AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., APRIL 12, 1855.

☞ The Legislature is engaged at the same business it has been at all winter, viz—passing Bank Bills. The License Bill is still pending in the Senate.

CHANGES.—By reference to their advertisements, it will be seen that Mrs. Snodgrass has removed her Dry-Goods store to the room in Main street, opposite the Depot: Mrs. Reynolds has opened her Daguerrean gallery in the room over Fetter's ware-room, corner of N. Hanover and Louther streets; Mr. Dick has removed his stock of Dry-Goods to three story brick building opposite the Volunteer office, South Hanover street; Mr. Sholl has leased the hotel lately occupied by Mr. Stough, West High street, corner of the square, and Mr. Billet has leased "Oar House," recently kept by Mr. M'Glaughlin, North Hanover street.

THE PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL ACADEMY.—This academy deservedly holds a high rank among the private educational institutions of this State. It was organized in 1846 by the present proprietor, and it now comprises among among the pupils students from various sections of the country. The studies are varied, extensive and practical, embracing the classics, mathematics, history, elocution, book-keeping, astronomy, natural philosophy, the French and the German languages, &c., &c. The course of studies is remarkably well adapted to those who are to enter either mercantile pursuits or the learned professions. Classes are regularly exercised in declamation, composition and music, and scientific lectures are given weekly.

The Academy is located in a beautiful country, four miles west of Carlisle. The situation is retired and healthy, and the building is spacious and well arranged, containing dormitories, recitation rooms, &c. The library contains a great number of instructive and entertaining works, and the chemical and philosophi apparatus is complete.

The pupil at this Academy is shielded from all evil and improper association, and he enjoys the advantages of healthful recreation, mental, moral and physical cultivation, unattended with aught that can be deemed censurable.

Prof. R. K. BURNS is the principal and proprietor of the Institution. See his advertisement in another column.

☞ Very scarce—Democratic roosters. [*Lewistown Gazette.*

Scarcer—Democratic victories Sic transit gloria mundi.—*Juniata Sentinel.*

Still scarcer—Whig victories. The once "all decency party" is defunct. Peace to its ashes.

DIVISION OF UNION COUNTY.—In obedience to an Act of the Assembly passed during the early part of the present session, the people of Union county voted, on Friday the 16th ult., on the question of dividing that county, and the official result is as follows:—Whole number of votes polled 5061, of which there were 2553 for the division, and 2508 against, making a majority of 45 for the division. We presume this will settle the question; but the Star says, "time will show whether the matter will be allowed to rest as it now is."

SUDDEN DEATH.—Robert D Carson, Esq., Cashier of the Lancaster County Bank, died suddenly of apoplexy, last Saturday evening He was in his usual health up to the time of his decease, and had been attending to his duties in the Bank on Saturday.

☞ The Directors of the Lancaster County Bank, at their meeting on Thursday last, unanimously elected WM. L. PEIFER Esq., Cashier of the Institution in place of R. D. Carson, Esq., dec'd. They also elected BENJ. CHAMPNEYS, Jr. Esq., First Teller, to fill the place vacated by the promotion of Mr Peiper

DISTURBANCE AMONG THE KNOW NOTHINGS—The Grand State Council of K. N.'s, assembled at Lancaster on Tuesday week, for the purpose of transacting "business of importance" to the Order, but broke up on Thursday afternoon in confusion. The cause of the difficulty is understood to be opposition to the proposed open organization. The public sentiment runs counter to secrecy and oath-bound political societies. Gen. Cameron, Ex-Gov. Johnston and Gen Irvin were among those who left the Council in disgust at the proceedings

Won't all honest, right-thinking men soon leave the Order in disgust?

THE FRUITS OF KNOW-NOTHING RULE!—A CITY BANKRUPT.—The city of Philadelphia has applied to the State Legislature for the passage of an act authorizing a temporary loan, as an immediate and pressing necessity to save it from insolvency The *Pennsylvanian* says, the amount required by the city, to place her finances in even a respectable condition, is ☞ *one million and a half of dollars!* And all this in a little over nine months' rule of Know-Nothingism—the party which was so vociferous in its promises of retrenchment and reform *before* the election. The tax-payers of Philadelphia, we apprehend, have got more than they bargained for when they elevated Mayor Conrad and his band of midnight conspirators to power. They will have to pay "dear, very dear, for their whistle"

☞ The Rhode Island election has resulted in the triumph of the Whigs and Know-Nothings—they having elected the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and both members of Congress.

☞ Neal Dow (the author of the Maine law) was elected Mayor of Portland, on Tuesday last, by a majority of 74 votes over the Democratic candidate. He received the full Know-Nothing and Temperance vote.

☞ The sale of a portion of Daniel Webster's Marshfield property took place at the old homestead, on the 28th ult. Real estate to the amount of $16,700 was sold. The same property cost originally over $18,000. A lot of cattle and sheep were also disposed of, which produced the sum of $2,100. Mr. Webster's affairs were left in a state of great embarrassment, but his friends, we believe, expect to be able to save to the family some 300 or 400 acres of the estate, including the old mansion. At the time of his decease, it seems the Massachusetts statesman owed the sum of $140,000, or thereabouts.

☞ The father of Matthew Ward has lost his suit against the city of Louisville, for injury done to his house by the mob.

NEW BANKS—GOV. POLLOCK.

Gov. POLLOCK has vetoed *two* Bills creating new Banks at Pottstown and Stroudsburg, and has approved of no less than *six* bills, to wit: The Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburg, $500,000; City Bank of Philadelphia, $500,000; Mauch Chunk Bank, $200,000; Anthracite Bank, at Tamaqua, $200,000; New Castle Bank, $150,000; and Allentown Bank $200,000; besides an increase of $150,000 to the Penn Township Bank. Thus he has vetoed four hundred thousand dollars, and signed bills creating banking capital amounting to two MILLIONS! If this is the way the Governor intends to "discriminate," the people may soon exclaim "God save the Commonwealth." Six new Banks, with a capital of TWO MILLIONS of dollars, created in one week! Think of it, people of Pennsylvania! And remember, too, this is a mere commencement—five or ten millions more of banking capital, it is said, is to be added to the two millions already created.

In the name of justice and right and honor, is there no way of breaking up this devilish Legislature, now in session at Harrisburg?—Must our people quietly submit to the doings of a set of demagogues and gamblers who are misrepresenting them at the State Capitol?—Must the fair fame of our State and the prosperity of her citizens be blasted, merely because the corrupt crew composing the majority of the Legislature, can make money for themselves by the catastrophy? Well, it really would appear so. The men composing the Legislature were duly elected, and until they please to adjourn and go home, they will have the right and the power to do as they please. That the majority in the two Houses are a most arrant pack of knaves, is admitted on all hands.—Their only object is to enrich themselves at the expense of their betrayed constituents. Their first step at plunder was to increase their own pay from $300 to $500 for the session. The contest for U. S. Senator afforded another opportunity for the Know-Nothing members to line their pockets with bank notes: and now they are daily engaged in running Bank charters through the Legislature at so much for each one. Thus they go on from day to day in their villainy and corruption.

When we see our Legislature composed of material like the present—of gamblers, libertines, and rogues—it is almost enough to force the belief upon the mind that our people are not capable of self-government. But yet this is not the fact—the people are capable of self-government. True it is, they may be deceived for a time: demagogues (some of them wearing white neck-cloths,) may, by appealing to the prejudices of the people make them forget the duty they owe to themselves and the State, but when they discover that they have committed an error, they will not be slow to apply the remedy. And we now make the prediction that nine out every ten of the Know-Nothing members of the present Legislature will fail of a re-election. They have literally covered themselves with infamy, and stand condemned and despised before the people The voters of Pennsylvania took a "kink" into their heads last fall, and committed the keeping of the State into the hands of Know-Nothing oath-bound knaves. They now see the effects of the experiment, and before many months they will *feel* the pressure and the odium. Our State has passed through many trials, and we hope she may survive the shock that must inevitably follow the creation of the scores of new Banks with which we are to be cursed.

CINCINNATI ELECTION.—The Cincinnati papers contain the returns of the election held in that city on Monday last for municipal officers The footing up shows that the Democratic ticket is elected by over a thousand majority. The Cincinnati *Gazette* acknowledges the election of FARREN, by nearly five hundred votes, independent of one Ward, which gave him nearly six hundred of a majority

The contest was between the Democrats and K. N.'s, although thousands of high minded Whigs voted for the Democratic ticket.

Last fall the K. N.'s carried Cincinnati by majorities ranging from six thousand to nine thousand.

Some ten or twelve men were killed in a riot which occurred in the 11th Ward. This riot was caused by the Know-Nothings destroying the ballot-box—the Ward being largely Democratic.

KANSAS ELECTION.—The telegraph furnishes, in general terms, the result of the election held in Kansas, on the 30th ult. The names of the successful candidates are not given, but the despatch briefly announces that the election passed off in a very quiet manner.—There was an *overwhelming majority* in favor of the 'popular sovereignty' ticket.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The recent election in Connecticut, resulted, as near as can be ascertained, as follows: Ingham (Dem.) 27,000: Minor (K. N.) 25,000 Dalton (Whig) 9,000. The K. N's. and Whigs have 19 or 20 of the 21 Senators, and probably 130 of the 234 Representatives. They have also carried all four of the Congressmen. There is, therefore, no choice of Gov by the people, and the Legislature will have to elect.

"I DIE A TRUE AMERICAN."—This exclamation, attributed to POOL, the New York pugilist, shortly before his death, was emblazoned upon a banner at his funeral. The object of POOL's Know-Nothing friends, in displaying this banner, was to induce a riot, if possible, by creating the impression that the bully prize-fighter had been killed by "bloody foreigners," and that his death was to be avenged by his "*American*" friends. They could not succeed, however, in kicking up a riot, as they had hoped; and it now turns out that POOL never used the language attributed to him, and that all the parties implicated in his murder, Baker, Hyler, Linn, Van Pelt, Paudeen, M'Laughlin, Irvin and Morrissey—are native-born citizens of the United States. There is not a foreigner among them. What is to be done now? As they are all Americans, we presume they are entitled to a procession for the heroism they exhibited in murdering POOL without any foreign aid.

BOUNTY LAND APPLICATIONS.—The new Bounty Land bill has deluged the department at Washington with applications, there having been, according to the *Star* of that city, no less than 24,500 of them made at the Pension Bureau up to Friday. It is thought that all *the cases which are to be presented* under this law can hardly be disposed of in less than three or four years, but probably this is an exaggerated estimate.

Latest from Europe.

The steamship Asia has arrived, bringing news from Europe one week later. Attention was fixed on the Vienna Conference, which held its first formal sitting on the 13th. The Austrian and Prussian circulars have a peaceful appearance, but the manifesto of the Czar to his soldiers is deemed very warlike. The allied forces have re-opened their fire upon Sebastopol, and, it is said, with good effect. The Roebuck Committee continued its sessions of inquiry into the conduct of the war. The Emperor Napoleon's journey to the Crimea is believed to have been postponed. According to the English accounts, the late Czar, when last addressing Alexander, advised him to make peace, even at the risk of the loss of Russian influence in the Black Sea. He said that he had not believed in the possibility of the Anglo French alliance. At the Vienna Conference the four bases were read, and the Russian representative accepted them verbally, whereupon one of the representatives was deputed to draw up a protocol, to be signed by all on the next day, and which would constitute the basis of negotiations for peace. Russia has issued a circular to diplomatic and consular representatives, informing them that there is reason to believe the present negotiations will terminate in the restoration of peace. Prussia has refused to accede to the treaty of the allies, and will, therefore, not be permitted to participate in the Vienna Conference

ONE WEEK LATER.—The Baltic arrived at New York on Friday, bringing news one week later than the Asia's. The Czar has made several speeches. One of a mild character, was addressed to the Diplomatic body, and another strong in tone, to the army. A pacific interpretation has been put upon them as a whole. The news from the Peace Congress at Vienna is, that the first of the Four Points of the guarantee, placing the Danubian Provinces under the protectorate of the Four Powers, was unanimously agreed to. The Paris correspondent of the London Times telegraphs, under date of Friday evening, as follows—"The news from Vienna appears favorable to peace, and the people are disposed to believe that the conference will be attended with a happy result." The aspect of the siege of Sebastopol continues unchanged.

☞ There are three papers in New York which are particularly down on the d——d furriners' of all kinds—the Albany *State Register*, Rochester *American*, and Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, and yet strange to say, the leading men of these papers are of foreign extraction. Lacy, one of the proprietors of the *Register*, was born in England. Mann, of the Rochester *American*, was born in Scotland, and until he was 14 years of age, peddled itch ointment around Edinburgh. Parmelee of the Buffalo *Commercial*—the man of the 'twenty-five dollar character,' was an English soldier, and left the army one day under the escort of one drummer and two rope-ends. These are the men who are now rallying round the constitution,' and who insist that foreign influence will yet undermine the liberties of the nation. Queer people those Hindoos. So says the Albany *Knickerbocker*, and so say we.

THE CASE OF DR. BEALE.—On Monday last, the Supreme Court of this State granted a writ of error in the case of Beale, the dentist, convicted a few months since of an outrage on Miss Mudge, one of his patients. The Court will fix a day when the case will be argued, and if the reasons are sustained, a new trial will be granted, and the case will most probably be certiorarried to the Supreme Court for trial—the defendant, in the meantime, being admitted to bail.

The grounds upon which the writ of error was granted, are:

1st. That the jury, instead of being sworn in the usual form to 'try the cause and render a true verdict according to the evidence,' was sworn to 'try the guilt or innocence of the defendant.'

2d. That instead of being sentenced to 'solitary confinement at labor,' he was sentenced to 'imprisonment at hard labor.'

☞ Cuba is 550 miles in length with an average width of 60 miles. Its present population is estimated at 1,500,000, two-thirds of whom are black. From the productiveness of the soil and the salubrity of the climate, it is estimated to be capable of supporting with ease a population of from six to seven millions. As a sugar and tobacco country it is surpassed by no other country in the world.

☞ The number of volunteers in Cuba is stated officially at 113,000. If the proofs produced on the trial of the condemned prisoners may be believed, the alleged conspiracy was not so much of a fiction as is generally thought.

"A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE SENATE OF MICHIGAN."—The Lapeer (Mich.) *Democrat*, in giving a "bird's eye view of the Senate of Michigan," winds up with the following factious notice of the whole body:

"The politics of the senators are thus classified: seven are Democrats, five are Whigs and one preacher, and the rest are so badly mixed, that it is difficult to classify them.

There is nothing absolutely remarkable about these Senators. They all wear coats, vests, and pants, like *white* men, and one imitates Wesley in the manner of dressing his hair, and "Old Grimes" in his coat geer, which is "all buttoned up before." They eat, (doubtless,) drink (certain) and sleep (probably) like Christians, and, taken as a whole, they are very clever fellows, and doubtless some of them will be unknown to fame—*hereafter.*"

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—W. H. Davis, a tradegian in Elmyra, N. Y., while playing upon the stage in a hanging execution at that place, came near dying in *earnest* instead of *fun*. The Elmyra Advertiser of the 13th thus states the case, and it ought to be a warning to actors. It says:

"The rope was adjusted, at the given signal the drop fell, and, unfortunately for Mr. D. the invisible protection gave way, leaving him hung, not only in sham but in reality: as his struggles were only in keeping with the character, neither the audience nor the rest of the company of course were aware of his fearful and perilous condition. In a few moments the curtain was lowered, and the actors at once withdrew to their dressing rooms, unconscious that one of their number was not only unable to help himself, but dying, and had it not been for the timely appearance of a little girl belonging to the company, who discovered him a few moments after, he must have soon breathed his last. On seeing him still hanging, as in the play, with the blood starting from his mouth and nostrils, she gave the alarm. He was instantly cut down, and to all appearance, dead. Medical aid was immediately procured, and after some fifteen or twenty minutes, he was again restored to life, but not to consciousness and rationality for several hours."

Appointments,

The following is a list of the appointments of the M. E. Church for the ensuing year made by the Baltimore annual Conference at its late session for

CARLISLE DISTRICT.

A. A. REESE, *Presiding Elder.*
Carlisle—S. L. M. Conser.
Carlisle Emory Chapel—John M. Jones.
Carlisle Circuit—C. Graham, S. L. Bowman.
York Springs—Wm. Gwinn, Wm. A. Snively.
Newport—Wm. R. Mills, Reuben E. Wilson.
Mifflin—F. Gearhart, J. H. McGarrah.
Lewistown—Geo. W. Cooper.
Lewistown Circuit—J. W. Tongue, F. E. Crever.
Kishacoquillas—J. W. Langley.
Concord—A. Smith, W. H. Keith.
Bloomfield—P. E. Waters, D. S. Monroe.
Newville and North Mountain Mission—David C. Worts, S. W. Sears.
Shippensburg—Andrew W. Gibson.
Wrightsville—W. W. Welsh.
York and Codorus Mission—James Bradds.
Castle Finn—John Anderson, Job. A. Price.
Shrewsberry—J. S. Lee, Asbury R. Reiley.
Bangor Welsh Mission—Henry Roberts.
Charles Collins, D. D., President, and Otis H. Tiffany, Professor of Dickinson College.

The Alleged Forgery at Washington.

The amount of the forgeries alleged to have been perpetrated by Col. Lewis L. Taylor, of Mississippi, but for several years a clerk in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury at Washington, is said to be about $15,000.—The *Star* says:

The forged paper consisted of many of his own notes, purporting to be endorsed by the Hon. Jefferson Davis, and other paper purporting to be orders from clerks on the disbursing agents of the bureau to which each is attached, for their salaries—drawn in advance of the time when due. Twenty or thirty persons, money lenders, clerks, messengers and confiding friends are the victims. The alleged forger is very respectably connected in Miss., and has a family there—a wife and seven or eight children, for whom all among us feel deeply indeed, as no one is more deservedly beloved than the lady in question in her circle of friends.—Taylor is a man of intelligence, and heretofore stood very fair, though always bearing the reputation of being heedless and thriftless in money matters. Gambling, it is supposed, led to the crime. He left the city on Monday.

A H. N. POW-WOW.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* thus speaks of the late grand meeting of Know-Nothing conspirators in that city:

The Grand Council of the Pennsylvania K. N.'s, met in this city, on Tuesday last, and continued in session for two days. What particular business was transacted by these secret, Jacobinical conspirators we do not know, to a certainty; but we presume that as "Q in a Corner" is said to have returned to the city again, we shall know something about their movements in a day or two. Amongst the distinguished conspirators in attendance, were Simon Cameron, Rev. Professor TIFFANY and ex-Gov. Johnston. Rumor says that Gen. Cameron failed in getting the Grand Council to endorse his nomination for U. S. Senator.

The French Press on Peace.

The Assemblee Nationale has the following comments on the prospect of peace:

"The Emperor Alexander II states that he shall regulate his conduct by the last act of his father. Faithful to the concessions already made, he does not appear disposed to make new ones. If, therefore, as the English journals declare, the conditions of peace decided on at London and Paris must not undergo any modification, we are obliged to agree with them that the state of things has not changed, and that the hopes which were manifested in so strong and so general a manner at the news of the death of the Emperor Nicholas, not only in *Paris but in London, and throughout all Europe*, were premature. Before we can foresee the end of the sacrifices and of the effusion of blood, there still remains to be solved the question before which negotiators are compelled to stop, and which force alone can decide—namely, the taking of Sebastopol. For a moment, we thought that the disappearance of the sovereign who, by his arrogant attitude, had rendered the war necessary, might have other consequences, and we founded our hopes on the language of the English journals, and on the terms in which the death of the Emperor of Russia was announced in the House of Lords by Lord Clarendon.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs represented it, in fact, as an event which might "exercise a great and immediate influence on the war, and on the negotiations commenced for the re establishment of peace." How can we reconcile these expressions of "great and immediate influence," with the resolution come to not to change anything in the conditions previously decided on? Did Lord Clarendon only mean to speak of the pacific disposition of the new sovereign? It nevertheless appears to us very difficult to admit that Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs could have expected from the Emperor Alexander II, anything but the confirmations of the concessions already made by his father. How could it be supposed that a young sovereign would inaugurate his reign by sending an order to the garrison of Sebastopol to destroy the ramparts which it has defended for the last six months? To destroy its own fortresses is always the most cruel of humiliations for a State, and certainly could not be expected in this case. In a word, if peace cannot be concluded be concluded but at the price of the voluntary demolition or the taking of Sebastopol, the English journals are right in saying that we must not calculate on a speedy peace; and we must, on the contrary, prepare ourselves for a fresh campaign, and look resolutely for the sacrifices which it will require.

AN INCIDENT IN THE CARS.—During a trip from Wilmington, Del., on Saturday evening last, to Baltimore, an incident occured of not a common nature. Shortly after leaving the Susquehanna, there was apparently a something, from the movement to and fro of parties allowable in the ladies' car, which gave reason to suppose *there* was that *on* hand which was unusual in that department. We do not know that names are necessary to be used and we will stop with the use of as many names as we please. Dr. F. E. B. Hintze, of this city, happened to be a passenger, and he, at the instance of the Rev. Dr. Balch, also of this city, who was a passenger, was called on professionally to attend a lady who was ill, and at the same time in the ladies' department.—She was, so far as personal friends were concerned, unattended, but was endeavoring to reach a residence in Baltimore. The doctor gave his attendance, and her illness resulted in the birth (her first) of a fine boy before the cars reached the city. It is needless to say that every facility obtainable was given to the lady, and that she reached her home in safety. The conductors of the train, as well as the passengers, took, and by more than words expressed, a deep sympathy with the lady in the unexpected event. She was safely taken to her home, with all the care imaginable. A name was proposed for the little stranger, and we have heard that Balch, McTavish, Shirely, Hintze and some others, or altogether, have been suggested and met with favor.—*Baltimore Sun.*

☞ The venerable widow of President Harrison has recovered her usual health. For many weeks she was on the verge of the grave.

☞ What is stronger in death than in life? An old yellow legged hen. If you don't believe it, try to dissect one after boiling.

THE DEATH-BED OF THE EMPEROR.

We are indebted to a mercantile house in this city for the following translation, made in St. Petersburg, of the official account of the death of Nicholas. It differs in some particulars from the account published in the English papers, and is of course more reliable.—*Bost. Journal.*

The last moments of the late Emperor Nicholas I. of Russia, of blessed memory.

On the 27th of January (Feb. 8, N. S.) the Emperor was taken ill with influenza, but continued to occupy himself as usual with the affairs of the State. A few days after, namely on the 9th of February, (21st N. S.) he felt himself somewhat better, and contrary to the advice of his doctors, (Mandt and Caroll) after having been present at the celebration of Divine Service at the palace church, went out to the parade house of the Engineer corps* to inspect the battalions of the Ismailafilolly Regiment and the Regiment of Sharpshooters, which were preparing to march off. "Your Majesty," said Dr. Carell to him, "there is not a doctor in the whole of your army who would allow the meanest of your soldiers to leave the hospital in such a state as your Majesty is in, and with such a frost (28 degrees Reaumur—equal to 20 degrees below zero of Farenheit) it is my duty to require that your Majesty should not leave your room." "You have done your duty," answered the Emperor, "let me do mine." At one o'clock the Emperor went to the parade-house, without even taking the precaution of dressing himself a little warmer, contrary to the advice of the Hereditary Grand Duke Alexander, and the request of his immediate attendants.

After the inspection of the soldiers, His Majesty went to see the Grand Duchess Helen Pavlovna, widow of his late brother the Grand Duke Michael, and from her palace to the Minister of War, who was then unwell. On returning, he felt himself worse than on the day before. The cough and difficulty of breathing, which had troubled him for some days previously, now increased. His Majesty passed the night without sleep, but the next day (the 10th February, 22d, N. S.) he went again to the same parade-house to inspect the reserve battalions of the Semenoffsky and Presbrajensky regiments, and the men of the reserve half battalion of sappers.

From this day, all the symptoms of his malady became more severe, and the Emperor did not leave his room. On the 11th (23d N. S.) he intended to be present at divine service at the church, but was unable and was obliged to take to his bed. In the evening, the disease appeared evidently oppressive, and dangerous symptoms began to manifest themselves with incredible rapidity. Notwithstanding his illness, the Emperor did not cease to occupy himself with State affairs, and only on the 12th (24th N. S.) in consequence of his medical advisers insisting upon it, did he consent to leave business to the Ozarovitch (Alexander.)

When the danger was considered imminent, Her Majesty the Empress, with painful heart, decided to propose to her august husband, to partake of the Sacrament. It must be observed, that in the first week of the fast the Emperor had begun to attend the usual devotional services of Lent, and from Monday till Thursday inclusive, was daily at divine service in the church, but several times complaining of his indifferent health, expressed doubts whether he would be able to complete this Christian duty: however notwithstanding his weakness, he never would sit during the service, although he was urged to do so by the officiating minister.

The Empress embracing this opportunity, said to him, "as you have not been able to complete the duty of confession and to partake of the sacrament, in the first week (of Lent) would you not like to do it now, for although the state of your health is by no means dangerous, it might be well, as there have been many instances where the partaking of the Holy Sacrament, has, by God's blessing, afforded relief to the sufferers." "No," said he, "I cannot perform this holy duty in bed, undressed as I am; no, I shall do it later on when I am strong enough to do it properly" The Empress was silent, but perceiving tears in her eyes, he said: "You are crying?" "No, this is from the cold in my head." A few minutes later, the Empress began quietly to recite the Lord's prayer. "You are praying? Why so?" "I am praying for your recovery." "Am I in danger then?" "No—." Her Majesty had not fortitude enough to answer affirmatively. "But you are in great anxiety, you are tired, go and rest yourself." The Empress then withdrew

About three o'clock, A. M. His Majesty said to Dr. Mandt: "Tell me candidly what my illness is; you know I have always commanded you to apprise me in good time, if my illness should happen to be serious, in order that I might not omit the performance of my last christian duties." "I cannot conceal from your Majesty, that the disease is assuming a serious aspect. Your right lung is attacked." "You mean to say that there is a danger of it's being paralyzed?" "If the disease does not yield to our efforts, this may take place, but as yet we do not see any appearance of it, and do not lose hopes of your recovery." "Ah! now I understand my position; I know what I have to do." After dismissing the Doctor, he called in the heir apparent, and quietly communicated to him his hopeless state, adding—"I hope you have not yet said anything to your mother, and will not do so just yet: let my confessor be called in." The Rev. Mr. Bojanoff was already at the palace. The Empress came into the room. While the reverend father was reading prayers preparatory to confession, the Emperor blessed the Empress, and the Cezarovitch, who knelt by his bed. After that they left the room.

Having performed the duty of confession he crossed himself, saying: "I pray to the Lord to receive me into His embrace." Then he partook of the Holy Sacrament (which at his desire was performed in the presence of Her Imperial Majesty and the Cezarovitch) with perfect presence of mind and affecting devotion and extraordinary calmness; repeated the prayer beginning *I believe and confess* (a somewhat lengthy one,) from beginning to end in a firm voice. He then called in the Grand Duchess Czarena, wife of Alexander, the Grand Duke Constantine, and his wife the Grand Duchess Alexander Jossifovna, the Grand Duchess Mary Nicolaevna, his eldest daughter, widow of the late Duke of Leuchtenberg, and Helen Pavlovna, widow of his late brother Michael, and his grand children, who all passed the night without sleep in the adjoining rooms. He informed them of his approaching decease with firmness, took leave of, and blessed them all.

The words pronounced by him in those sacred and solemn moments, will be forever impressed in the hearts of the bereaved family.—The Empress exclaimed: "My God! Why cannot I die with thee!" His Majesty replied:—"You must live for them." and turning to the heir apparent, he said: "You know that all my cares, all my efforts were directed to the good of Russia: my desire has been to continue these efforts, in order to leave the empire to you in a prosperous state, safely guarded from danger without, perfectly quiet and happy within: but you see at what time and under what circumstances I die: such is the will of God. It will be hard for you." The grand duke heir apparent, drowned in tears, replied: "If it is decreed that I should lose you, I am sure you will even then pray to God for Russia, for us all: implore His holy assistance for me to bear this heavy burden, laid upon me by Himself." "Yes, I always prayed for Russia and for you all. I shall pray to Him then, and you," continued he, (addressing himself to the august family, who surrounded his dying couch) pointing to the Empress, "remain as you always have been hitherto, in the close bonds of family affection.'"

The Emperor then commanded Count Adlerberg, (master of the household,) Count Orloff, (head of the Corps of Gendarmes,) and Prince Dolgorovkay, (minister of war,) to be called in; thanked them in touching terms for their services, for their tried devotedness, and recommended them to the heir apparent, blessed them and took leave of them: and then addressing himself once more to the Cezarovitch and to Count Adlerberg, gave his last orders respecting his funeral, named the room in the lower story of the winter palace where his mortal remains were to lie in state, mentioned the place in the Peter and Paul's church (in the fortress) for his grave, requested that the funeral should be performed with as little show as possible, without any pompous catafalque, or any grand decorations in the room or church, in order to avoid unnecessary expense. Lastly, he ordered his immediate attendants to be called in, thanked them, and blessing them, bade them farewell.

The dying Emperor retained perfect presence of mind when the reverend father began to read the commendatory prayers, and repeated the same after him, with feeble voice, but with calmness. His voice soon failed. He made a sign to the confessor to approach, pressed his hand, kissed the cross on his breast, and being unable to utter a word, made a motion to him with his hand and eyes towards the Empress and heir apparent, as if asking him to pray for them. Until the last moment, he did not leave their hands, but firmly grasped them all the time.

At twenty minutes past twelve P. M., Friday, February 12 (March 2d,) the Sovereign who, for nearly 30 years, embellished the throne of Russia, who possessed in the highest degree the feeling of his sacred duties, and indefatigably exerted himself with complete self-abnegation for the good of his country—*was no more.*

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23, (7th Mar.,) 1855.

*Formerly Paul's Palace.

The Election Riot at Cincinnati—Further Particulars of the Outrage.

The Cincinnati papers of Tuesday bring us full accounts of the disgraceful election riot in that city on Monday. The *Gazette* (Whig and Know-Kothing) has the following version:

The election yesterday was a deeply exciting one, and was characterized by scenes which all good citizens must regret. The fights in some instances began in the morning with the opening of the polls. At the Fourth ward there was a fight, in which several persons participated, but we believe no particular injury was inflicted on any one. In the Sixteenth ward American judges were chosen. This led to some hard words and a fight, in which three or four persons were pretty severely beaten.—In the Eleventh a difficulty arose early in the afternoon. It was rumored that the Germans would not permit Americans to vote, and in consequence of this rumor a party of seven or eight Americans went up to see what was the state of things and to help their friends to get in their votes. A German was arrested by the police officers, and as they were taking him away he was rescued, and officer Carey severely beaten on the ground. The Americans were soon informed, and towards six o'clock the fighting was resumed, in the course of which a man named Geo. Reeder was severely, and it is supposed, fatally stabbed Dr. Brown was hit on the head with a colt and much hurt, and Mr Higdon, Wm. Smith and John Leonard were also beaten more or less severely. Soon after this a rush was made at the polls, by the Americans, the ballot box seized, taken out of the house, broken in pieces and the tickets scattered about the streets.

A party then went up to Jackson's hill to seize the cannon, which had been used yesterday to fire minute guns in honor of Jefferson's birth-day. The gun was captured. The sword was taken from the captain of the gun squad, and the flag which belonged to it, was carried off and planted on the engine house, where the polls were. The crowd soon after went down town, passing by the Ninth ward polls, when another fight was got up, but the polls having been closed, they proceeded to the Thirteenth ward polls, on Sycamore, between Seventh and Eighth. As the party was passing with the cannon, they were assaulted by men there assembled, who threw boulders at them. A general scrimmage then ensued, in which boulders flew like hail, and pistol shots were heard on every side. The Irish gave way when they saw the Americans loading their cannon with boulders. The windows of the houses in the neighborhood, into which the Irish retreated, were riddled with boulders. One of the boulders shot from the cannon struck a man not engaged in the fight, and inflicted a severe wound on the head. The others went through the sign of the Mechanic's and Trader's hall.

The *Commercial*, (an independent journal,) after giving a brief account of the various rumors and small fights early in the day, thus reports the subsequent events of the day:

In the fight that occurred about noon a Mr. Brown was wounded, and the foreman of Frank Link's brewery stabbed in the lungs. The wounds of these individuals were thought to be dangerous. Many other persons were severely hurt.

Rumors of all descriptions were flying thickly. The K. N's. said that there had been fraudulent voting. The Democrats denied it. The judges and clerks of the election protested that everything had been done on the square, while sundry excited Know-Nothings asserted that little Dutch boys had been allowed to go up and thrust handsful of tickets into the ballot-box.

The Germans had a large cannon on Jacksons Hill, and were amusing themselves by firing over the town occasionally. The K. N's. having whipped the Germans at the polls, dispatched a detachment to capture the artillery, which was done without much loss of blood, and the trophy of victory drawn to the Eleventh ward polls. The sword of the commander of the German gun squad was also taken, and one of the most flaming of the victors flourished it continually, and shouted until only a hoarse gasp answered the most resolute efforts of his lungs.

About the polls, when we arrived, was a great crowd, cheering vociferously for Taylor the K. N candidate for Mayor. Many of them had a little star spangled banner with "Pap Taylor" printed on it fixed about their hats, and nearly all had the Know-Nothing ticket pinned to their breasts. The multitude seemed to rally around a large banner inscribed "*James D. Taylor and the Whole Ticket.*"

From four to five o'clock but few Germans could be seen except upon the outskirts of the crowd, and they were very quiet. All of them who had manifested excitement had left the ground, being earnestly advised to do so by American friends. It was evident that the polls were in possession of the Know-Nothings. The judges were urged to close the door, and secure the ballot-box, but they refused to do so, considering that there was no danger.—The Mayor was upon the ground, but he did not seem to understand that the danger was imminent. At intervals of about five minutes, stones and brick-bats flew briskly, causing uncomfortable sensation in the spectators.

Fights were occurring continually. A cry would be raised, a rush made, and presently some poor German who had imprudently ventured into the crowd, or some friend of a German, who had not been sufficiently discreet to hold his tongue, would stagger from the throng covered with dust and bleeding.

About the angle formed by Vine street and the Hamilton road, the row was incessant. A number of individuals, evidently engaged to do the rough work, charged about with fiery faces, dusty and bloody clothes, looking ferocious as mad dogs.

We stood upon a pile of sand opposite the engine house, and overlooked the scene. We saw one grey headed man, neatly dressed, run for his life down Vine Street, pursued by half a dozen furious boys, who recklessly hurled stones after him. A stout, rough looking man in an express wagon, who shouted "Hurrah for Farran," (the Democratic candidate,) was terribly beaten. A young man of German descent, described by a bystander as "a very fine fellow, quiet and hard working," was whipped unmercifully, and as he reeled homeward, blind with blood and dust, the blood running copiously from his face, and one eye swollen dreadfully from a blow with a stone, an acquaintance of his family remarked: "There now that is a shame. His mother will faint when she sees him." One sturdy German we saw struck fairly on the head with a heavy stone, and yet remaining on his feet. He was struck repeatedly with colts, but did not succumb, and made his escape.

About five o'clock a rush was made by about thirty men, closely followed by perhaps three hundred more, for the ballot-box. Mayor Snelbaker had taken his position in front of the box, and we saw him for some time struggling to check the mob, and heard his voice commanding the peace. But he was roughly handled, his clothes being torn, and several rude blows inflicted upon his person. A dense crowd pressed about the door—a tall man made several efforts to pass those who were endeavoring to protect the box, and finally leaped up on the table where the box was placed, when there was a general sound of splitting wood, occasioned by the crushing of the chairs and tables—a general shout, and some fifty persons rushed in, or were forced into the engine room. In a moment the ballot box was thrown out with a *considerable force*, striking a man on the shoulder, who stood about one third of the distance across the street. It then reached the ground, and was immediately assaulted by a large number, who stamped it to fragments and scattered the tickets far and wide. This act was perpetrated under the very folds of the banner inscribed "James D. Taylor and the whole ticket," and the cry of the mob, as the work was done, was "*Hurra for Pap Taylor!*".

It was said that the box contained near thirteen hundred ballots, at least one thousand of which were for Mr Farran. Persons who undertook to justify the atrocity of destroying the box, stated that there had been cheating permitted by the Germans and that the "Dutch bullies refused, during the early part of the day, to permit any ballots to be deposited in the box that were not of the Democratic stamp."

One man with a severe cut on his head said that he had been knocked down because he had stationed himself at the polls and challenged German votes.

This excitement was terrible, and the Pap Taylor flag, and the cannon captured on Jackson Hill which had been loaded with brickbats, were followed down the street by a multitude ripe for any outrageous performance whatever. The leaders of the crowd seemed to be drunk, and if they were not, were certainly raving maniacs. Warning was given at the Ninth ward polls that a mob was coming, and the polls were closed some minutes before six o'clock.

The Taylor flag and the cannon were next taken to the Thirteenth ward, where savage fighting ensued, with what result we did not learn. The mob then proceeded to groan in front of the *Enquirer* office, and thence to the *Times* office.

HOW OYSTER-EATING WAS INVENTED.—The *North British Review* for February, has a most humorous and withal a valuable article on 'Diet and Dress,' from which we extract the following:

It has often been said that he must have been a bold man who first ate an oyster.—This is said in ignorance of the legend which assigns the first act of oyster-eating to a very natural cause. It is related that a man walking one day by the sea-shore, picked up one of these savoury bivalves just as it was in the act of gaping. Observing the extreme smoothness of the shell, he insinuated his finger between them that he might feel their shining surface, when suddenly they closed upon the exploring digit with a sensation less pleasurable than he anticipated. The prompt withdrawel of his finger was scarcely a more natural movement than its transfer to his mouth. It is not very clear why people when they hurt their fingers put them to their mouths; but it is very certain that they do; and in this case the result was most fortunate. The owner of the finger tasted oyster juice for the first time, as the Chinaman in Elia's essay having burnt *his* finger, first tasted crackling. The savour was delicious,—he had made a great discovery: so he picked up the oyster, forced open the shells, banqueted upon their contents, and soon brought oyster-eating into fashion. And unlike most fashions, it has never