LAST HOURS OF THE CZAR.

The Prussian Monitor publishes the following details respecting the death of the late Emperor Nicholas; the despatches which follow were addressed to Berlin by Lieutenant-Colonel Count Munster, adjutant in the service of the King of Prussia:—

"St. Petersburgh, March 1, 1.25 A.M.—The state of the Emperor became much worse yesterday evening. The following is the medical bulletin:—Yesterday violent fever manifested itself, with inflammation of the lungs. The fever lasted during the whole night and prevented sleep. The ejections continue without obstacle. A slight attack of gout is observable.' I must add that the debility of the august invalid has greatly greatly increased, and that, at least in the opinion of the physicians, the state of his majesty is most critical. I will forward another despatch to-day, and beg of you to communicate the present to Duke George at Strelitz."

"St. Petersburgh, March 1, 4.40 A.M.—The state of his majesty has not improved in any respect this morning. I will send a third despatch. Her majesty the empress has had some palpitations of the heart, but is other wise well. I beg you to send this intelligence to Schwerin, Strelitz, and the Hague.'

"St. Petersburgh, March 1, 9.30 P.M.—The state of his majesty the emperor grew considerably worse during the day. The ejections take place with difficulty, and give indication that the lungs are also touched. Atrophy of the lungs is feared. Dr. Carrell is very much alarmed. At the request of the physicians the grand duke heir-apparent has requested the emperor to receive the sacraments. The empress is well. I will send another despatch to-day."

"St. Petersburgh, March 1, 10 P.M.—The emperor has declined receiving the last sacraments at present. The ceremony is adjourned till to-morrow morning. The emperor only sees the empress and the grand duke heir apparent. The empress is aware of the danger, and begs me to inform his majesty the king thereof, and to communicate it also to her august relations and to Strelitz."

"St. Petersburgh, Winter Palace, March 2, 6 A.M.—The emperor has calmly received the communication from Dr. Mandt that atrophy of the lungs is possible. He simply observed—'When shall I be paralyzed?' The physician could not give a precise answer. The emperor then said to Dr. Carrell—'When shall I choke?' The emperor has taken the last sacraments; he has taken leave of his wife and children, whom he blessed separately, as also his grandchildren, in a firm voice, in full possession of his intellects, perfectly calm, and with great presence of mind. The pulse is still strong, but musk has already been administered. The empress keeps up, and shows, resignation."

MEMOIR OF THE LATE CZAR.

Nicholas Paulowitch, late Emperor of Russia, was born at St. Petersburg on the 7th of July, 1796, being the third son of the Emperor Paul, by his second wife, Mary of Wurtemberg. Of his father, whose brutal eccentricities amounted to insanity, and who was murdered by his nobles in consequence of an alliance which his infatuated admiration for the Emperor Napoleon the First had induced him to contract, it is unnecessary to speak. The boy Nicholas was not five years of age when the night palace murder of March 23, 1801, made him an orphan. His brother Alexander was enthroned, and took the oath at the hands of his father's assassins, having been privy to the murder, and having been, when it was perpetrated, in the room immediately below. The empress, his mother, a woman of intelligence, superintended his education, which she committed to General de Lambsdorf, who was assisted, amongst others, by the Countess de Lieven, the philologist Adelung, and the councillor Stork. At an early period Nicholas applied himself with great ardour to military pursuits, in which he evinced considerable proficiency, especially in the art of fortication. He also studied the science of political economy, and became as familiar with the French, German, and English languages, as with his native tongue. His cultivated music, a taste which he gratified after his accession to the throne, not only by the composition of several military airs, but by attracting to his capital the most distinguished musicians of Europe. However, in youth his instructors formed no high estimate of his abilities. He was taciturn, melancholy, and when not engaged in his military studies, absorbed in trifles. In after life he distinguished himself as a patron of the fine arts, to gild with the tinsel of an important civilization the native and barbaric splendour of his court. When the French invasion took place, Nicholas was too young to take part in the noble defence which Russia made, or to join in those great military operations which ultimately led to the overthrow of Napoleon and the occupation of his capital. He was, however, old enough to be an observant, though distant, spectator of the greatest struggle in which the people that he was afterwards called upon to govern were ever engaged; and the recollections of the enthusiasm and devotion then exhibited by them, in a just cause, may lured him on to those fatal and boundless schemes of aggression which now suddenly have been brought to a close. On the restoration of 1814, he left Russia to travel, and visited the principal battle-fields of Europe. In 1816 he arrived in England, where he received a cordial welcome. On returning home he visited the different provinces of Russia, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the actual condition of the population. In July, 1817, he married Charlotte Louisa, the eldest daughter of Frederick William of Prussia, and sister of the present king. Four sons and three daughters are the issue of this marriage, the eldest son, Alexander Nicolaiewitch, having been born in the year 1818.

At this time Nicholas had little expectation of obtaining the imperial crown, but in the year 1825 his eldest brother the Emperor Alexander, died at Taganrog, in the Crimea, it is supposed by poison. The next heir to the throne was the Grand Duke Constantine, who was then at Warsaw, and Nicholas hastened to take the oath of fidelity. Constantine, however, whether voluntarily or by compulsion, had entered into an engagement to Alexander, in which he renounced his eventual claims to the throne, and the document attesting this act was in the hands of Nicholas, when he received the news of the emperor's death. Nicholas, whether sincerely or otherwise, it is not known, refused to accept the homage offered him by those who were aware of the actual state of things, and loudly professed his allegiance to Constantine, the new emperor. Meanwhile Constantine, who was at Warsaw, was taking the oath to Nicholas, in accordance with the act in question, which he had secretly signed on the occasion of his marriage with the daughter of a private Polish gentleman. Nicholas, with expressions of regret, then ascended the throne; and now came a terrible struggle. A vast conspiracy, composed of two classes—the enthusiastic lovers of liberty and the old Russian party, the supporters of Constantine—was formed. Their tactics were to spread a report in the garrisons of the empire that the abdication of Constantine was a forgery, and to appeal to the soldiers, in the name of loyalty, to rise and put down what they represented to be a conspiracy against legitimacy. On the 25th of Dec. the oath to Nicholas was to be taken by the garrison of St. Petersburg. Several regiments, the marines of the guard, and the grenadiers refused the oath, and marched thro' the streets and squares, shouting for Constantine. Nicholas saw all from his palace windows. The insurrection was speedily suppressed with grape shot. Nicholas then descended and confronted the remaining rebels. Standing before them with haughty bearing, he cried in a firm tone, "Return to your ranks—obey—down upon your knees!" The energy of his voice—his countenance calm, though pale—and the veneration with which every Russian regards the person of his sovereign—prevailed. Most of the soldiers kneeled before their master, and grounded their arms in token of submission. To the intrepid self-possession of that hour he is indebted for the continuance of his authority. Victory was now easy. He retired from the spot. Wherever resistance was made the artillery played upon the gathering crowds, and the fire of musketry completed the work of destruction. The hopes of the liberal and old Russian party having been thus quenched, Nicholas found himself the sole and absolute master of the gigantic Russian empire. Immediately after five scaffolds were erected on the esplanade of the Fortress of St. Petersburg, thirty-six noble persons were executed, and eighty-five sent to Siberia.—From that period Russia has been exempt from such breaks, if not from conspiracies, and the latter was left free to carry out his plans of government. In the punishment inflicted on the rebels Nicholas, however, evinced the most atrocious severity, thus affording a melancholy spectacle of a union of chivalrous bravery with barbarous cruelty.

In September, 1826, the emperor was crowned at Moscow with great pomp and ceremony. Absolutism was thenceforth his darling doctrine. In 1829 the peace of Adrianople was concluded, by which Nicholas was permitted to retain authority in Wallachia and Moldavia, and the Porte agreed to indemnify the expenses of the war by a payment of eleven millions and a half of Dutch ducats—a sum from which three millions were afterwards deducted. In 1830 the Polish revolution broke out; but England and France remained neuter; and Austria and Prussia aided the Czar in crushing the insurgent patriots. After a heroic resistance Poland was re-conquered—the Russians entered Warsaw, and an iron despotism was substituted for the semblance of constitutional government which previously had been permitted to exist. A citadel was built on the heights above Warsaw, and when, in 1835, the citizens went to compliment the Czar, pointing to the citadel, he exclaimed—"You see that fortress; if you stir, I will order your whole city to be destroyed—I will not leave one stone upon another, and when it is destroyed it will not be rebuilt by me!" Subsequently, when the cholera invaded St. Petersburg, the ignorant populace accused the physicians of having poisoned the sick in the hospitals, and put some of them to death. Nicholas rode to the mob, and shouted, in a voice of thunder, "down upon your knees before God, and ask pardon of him for your offences. I, your emperor—your master—order you." The populace obeyed, and Nicholas, in describing the scene, said to the Marquis de Custine, "These moments are the finest in my life. I rose in the face of danger without knowing, as a king, how I should retreat. I did my duty, and God sustained me." In 1829 war was declared with Circassia—a war which, with little honour to the Russian arms, has continued up to the present time. War soon after broke out between Russia and Persia, and another province was added to the colossal empire of the north. The Greek insurrection, to which the policy of Alexander had secretly contributed, served to extend the influence of Russia in the east, and in 1828 war was declared between the young emperor and the Sublime Porte. But, whatever may have been his designs against the empires of the east in the earlier period of his reign, they were suspended, and a different character was given to the policy of his reign for twenty years by the French revolution of 1830.

From that moment it was against the free government of the west that the Emperor Nicholas reserved his strength. He drew closer his ties of alliance with Austria and Prussia, insomuch that those states continued for many years to act as the tributaries of his empire and the vassals of his policy. He heaped contumely on the constitutional monarchy of France. With England he endeavoured to remain on terms of goodwill, though not of close amity; and he is known to have professed through life the belief that a rupture with this country, especially if it were allied with France, would be an event of the most fatal import to Russia, and to the prosperity of his reign. He lived long enough to verify the prediction, without having the prudence to avert its consequences. During the period from 1830 to 1840 his influence on the affairs of Europe was neither very energetic nor very direct. He had in 1831 crushed, with considerable difficulty, but with unsparing rigour, the great Polish insurrection, which might have wrested from him the western provinces afterwards incorporated in the empire. He succeeded in 1833 in establishing a Russian army on the Bosphorus, and extorted the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi from the failing hands of Sultan Mahmoud. Throughout his reign the under current of Russian intervention in the affairs of Turkey may constantly be traced until it reached, in 1853, that catastrophe which has for the last two years convulsed Europe. In 1840 the insidious propositions of Russia, being adopted by the British government and by that of Austria, led us to the brink of war with France, and engaged us in military operations in Syria; but, with this exception, the peace of the world remained undisturbed until 1848. Upon the occurrence of that earthquake, which overthrew half the thrones of continental Europe, the Emperor Nicholas alone seemed completely prepared to meet the shock, and completely unmoved by its violence. His forbearance was equal to his strength. He sought no pretext for interference in the affairs of other states, although he did not refuse his succour when it was required; he took no unfair advantage of the weakness and confusion of other countries, and the advice he tendered was invariably favourable to the cause of order and of peace. The conduct of the Emperor Nicholas during those eventful and perilous years, from 1848 to 1851, raised him higher and higher than he had ever stood before; he was regarded as one of the wisest, as well as one of the most powerful sovereigns of Europe; and these even who detested his despotic government could not deny that he had shown moderation, temper, and a strong desire for peace.

One or two personal traits of the Czar complete this notice. His habits were ostentatiously simple, dramatically soldierlike. The luxuries on his table were not for him. His military form was but upon rare occasions to be seen enclosed within a covered carriage. His industry was as remarkable as his temperance; to inspect fortresses and review army corps he would travel days and nights. He was a devourer of newspapers, not of the few feeble reactionary journals published in free countries,—those he despised—but of such newspapers as he well knew represented the independence and intelligence of the communities where they were produced. A list of the newspapers which the emperor daily scanned might possibly astonish some persons. The emperor's death was sudden and unexpected, and such sudden and unexpected fatalities have been too frequent in the line of Romanoff not to suggest grounds of unfavourable suspicion. Four princes have worn the imperial crown of Russia in much less than a century between the death of Peter the Great and the accession of Alexander—viz., between the years 1725 and 1801. The following are their names and their respective fates:—

Peter II., deposed in 1727.
Ivan VI., deposed in 1756, murdered in 1762.
Peter III., murdered in 1762.
Paul, murdered in 1801.

Of four emperors, one was deposed and three were murdered within 76 years. It cannot, therefore, be matter of surprise if a suspicion that Nicholas has followed the fate of his father and grandfather may be excited by a decease so sudden and unexpected.—*Morning Chronicle.*

A letter from Berlin in the *Post Gazette* says—"There have been various versions of the incidents which passed at the death-bed of the late emperor, and of the words he is said to have addressed to his successor. One account represents him as at great pains to maintain the present cordial alliance between Berlin and St. Petersburg."

Another one is given by the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, of a more startling character:—

According to this account, the Emperor on his death-bed, and in presence of the Empress, said to the heir to his Crown that it was necessary to make peace, even though at the cost of reducing their power in the Black Sea; that the responsibility of that concession would not rest on Alexander II., but on himself; that he never could bring himself to believe in the possibility or the reality of an alliance between England and France, and in that incredulity consisted his great error; that the tone of public opinion in England led him astray, because he had believed that the Emperor Napoleon had cherished in his heart an ardent hatred against the English; that the Emperor Napoleon being a man of most obstinate character, would to the last moment persist in humiliating Russia; that England and France united would sooner or later unite all Europe in their alliance, with perhaps the exception of Prussia and of two or three petty States of Germany; that France alone, aided with the money of England, was capable of throwing an immense host into the Russian territory, and would pass over the body of Prussia to do so if necessary; that such were the reasons why he recommended his heir to make peace; that he should for the moment reduce the Russian power; that he (the Emperor Nicholas), had been great and powerful, and perhaps his pride had been excessive throughout his long reign, and that perhaps God had, therefore, humbled him at the close of his career; but the will of God be done; that the object his heir should never lose sight of, was to labour for the dissolution of the English and French alliance, and to bring over to Russia Austria, which Prussia had foolishly alienated and offended, and that his immediate care should be that Prussia should have weight in the Conference, in order to diminish as much as possible the onerous conditions demanded by the Western Powers. Such is the substance of what the Czar is said to have recommended to his son in his last moments.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

London, Thursday Evening March 9.

In the political circles here a number of rumours are flying about, which, tho' amply supplied with wings have most of them very few legs to stand on. Of course a majority of them have reference to Russia. The dealers in mystery insist that the late Emperor Nicholas's apoplexy was occasioned by a rope or a sash, and there are those who add that his present imperial majesty, should he display the slightest hesitation in his policy, is likely soon to follow the footsteps of his predecessor over the sombre banks of Styx.

Other gossip, less gloomy and more amusing, represents Lord John Russell as enjoying a sort of triumph in Germany. Our heavy neighbours, though metaphysical and conceited enough, are secretly very much disposed to admire English bons. Wherever Lord John shows his face, there is a nest of German beaux and belles to catch a glimpse of the great parliamentary leader, and it is whispered among the *élite* that several ladies of the highest rank, including three princesses, have expressed a strong desire to waltz with him. Lord John's dancing days, however, are over, as the phrase is. At present the only dance in which he delights to figure is the dance of diplomacy in which he is fully expected to outshine Prince Gortschakoff.

At the imperial christening Lord John completely threw into the shade the representatives of the military despotisms. All eyes were fixed upon his diminutive person, and he was pronounced to be very great precisely because he is very little. The Germans are extremely fond of metaphysical experiments, and it would not, therefore, at all surprise us to find some wonderful philosopher at Manheim or Gottingen maintaining seriously the theory that the soul moves more freely when invested with least matter, and that therefore he who has the smallest body must obviously have the largest understanding.

The Emperor Napoleon still persists in talking about the Crimea. It is said in Paris that he mischievously does so for the purpose of frightening the empress. No matter—the thing tells at the courts of Europe, and a traveller, lately returned from St. Petersburgh, assures me that the Emperor Nicholas turned pale when the rumour was first mentioned to him. Not that he was the least afraid of Louis Napoleon's military talents, but that he envied him the originality of the idea. Besides, he has an empress to vex, but he is said to have accomplished his business more effectually by patronising a number of petty ballet-dancers. Alexander II. maintains vehemently that if Louis Napoleon really goes to the Crimea he will direct General Osten-Sacken to catch him and despatch him in a special constable's uniform to St. Petersburg. His imperial majesty probably alludes to the achievement of his "cousin of France" on the 10th, or rather the 1st, of April.

Mr. Roebuck's committee is going on swimmingly. From the evidence submitted it is clear that in the Crimea everything is done by everybody. The commanders have been wrong—the commissariat officers have been wrong—the medical gentlemen have been wrong—and her majesty's ministers alone have been right.

Since the fine weather has rendered the railway unnecessary, it is said to be making rapid progress, and the navvies may perhaps finish their task as the last Russian is sabred in the streets of Sebastopol.

The house of peers has been much edified by Lord Lucan's explosions against Field-Marshal Raglan and the Duke of Newcastle. Not that the worthy earl has indulged in set speeches, not in the least, perhaps because he could not make any. But he has consumed no body knows how many hours in reading letters and despatches, all thro' an ardent passion to enjoy the luxury of a court-martial. I think he ought to be indulged. Lord Raglan's letter to the Duke of Newcastle was very severe and will settle for ever the military pretensions of the Earl of Lucan, unless he can manage to get himself acquitted of the charges made against him by a jury of scarlet coats.

Lord Hardinge still holds good his position at the horse guards in spite of all the efforts of public opinion to dislodge him. It is said he is in favour in head quarters now that the army is thought less of than the smile of the great.

Probably we are gradually adopting a new system according to which everybody will remain at his post till he dies. Nobody will be superseded—no one will be superannuated. To mention old age as a disqualification for any active service would be looked upon as a libel. Morally speaking this will be a grand triumph. All pert youngsters under seventy will be taught respect for their elders, who will henceforward be clearly their betters. This is really an idea worthy of a great nation. The Spartans obtained much celebrity by their respect for old age. But if things proceed at their present pace we shall soon beat them hollow. Already we have hardly any one in office under four score, and I propose that no King or Queen should be considered to have attained his or her majority until that respectable age. This would especially cool the ardour of folks just escaped from the nursery who have hitherto imagined themselves able to govern half the world, though their hands had only just quitted the grasp of the horn-book in order to grasp a sceptre.

Lord Palmerston, I am told, has been conspiring with some of his colleagues to get the dust swept out of the dark corners in Downing-street. This is little better than downright treason. Lord Derby whispers, and is echoed by Mr. Disraeli, that things should not be disturbed, but that, as our ancestors were undoubtedly wise, we ought to persist in governing the world by their maxims as long as it endures.

In Asia everybody seems to hold England in great respect, which is highly proper. The Affghans take our gold Mohars, and dislike our presence at Peshawur, and therefore are extremely civil. The people of Burmah, or rather the king and his courtiers, invite us to relinquish our conquests in Pegu. But, like our friends, the Hindoos, we are rather tenacious about land, and have an objection to give up what we have once got.

The Chinese insurrectionists, under the leadership of Te and Te, bid fair to give his imperial majesty an airing on the lofty table land of Mongolia, unless he should be previously otherwise aired at Pekin. I have now taken you over half the world, and must take breath till next mail.

Holloway's Pills.—Wonderful Cure of a diseased Liver, Emily Burton, aged 34, of Halifax Nova Scotia, was for a long time in a very precarious state of health, owing to her liver being diseased; the medical faculty prescribed for her in vain, and every remedy she thought likely to benefit her she made use of with the like ill success. About two months ago, she commenced using Holloway's Pills, and complied with the printed directions, which quickly produced a very pleasing change in five weeks, the bloom of health was again upon her cheeks, being perfectly cured, to the agreeable surprise of her friends. These Pills are also infallible in all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., April 6, 1855.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

After a careful perusal and study of the intelligence by the mail, referred to in our last, that from the seat of war we must pronounce as very unsatisfactory, while the Government of England appears to be exactly in the same mind in which the Coalition Cabinet were at the commencement of the war—that is in looking out for news from the seat of diplomacy; depending on notes and protocols, and expecting the occurrence of some accident which may suddenly put an end to the contest. Was this what the public expected from Lord Palmerston? We trow not: and the evils arising from such a state of feeling existing among the rulers of mankind have been well described by the evidence before the Roebuck committee, so far as it has reached us. As it was fully anticipated that peace would be brought about without the slightest explosion of gunpowder, the army was sent out from England rather as a warlike demonstration than as troops designed for serious conflict. Their wants and comforts were no more considered than if these fine fellows were only going out for a field day to Penenden Heath, or a review in the Fifteen Acres. An impression no altogether dissimilar still prevails in the courts of Europe, and in consequence very great calamities have befallen the soldiers both of England and France—but more particularly those of England.

That peace is desired and very desirable nobody will venture to deny. Yet to us there appears but one way of securing it, and that is to push on with vigour the siege of Sebastopol—expel the Russians from the Crimea—ravage the coasts of the Baltic—storm and destroy the principal strongholds of the enemy—cut up his commerce—sink his fleet, and by those means so cripple his resources that he will be absolutely unable to prolong the contest. Any other course must, in our opinion, render him more bold, and end in disappointment on the side of the Allies.

According to the latest news from the Crimea the winter has completely disappeared, and the weather become very fine. We must soon, consequently, learn that the condition of the English troops is much improved, and that before this many of those who were sick have so far recovered as to have enabled them to take the field with the French in the storming of Sebastopol.

JONATHAN GOING A-HEAD.

Washington, March 30.

UNITED STATES PREPARING FOR WAR.

Orders have been sent to all the Naval Stations to have all available vessels and material of War prepared for immediate service, and all Naval Officers are required to hold themselves in readiness for sea.

The President and Cabinet have determined to draw from the different stations every vessel which can possibly be spared, to join the Gulf Squadron. A large portion of the late Navy appropriations will be expended in providing steamers, ostensibly to transport provisions, but really to transport men and military stores to our Southern coast. A decided step is to be taken, and the consequences left to take care of themselves. War is the only theme discussed on the streets to-day, and the decision of the President is a subject of eulogy.—He will adopt Mr. Polk's plan, and consider a state of War existing.

THE RECIPROCITY BILL.

From what we can glean from the Press of the United States, the Yankees have "stuck" us again. We never yet made a bargain of any kind with our western neighbours but they invariably Yankeed us. In reference to the treaty above alluded to, there is no doubt that the Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Custom House Officers to levy the duty on sawed lumber of all kinds, as formerly; and how the Editor of the *Courier*, who states that he has a copy of the Treaty, and that sawed lumber *is to be admitted duty free*, obtained his information we are yet to learn, and why he has not copied the precise words which he construes into a free admission of small lumber, is equally problematical. Whatever may be the result, there is no doubt, if we take the Treaty agreeable to the letter, the Yankees have the whip hand of us, not only in respect of lumber, but metals also. It was fully understood that all metals and ores, the produce of this Province, were to be admitted *duty free*, but our cute neighbours worded the Treaty "Ores of Metals!" which was read by our wise acres "Ores and Metals," and which excludes, of course, ALL METALS. Now, whether Messrs. who was the "*high contracting party*," and our Legislature, the satellites who revolved round that immense luminary, were mesmerised, or *metallicised* at the making of the bargain, will remain a secret to all but the initiated. We, however, can give no certain information on the subject, but must await, we presume, the tender mercies of Brother Jonathan.

THE "COURIER" AND MR. BOTSFORD.

It would appear that this great advocate of the present Executive, has talked a little too fast respecting Mr. Botsford, by accusing him of offering a factious opposition to the Election Bill, and for the purpose of defeating the Government. The *Courier*, however, believing with Falstaff, that "discretion is the better part of valor," knuckles down, inserts Mr. Botsford's well merited Jobation, and excuses itself as best it can. We advise our contemporary to be more circumspect in future. "Children," says the old saw, and another class of individuals (not here set down), "should not play with edge tools."

We elsewhere publish Mr. Botsford's speech on the Election Bill.

The death of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, has been contradicted.

Great food riots and robbery of food stores to an alarming extent, have occurred in Liverpool, where the working population are suffering for want of labour.

The past has been the severest winter felt in Ireland for many years—snow and ice having continued to the first week in March.

Dr. Cahill, the Irish demagogue Priest, has recently addressed to Lord Palmerston, a letter of the most rebellious nature, and highly insulting to the Government of England.

Austria, it is said, has issued a circular to her agents in Germany, which very distinctly menaces Prussia if she does not come at once to some settlement with the Western Powers.

The Court of Tuscany has gone into mourning for a fortnight, on account of the death of the Emperor of Russia.

General Prince Andrew Gortschakoff died at Moscow, on the 27th ultimo.

PUBLICATIONS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of Part 35 of the Illustrated Edition of the Life and Times of the late Duke of Wellington, through Mr. Hunter, Market-square, the Agent for Saint John.

Received, with thanks, Vol. 2, Public Statutes of New Brunswick, passed in 1854, together with those unprecedented by the Revised Statutes. We are indebted to Mr. M'Phelim's kindness for the receipt of this vol., and for which we tender him our thanks.

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE.]

Mr. Editor—The *Freeman* of the 3rd instant, has a communication over the signature of "Civis," complaining of the hardship of the Citizens being taxed for opening Cross-street, denying it is "*a great public accommodation*," as set forth in the Bill, and insisting on the justice of saddling the parties whose properties, are to be destroyed, with the whole expence. For the sake of setting the public right on this question, I may state that those who have houses in the district, have no desire to have it opened; never asked for it; never were consulted, and never saw the petition, or the Bill. But resisted it (when it came to their knowledge) with all their might. For the further information of the public I may state that "*Civis*" is one of the three schemers who got up the Bill, and who possesses property in the immediate neighbourhood, (*but not in the district*), that would be greatly benefited by the opening of said street: the expence of which, if arranged to suit "*Civis*," would fall on the opposers of the Bill, while it would greatly advantage those who, by a violation of common honesty, got up, contrary to *law* and *usage*, and thrust the Bill through the Legislature.

Yours,

One of the Victims.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

The Elections for Aldermen and Councillors took place on Tuesday last, and passed off without much excitement. The following are the names of the Candidates elected:—

King's Ward—*Alderman*—Mr. Fairweather, 127; Mr. P. M'Court, 105.

Councillor—Messrs. Everitt, 88; Ritchie, 78; Betts, 32; O'Brien, 19.

Queen's—*Alderman*—Mr. Foster, 205; Mr. Day, 23. Mr. Nowlan not opposed as Councillor.

Wellington—*Alderman*—Mr. Keans, 225; Mr. Brennan, 51. No opposition to Mr. Mercer, as Councillor.

Duke's—*Alderman*—Mr. Woodward, 131; Mr. Smiller, 111. Mr. Wilson not opposed as Councillor.

Sydney—*Alderman*—Mr. Vanhorne, 99; Mr. Trentowsky, 20.

Councillor—Mr. M'Avity, without opposition.

Brooks—*Alderman*—Mr. J. Beatty.

Councillor—Mr. C. Ketchum.

Gut's—William King, Alderman, and J. Coldwell, Councillor.

A regular meeting of the St. George's Society was held at the St. John Hotel on Monday evening. There was a very numerous attendance; and after some routine business had been transacted, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year: William Wright, Esq., *President*; Wm. Elliman, Esq., *Vice President*; Rev. W. Scovil, *Chaplain*; James R. Ruel, Esq., *Treasurer*; Henry W. Frith, Esq., *Secretary*; F. W. Wood and C. Briscoe, Esqrs., *Auditors*; Rev. W. Scovil, and S. L. Lugrin, and E. W. Greenwood, Esqrs., *Charitable Committee*.—The Society is now in a very prosperous state, and seems to have entered upon a new era in its existence. The members present unanimously resolved to celebrate the anniversary on the 23d in the usual manner, by a dinner.—*Church Whitness.*

New Ship.—On Saturday last a splendid ship of 1801 tons, called the *Benvoolen*, was launched from the Building Yard, of Messrs. Thompson and Stackhouse, at Wellington Bay. She is constructed of excellent materials, is faithfully put together, her enterprising builders having spared no pains in making her a superior vessel, and what is unusual in this Country, she has an eliptic stern, of most beautiful proportions. The *Benvoolen* was built under the inspection of Lloyd's Surveyor, will class seven years, and will rank with the finest of our clipper ships. She was built for the estate of the late Capt. Charles Brown.

This is the fourth vessel built during the last year by this enterprising firm, all of which were first class vessels, and comprising an aggregate of 4,400 tons.—*Nbkr.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

[*By Telegraph to the New Room.*]

Fredericton, April 3.

Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Victoria Scrutiny Committee, tendered a formal Report stating that investigations had for the present session been suspended.

The House went afterwards in Supply, and passed a great number of grants, some of them warmly contested.

At 3 o'clock, Cutler gave notice of his moving an inquiry on the subject of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway; and Hayward shortly after put a question to the Attorney General, on the intentions of the Government with respect to the embodiment of the militia. Attorney General is to give his answer to-morrow.

The House afterwards proceeded with Mr. Cutler's motion respecting holders of office, and now (5 o'clock) Mr. Cutler and Hon. Mr. Johnson have spoken, of course on different sides. Mr. Street now occupies the floor, and will close the debate for the day.

The Legislative Council have passed the St. John Board of Health Bill, although pretty strongly opposed by Messrs. Hill, Saunders, Odell, and Harrison.

Fredericton, April 4.

House went into supply this morning and among a number of grants passed was one of £1,000 for opening up a line of road from Tobique to the Grand Falls and thence to Restigouche—Yeas 22, Nays 21.

Progress has been reported in a long Bill relating to Sewers in the City of St. John.

Mr. Stevens gave notice of an address to His Excellency, in relation to the conduct of the Sheriff of Albert.

Hon. Attorney General, in reply to Col. Hayward's question of yesterday, said the government considered the Militia in as efficient a condition as the circumstances of the country required, and that the government would be prepared for any emergency without any further law on the subject.

Hon. Attorney General brought in a Bill relating to the Post Offices.

The debate on the College Report has been resumed and a speech made by Hatheway in its favour. Johnson has also spoken without committing himself to any special policy and Street is now (5 P.M.) speaking for the report.

I had omitted a motion of Connell's, carried yesterday, for making the office of Post Master General political.

☞ Our present publication falling upon Good Friday—a day regarded by every sect and denomination of Christians as one to be kept Holy—the Chronicle will be printed on Saturday morning instead of Friday.

SPECIAL GRANTS.

To repay John S. Parker, for rebuilding Bridge on Road to Tynemouth Creek, carried away by late Freshet, per certificate of the Commissioner Robinson, £45 5s.

To repay Peter Dewar, for building Bridge carried away by late Freshet, per certificate of Commissioner Robinson, 35.

To John Tiner and James Gault, Road Commissioners in Parish of Lancaster, for rebuilding Bridge at Padinco, 45 5.

To Thomas Garnet, for rebuilding Bridge across Black River stream at Bloomsbury Settlement, as per certificate of Commissioner Power, 35.

From Tisdale's corner to Little River, including Bridge across Little River, injured by the late Freshet, in addition to £69 2 6 of the Grant of last year not drawn from the Treasury, 40.

Towards rebuilding Bridges on Great Salmon River carried away by late Freshet, 100.

For Road from Miscreck to West Beach, and towards erecting Bridge at Thomas' Creek, 75 12.

To William Dickson, for expenses incurred in repairing damages done by Freshet at Emerson's Creek, per certificate of Commissioner Power, 35.

Towards rebuilding Bridge across Little Lepro, 25.

Towards rebuilding Bridge across Gardiner's Creek, 35.

For the Road from Saint Andrews Road to Dipper Harbour; £8 of which to repay Commissioner Clark for repairs made on Bridge, 38.

For Road from Negro Town Point to Charlotte Street, and past Catholic Chapel in Carleton, in addition to £15 granted last year, but not drawn, 20 0.

For Road past Block House in Carleton to Sand Cove, 29.

For Road from Indian Town Road to Suspension Bridge, 55.

GREAT ROADS.

Saint John to Nova Scotia, including £200 for Great Marsh,	£1,800
Saint John to Saint Andrews,	700
Nerepis to Gagetown,	200
Dorchester to Shediac,	100
Shediac to Petitcodiac,	230
Richibucto to Chatham,	500
Newcastle to Bathurst,	500
Bathurst to Bellefonte,	150
Bellefonte to Metis Road,	600
Fredericton to Arestook,	1,200
Woodstock to River de Chute,	600
River de Chute to Grand Falls,	350
For covering Arestook Bridge,	150
Fredericton to Finger Board,	200
Bridge over Estey's Creek,	300
Bridge at Bellisle,	250
Bellisle to Scribner's,	50
Fredericton to Newcastle,	1,300
Fredericton to Saint Andrews,	400
Salisbury to Harvey,	500
Sheduie to Richibucto,	650
Waweig to Saint Stephen,	70
Woodstock to Houlton,	100
£50 to be expended in an alteration at Richmond Corner,	
Oromocto to Gagetown,	75
Oak Bay to Eel River,	750
Barker's Landing to Richibucto,	220
Newcastle to Pitfield's,	160
Grand Falls to Canada Line,	500
£150 of which to pay over-expenditure.	
Bathurst to Miramichi, via Pokemouche,	600
Saint John to Quaco,	350
Hampton to Bellisle,	25
Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine,	150
Lower Landing, Grand Falls, to American Boundary,	75
Albert to Saint John, via Hammond River,	600
Dead Water Brook to Saint Stephen,	150
Isaac Derry's to Point Wolfe, (£50 to Pulcifer,)	270
Roix's to Oak Bay,	150
Tisdale's Farm to Loch Lomond,	100
Tilley's, Sheffield, past Pendleton's Mill, to Petitcodiac,	300
Baptist Meeting House, Upham, to Church, Sussex Vale,	100
Lower Trout Brook to Lower Town, Saint George,	150
Pickard's Store to American Boundary,	45
Edmundston to Saint Francis,	350
Butler's Mill Creek to American Boundary, commencing at the latter,	140
Patchell's Ferry Landing, Bocaguimic, to County Line,	350
Fredericton to Saint John, via Nerepis,	800
Saint John to Indian Town,	150
In part to reimburse over-expenditure on Abutment, near Lunt's, Maugerville, to protect bank on Great Road,	30
In all,	£13,260

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION,
And the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the

PULMONARY ORGANS.

From the Boston Post.

Dr. S. W. Fowle, 138 Washington street, had an article entitled as above, which we believe is the best preparation hitherto discovered for the cure of colds and other consumptive complaints. Having tested this medicine, we can speak with confidence as to its salutary effects in removing colds and other complaints incident to this season of the year.

For sale wholesale and retail by the General Agent, SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washington street, Boston, Mass., and by his sub-agents throughout the country.

S. L. TILLEY, Agent for St. John.

Married.

On the 27th inst., by the Rev. W. T. Cardy, Mr. Thomas Ratcliff, of the Parish of Simonds, to Mrs. Mary Ann Kelly, of St. John.

At the same time, by the same, Mr. George Duncan, to Miss Mary A. Ratcliff, both of the Parish of Simonds.

At Halifax, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. J. B. Brownell, Mr. James B. Morrow, to Louisa Matilda, youngest daughter of the Rev. M. Ritchey, D. D., General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions in the Nova Scotia West District.

In Boston, on the 8th inst., Mr. T. De Blois Peters, (son of Hon. Harry Peters, Gagetown, N. B.,) to Miss Margaret Martin, daughter of G. W. Martin, Esq., of Roxbury.

Died.

On Monday, the 26th inst., after a lingering illness of 14 months, of Consumption, Rachael, the beloved wife of Mr. James Johnston, aged 37 years, leaving a husband and three children to mourn their loss.

In Portland, on Thursday afternoon, in the 69th year of her age, Catherine Delmaine, formerly of Grand Lake. Funeral this day at three o'clock.

On Thursday evening Mrs. Magdelene Schurreman, in the 88th year of her age. Mrs. Schurreman, was among the first settlers of this city, having emigrated with her parents from the United State of America, on their declaring their independence.

On the 30th inst., in the 14th year of her age, Almira, second daughter of Wm. Richards.

On Friday, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Catherine Moor, wife of Mr. John L. Starkey, aged 20 years.

At Carleton, on Thursday morning, Captain Nicholas Johnston, aged 52 years, for many years a respectable ship master out of this port, leaving a bereaved widow to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband. His funeral will take place on Sunday, at half-past one o'clock, from the residence of Colonel Strange.

After a short but severe illness, at Carleton, on Sunday morning, 1st April, George E. Shaw, in the 20th year of his age. His end was peace.

At his residence in Chamcook, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock, P. M., in the 70th year of his age, John Wilson, Esquire. He had for the last year or two been subject to occasional attacks, the nature of which we do not exactly know, but it was one of these that carried him off. During his last illness he was surrounded by his family and friends and had all the consolations, which Religion and the most tender affections could bestow.

Mr. Wilson has been extensively engaged in Mercantile and other purs