

General Intelligence.

FOREIGN NEWS.

[By Telegraph to the News Room.]

LATEST NEWS!

The "Atlantic" arrived at New York, yesterday morning, bringing dates to the 10th. The death of the Emperor Nicholas is confirmed. His son Alexander succeeds to the throne. All his brothers and all the officers of state have taken the oath of Allegiance. The Allies have directed their Generals to push forward the war. There has been hard fighting before Sebastopol; but no important change. The Emperor Alexander the 2d has issued a manifesto, stating that he will adhere to the policy of his late Father, Nicholas. Alexander has confirmed Gortschakoff's previous instructions to negotiate. The first preliminary conference has been held at Vienna. Nicholas had recalled Mentschikoff and had appointed Gen. Gortschakoff to the chief command. The French had stormed a redoubt skillfully erected by the Russians during the night, and several hundreds were killed. The Belgian crisis still continues. The King of Denmark is very ill. Cotton advanced one-eighth, closed firm.

From Late English Papers.

The *European Times* says: "This event was announced to Parliament last night (Friday March 2) by the Ministers of the Crown as having taken place, and the sensation which it produced in both branches of the Legislature was not greater than that which it will cause throughout Europe and the world. No doubt of the Emperor's death need be entertained. Lord John Russell, who is now in the Prussian capital, first telegraphed home that he had been struck by apoplexy—was on the point of death, and had just taken leave of his family. This was shortly followed by another telegraphic message from the British Minister at Berlin, to the effect that he actually expired at St. Petersburg yesterday morning at 1 o'clock. It is hardly possible to overrate the importance of the extinction of this single life in the present circumstances of this and other countries. Its effect must be great and immediate, and it is more than probable that the bloody struggle impending before Sebastopol, in which thousands of lives would certainly be sacrificed, may be spared by the event which we announce this morning. In the case of the extinction of a despotic monarch like the Emperor of Russia, whose law was the law of fifty or sixty millions of people, the policy which he embodied while living dies with him, and the restoration of peace becomes under such circumstances, less a matter of doubt than of certainty. Although our enemy, it is useless to deny that the dead Czar was a great man as well as a mighty potentate. Nowithstanding the melancholy fact of a quarter of a million of human creatures having perished, one way or another, since this war began, sacrificed, in point of fact, to the insatiable ambition of an unscrupulous ruler, yet he had many fine qualities of head and heart; and to such of the British nation as settled in Russia he was extremely partial, and always paid them the most marked attention. The lions feed not upon carcasses. We can afford to do justice to departed worth even in the person of a foe and it is not too much to say that if he had terminated his career without the Turkish aggression which produced this war, history would have enrolled him amongst the most intellectual and successful Monarchs of modern Europe. Perhaps it is as well for the future peace of the world that this outbreak of Russian rapacity took place when it did, for guarantees will now be enforced which will effectually prevent its repetition. The fangs of the wolf will be drawn, and the lesson which he has been taught will tell upon his successors for centuries. The Czar was born on the 6th of July, 1796, and if he had lived until summer would have attained his 59th year. He died not of old age, but of a broken heart—of disappointment caused by the utter failure of all his schemes of aggrandizement, the prostration of all his hopes, a terrible example of the effects of unalloyed ambition. Before a great event like this all the other foreign affairs of the week fade into insignificance. The *Daily News* remarks, "that though the Czar has gone to his account, the Muscovite party which gounded on the Czar to his aggressions on Turkey survives with undiminished strength and unaltered principles. The Muscovite and Germanic parties may, however, possibly try their strength in a parliamentary struggle to decide who is to be made Emperor. Constantine, the second son, is the favorite of the Muscovite party—Alexander, the eldest, of the German party. It is very likely that the Czar's Will will be found. But in Russia a preponderating party would not shrink from the fabrication of spurious documents, and the milder Alexander may be obliged to make way for the engrained Russ a Constantine. Until it is known for certain who is Emperor of Russia, it would be rash to presume that there will be any immediate change in the relations of the Western Powers to Russia. On the contrary, the doubts and hesitations which the death of Nicholas cannot but instill into the Councils of the Russian Generals in the Crimea will present a favourable opportunity for a blow at the Muscovite power in that Peninsula. The immediate policy of the Russian government will depend in a great measure upon the extent to which the pressure of the war has begun to be felt. The Austrian cabinet, relieved from the immediate fears inspired by Nicholas, and reverting to its suspicious of revolutionary propagandism in the west, may not be indisposed to patch up a peace with the new sovereign of the Russians. The King of Prussia may be emancipated from the servile fear with which Nicholas inspired him, but the Conservative faction in his court will still exercise their influence over him to keep him true to Russia and despotism. Lastly, the mutual jealousies of the Austrian and Prussian governments will induce them to seek pretexts for delay, each fearing that the other may be trying to gain an advantage over it. The conference at Vienna will of course be delayed for a short time, and will be re-

commenced under new auspices, but let us hope more favourable." THE DEFENCES OF SEBASTOPOL.—Every possible contrivance seems to have been adopted in and around the town to guard against the assault. On looking from any one of the commanding points of view, so many batteries are visible, such lines of cheveu-de-frise, ditches, and embrasures—line within line, and tier upon tier—that I know nothing to compare it with—so completely is it armed at all points—better than the provision made by nature for the "fretful porcupine." From the vast number of its works, from the irregularity of their connection, from the great extent of ground covered, the defences and fortifications of Sebastopol present altogether an appearance which no one has ever had the opportunity of seeing elsewhere. A deserter, who gave himself up at the advanced work of the 7th instant, and who called himself a Pole, stated that every street was dyked and enfiladed by guns, and nearly every large building loopholed and fitted for defence. He said moreover, that the town was mined in all directions. He mentioned among other things that a large number of planks had been prepared with long iron spikes, ready to be placed in any position for the purpose of interrupting either the passage of troops or progress of cavalry. Provisions he reported to be very scarce, and the rations of the soldiers very limited in quantity and indifferent. PROGRESS OF THE RAILWAY.—The tramway at Balaklava is making most astonishing progress. Already some of the filthiest and some noisome dens where the poor Turks used to congregate and to die in hundreds, have been levelled. Part of the tramway has been laid down; and Mr. Campbell, I am told, expresses himself confidently, that before another month the rails will be completed to the foot of the plateau of hills on which our camp is situated. This will undoubtedly remove one of our greatest and most trying difficulties, and enable us to transmit if necessary, 500 tons of shot and shell per day. THE STEEL WORKS COMPLETED.—All our guns, with the exception of those to be mounted on the new battery at Inkermann, are now in position. All ordnance which had been used to any extent has been removed and new ones substituted. We are now only waiting for sufficient supplies of shot and shell to reach the camp to recommence the siege; but I still remain confident in the opinion that it will at least be the end of the month before we are in a condition to open fire. We are not yet within 100,000 men of the strength necessary to complete an investment of Sebastopol. Judging from what I see around me, it will be many weeks, and perhaps months before the place is in our possession, and if we succeed in taking it at all, it will be while we have a large army in our rear, to storm our lines the instant we attempt to storm the town. DEATH AND SICKNESS AMONG THE FRENCH.—A great deal has been said as to the relative perfection of the French army, as compared to our own, under the trying circumstances in which both are placed. Yesterday saw the "records" of one of the French divisions, from which it is clear that their losses from sickness and disease are fully equal to those of the British. In one regiment of Zouaves (considered to be the most healthy men in the French army,) 50 men out of each company of 120 were returned as sick; and the officer who showed me the "record" assured me that the average was about the same for the whole army. My French friend gaily remarked, "You Englishmen make so much fuss over a few men dying. We never do that, for what is the advantage of it? We cannot alter it." The French have a more lively air than the British, and seem to meet their difficulties with a better spirit; but when it is remembered that the British have borne the heaviest part of this campaign, as regards the duty and the working parties, I cannot help believing that the relative position of the two armies is rather in favour of the English. MORTALITY IN THE BRITISH ARMY.—The correspondent of the *Morning Post*, who seems to have exclusive access to official documents, states that the number of deaths in the camp and at Scutari, during the month of January, was 1948, (including 16 killed,) being a daily average of 65. The number who joined the army during the same period was 1812. "The average number daily of deaths now is about 45, including those who die at Scutari. I have observed it stated in one newspaper that the British army has lost by death 300 in one day. This is grossly false. It is correct to say that between 200 and 300 have been taken off the strength in one day as dead, but these deaths have occurred at Scutari as well as here, and have been spread over the space of a week. The deaths in camp have never amounted to more than 65 per day. The numbers sick, or borne on the strength as such, are still high, rather more than 16,000; but it must be remembered that many of these could be brought up from Scutari at any time and at once take their duties in the ranks. They are merely kept there to gain strength against the spring." ESCAPE OF A BRITISH PRISONER.—A man of the 88th Regiment who had been taken prisoner in a sortie a few nights ago, made his escape on Friday night, and came into camp in a most miserable condition, his hands and knees being terribly cut and lacerated. He stated that he had crawled away over a place strewn thickly for a great distance with broken glass. His sufferings magnified the space, no doubt, but he said he had struggled over a mile and a-half of this awful causeway. The description he gave of the condition of the garrison would be encouraging to us if it could be altogether relied upon. The poor fellow said he had been very badly fed lately, and had only a piece of black sour bread and a glass of weak wine for some time past; the dead were lying in the streets, and fearful sickness was raging among the Russian soldiery. If such be the case, the extraordinary energy with which they labour at the works is the more astonishing and creditable to them. They finish the face of the earthworks, and polish away the front of the parapets, and square the embrasures as if they were cabinet makers turning out Christmas presents. A Bill was introduced to open a street between Princess and Church streets, and some further business ended the legislation of the day. In the Legislative Council a motion brought by Hon. Mr. Robertson, having for its object the removal of the Frederick University to

the latter consisting of detachments of the 10th and 12th Regiments. Several of the soldiers were shot, and many of the diggers were slain. Mr. Commissioner Reed was a prisoner in the hands of the diggers. Monster meetings had been held at Melbourne and at the diggings, at which the liberty of all digger prisoners was demanded as also the dismissal of Mr. Foster, the Colonial Secretary. The Argus of Dec. 6, states that the colonists were engaged in a civil war, but the respectable classes were with the government. Governor Sir Charles Hotham had called upon all good citizens to join him in enforcing the law. "Accordingly," says the Argus, "Melbourne's tens of thousands were as one man, and Sir Charles Hotham might have, yesterday, proceeded to Ballarat with a mounted guard of armed gentlemen such as never escorted a British Governor before." A government Gazette Extraordinary was issued on Dec. 4, which proclaimed martial law within the district of Buninyong, from noon of Dec. 6; but it is especially declared that no sentence of death shall be carried into execution without his excellency's express consent. By the "George Law" at New York, advices from Australia, via San Francisco, have been received. A Telegraphic dispatch says: Sydney dates are to Dec. 20th. The riot at Ballarat resulted in a conflict between the troops and miners, in which 12 miners and 23 soldiers were killed. MEXICO. Baltimore, March 18.—New Orleans papers of Monday contain details of the Mexican news to the 5th inst. The Herald of the 4th says that the insurgents were flying before Santa Anna, and his presence in the South had been sufficient to make the revolutionists to experience the greatest route. A letter from the Minister of War, dated Iguala, March 1, says that Mareno had been captured, and would be executed. The rebels had also been routed by the Government troops of Piedro Gordo. Gen. Ampudia had taken possession of Yucatan, and the war had then ended. The accounts are given with the usual Mexican bombast, and are probably exaggerated.

DOMESTIC.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICK, March 20.—The House today, after a long debate, agreed without amendment to the Nashwaak Boom Company Bill. After which the Temperance Bill was again resumed. Boyd led off in a strong opposition, after which Gilmour spoke handsomely on the other side. Mr. Street followed on the same side with Boyd. Next Smith made a speech partially in favor of Temperance, but would vote against it, as it had not been submitted to the people. The Speaker came next, supporting the Bill, and declaring that Joseph Howe had made a failure in his anti-temperance speech at Halifax. Harding in opposition came next, and is now (nearly 5 o'clock,) making the closing speech of the day. The Bill it is supposed will pass by a small majority, after which it probably will meet the same in the Council. An animated discussion took place in the Council on a motion of enquiry proposed by Colonel Hatch on the subject of organizing the Militia; from this will probably originate a Joint Committee having for its consideration the defences of the Country. On this subject the Hon. Messrs. Saunders and Robertson incidentally expressed themselves pleased with the prospects of a Liquor Law. March 21.—The Mining Bill passed the House this morning, subject to an amendment moved by the Attorney General, to the effect that license must be had by the owners to raise the coal, and that all other parties must, in addition to a license, have the concurrence of the owners. The Liquor Bill was next introduced, and first for the day handsomely supported by Mr. Steadman. Speeches were afterwards made on behalf of the bill by Messrs. Madam, Tibbitts, Wilnot, and Hatheway; and against it by Messrs. M'Naughton, Montgomery, Ritchie, and M'Pherson. A motion for postponement for three months being put the House divided. For the motion 17; against 21. The principle of the bill being thus sustained, Hon. Mr. Ritchie rose and declared he would assist the friends of the bill in carrying out its details. The bill is now (half-past five o'clock) in progress, section by section. Mr. Gilbert in the chair. March 22.—This morning the petition of Patrick M'Naughton and Wm. End, Esqrs., complaining of the conduct of John Doran in connection with the last Gloucester Election, was on motion, referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers. A Bill for incorporating the Bend of Petitioners, under the name of the City of Montreal, was agreed to. A Bill having reference to the appointment of a Harbour Master at Indian Town, was next agreed to. Mr. Gray's Bill to authorize the pulling down of buildings to stop the progress of fires in certain districts, was also agreed to. A Bill to authorize the Governor in Council to establish a Board of Health in the City of St. John, was after a long debate carried by a large majority. An excellent speech of three hours, has been made by Mr. Saunders on the Report of the Commission on King's College. March 23.—To-day, after some routine business, the Liquor Bill was introduced by Mr. Tilley, who moved several amendments which were agreed to. Mr. Street withdrew opposition on the grounds that he wished the friends of the Bill to take its responsibility. Mr. Tilley moved that the Bill come into operation on the 1st of January next. Mr. M'Phelin moved May 1st, 1856. Mr. Fisher was in favour of the amendment as giving time to parties to dispose of their stock in liquors. On a division Mr. Tilley's motion was sustained. A Bill was introduced, to open a street between Princess and Church streets, and some further business ended the legislation of the day. In the Legislative Council a motion brought by Hon. Mr. Robertson, having for its object the removal of the Frederick University to

ity being, Hon. Messrs. Robertson, Kinnear and Seely. March 24.—Last evening the Attorney General brought in a Bill for the supervision of the great roads, and other public works in this Province; 100 copies ordered to be printed. The Bill for incorporating St. David's church, St. John, lost after a long debate, by a majority of one. A motion made by Gray for its reconsideration, on Mr. Tilley's entering the House, not carried. It will probably be introduced in some other way. The House next went into Supply; and several grants were warmly contested, among the rest one to a person named McGill, in Charlotte, drew forth some strong feeling between the members for that County. Nothing of importance to day in the Legislative Council. N. B.—Mr. Fisher's Bill, I suppose, has reference to a Board of Works. COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—At a meeting of the Common Council on Thursday last, the following resolution was passed—Mr. Nowlin being the only dissentient:—Whereas it appears by a report of Mr. Ritchie's remarks made in the House of Assembly, in opposition to a Bill sent by this Common Council to the Legislature, relating to the Public Debt and landed property of the Corporation, he used language highly derogatory to the members of the Common Council, and in the said Bill, as sanctioning the damnable doctrine of repudiation and spoliation worse than the course taken some years ago by the State of Pennsylvania; and his surprise that a Corporate Body whom it was necessary to restrain by an Act of Parliament, a few years ago, should presume to come before the Legislature and ask them to cancel the Bonds and to leave the Creditors of the only security they possessed. And whereas the said statements are wholly without foundation, and the Common Council cannot suppose that Mr. Ritchie is ignorant of the fact that the restraining Law was the voluntary act of the Common Council at that time, for the special benefit and security of the Corporation Creditors; and that the Common Council would not insult Mr. Ritchie's understanding so much as to believe for a moment that he could see in the course of the Legislature, repudiation or a cancelling of the Bonds, or a wish to deprive the creditors of the only security they possessed. But in the reverse it was intended by the Common Council as a means of paying and reducing the Debt and placing any part of the Debt unpaid on a better basis than now exists, which the *erraticus* services of the Common Council have been strenuously exerted year by year to effect, therefore Resolved, As the opinion of this Council that the course pursued by Mr. Ritchie and the remarks published as made by the Hon. the Executive Council and member of this County, are highly disrespectful and insulting to the members of the Common Council in individually and collectively, and derogatory to him as a Representative of the County. That the foregoing preamble and resolution be published in the City papers.

LYNCH LAW.—On Friday night a body of men with faces masked and otherwise disguised, went into Ramsay's tavern, in Carlton, where the man Spencer was beaten, and demolished the windows, furniture, &c.; destroyed all the liquors and did all the damage they could to the premises. It is said that after Spencer was beaten he was dragged out of the house and left to lie all night outside, Ramsay taking no trouble about him, and doing nothing to acquit the injured man's friends with what had happened.—*Freeman*.

OBITUARY. GRANT LARK, Q. C. March 19th, 1856. Dear Brother Bill—forward you a brief notice of the death of Mr. William Henry Sypher, of this place, who departed this life on the 9th inst., in his 47th year, leaving an amiable and fond companion, and an interesting family of six children, and two sons to deplore his absence from their circle. The deceased was like all the sons of Adam, a sinner by nature and practice, but when he found himself sinking towards the grave it pleased a merciful God to spread his redeeming wings, which he gratefully accepted to cry for mercy. His only dependence was in the atoning blood of the blessed Jesus, and in heart-broken sorrow to tell his deep and profound regret for the sins which he had endeavored to pray with and for him, to be present to say Amen. The writer is informed by his companion that his prayer was, "that salvation might come to his house," and then he received in a clear and happy voice the well known Doxology. Praise God from whom all blessings flow. The object of the writer in forwarding this notice is not to lavish unnecessary praise upon man, but is principally intended to show the danger of trifling away our days in vanity and not to deride making our calling and election sure, and in a doleful manner to let the interests of an everlasting existence depend upon a short hour of time. It also declares to us the long suffering of a kind Redeemer who hears the cry and pardons the sins of all true penitents. I will only add that the deceased was respected and loved by all his friends, and leave him in the furnace of affliction until within an hour of his departure, when, as the writer believes, he sang, "delivering grace." His last words were for a neighbour who had endeavored to pray with and for him, to be present to say Amen. The writer is informed by his companion that his prayer was, "that salvation might come to his house," and then he received in a clear and happy voice the well known Doxology. Praise God from whom all blessings flow.

LETTERS AND NOTES RECEIVED. Rev. James Walker, March 10, rem. We are pained to learn by Bro. Walker's letter that the Bundle of Visions for Dear Israel has not been regularly received. Our publisher, whose business it is to mail the papers, declares in us that the Deer Island papers were sent as directed. Brother Rockwell was informed that he can remit to our address, St. John, at any time by mail.—A. S. Binkhara, 23d, rem.—J. W. McDonald, (Bennettsville, S. Carolina), two papers sent as directed.—Wm. Stone, Esq., 19th, rem.—Michael Moore, rem.—Rev. D. Cranford, 27th and 24th, rem.—J. Cranford, Esq., 20th, rem.—Benjamin Jewett, 23d, rem. Bro. J. is informed that the minutes of the Douglas Church were sent at the time of their publication. We regret the parcel has not been received, but we have none on hand to supply.—C. Hanson, Esq., 24th, rem.—Philip Baker, Bedoune, P. E. I., 23d, rem.—J. S. Colpitts, Esq., rem. 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