassiers came in yesterday from Versailles, to reinforce the garrison.

Belgium.—A new Belgian Ministry has been formed as follows:—Viscount Vilain, XIV., Foreign Affairs. M. de Decker, Interior. M. de Nothomb, Justice. General Greindle, War. M. Dumon, Public Works. M. Mercier, Finances.

Egypt.—Alexandria, March 28.—A thousand English Lancers from India have reached this city from Suez. The last news from Bagdad comes down to the 19th of February.

China.—Advices from Hong Kong state that the Chinese insurgents, who are besieging Canton, have taken the Tiger Fort, and pillaged the neighbouring villages.

Australia.—Trade had somewhat improved, but politically, matters were unsatisfactory.

According to advices from the mouths of the Danube, the Russians were interposing fresh obstacles to Austrian navigation; and it was said that French and English merchant-vessels had been stopped and carried into Ismail.

A French division was talked of for operations in Bessarabia, and the Porte had sent orders to the neighbouring districts to prepare for its reception. Muslai had been fixed on for the place of encampment.

A grave event has just occurred at Moscow. The large bell of Ivan-Velik, in the Kremlin, fell to the ground at the moment when the ceremony of swearing allegiance and fidelity to the new Emperor was going on, and crushed nearly 100 persons.—For a people so superstitious as the Russians, this disaster has appeared a most sinister omen, and the letter which gives an account of the event states that the effect on the public mind has been that of great consternation.

The Baltic.—A letter from Riga, of the 14, states that the greatest activity continues to prevail there, a great number of men being employed in raising new fortifications both on the land and sea sides, as it is feared, from that place being the key of the province of Courland and Livonia, it may be the first point of attack by the allied fleets in their next Baltic campaign. The entrenched camp, which existed last year, is to be enlarged, to enable, in case of need, two divisions of troops to be established there. Several vessels and enormous blocks of stone will be sunk at the mouth of the gulf, so that ships of war, however light their draught of water, will find it very difficult and dangerous to effect the passage of the Dannemunde, in order to arrive opposite the town, which is at the bottom of a small bay, and where batteries have been established in a semicircle, to command every point in front. The same letter announces the arrival on the coasts of the Gulf of Finland of four regiments of Baskirs, intended principally to act as videttes, in time of war. A body of from 8,000 to 10,000 light cavalry is expected.—The organization of the army of the Baltic, under the command of General de Siewers, advances rapidly. A part of this body, which was first fixed at 100,000 men, but which will now be carried up to 140,000 men, has already arrived at their place of destination.

Paris, March 25.—The Government have just received a telegraphic despatch from General Canrobert, in which he states that, in 48 hours from the time at which he wrote the bombardment of Sebastopol would commence.

Berlin, March 27.—A telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg, dated the 26th inst., states that the following despatch has been received there:—Prince Gortschakoff arrived at Sebastopol on the 20th of March. On the 17th three battalions of Zouaves attacked the new redoubts, and were driven back with great loss.

A Skirmish.—Kamiesch, March 16.—Some days ago we heard a cannonade and a fusillade, which made us believe that a serious affair had taken place near Malakhoff. On inquiry, I was told that the Russians had laid ambuscades within 200 yards of our lines, and that they had been beaten out of them in an instant by our men. They, however, returned shortly afterwards in greater force, and we were obliged to abandon the position. The next morning, however, we again attacked and carried it, and are now masters of it. We had 12 killed and 25 wounded. The weather continues fine, but the mornings are rather cold.

Staff Corps of Mechanics.—The necessity of having a staff corps, mechanics in various trades and branches, having been felt during the winter campaign in the Crimea, it is intended to organise a corps similar to that which was found to be of such service during the Peninsular War, and which was only reduced in 1824. The duties of a staff corps are nearly similar to those performed by the Royal Sappers and Miners.

The Turks in Asia.—Erzeroum, March 4.—Vasif Pacha, the new Commander-in-Chief, has put under arrest the Ferik Chukri Pacha, Chief of the Staff, and Ahmed Pacha, Commander of the Brigade of Redife. The two first are accused of peculation, and Ahmed Pacha of having abandoned his post in the affairs of Indje dere and Soubabtan; and they leave in a few days for Constantinople under escort. The troops, who had not received a para for nine months, are at last about to be paid. D. Landwitt, one of the most distinguished English medical men at Constantinople, is charged with organising the medical service of the army of Anatolia. The sanitary condition of the army is improving every day. The Russians are still shut up in Gumri.

The Sardinian Contingent.—Genoa, March 20.—A small Sardinian squadron is to sail for the Black Sea under Commodore Dinogro. The English steamers to convey the troops are expected. In order to be able to give a margia to non-effective, the King will send 17,000 instead of 15,000 men to the Crimea.

Constantinople, March 22.—The treaty of alliance between Sardinia and Turkey is signed.

Death of Prince Mentschikoff.—Constantinople, March 22.—The Banshee, coming from the Crimea, brings the news of the death of Prince Mentschikoff. Vely Pacha is appointed Governor of Candia. French ships of the line are to sail for the Crimea.

The Baltic Fleet.—Deal, March 28.—The ships of the advanced squadron have weighed and proceeded for the Baltic, consisting of the Imperieuse, Eurypalus, Arrogant, Cossack, Tartar, Conflict, Desperate, Esk, and Archer.

Poland.—Distressed Condition of the People.—Accounts which may be fully relied upon from the Kingdom of Poland, represent the general state of commercial and industrial affairs and undertakings, as most depressed and unfavourable. The natural consequences of war, although the seat be distant, are aggravated by the enormous war contributions in money in kind; by the increasing scarcity of the circulating medium, which, so far as regards hard coin, has nearly disappeared, as all those who possess coin secrete or bury it; by the carrying off of workmen to serve in the ranks, as far away from Poland as possible, by the failure of credit abroad; by the great increase in the price of raw materials, which can only arrive by Prussian channels; and in so far as regards the beet manufactures, by a failure of crops and a scarcity of cattle, in addition to the inconveniences previously mentioned. The blockade is admitted to have produced palpable effects throughout the interior as well as in Poland, and these effects will be more sensibly felt if the blockade be instituted the moment navigation is opened, and above all if a vigilant eye be kept on Pillau as well as on Memel, as the former will this season be one of the principal points for intermediate traffic.

## LATEST BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

English Lancers in Egypt.—Advices from Alexandria of the 23rd state that 1000 English Lancers had arrived at Suez from India.

Austria.—Vienna, Thursday, March 29.—The expected arrival of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs had caused a considerable rise on the Bourse.

Asia.—It was reported that an insurrection had broken out in Mesopotamia, and that the rebels amounted to 30,000 men.

Russia.—The Northern Bee, a St. Petersburg journal, patronised by the court, publishes a manifesto of the Holy Synod, an agen-

cy through which the Czar governs the Russian church. The Synod fanatically adjures the entire body of the faithful to enter the new militia of the empire, pointing to the example of the heroes: Donski and Poschorski, and urging the shame which the defeat of Russian would bring upon the orthodox church.

The Abeille du Nord of St. Petersburg publishes a fanatical appeal to the Russian people to rise in arms for the defence of the Orthodox Church. It calls upon the clergy to exhort their flocks to fight for the good cause, and to impress upon them that the present war is the ancient war of "the prince of Darkness against the Kingdom of Christ." It concludes with a prayer to the Almighty to admit those who fall on the field of battle for the good cause at once into the Kingdom of Heaven.

Prince Mentschikoff.—Advices from Odessa of the 18th state that the report of the death of Prince Mentschikoff is false.

The Peace Congress.—In reference to the unsatisfactory aspect of the Vienna conference, the Times thus writes:—We did not raise our voice against negotiation upon a basis which did not include the reduction of Sebastopol, as the previous success of our arms did not warrant us in insisting on a condition which the fortune of war had not yet placed in our hands; but should the conferences be ultimately broken off as the importance attached to our operations in the Crimea, and their result would become the real criterion of success or defeat. There is, however, one further chance of negotiation, though a faint one. It is not altogether impossible, that the answer expected from St. Petersburg may be in the form of some counter project on which discussion may be renewed. We, however, do not expect that any proposal likely to be put forward by the Russian Government at this time can be regarded as practicable or sincere.

Arrival of M. Drouyn de Lhuys in England.—The French Minister of Foreign Affairs arrived on Thursday night, at ten o'clock, at the residence of the Ambassador of France. It is assumed that his object in visiting this country is to confer with Count Walewski, and with him to consult with our Government on the important questions which are now before Europe. It is said that he will not prolong his stay in London beyond one day.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

Reciprocity Treaty.—The statement we gave last week as to the true interpretation of the Reciprocity Treaty and Treasury Circular, with respect to lumber, turns out correct. The difficulty originated at Boston where an obstinate disposition appears to exist against the full and true operation of the Treaty. But this perhaps may have something to do with the fact, that three officers have already been discharged from the Boston Custom House, by orders from the Treasury department at Washington. Two of the officers discharged were measurers of coal, whose services are no longer necessary; the other is not specified, but was probably a surveyor of lumber. The following we take from the Boston Courier.

The Reciprocity Treaty.—Telegraphic despatches received at the Custom House, in this city from Washington, state that a new circular will be immediately issued from the Treasury department, which will contain the following, thus:—

White boards, beams, laths, and the other enumerated articles, would, if imported in their rough-hewn or sawed state, be entitled to free entry as comprehended in the timber or lumber referred to in the treaty.

Articles entered under the same designations, or any other articles of wood, if manufactured in whole or in part, by planing, turning, splitting, shaving, or any other process of manufacture other than hewing or sawing, must be considered as remaining liable to the duty imposed by the existing tariff act "on manufactures of wood."

This meets the question and counteracts the former circular.—St. John New Brunswick.

## UNITED STATES.

Cincinnati, April 4.—There has been no fighting thus far to-day. The Germans delivered up the cannon, but have retained the wheels, and a quarrel about the latter is now going on. The military are under arms.—The indications are that the difficulty will be terminated without further bloodshed.

Later.—The military under the direction of the sheriff, marched over the canal and took possession of the wheels of the cannon. This having been accomplished, the crowd dispersed and matters are rapidly quieting down. No further disturbance is now apprehended. It is understood [the Know-Nothing will hold a meeting to-night to express their views in reference to the late proceedings.

Sad Accident.—Twenty-five Men Buried alive—Eight Bodies recovered.—Philadelphia, April 3.—The new and extensive Glass Factory at the town of Progress on the mouth of Roncocas Creek, N. J. was blown down yesterday, during the gale, and twenty-five men, engaged in the manufacture of glass,

were buried in the ruins. At the latest dates from the scene of disaster, eight dead bodies had been recovered, and several men taken out, seriously injured. Among the killed was a son of Alderman Palmer of this city.—The property belonged to Julius Ketter, and is damaged to the amount of \$15,000.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Extraordinary Cure of a Bad Breast.—The wife of Arthur Burn, of St. Johns, N. B., was, after the birth of their last child, a constant sufferer with a bad breast, there were several holes in it, and despite of the various remedies tried, her husband could not get anything to cause it to heal. After every other remedy had failed to benefit the sufferer, she had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which, as a matter of course, quickly caused an improvement in the appearance of the affected parts, and by perseverance with these fine remedies for a few weeks, she was completely cured. This wonderful Ointment will also readily cure all diseases of the skin.

## New Advertisements.

## NO PUFFING.

Is it possible you have not heard that at  
**WHITE'S NEW STORE**  
the following GOODS can be purchased at a small advance upon Costs, viz:—  
Grey, White and Printed Cottons; Denims; Derry Robes; Front Dresses; Shaded Alpaca Lustres; Circassian Crapes, Mohair, Delainé, and Cashmere Dresses, in every variety; Gingham Robes; Embroidered Habit Shirts; Chemiselets; Sleeves and Collars; Linen Table Cloths; Toilet Covers; Cotton Diaper; Fancy Shirting; Grass Cloth; Brown Holland; Twilled and Plain Silks; White and Coloured Stays; Hosiery; Blue, White, and Red Flannel; Counterpanes; Gait Plaids; Union Linen; White and Col. Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs; Ladies Cambric do, Limerick Lace Falls Jaconets; Book, Mull and Tartan Muslin; Muslin Dresses; Parasols; Ribbons, Cashmere and Tweed Shalls; Ready made Clothing; Hats and Caps; Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes; with a variety of other Goods too numerous to mention. All of which will be offered at unprecedented low prices too make room for Spring supply.  
N. B. No charge for inspection—call and judge for yourselves at No. 1, St. John Street.  
JAMES WHITE, Jun.  
Chatham, April 20,

## HARBOR REGULATIONS.

At a General Session of the Peace of our Lady the Queen, held at the Court House, in Newcastle, in and for the County of Northumberland, on Tuesday, the 9th January, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Five.

Ordered, That the following Rules and Regulations be made and established, in pursuance of the authority vested in the General Sessions, by the Revised Statutes, Part I, Title 3, Cap. 60, "respecting the mooring and anchoring of Vessels in the harbor, and discharging and depositing ballast," and also in pursuance of the like authority by the Revised Statutes, Part I, Title 3, Cap. 64, "for the preservation of the Navigation of Rivers and Harbours."

I. Be it ordained, that no keel or anchor of any description, be cast, thrown, or allowed to fall, under any pretence whatever, into the River Miramichi, within the distance of 100 rods, on either side of the Telegraph Cable, sunk in the Miramichi River, from Canadian Point, in the Parish of Chatham, to near the upper line of the land, owned and occupied by Thomas Myers, in the Parish of Newcastle, under the penalty of Ten Pounds, for each violation of this Regulation.

II. And be it ordained, that in addition to the Ballast Regulations heretofore made, that Vessels arriving hereafter, and discharging ballast, shall pay the following rates when employed, for a horse and cart, Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per diem; for each wheel-barrow, one Shilling per day; and pay for the privilege of landing, for 200 tons 20s. each, 300 tons 25s., 400 tons 30s., 500 tons 35s.; 600 tons and upwards 40s.; and the Harbor Master to direct and provide a birth to discharge their ballast.

By Order of the General Sessions,  
EDWARD WILLISTON,  
Clerk of the Peace, Northumberland.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

On the First TUESDAY, in APRIL next, will be Sold by Public Auction, in front of Withersall's Hotel, Newcastle, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 5 o'clock, P. M. All the

Right, Title, Property, Claim and Demand,

of JOHN ALEXANDER, in and to all that Lot or Tract of LAND, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon, situate in the second tier of Lots in rear of Douglastown, in the Parish of Newcastle, fronting on the rear of Lands now occupied by Robert Rainey, being the Lot of Land and Premises at present occupied by the said John Alexander.

Also, to all that Piece of LAND, with the House and Outhouses thereon, fronting on the South side of the Highway, in Douglastown, bounded above by property of Mathew Lanont, and below by the premises lately occupied by John Alexander, junior.

Also, a BUILDING LOT, in Douglastown, north of the Highway, joining land owned by the Heirs of Patrick Sullivan.

The same having been seized and taken by virtue of an Execution, issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Thomas Alexander against John Alexander.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed, until the First TUESDAY, in JUNE next.

W. A. BLACK, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, 21st September, 1854.

## MERCHANTS ATTEND.

The REVENUE LAW passed at the present session of the Legislature, printed on a sheet, for the accommodation of the commercial public, if for sale at the Stationary Store, adjoining the Gleaner Office.

Chatham, 30th March,