

## News Department.

From Papers by R. M. E. Africa, March 3.

**HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 2.—DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.**—The Earl of Clarendon rose, and said he felt it his duty to communicate to their lordships the contents of a telegraphic message which he had received a short time ago from her Majesty's Minister at Berlin. It was as follows:—The Emperor of Russia died this morning of apoplexy. He had also received a despatch from Lord J. Russell stating that his Majesty was at the point of death, and was taking leave of his family. He apprehended that, though this event had occurred so recently as one o'clock this morning, there was no reason to doubt its authenticity; and as it might materially change the aspect of foreign affairs, he thought Lord Lyndhurst would agree with him that it would be attended with considerable inconvenience to bring before them the motion with respect to the position of Prussia, of which he had given notice for that evening; on public grounds, therefore he called upon the noble lord to withdraw his motion.—Lord Lyndhurst admitted the inconvenience of bringing his motion, and would not withdraw it altogether, but postponed it until a future day.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—In answer to Colonel Grey, Mr. Peel said that the pay of clergymen of the Church of England, and of the Presbyterian Church, with the army, was 16s. a day, with rations and allowances, and the pay of Roman Catholic clergymen was 215s. a year, also with rations and allowances.

In answer to an hon. member, Sir G. Grey said that Lord J. Russell's Education Bill was postponed until after Easter.

## DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

**Mr. F. French.**—There is a rumor in circulation that the Government have received intelligence respecting the death of the Emperor of Russia; may I ask whether the Government have received any intelligence?

**Lord Palmerston.**—The Government have received two telegraphic messages, one from Berlin and the other from the league, stating that the Emperor of Russia died in the course of this forenoon.—The intelligence created a profound sensation in the House; for some time, the progress of business was suspended.

Lord Raglan has transmitted the following despatch to the War-office:—

**"BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Feb. 18.**—A force, said to be 40,000, of Russians, with a large number of guns, attacked Eupatoria at daylight on the 17th, and was repulsed with loss by Omar Pacha. The Turkish loss is said to be inconsiderable, but Selim Pacha, commanding the Egyptian brigade, was killed. The British men-of-war, under the Hon. Captain Hastings, covered both flanks with great effect. The action terminated at 10 a.m., when the Russians retired a few miles."

The *Moniteur* publishes a despatch of a nearly similar character. Other despatches have been received in confirmation, and stating the loss of the Russians to have amounted to 500, and the Turks to 15 killed and 35 wounded. A battery served by the French lost 4 men.

**VIENNA, Feb. 29.**—The attack on Eupatoria on the 17th was a serious affair. The Russians, with 80 guns, made several vigorous attacks. They left 428 men on the field, and carried off many wounded. The Turks lost 80 killed. Selim Pacha, the Egyptian Commander, was killed, and one of the Turkish generals wounded. The Russians bivouacked during a bitterly cold night on the way to Simpheropol, or, rather, on the way to Sak.

**PARIS, March 1.**—The *Moniteur*, of this morning, confirms the news of the defeat of the Russians at Eupatoria on the 17th ult., and gives some additional particulars. The Russians, it is said, had eighty pieces of artillery, six regiments of cavalry, and twelve regiments of infantry. The combat lasted five-and-a-half hours. The loss of the Russians was 500 killed, with wounded in proportion. The Turks had 88 killed and 250 wounded; they lost 70 horses. The attack has not been renewed; the town is in a good state of defence. On the night following the Russians bivouacked without fires or tents, during intense cold; on the following morning they withdrew from Simpheropol. Four vessels of war took part in the action.

## THE RUSSIAN VERSION.

**BERLIN, Tuesday, Feb. 27.**—Advices from St. Petersburg of this day's date state that the following despatch had been received from Prince Menschikoff, dated the 16th of February:—"On the 17th a portion of the troops encamped in the neighbourhood of Eupatoria, made a reconnaissance against the town to within a distance of 250 yards (toises). They opened a cross fire of artillery, and in a short time succeeded in dismounting a portion of the enemy's guns, and in blowing up five carriages of ammunition. Having secured himself that Eupatoria was defended by 40,000 men and 100 guns, Gen. Churloff, who commanded the detachment, gave orders to retire out of range, which was done in perfect order.

A despatch from Odessa says, "It is true that the French mines have been destroyed by means of counter-mines, but with great loss of life on the part of the Russians."

Both the French and Russian commanders have issued orders of the day, thanking the men engaged in the war of the 31st for their gallant and successful conduct, and conferring promotion upon the officers. General Osten Sacken mentions that this is the fourth

skull led by Lieut. Bireloff, and that he captured three officers and seven men, leaving three of his own men dead, and having thirty-four wounded.

Advices from the Crimea, dated the 14th inst., brought to Malta by the *Arabia*, in sixty-three hours from Constantinople, announce that some thousand Russians who accompanied the Grand Duke Michael to Sebastopol, had been frozen to death.

On the 10th Lord Raglan visited the railway, which is making rapid progress:—

"It has wound its way up the greater part of the main street in Balaklava, and the engine has been astonishing the Turks by great puffs of steam from its iron lungs, and by sundry shrieks and screams as it has been put in play by the engineers out side of the post-office yard, in order to see if its health or constitution has suffered by the sea voyage. The railroad is simply constructed—the wooden sleepers are laid down longitudinally over a bed of stones on the road, and the rails are fastened down on them. It nearly fills the breadth of the main street. About fifty yards of rail have been laid down in the street, but the road is in any places in a state of forwardness and will soon be ready to receive the rails. The road winds outside the church of Kadikoi. It ought to be well guarded from any sudden attack of the enemy, such as that they made on the 25th of October. If guns can be used to destroy an *alattia* they can be made serviceable in injuring a railroad; and, although the injury inflicted would only be temporary, it might create a great temporary inconvenience before it was rectified."

The following changes in the army are notified by the *Post* correspondent:—"Sir Colin Campbell to have the First Division; Sir John Campbell the Highland Brigade; General Bentinck to command Fourth Division; General Barnard a Brigade of Fourth Division. The Brigade of Guards to join the Highland Brigade under Sir Colin Campbell.

"The whole remains of the English forces is now quite encircled and protected, as it were by French regiments. Our line has not yet contracted by the removal of the Second Division from Inkermann to reinforce the Third Division at headquarters, but the movement is expected each day. 15,000 French troops will occupy the heights of Inkermann in place of 4,000 English. By this change, and the change of the Guards to Balaklava (should the latter take place), the troops will leave for some time the shelter of the few wooden huts which their sick now enjoy."

**PARIS, March 1.**—No one now doubts longer as to the emperor's journey. He will go at the end of this week or at the beginning of next. He will be escorted by the Cent Gardes, the Guides, and the gentlemen of the Imperial Guard. Some of these corps have already received their orders. It is further affirmed that the Empress goes with him.

**EUPATORIA, Feb. 21.**—Since the 17th no new attempt has been made against Eupatoria. To day we have seen Russian infantry columns and trains of waggons moving away in the direction of Simpheropol. Several villages in the neighbourhood are now burning. Three heavy guns have been landed, and new works of fortification are in course of construction.

The French Government still maintains that Prussia, as a preliminary condition to taking part in the conference of Vienna, must engage herself to abide by the majority, whatever that may be, and Prussia, or rather General de Wiedell, declines that engagement, asserting that the point is one which is a proper matter for discussion by the conference which he asks to be submitted to.

**BERLIN, March 1.**—Lord John Russell arrived here yesterday forenoon. He waited upon Baron de Manteuffel in the afternoon. He had an audience of the King to day. M. de Wiedell, the Prussian envoy, left Paris on Thursday night for Berlin. He will return to Paris on Tuesday or Wednesday next. The dinner at court, March 2, in honour of Lord J. Russell, has been deferred.

**COLOGNE, March 1.**—Intelligence from Berlin states that Lord J. Russell is to remain here only two days. The opening of the Vienna conference being so very near, it is doubtful whether Prussia will be represented there at the beginning. Baron Usedom and Count Alvensleben are designated as Prussian envoys. There is a rumour that the negotiations have been interrupted through unexpected difficulties.

**A MURDER.**—Private E Cullen, of the 9th Regiment, was found murdered near the Turkish camp, on the 3rd inst. "His muffler had been tightly twisted round his neck, as if to produce strangulation, and the knot was at the back of his neck; but two fearful blows on the head, one of which had fractured the base of the skull, showed that the murderer or murderers (and it was probable there were more than one, as the deceased was a powerful, resolute young fellow,) were determined their victim should not escape with life. His coat, trousers, and

boots were gone," in addition "to a regimental sword, broken in the centre and splined, a large-sized Deane and Adams' revolver pistol, a shako case, with shako and sundry other articles, and a small leather medicine chest, containing four square bottles, the property of Lieut. Harvey, 9th Regiment." Though found near the Turkish camp, it is some camp followers, of hybrid nationality, that are suspected, rather than our allies.

**THE CLIMATE.**—"The inhabitants warn us not to be misled by this transient calm; March is still to be endured, and we hear that he roars right royally, and comes in, and remains in, with bitter cold and very strong winds, and heavy falls of rain, sleet, and snow. The month of March is, in truth, like the month of November in the Crimea, and we all know what disasters we endured during twenty terrible days of that month in 1854. The climate, indeed, is beyond all conception fickle. A bird may be singing, under the impression that he has done with foul weather, and may soon be getting ready his nest, and very shortly afterwards he may be knocked down by a blow on the head from a hailstone."

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

The members of the Colonial Church and School Society, and the friends of Education generally, had quite an interesting meeting at the Mechanics' Institute, last evening. There were about four hundred persons present. The platform was occupied by His Honor Judge Parker, Beverley Robinson, Esq., Rev. John Armstrong, Rev. J. W. D. Gray, D. D., Rev. George Armstrong, Rev. Wm. Armstrong, and Geo. D. Robinson, Esq.—gentlemen who are always found prominent in any undertakings affecting the moral welfare of the community. After a prayer from the Rev. Geo. Armstrong, the President, B. Robinson, Esq., briefly addressed the company and explained the purpose of the meeting. The Rev. John Armstrong then followed with some excellent remarks on the subject of Education, in the course of which he adverted to the faults in the existing Training School system, and the utter inefficiency of the present School Bill, and expressed a hope that the people of this Province would take a greater interest in educational matters than they have hitherto. The Rev. Gentleman also stated the object and position of the Colonial Church and School Society, and of the Association in connection with it in this City, and concluded by introducing to the company Mr. Manning, the gentleman recently appointed to the charge of the Church School lately established in this City. After some general observations on the subject of Education, Mr. Manning clearly and succinctly described the details of the method of training adopted in the Metropolitan Training Institution of London, and which it is contemplated to carry out here. The lecture throughout displayed great ability, and convinced us that the Committee has been extremely fortunate in their selection of a master.—*St. John Courier*, March 10.

## SYDNEY, C.B.

**MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.**—The Rev. R. J. Uniacke delivered a Lecture on *Astronomy*, before the Society, on Monday evening last. The Lecture has been pronounced, by those who had the pleasure of hearing it, as being of the highest order of excellence, and as being in good taste,—as well as evidencing the erudition, and skill and judgment of the scholar.—*C. & News*.

## Editorial Miscellany.

✂ Nicholas H. Martin, who was tried for the murder of A. Dodd, at Sydney, C. B., and acquitted on the ground of insanity, and who has been kept in custody ever since, was brought from Sydney to Halifax, about a fortnight ago, by command of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. A commission has since been appointed to enquire into the sanity of Mr. Martin—and the trial of the question took place before them, and a petit Jury on Tuesday last. The Jury after hearing evidence, returned a verdict in favor of the perfect sanity of Mr. Martin, without quitting the box.

✂ The Provincial Legislature of Canada, met, after an adjournment of nine weeks, on the 23rd of February. A measure abolishing newspapers, long ago was to be introduced by the Government.

✂ Our readers will find in our advertising columns to day, a notice of the Proprietor of that beautiful property called Martock, in the immediate vicinity of Windsor, who has offered it for sale or to let. We believe that there is nothing to surpass this estate, very little to equal it, in the Province, both for beauty of scenery and eligible situation,—and any family desirous of enjoying a country life in Nova Scotia, and having the means to live comfortably, or who desire to engage in farming, would do well to look at it by way of comparison with other places, before making up their minds.

✂ It is rumoured that the house of Cunard is about to establish a steam line of communication between Boston and Halifax—it is much wanted, and if any party can make it succeed, it will be the Canadians.