[illegible] but I had no strength [illegible] own [illegible] answered [illegible]

"To-[illegible] Horace, I will tell you anything. Meet me here at sunrise to-morrow morning, and I will tell you what you little dream. I am going [illegible]."

Once more I passively suffered him to fold me to his heart—for the second time in his life, the [illegible] and then gliding from his arms, I re-entered the Heronry. That evening I was happy. I resolutely closed my eyes against the shadows that hung around the morrow, and opened [illegible] Horace [illegible] watched me with his dark eyes beaming through tears.

The next morning arose [illegible] I dressed myself quickly and hastened to the trysting place. Horace was there before me. What a joyous [illegible] I must wait a while to [illegible] from his lips. Once more I yielded my hand to his clasp [illegible] beneath the larches. The sun was just rising. The sun [illegible] golden [illegible] grass [illegible] of brilliants [illegible] beams [illegible] on Horace Mann's chestnut [illegible] holiday [illegible] she that beauty and glory and happiness, I [illegible] on by [illegible] which would blow out from my own life all the sunlight, and send one forth [illegible] out into the world, a heart-broken, hopelessly wretched man. I could not look at him—I could scarcely breathe. At last I could walk no further. [illegible] miserable face, in the light of heaven's free sunshine. Horace turned and looked at me with the anguish of sickening terror in his gaze, and then he faltered, "Agnes, my Agnes, what is it?"

"Listen, Horace Mann, and I will tell you," I answered, [illegible] remember the [illegible] hut on the Cornwall lee-shore, and the wild, rude child whom you taught to read? And you remember this?" and I drew from my bosom, where I always wore it, the guinea he had given me. He took it in his hand, and looked at it.

"Yes, I remember, Agnes; but what of that? Go on—how came you by this?"

"You gave it to me, sir; for I am that Agnes Lee. Would you call me wife now?"

Brave noble heart! I could see the struggle, ere he answered, but his love triumphed.

"Yes, Agnes, I would call you wife, even now. It was your misfortune to have been cast upon the lee-shore; so it was mine. Shall I shut you out from my heart because you stayed there a longer time, my Agnes?"

Oh, I had hoped he would have spared me that last trial; but no, I must drain the bitter portion to the dregs; and so I did.

"No, Horace Mann, not your Agnes. I will never be your wife. Would you wed a ballet dancer? You saw me upon the stage at Paris; I am Viola the dancing girl."

"Oh, God! oh, God!" moaned that strong man, weeping like a child. "Spare me for this is bitter."

I knew then, as I had known before, that he was lost to me forever. I had *willed*, that he should love me, and he *did love me*. Perhaps I might have been his wife, had I willed that also, but I would not. Even had he wished it, out of the might of his great love, still would I have refused, for I have loved him too well, too unselfishly, ever to couple his name with disgrace. At last he took me in his arms once more.

"Agnes," he said, "my own my beautiful—God knows I would have gone down gladly to my death, rather than live and know that fate had put this stern and terrible barrier between us. Oh, may heaven bless *thee*, Agnes, and save thee from grief like mine!" and down over my face, fell like rain the b[itter] scalding tears of that proud man's mighty sorrow.

That day I left the Heronry. The purpose, to which I had vowed my life, was accomplished, and even in the hour of its accomplishment, its curse came with it. Better far that I had died, than brought such sorrow to him, so noble, so dear. And yet I danced that winter better than ever. The smile that curled my red lip was bright—the bloom died not from my cheeks, nor the light from my eyes. Still the world's homage fell upon my ear, and even the noble and the gifted knelt at the feet of the beautiful dancing girl. Very often the Lady Clara Emerson was among my audience, but I never knew whether she recognized in Viola the Miss Lee she had met at the Heronry. I thought her cheek was a little paler than of old, and I believe some of the old hatred toward her crept out of my heart, and in its place stole in a gentle sympathy.

I heard of Horace Mann upon the Continent, [and] amid all heart poverty and wretchedness, my life had one crowning glory—I *knew* he loved me.

[Conclusion next week.]

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has been well tested in all complaints for which it is recommended.—A Physician in Maine says:

"I have recommended the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for diseases of the lungs for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed Consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure."

We speak in praise of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, because we believe from our own knowledge of the article that it is one of the best in the market for the complaints for which it is recommended.

This medicine, coming from such a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skilful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obdurate cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended. It has been extensively used in every part of the country, particularly in the middle and Northern States; and strong testimony from intelligent and highly respectable persons, has been adduced in favour of its merits as a remedy for colds and coughs, affections of the chest, diseased liver, &c. &c.

THE GENUINE AND ORIGINAL

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

on account of its great popularity has been extensively counterfeited in Philadelphia, and some thousand bottles of the spurious imitation thrown into the market and extensively circulated.

EXAMINE CLOSE BEFORE PURCHASING! LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS.

The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Phil." blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the signature of

H. WISTAR, M.D.

For sale wholesale and retail by the General Agent, SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washington St. Boston, Mass.

S. L. TILLEY, King Street, St. John, New Brunswick, Agent.

Holloway's Pills, the Best Remedy for the Cure of Dropsy.—[illegible]

[illegible]

April 21. [illegible] COUGHLAN.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., April 21, 1854.

Arrival of the "Asia."

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

New York, April 20.—The Asia arrived at 1 o'clock. Breadstuffs declined; Wheat 2d to 3d—Flour 1s6d. to 2s. Corn 6d lower.

Consols closed at 87½ to 87⅝. Other markets unchanged.

No naval or land engagements had taken place. [illegible]

An Order in Council [illegible] sailing from English ports prior to the 24th March [illegible]

The 26th of April has been appointed for a National Fast throughout Great Britain.

France and England, it is stated, have peremptorily refused the Czar's propositions made in his letter to the King of Prussia.

Immense bodies of Turks and Russians concentrating, and a great battle momentarily expected.

THE FREE PRESS.

We have, it appears, awakened the ire of the belligerent editor of this formidable journal, who bestows upwards of a column of "words, words, words" upon our poor devoted head, in his paper of Wednesday last. We beg leave to inform the *Free Press*, that time over and again, quite as much spiteful nonsense has been perpetrated for our peculiar benefit by different radical papers, and that we have not only survived such attacks, but actually grew fat by laughing at them. Hearty and continuous laughter is said to produce this result; we must therefore refrain, as we have a special horror of vulgar obesity!

The ungentlemanly allusion of the *Free Press* to a private matter in which the publisher of this paper, and another individual were solely concerned, which we fully explained some time ago, and which forms the commencement of our contemporary's tirade, at once gave us a taste of his quality, & we were by no means disappointed, when we ascertained at the conclusion of his hotch potch editorial, that it was more remarkable for virulence than for virtuous indignation.

Many of our best friends, social and political,—many of our best and most consistent patrons, are to be found in the Temperance ranks, and we are proud to recognise under the same banner, men of high moral standing in the many communities of which this Province is composed. To such persons we can appeal with confidence if we required the extraneous support which the weight of their judgments and influence would confer, against the unseemly and tyrannical doctrines upheld by the *Free Press* and a few others of the same kidney, in reference to the great cause of Temperance reform. A good cause—which we believe this to be—requires no abuse, nor coercion to maintain it.—History informs us that all efforts that have been made amongst a free people to *enforce* the adoption of a particular form of religion, have turned out to be miserable failures, and if the prohibited doctrines did not evince a greater degree of vitality at the sequel, at all events those who sullenly maintained them had become more dogmatical, determined and fanatical, and the spirit of true religion was less evident, than at the commencement of the conflict.

With all men capable of thinking for themselves, "moral suasion," as the Yankees call it, will effect more, than any other course which can be adopted. "More flies," says the old saw, "are caught by honey than by vinegar," the frequent assertions of the *Free Press* to the contrary notwithstanding.

We are ostentatiously told by our contemporary that he once copied an article from the *Chronicle!* We took so little notice of this important fact at the time, that we forgot to save the paper, which paid us the compliment, but we can now assure its editor that we realise some slight consolation as we reflect upon our neglect, when we recall to mind that such journals as the *London Army Dispatch*, the *Dublin Church Witness*, and the *Woolwich Gazette*, have frequently honored the *Chronicle* by republishing the emanations of our pen, and further, that none of these valued papers ever acted so shabby a part, as to tell us of it afterwards.

It is said, that "covert insinuation is worse than open lying," and as we have before us a specimen of the former, we shall the more particularly refer to it, in order to prove the force and truth of the adage. The editorial in our issue of the 14th, and of which the *Free Press* so dolorously complains, runs precisely as follows:

"All right-thinking men approve of the total abstinence principle; but a principle is one thing, whilst the manner of carrying it out is quite another affair. When we see men, purely for the sake of realising their own selfish or ambitious ends, possessed of not one spark of love for their fellow men, holding themselves out to the world as rigid abstinents, and professing to despise all others who do not in every particular unite with them in their fanatical views, and wild vagaries, and at the same time harshly condemning every one who will not rank under their banner, and boisterously approve of their conduct: we plainly tell these pseudo-patriots, that it is high time the mask of hypocrisy be torn from their lugubrious countenances, and their motives placed before the public in their true light. Excessive zeal in a good cause, when influenced by pure motives is truly praiseworthy, whilst the same amount of untiring energy in a similar cause, if prompted by selfish, by party, or by political considerations, generally ends in covering the one who manifests it under such circumstances, with unmistakeable contempt."

The object of this paragraph is self-evident. We shall not dwell upon it. All societies must consist of fallible beings. The object of many organizations, like that of Temperance societies for instance, is highly praiseworthy, but still all such associations have within them just such men as we have described. What Temperance man will deny this assertion? Hardly a day passes by, but we hear some of the number fearlessly making it, and regretting the existence of the fact. Yet the principles of the Society remain the same, and are as much entitled to our regard, as if every temperance man, were absolutely perfect in all his ways and works.

The editor of the *Free Press* covertly [illegible] the paragraph in the light [illegible] but it did not suit his purpose [illegible] therefore strives to make a [illegible] own [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to your special [illegible] having an existence—[illegible] present moment—even in your own conceited imagination. We look upon you sir, as a traitor in the camp, and entirely too vain, puffy and ignorant to be aware of the amount of mischief which you are suffered to perpetrate. Possibly after this much deserved retort sir, if you are not looked upon as an object of pity and contempt, you may feel for some time to come, as if you richly deserved a large measure of the less amiable feeling. A cute Yankee general, in consequence of his habitual pomposity and inflated language, once secured for himself the cognomen of "Fuss and feathers;" we have been of late most strongly inclined to the opinion, that from recent windy manifestations, another worthy not a hundred miles from Saint John, is rapidly gaining for himself a like sobriquet and equally expressive of a similar weakness, as that which marked the deportment of the American Bombastes Furioso.

Having like a faithful pioneer, cleared away the rubbish, we have a few remarks to make on the approaching election for Mayor. We will premise by stating that we have every respect for Mr. Olive, although, we shall never descend to kicking opinions, like the *Free Press*, to assure him of the fact, yet our strongest predilections are decidedly in favor of Mr. Smith. The prohibitory liquor bill is lost by a large majority, and it is quite probable that the bill authorising the issue of licenses will become the law of the land. Throughout Great Britain licenses are issued, and thus the acknowledged evil of spirit dealing is mitigated as much as possible. We say, follow the British example. If the opposite course is pursued, and licenses refused, then, experience of the past will verify, more liquor will be sold and drank than ever, and our City will be not only demoralised to a proportionately greater extent, but its revenues will be impaired, and additional taxation must be the consequence. Vote for Olive, and more drunkenness and more taxation, and in several forms will be the result. Vote for Smith, and the effect will be diametrically the reverse.—"Experience is the test of truth," says a great historian, and in all conscience, so far as the City and County of Saint John are concerned, in reference to the license question, we have had a goodly share of it.

THE NEW YORK MONTHLY.—For this rising periodical we are as usual indebted to Mr. B. O'Brien. The number for April contains a large amount of reading matter, as is manifested by the following table of contents:

The lay of the Last Minstrel—[with eleven illustrations]
The night before the Bridal.
Rambles in Ireland—its scenery—Manners, Habits, and Customs of its Inhabitants, &c. &c. Seven Illustrations.
Clear shining after rain.
Antiquarian researches in North America—[Five illustrations.]
Rural architecture and rural taste—[Two illustrations.]
Love at Two Score.
An episode of the revolutionary war; or, a note from the Knapsack of a British officer:
Sporting in India; or, a wild Buffalo Hunt.
The French in Spain; or, the Surgeon's Story.
Soldier Life; or reminiscences of the late war in Mexico.
The Only son; a reminiscence of my early school days.
Spearing the Musquash; or, a sporting adventure with "Old Foxey."
The Blood Feud; or, Helen's Bridal.
Veronica; a Tale of the French Revolution.
L'Empereur D'Autriche and his mysterious host.
An adventure in the Forests of India.
Youth.
A leaf from Punch [Two illustrations]
A City sketch [Illustration]

LADIES' DEPARTMENT—Fashions, &c. Six Illustrations.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—We have received from the publishers, Maclear & Co. of Toronto, the April number of this excellent periodical. The article entitled "History of the War between Great Britain and the United States of America," is remarkably graphic and places in a true light several important events connected with the great conflict of 1812, which our republican neighbors have at various times most sadly distorted. The review of Abbott's Napoleon, as published in Harper's Magazine is capital, and places the *Reverend* Mr. Abbott in no very enviable light. "The War in the East," well deserves a careful perusal; in fact the contents of the number before us, not only confirm the well-earned celebrity of this truly British Magazine, but they strongly uphold its claims to the liberal patronage of every British American.

EMIGRATION AND THE BLACK BALL LINE.—The vessels belonging to the above mentioned line continue to perform their voyages with regularity and despatch. The packet ship *John Barbour*, Capt. Marshall, arrived off our harbour on Thursday night last, after a very fine passage. She brings a general cargo valued at £30,000 and 70 cabin and steerage passengers, who were all landed in good health. The ship *Blanche*, Captain McLachlan, in the line, sailed from Liverpool on the 21st of March with a full cargo of merchandise, valued at £50,000 Sterling, and 256 passengers, of whom about 100 are Germans. As this description of emigrants has been found in the United States to be a most useful and industrious class of persons, we hope some arrangement will be made so as those by the *Blanche*, may find employment at once on landing and not require to leave St. John for the Westward in order to find work. The *Dundonald* was to sail on the 5th of April with a full cargo of goods and passengers. The ship *Joseph Tarratt* would follow with an intermediate ship, and was to sail on the 1 [illegible] with a full cargo of goods and passengers. The David G. Fleming was expected to sail on the 20th of April, and will probably bring out 100 or 200 passengers in the steerage. The *Imperial* was appointed to sail on the 5th May, and the *Aberdeen* [illegible] passengers [illegible] out this season by this line are from Norway and Sweden [illegible] from these countries are a most [illegible] The Black Ball Line is represented in our harbor at present by [illegible] John Barbour.—Courier.

[illegible]

COMMUNICATIONS.

"If party feelings have not [illegible] in the Province, the fault did not lie with the Editor of the *Freeman*, and if party feelings should be roused hereafter, and a period of [illegible] should commence at the present period of peace—which he deprecates—let not the Protestant community be blamed for it, because they were not the originators."—*John H. Gray.*

"John H. Gray is a man whose business has taught him to weigh his words well and carefully, and who, it is well known, never speaks rashly or inconsiderately."—*Freeman.*

The first of the above paragraphs I take from a speech delivered recently in the House of Assembly by the Hon. JOHN H. GRAY; the latter is the remark of the exile-editor of the *Freeman* prefacing a brief and silly attempt to criticise the speech alluded to. Mr. Gray's abilities, I have never questioned; but I did not expect to find the scribe of the *Freeman* thus fairly award Mr. Gray the honor of never speaking "rashly or inconsiderately." The aim of the political-jesuit of the papist organ, however, is very apparent, seeking (as he evidently does) to laud the honorable Gentleman to a pinnacle of pre-eminence, merely that the fall which that writer contemplates, may be the greater. It is yet satisfactory to find the jealous partizan of the *Freeman* forced into a confession so humiliating to his former protestations and so diametrically contradictory to his repeated preceding gross "fabrications." The *Freeman*-slave, with his ecclesiastical *aids*, however, proceeds to deny the charge preferred by Mr. Gray and defies that gentleman to the proof. Surely, sir, with all the coxcomb insufferable vanity of the presumptuous Anglin, he does not imagine Mr. Gray can stoop to the debasing level of the obscene *Freeman*! True, the hon. gentleman may be forced sometimes to make allusion to him and his paper; but it is merely, I conceive, in discharge of his parliamentary duties, in exposing the baseness of a hireling mountebank who seeks to pillage this fair protestant province and submit it to the lascivious despotism of Bishop Connolly and his minions.—But, sir, like every other honest and honorable man, Mr. Gray having quickly done the duty thus devolving on him, will doubtless turn with a shudder from a man so reckless, so spiteful, so depraved. It would be much to laugh at, to find Gray or Wilmot, or Gilbert or Earle pausing to *argue a question* with Anglin! or to "throw water on a drowned mouse," by proving the thrice-proved fact, that Anglin has, since his advent to our shores, industriously labored to create and foment angry party feeling; religious feuds and sectarian animosities. Proof indeed, sir! Need I prove that round some country barn yard there is often seen a putrid pool of stagnant water. No—not need I prove that round the filthy rag of the *Freeman*, the waters of strife and discord, of animosity and vindictiveness stand stagnant, ready to be troubled and augmented and then spread abroad by the vilifying mendicant-minions of an unholy Provincial Priesthood. Proof of the influence of the nuisance! No, but let the public look at the *Freeman*-nuisance itself and judge of the influences! But perhaps Mr. Anglin may vain gloriously dare again to proof, and with a Goliath's proud vaunting defy this parliamentary representative of the protestants once more. If he remain silent, I think I have told you the reason: a reason too, backed by the fact that the hon. gentleman has often and again, when absolutely necessary, poured out his vials of heavy chastisement on Anglin's devoted head, and made him, and all "the tame followers of a shattered *Opposition*" quake and quail before that man who "never speaks rashly or inconsiderately." But, it may be that Anglin will be content if I speak of one or two instances where Anglin has proved himself a maker-of-mischief, a producer of religious bickering and angry sectarian jealousy; instances which in themselves alone, show Mr. Gray to have been correct when he administered the foregoing severe reproof to this Anglin, and also justifies the assertion that if a reign of blood, terror and rapacity succeeds "the present period of peace," the Protestant community should not be blamed: *they are not the originators.*

As an instance then, where Anglin has insulted all *national* feeling, and thus been a maker of mischief by producing heart-burning and outraging the feelings of British Colonists, let me refer to his bombastic laudation of the *Cabbage Garden* rioters; his brutal attack upon all who condemned them; the truculent bitterness with which he shouted "*Hosannahs*" when some of the rebels escaped—and branded Old England as disreputable, and rejoiced that Meagher had escaped from the "*fangs of the black serpent!*" to wit the "fangs" of *British Justice!*

In tance his public outraging of the *moral* sentiments of the community when he shielded and palliated the lawless desperation of a prowling banditti of midnight ruffians who, to vent their diabolical spleen fired the Richibucto Temperance Hall.

Instance his gross malevolence when he vilified the Orange Association and also the Protestant community by lauding the savage onslaught made by the McAvoy mob on three harmless boys. Who has forgotten the yells of demoniac delight with which he "*consecrated*" the ruffianism of the cowardly crew who with blood thirsty avidity sought to make the last TWELFTH OF JULY—a day on which papists might shed Protestant blood! Need I go on, sir, and enumerate a thousand such instances. No. The whole of his public life has been one attempt to incite to rapacity and bloodshed.—He need not fear, however, that Mr. Gray and Mr. Wilmot will be floated on the blood of the people back to power; unless it be the blood shed by men of such genius as the papist Woodstock rioters or York Point "Pillary" subjects. Unless Romanists and Ribbonmen are allowed to be in the ascendant no blood will be spilt. History confirms this statement. But on the other hand, JOHN HAMILTON GRAY and ROBERT DUNCAN WILMOT will be *proudly & peacefully* returned to the Provincial Parliament, by an honest, quiet, but determined Protestant constituency; a constituency who value the welfare of society; repose securely in peace; but are "one, inseparable, firm," when the war of an election shall summons them to the Polls.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

[*Correspondence of the New-Brunswicker.*]

FREDERICTON, Thursday Evening, April 13th, 1854.

MR. TILL,—Yesterday the House went in Committee of Supply in the morning, and passed several grants, chiefly recommended by the Select Committee on Courtiers and Ferrys. The debates were uninteresting.

At half-past 2 o'clock, Mr. Earle moved the Orange Bill in Committee, pursuant to the order for the day. Mr. Barberie immediately rose, and said a debate upon this bill could only lead to angry altercation, which must necessarily go abroad and cause much harm; he therefore deprecated a discussion, and hoped a silent vote would be taken. Mr. Earle replied that he was quite satisfied, the question [illegible] but he had no authority to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] provoke angry discussion. Mr. Barberie then rose, and forgetting that the deprecated discussion, spoke for more than an hour quoting from the Edinburgh Review, and other works—precisely the same passages read by Mr. Brown in 1849. He then went on to denounce the Orange organization as having been the cause of all the bloodshed, murders, and strife that has taken place in Ireland since the year 1795, and alleged that their advent in this country was a curse to it; with much more of the same kind.

Mr. Needham retorted upon Mr. Barberie in a speech of considerable length, and of great severity. He showed that the first Orange Society was formed in Londonderry, when the Prentice Boys shut up the gates, and hung up the flag No Surrender. He then gave a sketch of the history of the Society, and the struggles they have had from time to time with their opponents, contending that they were never the aggressors. He met the objection made by Roman Catholics that the Orange Society should not be incorporated because they are a secret society, by asserting that the Roman Catholic Church was supported by secret societies, viz: the several orders of Monks and Nuns, and yet the Roman Catholic Bishop in this Province was incorporated. He then read the declaration of the Orange Society, and commented on it, showing that the Orangemen were not the vile rioters and murderers described by Mr. Barberie.

The Speaker then deprecated the wide range the debate was taking, and took Mr. Needham to task for having held up the Roman Catholic religion to ridicule. This Mr. Needham emphatically denied.

Mr. Boyd followed in a brief and conciliatory speech.

Mr. Johnson then took the floor, and delivered himself of a long and exceedingly bitter speech; it was an exact counterpart of the speech delivered by the present Judge Wilmot in 1849. He represented the Orangemen as being the most wicked and bloodthirsty scoundrels that ever disgraced any country in any age. It being then six o'clock, the Committee reported progress.

This morning the House again went in Committee on Supply, and passed a number of school and other grants. At half-past one the Orange Bill was again committed, when several members deprecating the course the debate took yesterday, and the angry feelings that must necessarily be aroused if that course was again pursued, expressed a hope that the question would be taken at once. Mr. Earle replied that he was willing, if it was agreed to by all hands, Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. Connell both stated that Mr. Johnson's bitter remarks *ought* to be replied to, and that they were prepared to do so, but would forego the occasion for the sake of peace. Messrs. Wilmot, Botsford, Smith, Harding, Street, and McPhelim all deprecated further discussion. Mr. Macpherson would not agree to it, and made a short speech, complaining that he had been recently denounced by the Roman Catholic Bishop from the altar, because he voted for the Orange Bill last year, and the Roman Catholics were instructed not to vote for him. When the gauntlet was then thrown down there could be but two parties, and being compelled to make his selection, he would support the bill again. Mr. Hatheway next made a brief speech in favour of the bill. Mr. Smith then rose and commenced speaking, stating his intention of going into the matter thoroughly, when Mr. Earle rose and again stated his willingness to take the question at once. There appearing to be a general disposition to do this, Mr. Harding moved the further postponement of the bill for six months. The question was then put, when the Committee divided as follows:—For the motion—Messrs. Street, Partelow, Montgomery, the Speaker, Smith, Botsford, Harding, Johnson, Kerr, Barberie, Read, Scoullar, Landry, Williston, Gordon, Rice, Jordan, McPhelim, Thompson and Potter—20. Against it—Messrs. Gray, Wilmot, Hayward, English, Stiles, Goddard, Taylor, Macpherson, Pickard, McLeod, Ryan, Purdy, Boyd, Needham, Connell, Gilbert, Earle, Robinson and Hatheway—19.

On the House resuming, they divided on the question of accepting the report, the division being precisely the same with the exception that Mr. Cutler's name will appear in the place of the Speaker's.

All the members were present but Mr. Lewis, who entered the House a short time afterwards and stated that he had left the House for a short time, not having the slightest idea of the question being put so soon, and when he returned he found the vote had been taken. He desired that his name should appear in opposition to the postponement. The Speaker said it could not be done, as it would make an equal division.

The House then went in Committee on a bill to amalgamate the Supreme and Chancery Courts, passed several sections of it, and then reported progress.

It is said the liquor bill will not be committed again.

DEFEAT OF THE LIQUOR BILL.

APRIL 18.

In the House of Assembly on Tuesday, the Bill for preventing the importation and sale of intoxicating liquors [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Loan Duty Act.

[illegible]

[illegible] County. Both were passed.

Mr. Wilmot's Liquor Bill [illegible] Mr. Needham moved that it be postponed [illegible]

[illegible] be licensed.

TUESDAY, April 18th.

House decided in favour of the Liquor License Law 24 to 14. Street moved House go in Committee on Supreme Court practise bill. Botsford moved postponement to next session there was a discussion, amendment carried 17 to 15.

Several petty bills disposed of. Revenue bill committed. Porter moved to strike out duties on Flour and Corn Meal, discussed and withdrawn, because it was not in order, bill then passed.

Hatheway moved for leave to bring in a bill to abolish duties on Flour and Corn Meal, negatived 20 to 16.

THE CHURCH.

Monday last being Easter Monday, and the day appointed by law for the election of Wardens and Vestrymen for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were elected in the several Parishes in this City, viz:—

Parish of St. John (Trinity Church)—G. D. Robinson, and J. V. Thurgar, Wardens; Robert Hazen, LeBaron Botsford, Charles Brown, Stephen K. Foster, J. Hardenbrook, W. O. Lawton, Charles J. Melick, J. M. M'Grath, Edward Sears, William Seeley, L. H. Waterhouse, and Frederick A. Wiggins, Vestrymen.

Parish of St. James.—William Wright, and John M. Robinson, Wardens; John Kinnear, Thomas M'Avity, R. Pickthall, J. Smith, G. Rea, Samuel Seeds, John Holden, H. W. Frith, R. W. Crookshank, Jr., James Stewart, John Wilson, Jun. and Albert Betts, Vestrymen.

Parish of St. Mark.—L. H. DeVeber, and Charles Ward, Wardens; W. D. W. Hubbard, T. W. Daniel, W. Tisdale, J. R. Ruel, R. Armstrong, S. L. Lugrin, W. H. Adams, J. M'Avity, J. W. M. Irish, Richard Seely, and Daniel C. Perkins, Vestrymen.

CHOLERA.—The Ship *Blanche* arrived at quarantine from Liverpool on Wednesday night, after a passage of 28 days. We regret to learn that during the voyage 35 cases of Cholera presented themselves, which terminated fatally.

The Blanche will be retained at quarantine for the present; her passengers were landed at Partridge Island yesterday, and seven cases of cholera are now under treatment of the quarantine physician, Dr. George J. Harding, who officially reports to the Board of Health to-day, that the patients are doing well and are likely to recover. The disease, we understand, has been mainly confined to the Norwegian emigrants on board of the B., whose former diet and uncleanly habits have a tendency to subject such people to this and other infections.

In President Allen's lecture before the Mercantile Library Association, he alluded to Young America in the following style:

"Our children show extraordinary precocity. The Miss drops the bib in the evening and dons the bodice in the morning; and the belle makes but a single jump from the cradle to the cotillion, from baby to polka. The boy—but we have no boys now—young gentlemen is the world [illegible] if he is met in the street, and not called 'Mister.' He goes from the baby cap to the beaver, and in a twinkling from [illegible] He finishes his education at 14, goes into business at 18, marries at 20, and is a bankrupt at 21."

FIRE.—Wednesday forenoon a fire broke out at the corner of Dorchester and Sewell-streets, which destroyed two houses, and badly injured a third one, of which was occupied by Mr. Isaac Anderson. It was some time before an adequate supply of water could be obtained by the Fire Department. We have not heard how the fire occurred. All the buildings were owned by Alderman Fairweather, and were partially insured.—*Nbkr.*

☞ The communication of "Twist" regarding the affairs of Queen's County, has been received.

Married.

On Friday morning, 21st instant, at St. James's Church, Lower Cove, by the Rev. John Armstrong, Rector, Mr. Charles Magee, to Miss Charlotte A. McMann, both of this City.

Yesterday afternoon, by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, Mr. Anthony McGeoch, to Miss Mary, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Farrow—all of this City.

On Thursday 6th inst., by Elder J. Bunting, Mr. Richard Odell, to Esther E. Steves, both of the Parish of Upham, K. C.

Died.

On Monday evening, Sarah Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. M. Thompson, in the 40th year of her age, leaving a husband and nine children to mourn their sudden bereavement. She left her dying testimony to the Truths of the Gospel, and its power to save sinners through Faith in Jesus Christ.

On Friday morning, after a short illness, in the 77th year of his age, ALEXANDER BOYLE, Esq., A. M., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., and Surgeon to the Forces, H. P., a native of Aberdeen, Scotland. He received his education at Marischal College, in that city, and entered the army at an early period of life. Doctor Boyle was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, in 1828, in which year he returned to New Brunswick, where he has since resided.

In Portland on Sunday, Patrick, infant child of James and Catherine Nugent, aged two months.

Same day, Louisa F., daughter of Mr. William Rupert, aged 4 years.

On the 5th inst., John Wesley, aged two years, son of Mr. James Boyd.

On Monday evening last, after a lingering illness, Mr. John McCready, in the 31st year of his age.

On Wednesday, Jane, daughter of Mr. William Walker, aged 22 years.

Yesterday morning, of scarlet fever, James Walker, youngest son of Mr. James Robertson, aged 6 years and 2 months.

At Fredericton, on Monday last, after a short but severe illness, Mr. George Troughton, Merchant, of that City, in the 37th year of his age.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Saturday, 15th—Schr. Jockey, Cassidy, Eastport, H. Walsh, ware.

Brig Calcutta, Seward, Boston, Cudlip & Snider, gen. cargo.

Brig J. & C. Jost, Potter, New York, 6, C. McLauchlan, general cargo.

Steamer Eastern City, Winchester, Boston, Whitney, Cross & Co., merchandize and passengers.

Brig Emily, Smith, Porto Rico, 24, J. Fairweather, molasses.

Sunday, 16th—Barque Rectitude, Smith, Dundee, [illegible]

Monday, 17th—Steamer Creole, Allan, Windsor, [illegible]

Tuesday, 18th—[illegible] Liverpool, 28—gen. cargo—300 passengers, J. & R. Reed.

CLEARED.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] RANNEY STURDEE, & CO.

NEWFOUNDLAND [illegible]

October 27. A. P. COUGHLAN.