

rule, he gave his first thought—and they were successful—to the dead, the second was given to Alice Herbert, and he asked himself, "Is it possible that she can ever be mine?" She was certainly much agitated when I left her.

"Here's a business!" cried the man who was reading the other newspaper. "The Herberts are all gone to Antwerp, and I had six hundred pounds there. You are in for it, too, Ashton! Look there! They talk of three shillings in the pound!"

Henry Ashton took the paper, and read the account of all that had occurred in London, and then took his hat and walked to head quarters. What he said or did there is nobody's business but his own; but certain it is that by the beginning of the very next week he was in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Fair winds waited him soon after, and the ship was knocked about for three days without making much way. A fit of impatience had come upon Henry Ashton, and when he thought of Alice Herbert, and all she must have suffered, his heart beat strangely.

One of these little incidents occurred about this time that made of our man's decision. A coasting boat from Swansea to Weston came within hail, and Ashton, fired of the other vessel put a portulacian, a servant, and himself into the little skimmer of the sea, and was in a few hours safely at the pleasant watering place of Weston super Mare. It wanted yet an hour or two of night, and therefore a port chaise was soon rolling the young officer, his servant, and portulacian, towards Bristol, on their way to London. He arrived at a reasonable hour, but yet some of the many things that had happened in Bristol that day, and Henry drove to several before he could get a room of rent. At length he found two comfortable rooms in a small hotel near the port, and sat down to his supper by a warm fire.

Ten, eleven, twelve o'clock struck, and Henry Ashton pulled off his boots and went to bed. At two o'clock he awoke, and began to think of Alice Herbert. Soon a suffocating feeling came over him, and he thought it was a strong smell of burning wood. He put on his dressing gown, and therefore issued out into the sitting-room, and there the smell was stronger; there was a considerable crackling and roaring too, which had something alarming in it, and he accordingly opened the outer door.

All he could now see was a thick smoke filling the corridor, through which came a red glare from the direction of the stair case; but he heard those sounds of burning wood which are not to be mistaken; and in a minute after, loud knocking at doors, ringing of bells, and shouts of "Fire! fire!" showed that the calamity had become apparent to the people in the street. He saw all the running forth half naked men and women which generally follows such a catastrophe, and the opening of the house, as if for the express purpose of blowing the fire into a flame.

Henry Ashton thought of his portulacian, and wondered where his servant was; but seeing a number of flames driven back from the great staircase by flames, and that there was no time to be lost, he made his way down by a smaller one, and in a minute or two reached the street. The engines had by this time arrived; an immense crowd was gathering together, the terrified tenants of the inn were rushing forth, and in the midst Henry Ashton remarked one young woman wringing her hands and exclaiming, "Oh, my poor young mistress! my poor young lady!"

"Where is she, my good girl?" demanded the young soldier.

"In number eleven!" cried the girl. "In number eleven, her bed room is within the sitting room."

"There she is!" cried one of the bystanders, who overheard, "there she is, I dare say."

Ashton looked up towards the house, through the lower windows of which the flames were pouring forth; and across the pavement which seemed next to the very room he himself had occupied, he saw the figure of a woman, in her night dress, pass rapidly.

"A ladder," he cried; "a ladder! There is some one there, whoever it be?"

No ladder could be got, and Henry Ashton looked round in vain.

"The back stairs are of stone," he cried, "she may be saved that way."

"Ah, but the corridor is on fire," said one of the waiters, "you had better not try it, sir; it cannot be done."

Henry Ashton darted away into the inn, up the stairs; but the corridor was on fire, as the man had said, and the flames rushing up to the very door of the room he had just tenanted. He dashed in, however, recollecting that he had seen a side door out of his own sitting room. He dashed in, caught the handle of the lock of the side door, and shook it violently, for it was fastened.

"It will open!" cried a voice from within, which sounded strangely familiar to his ear.

The key turned in the lock, the door opened, and Henry Ashton and Alice Herbert stood face to face.

"Good heavens!" he exclaimed, catching her in his arms. But he gave no time for explanation, and hurried back with her towards the door of his room. The corridor, however, was impassable.

"You will be lost! you will be lost!" he exclaimed.

"And you have thrown away your own life to save mine!" said Alice.

"I will die with you at least," replied Henry; "that is some consolation. But no, thank God! they have got a ladder, and are raising it up—dear God, you are saved!"

He felt Alice lie heavily on his bosom, and when he looked down, he found that she had fainted. "It is well," he said, and as soon as the ladder was raised, he bore her out holding her firmly. There was a death-like stillness below. The ladder shook under his feet; the flames came forth and licked the rounds on which he stepped; but steadily, firmly, the young soldier pursued his way. He bore all that he valued on earth in his arms, and it was no moment to give one thought to fear.

When his foot touched the ground, a universal shout burst from the crowd, and even reached the ear of Alice Herbert, but she could recover consciousness, she was in the comfortable drawing room of a good merchant's house, some way farther down the street.

The St Lawrence sailed in a few days for Quebec, and as you well know, went down in a terrible hurricane which swept the Atlantic in the summer of that year, bearing with her to the depths of the ocean every living thing that she had carried out of England. But on the day that she was wrecked, Alice sat in the drawing room of the merchant's house, with her hand clasped in that of Henry Ashton; and many months were over, she gave heed to the man she loved with all the depths of first affection, but whom she would never have seen again had it not been for the strange incident which preceded and attended the occurrence of that fearful night.

THE CHRONICLE.

St. John, N. B., April 24, 1857.

THE ELECTIONS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY have terminated, in a manner, contrary to the expectations of almost every one, who wished well to the country. The friends of the Government were out of their calculations when they expected a fair British election, when public opinion would be brought into requisition. But no regard to that on the part of the Radicals, and the most unfair and demoralizing canvass was resorted to. The opposition from the moment it was known that a dissolution would take place, set all their engines at work for the purpose of debasing the constituency. Bribery and corruption in its most glaring and open manner was with them the order of the day, money was scattered broadcast throughout the country, and even when men were found to be incorruptible, threats of the most unmanly kind were held out. One of their agents in our presence, boasted that he had an amount of money, and could buy the County Council. In the County as a whole, £2 and £3 were given for the vote of a man, while in the City where the contest was neck and neck £10 a vote ruled throughout the after part of the day, while on the part of the Radicals, men were dragged from ward to ward, by vote and by violence, to the polls in their chairs. False statements were made out, and shown by the agents of the Radical faction, in order to induce people to vote for those, whom they supposed were leading. Indeed, *Conscience, Honor, Integrity*, and every social virtue was thrown to the winds, that they might obtain place and power. We are at a loss to discover what could induce those men to act so violently, so dishonestly, and so unmanly as they did so much money, unless indeed they are agents for the money, and who so anxiously desire annexation, and who probably furnished the means for placing in power such men as will work with them for the attainment of that so much desired object. It is however consoling to find that such was the stealing feeling among the people, that with all their appliances, they obtained only a small majority of votes, and as there is a healthy demand on the probable the Tables will yet be turned on them. At the election for the Poll for the County, the votes stood as follows:

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Total, 1336 1292 1312 1217.

IMMIGRANTS AND LIBERATED AFRICANS.

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TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

As it was to be foreseen, the Polish expedition to the Circassian coast, which left Constantinople on the 16th ult., under Col. Bangia, has been taken notice of by the Russian Ambassador to his Highness the Sultan, M. Boutenoff, who has signified to the Ottoman Government his surprise that it should, so soon after the conclusion of peace, permit any person to make Turkey the base of movements hostile to Russia. The Turkish Foreign Minister has disavowed all knowledge of the expedition. Colonel Bangia was in the service of the Sultan, with the title of Mehmed Bey, and having left his post without leave, has been pronounced a deserter by the Turkish authorities. M. Boutenoff is not satisfied with this repudiation, and insists that a commission of inquiry shall be instituted. The band of devoted men who, mindful only of the enemy they owe to their country's destiny, have thus brought a Government so friendly to them into difficulty, number about 200. They have with them twelve mountain howitzers, rifles, rockets, and ammunition, and expected to be joined in Circassia by their country men fugitives from Russian oppression or prisoners of war, whom the heads of tribes promise to release. There appears to be no reasonable ground for doubting the Ottoman Minister of War, that the expedition was carried out without anything like complicity on the part of the authorities, or that this will be shown as the matter is further investigated. The well known firmness of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, if may be expected, will nevertheless be called into play, as it is pretty certain that Russia will not, lose an opportunity which seems to make especially for her, on omit to demand that restrictions be imposed on the liberating which fugitives of all countries have hitherto enjoyed in Turkey. M. Boutenoff well knows that he may know count on the diplomatic assistance of all the great powers with one sole exception, in a work so grateful to the absolute rulers of the Continent.

Constantinople journals of the 13th say that numerous arrests had taken place, in consequence of the affair of the Kanakour, most of the parties being Austrian or accused of having organized the expedition to the assistance of the Circassians. The commissions inquiry appointed at the application of the Russian Embassy relative to the affairs of the Kanakour, is composed of Hefik Pach, Riza Bey, and Falk-Bey, and holds its sittings at the Seraskier's hotel.

A curious instance, says the London Times, of how some things are managed in Turkey has just occurred. To relieve the sufferings of the inhabitants of the island of Rhodes, victims of an earthquake and of the terrible explosion a large quantity of gunpowder, the Sultan sent them a present of 400,000 piastres. In passing from hand to hand, this sum was so reduced that only 15,000 piastres reached the island, and this sum was handed over to the primates to buy their silence, so that the sufferers for whom the money was intended got nothing at all. The story seems incredible, but is nevertheless quite true.

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ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA."

The America from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning the 11th inst., arrived at 6 o'clock, p.m., on Thursday the 23rd. The America passed on the 11th, the American ship Phoenix towing up the harbor, and other vessels.

The London Post remarks the result thus: Liberals 338; Liberal Conservatives 74; Conservatives 295. Ministerial losses, 13; gains, 76.

Sydney Market is spoken of to replace Lord Palmerston as Minister of War.

The ministerial candidate for Speaker in the Hon. Evelyn Denison.

The Great Western of Canada declares 9 per cent. dividend.

The English Government has agreed to furnish three steamships, one to make soundings and two to assist in laying the cable of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The agreement, 90 gun ship of 3,000 tons is to be employed to lay down the cable in connection with the U. S. steamship Niagara. The entire cable will be completed in June and be laid in July next.

France—Various rumors which had been circulated for the last few days, about an attempt on the Emperor's person, are unfounded. The only thing certain is the fact of several arrests having been made in Paris, and the departments connected with a secret Society.

A Convention has been concluded between Britain and France, for preventing future misunderstanding with regard to the right of trading at Port Antonio on the West coast of Africa, and at Alameda on the river Gambia. Britain relinquishes the right hitherto enjoyed under Treaty of Trade from the mouth of the river St. John to the Bay and Port of Port Antonio. France cedes to England the French colony of Alameda. But the French shall have free access to the river Gambia for the purposes of commerce, and shall be allowed to reside at the town of Bathurst and such other trading stations.

In Paris on the 8th, funds closed at 68.50c. for money, 68.10c. for accounts, showing an advance in the pressure for money.

By an increase in the force of speculators, the Bank of France returns show a falling off of 1,688,000; but there was an increase in the Branch Banks of 137,48,000. The premium on the purchase of silver has increased.

Spain—A Royal decree orders that the sixteen battalions of the army of Cuba shall be formed into 8 Regiments of two Battalions each. A Madrid letter says that active communications are taking place between the Spanish Government and those of France and England on the subject of the difference between Spain and Mexico. The Spanish Cabinet hopes to obtain the moral support of those two powers, and in the event of the question going beyond that of a war between Mexico, their material support also.

Neutrality—It seems the Neufchatel negotiations the amount of indemnity to be paid by Switzerland to Prussia.

Denmark—All the ministers have tendered their resignations because of local politics. The Berlin Times denies that delay has been made by Denmark by Austria and Prussia for the settlement of the Holstein question through French influence. It is stated that the Danish Government has refused to agree that the claims of Denmark should be referred to the European powers.

The Dutch diet has unanimously approved of the abolition of the Sound Dues and the treaty has been concluded with the various powers. It is said that Denmark intends to employ the two portions of the canal in the carrying of the two portions contracted in London in 49 and '50, which at present constitute a heavy burden.

Austria—Respecting the Austro-Sardinian rupture, an Austrian circular despatch states that should the mediation of England and France prove unavailing for their own protection. The authenticity of this is however doubtful.

Italy—A despatch from General Martini, the Austrian Ambassador at Naples, reports the statement that the King of Naples is manifestly inclined to make advances towards the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with England and France.

Russia—A letter from St. Petersburg in the Nord says that the operation of raising vessels sunk at Sebastopol harbour has commenced, and a large number of them have already been recovered. Several newly purchased steamers have been appointed to cruise along the shores of the Black Sea.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—Le Pays says that according to Vienna advices, the Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian troops in Moldavia, declared official on the 25th of March, that there was a single Austrian soldier in the Principalities, and that the country was preparing quietly for the elections.

Spain.—The difficulties with Mexico were the subject of much discussion in political circles, and a settlement was expected through the yielding of the latter; but it was believed that the warlike feeling of the government was as strong as ever. In Mexico offered anything, Spain would demand more; not only punishment of the criminals, but also indemnification for those who suffered directly or indirectly by the acts of Mexico or her allies. The Government was undoubtedly strengthened by a letter of Count Walewski to Marquis de Turgo, in which he approved of the manner Spain acted in this matter.

Persia.—On the 26th of February, a force under Gen Outram obtained a signal victory at Khoraes over the Persians, who were commanded by Boshah and Mookh. On the 2nd of February an expeditionary force of 110 cavalry, 4000 infantry, and 16 guns left Bushira. In 41 hours they reached the Persian intrenchments at Khoraes, a distance of 48 miles, whence the enemy retreated to the mountains, abandoning their stores and ammunition, all of which were destroyed. Two days after the troops commenced their return march. An accidental night attack was made by the enemy. At daybreak on the 6th, the Persians, about 5000 strong, with 50 guns, was attacked by the British cavalry and artillery, and totally routed. The enemy lost 700 killed, 100 prisoners, and 5 guns. Our total loss of 10 killed and 60 wounded. Lieut. Frankland was killed; Capt. Forbes, Capt. Mocher and Lieut. Greenacre were wounded. The expedition returned to Bushira on the 10th of February.

Italy.—Disturbances have taken place in Poggia. They are unimportant, but they led to a skirmish with the troops.

In trial of strength at Troy, New York, on the 9th inst., Professor Hart, the strongest man in America, lately beat James Madison, the cat from Maine. A paving stone was placed on Madison's breast and broken with sledge hammers. He held an anvil weighing 215 pounds upon his breast, while two men struck upon it with sledge hammers; held an anvil upon each knee; broke a number of stones with his fist; bent a bar of iron 1-4th of an inch thick by striking it over his arm; and held up and turning according to the men who were turning the House into a bear garden he exclaimed, "Are those the men?" when his voice was drowned by the shouts of the opposition.

The latter changed their cries of "order" to cries of "question" question.

The Speaker (emphatically)—"I will not put the question."

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At Frederick, on Thursday morning, at Christ Church Cathedral, by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, Captain William Dorey Robinson, of the 24th W. I. Regt., to Sophia Isabella Buse, third daughter of George I. Dibley, Esq., of that City.

On Sunday evening, May, relief of the late Mr. John Bickley, in the first year of his age.

We understand to-day that Scrutiny's have been demanded by Messrs. Lawrence and Dorey, on account of various disclosures made by voters who were offered and accepted large amounts of money to vote for Tilley and Hunting. When the Scrutiny is over, and the Liberals purged of the votes of those persons, who were bribed to go around and vote at almost every polling booth, we doubt not, that the Conservative Candidates will be declared duly elected with a respectable majority, or the Election declared null.

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.

On Wednesday evening last, a numerous meeting of the Colored Citizens took place in their School House, in Queen-street, for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming an Association for the Settlement of such men of color as desired to Emigrate on lands of this Province.

Mr. A. Page, was called to the chair, and opened the business of the meeting. A Mr. Morris, of Canada, addressed the meeting, and explained the advantages that had been attained by persons of color who had emigrated to Canada, and stated that he wished information as to what inducements that class of people would receive in this Province.

In speaking of the fugitives who had escaped from the iron grasp of Slavery in the United States, he extolled the British flag, as the only free one that floats on the breezes of Heaven. This gentleman was followed by Mr. Westcott, Mr. Henry Watson, both of whom spoke in the most glowing terms of British Rule, and expressed their determination to support with their lives and fortunes the flag of old England. Several persons in the audience afforded the information sought relative to the Settlement of African Emigrants in this Province. The Speakers delivered themselves in language that would not disgrace any public meeting, and was highly creditable to them as a body of men. The meeting was orderly conducted, if we except a little attempt to disturb from a few ignorant people, and who were very properly taught better, and desired to withdraw. We trust that their desire will be cordially met by the Legislature, and that the down trodden sons of Africa may in this Christian land be treated as fellow men, and worthy Citizens.

We crave the indulgence of our Patrons for delaying the publication of our Paper, that we might be enabled to furnish them with a result of the Election for the City and County.

A New-Brunswick House, Providence.—A Boston paper furnishes the following account of a favorite horse of the Emperor Eugenie, to which she has given the name of Young America.

"Young America" came to this City from Saint John, New Brunswick, and was of excellent stock, being a cross between an English thoroughbred and a Messenger. Mr. H. J. Farnelle, proprietor of the Charleston and Summer street line of omnibuses, purchased Young America, and ran him on his coaches in this City last season.

Mr. Farnelle sold Young America to Frederick W. Lander, Esq., well known as the Surveyor of the Pacific Railroad, and now a resident of New York. Mr. Lander sold the horse to Monsieur de Lenoir for \$3000, and sold the pair to the French Emperor for \$3000.

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question until the hon member had done speaking. Mr. Lawrence again commenced speaking, but the opposition redoubled the noise and confusion, and drowned his voice.

Mr. Watson thought that Mr. Lawrence had done the floor, and had a perfect right to speak. He could not stop him, but must hear him until the end. Then he would be willing to listen to any member on the other side.

The Speaker having thus decided in his favor, Mr. Lawrence again endeavored to continue his observations. Mr. Mitchell rose and commenced speaking at the same time. The clamor and confusion grew ten times more continued.

Mr. Lawrence still went on, when Mr. Johnson rose and declared him out of order.

The Speaker obtained a comparative silence, and said that the resolution was entirely out of order. It was unanimously agreed to move a resolution calling upon the Ministry to resign after an immediate prorogation with a view to a dissolution of the House. Such a thing had never happened in the House of Commons, and he hoped that it never would.

Mr. Lawrence again attempted to go on, but again cried out "Order! order!" Several members of the Opposition asked if he were to be allowed to talk until the Governor came down to prorogue the House. Such a thing had never happened in the House of Commons, and he hoped that it never would.

Mr. Lawrence—"I would have been down before this had you been quiet, and allowed me to speak."

Removed shouts, clamor and confusion! One or two members of the Opposition seemed to think that they could not make sufficient noise during, and therefore raised their voices, and cried "Order!" Mr. Lawrence followed his arms and turned himself towards the noisiest. Taking advantage of a momentary lull, he moved to the question of order raised by hon. members.