

## News of the Week.

## EUROPE.

**Inundations in Holland.**—A letter from Rotterdam, dated March 10, says accounts from the Lower and Upper Rhine, and from the provinces of North Brabant, continue to be of the most distressing description. We hear of houses undermined and beaten down by the inundating waters, while others more capable of resisting their violence, stand with their roofs peeping above the surrounding flood. In one instance, in a village near Dusseldorf, the inhabitants had not the time to effect their escape before the waters dashed in, sweeping all before them. Many poor creatures were drowned, though not so many happily, as under the circumstances might have been expected. To those who escaped, the only place of safety was in the higher stories of their dwellings; and many instances occurred of people being obliged to seek safety on the roofs of their cottages, whither no assistance could be conveyed to them, in consequence of the enormous masses of ice dashing about on the surface of the encroaching waters. The village of Veenendaal has suffered severely; the inhabitants have left, that is, have been driven from their homes en masse, and may be seen bringing with them their children, their furniture, and what provisions they could save, seeking shelter in the neighbouring villages. The church which is situated on a rising ground, is almost the only building uninjured by the flood, and it is, consequently, filled with poor creatures shut out from any other shelter. I hear many of them are there unable to move through sickness. Even when the water may have returned to its channel—and at the time I write it has begun to fall—a fearful scene of devastation will await the return of the inhabitants. Of winter crops there will be none, not a potato not a chair remains; the village must in a manner be rebuilt, re-provisioned and refurnished before its inhabitants can occupy it again.

The King and the Minister of the Interior have already visited this scene of desolation, and His Majesty left in the hands of the authorities a thousand florins for the immediate relief of the homeless inhabitants of Veenendaal. Collections are being made throughout the whole of the country by persons for the same benevolent purpose, and as there are many Dutchmen prospering in England, it may be that they also will lend a helping hand in aiding their distressed fellow countrymen in this their hour of urgent need.

In North Brabant the flood is not so general, but it has broken down the dykes, so that the damage caused will prove of a fearful character. Several bridges have been carried away, and the town of Bois-le-Duc is a diminutive island amidst a waste of water and ice. The surrounding villages are deserted, but when the dykes are repaired they will again, for the most part be habitable. In one village, however, twenty houses were at once swept away by the flood, and seven of their occupants were drowned. It is 144 years ago since Holland was before visited with a similarly destructive flood. The ice, however, is now breaking up very generally, so that no further stoppages are likely to occur in the channels; thus we may hope that we have now seen the worst of this frightful inundation. The Maese before Rotterdam has broken up to-day, though not until a steamer of great power had first forced a passage through the ice. The fact was immediately telegraphed to the principal foreign ports, so that next week we may expect to see the usual activity resumed.

**Inundations in Italy.**—A letter from Florence says that an inundation has caused the greatest desolation in the environs of Pisa; that the crops are ruined, large numbers of cattle drowned, and several houses washed away. At Rome the inundations have caused great alarm. The continued rains had swelled the Tiber, and forced it to issue from its channel. All the low quarters of the city, the Ghetto, the Orse, the Ripetta, and the open space of the Pantheon were under water.—The force of the current had broken the chains which held in the middle of the river a coramill, and had precipitated it against the Quattrocappi bridge, the parapet of which was broken by the shock.

**The Earthquake at Broussa.**—The following account of the earthquake at Broussa is from a letter dated Constantinople, March 8:—The accounts from Broussa are terrible. Such a long-continued convulsion of nature has hardly been heard of in the history of the world. The earthquake had lasted five days, and shocks were of constant occurrence when the last news left. By my last letter you learned that the great shock of the 28th of February had destroyed the part of the town, and killed or maimed nearly 300 of the inhabitants. Although the shocks were only felt at Constantinople during two days, they lasted at Broussa for four successive days but not without causing damage to the already shaken houses. The commencement of the convulsion was preceded by torrents of rain, which lasted more than 24 hours, accompanied by a high wind and occasional thunder.—

At 3 o'clock the sky became suddenly overcast, a strong smell of sulphur was perceived, and the first shock took place, which, in less than a minute, overthrew mosques, houses, and bazaars, in one vast ruin. Nearly 80 mosques have been so much injured that their speedy fall is expected, while not one in the whole city has escaped some damage. The khans or large buildings, which served either as inns or places for transacting business, are mostly injured, and five of them were completely destroyed, crushing scores of their unfortunate inmates. The bazaars, with their heavy arches, are flat on the ground. The ancient mosque of Davoullon-Monastir, a Greek ecclesiastical edifice, said to be 1,200 years old, is unhappily destroyed. Another mosque, the Oulou-Djami, a fine building 600 years old, is also a mass of ruins. It was the chief ornament of the city, and the most splendid religious edifice of the days when Broussa was the capital of the young Ottoman empire. Materialists may, however, still more regret the great destruction which has fallen on the silk factories, of which scarcely one has escaped without damage, while the number of women who have lost their lives by the fall has been very large. Large masses of rock were detached from their beds, and came crashing down the sides of Olympus into the neighbourhood of the town. In one place several houses were crushed by the fall of one of these avalanches. The old wall and fort was shaken to the ground, and in their fall buried 10 or 12 houses and the factory of Hadji Anastasi, a respectable Greek manufacturer, who lost his life. As the shocks continued during the night the whole population at once quitted the town, and are now encamped in the neighbourhood—the well-off in tents, the poor under the open heaven, preferring to bear the chill nights of March than to live in hourly dread of destruction within the circuit of their ill-fated city. The shocks which have since taken place have thrown down many buildings which were previously injured, but there is no reason to believe that any fresh edifices have been destroyed.

A shock on the 2nd of March was very severe, and when the post left on the night of the 4th there had been another one felt of considerable violence. As was anticipated, the ravages of the earthquake have not extended over any great tract of country. There is no news that Kutahia or Angora have suffered, although the direction of the oscillations (from east to west) would give reason to suppose that the latter city might have experienced great calamities as Broussa itself.

## CUBA.

**Rumor of a War with Spain.**—The New York Evening Post tell for that a prominent merchant in Louisville Ky., an intimate friend of the Secretary of the Treasury, has advised his correspondents of the receipt of letters from a high source at Washington assuring him that there will be a war between the United States and Spain within 60 or 90 days; that the Cabinet was divided, but that the war party would prevail, and advising him to arrange his business, which is very extensive, as speedily as possible. The gentleman also says:—

While the difficulties with Spain were most promising of trouble, under the Soutle regime, our government quietly concentrated several thousand troops in Florida, convenient for embarkation, and actually loaded one or two sailing vessels with heavy guns and ammunition, and had them ready near at hand. The port in Cuba was selected at which they were to land.

Such was the position of affairs when that singular rumour came up to that cabinet had changed its policy, and henceforth was to be pacific. Whether this last position was a further ruse, a mere blind; the result must show. One thing seems certain—the government does not show the expected activity in respect to the Sioux campaign. They are tardy about it. Only some 12 or 1400 are yet assembled at Jefferson Barracks, and yet may be that the new regiments will have another destination yet.

**Hostile Attitude of the American Government towards Cuba.**—President Pierce appears determined to bring about a rupture with the United States and Spain, if we may credit the leading journals. The ostensible cause is the stopping of American vessels approaching Cuba, for the purpose of ascertaining their real character, and thus defeat the designs of the filibustering party in the Union, whose attempts to revolutionize the island have been so open and unceasing.—The President considers the examining of American vessels in the same light as that of search, and is determined to prevent it if he can. For this purpose, he has sent out Com. McCauley with a force to capture the Spanish steamer guarding the Cuban coast. The New York commercial Advertiser therefore concludes that it is tolerably certain the President is determined to involve the country in a war with Spain. The editor justifies the course pursued by the Spanish authorities, and considers it just what any power deserving to be recognized as a sovereign nation would do in a like condition of things.—It is not exercising the right of search, which we

all know is a very different thing; but simply exercising a police right, to prevent a piratical vessel landing armed men upon the coast, under color of a friendly flag. When at amity with a nation, whatever its form of government, we ought to be prompt and generous in submitting to hal: an hour's halt in a vessel's voyage, to enable that nation to protect herself against piratical invaders.—

The N. Y. Evening Post of Saturday has information that a prominent merchant in Louisville, Ky., an intimate friend of the Secretary of the Treasury, has received letters from a high source at Washington, assuring him that the war party in the Cabinet will prevail, and advising him to close up his extensive business as speedily as possible, as war with Spain is inevitable within from 60 to 90 days.

So great is the feeling occasioned by this high-handed act of the President, that business has been sensibly affected by it, and stocks were tumbling down at the prospect of a Spanish war. The papers generally, however, argue that Franklin Pierce is not so foolish to go to war without any adequate means to carry it on. In the first place he has no provocation, and if he had, he should take care to provide an army and navy before commencing hostilities. But he has done neither; and it is on this account that the people do not believe there will be hostilities. The Boston Atlas concludes an article on this subject as follows:—

The country will not permit a war declared without cause, and carried on, as such a war would be, without success or ability. The safety of the nation is in the imbecility of the Cabinet. If it invokes the devil of war, it will be the first to run from the demon of its own calling. If its blunders create the necessity for new diplomacy, it will take refuge, with priestly joy, in the paper contest of protocols. The big talk of the Union cannot build frigates or enrol armies. A Secretary of War without any troops is a harmless creature, and so is a President without any brains.—St. John New Brunswick.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Weather for the last week has been fully worthy of a New Brunswick April. We have had sun and shade—cold and heat—dry days and wet—all in their perfection. Here, the River is considerably swollen,—almost enough to give its discharge to ice, but travellers have not yet ceased to cross, and in all probability they will continue their ventures until their is not enough of ice to rest their feet on in the river. In the mean time fields are getting bare, and as there is little frost in the ground we may expect an early spring.—Fredericton Reporter.

**Duties.**—The amount of Import Duties received at this port during the first four months of the present fiscal year, viz:—from 1st December, 1854, to 1st April, 1855, was £20,352 17s. 3d., and for the corresponding period of the previous year £18,821 19s. 3d.—showing an increase on this year, over last, of £1530 18s. This is accounted for by the large amount of duties paid on liquors, &c., in March last, in anticipation of the increased duty coming into operation. If this had not been the case, the Import Duties would show a decrease of several thousand pounds on the first four months of the present year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The amount of Export Duties received for the same period, this year, is £2,263 7s. 2d., and for last year £2,759 5s. 8d.—showing a decrease on this year, as far as we have gone, of £495 18s. 6d. This might be expected from the present state of affairs in Europe.

**Exports.**—The quantity of Deals, Deal ends, Boards, &c., exported to Great Britain from this port during the quarter ended the 5th April, 1855, was 16,925,000 feet, and for the corresponding quarter, last year, 20,701,000 feet—showing a considerable falling off this year. Pine Timber exported during the quarter ending 5th April, 1855, 5856 tons; corresponding quarter, last year, 8119 tons. Birch in 1855, 1260 tons—1854, 460 tons.—St. John Courier.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

TO MIRAMICHI GLEANER OFFICE.

St. John, April 23.

New York, April 22.—Nashville arrived with London and Liverpool dates to the 7th instant.

Vienna Conference had adjourned to April 9, when the ultimatum of Russia is expected. All sources of information agree that there is no prospect of peace.

Succession of sanguinary engagements had occurred before Sebastopol, between French and Russian; in one encounter on the night of the 23rd, 3,000 men were killed and wounded. No details.

Indications grow stronger that Prussia will join Russia.

Cotton active. No change in Breadstuffs. Markets generally quiet and unchanged.—Money easier. Consols 92 to 92½.

St. John, April 26.

The Africa from Liverpool arrived at Hali-

fax on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, 10 days passage.

St. Lewis sailed from Southampton early on the morning of the 12th April, was detained some hours by holiday, at Havre.

Nonpareil, packet ship at Liverpool, on the 11th April, 11 days from Philadelphia.

Russian prize Sika, arrived in the Downs, on the 8th April.

American ship Geo. Hulbert was in contact with the line-of-battle-ship Duke of Wellington—both received damage.

Ship Robert, for New Orleans, put into Liverpool damaged, being in collision off Holyhead with Steamer North Carolina, for Liverpool. Steamer sunk in ten minutes—crew saved.

Vienna Conference.—Conference lasted but one hour. Russian Plenipotentiaries had not received any instructions.

The War.—Nothing important from Sebastopol up to April 8. Position of both armies unchanged. No skirmishes on a small scale continued. Weather fine and dry. Three hours armistice to bury the dead. Allies report themselves ready to open general bombardment of city.

Ten thousand Egyptians had sailed for Eupatoria.

French reinforcements, and Sardinians also land there shortly.

Caurobert's despatch, estimates loss on the night of the 22d March, Russians 700 killed, 1,500 wounded. French loss 200 killed, and 400 wounded.

French transport steamer Edinburgh with two ships in tow, all with French horses, lost off Batschick.

Russians deny Menchikoff's death, but admit that he is wounded.

Russian despatch from Warsaw says—an army of 120,000 is concentrating in the Baltic provinces, and 300 gun boats are about Britain.—Parliament not sitting. It was announced, on the afternoon of Friday, 13th April, that Government had brought out a loan—amount and terms unknown—supposed Fifteen Million Sterling. Funds immediately fell to 91½.

Brazil mail steamer Solente, brings information that on February 1, the American ship Waterwitch, was fired into by batteries at mouth of the Paraguay. Steamer damaged and one man killed. Waterwitch promptly returned fire—dismounted one gun—and fired grape at the embrasures. Waterwitch repaired damages and returned to Conicutes.

Spain.—Advices from Madrid of 12th, state—that the militia law, with Marmigo's amendments, had been adopted. Another attempt at an emeute, had been made, but immediately suppressed.

The Times (Paris) Correspondent writes, "it is rumoured that we are to have another levy of 100,000 men, in France, and that from 60,000 to 80,000 troops will be placed at the disposal of Austria, should war be the issue of the conference."

Markets.—Cotton business extensive at former prices. Breadstuffs quiet—prices unchanged. Weather backward.

## 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; Sanded Alpaca Lustres; Circassian Crapes, Mohair, Delained, and Cashmere Dresses, in every variety; Gingham Robes; Embroidered Habit Shirts; Chemizettes; Sleeves and Collars; Linen Table Cloths; Toilet Covers; Cotton Diaper; Fancy Shirting; Grass Cloth; Brown Holland; Twilled and Plate Silesia; White and Coloured Stays; Hosiery; B. ne, White, and Red Flannel; Counterpanes; Gala Plaids; Union Linen; White and Col. Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs; Ladies Cambie do, Limerick Lace Falls Jaconett; Book, Mull and Taiton 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 to make room for Spring supply.

N. B. No charge for inspection—call and judge for yourselves at No. 1, St. John Street.

Chatham, April 29.

## VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale her VALUABLE PROPERTY which consists of one Dwelling House, 28 feet by 26, with Bake House attached, and a never failing Well in the Kitchen. Also, a well finished Store, well adapted for a Wholesale or Retail Business. The above Property is situated on Water Street, being two story in the rear with a water privilege of about 65, and as a business stand would prove invaluable.

Also, a DWELLING HOUSE, 26 feet by 24, in good repair, situate on Main Street, with one quarter of an acre of Land attached, at present occupied by James Kirkpatrick. Terms made known on application to the Subscriber.

MRS. ELIZABETH FALL, or JNO. S. FALL, Rehibacto, 9th February 1855

## CHEESE, HAMS, &amp;c.

75 Boxes New England Dairy CHEESE; 3 cases Prime Westphalia Sugar Cured HAMS, Choice, for family use by

WM. A. LETSON.

Chatham, 23rd December.