St. John Chronicle,

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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THE ST. JOHN CHRONICLE,

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WILLIAM DURANT,
Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

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JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER, Esquire, *President.*
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Application for Insurance against Fire to be made at the Office of the Secretary, Wiggins' Brick Building, Princess-street.

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter,
NEXT ADJOINING MERRITT'S BRICK BUILDING,
WATER STREET.

HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS: Hot Cold, and Shower BATHS; Forcing, Lifting, Gymnon, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS' SCUPPERS, &c. &c.—on the most approved principles LEAD PIPE of all sizes, and SHEET LEAD constantly on hand.

☞ LEAD BENDS made to order.
July 2, 1852. THOMAS GOW.

CHARLES W. WELDON,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public
A OFFICE—Over Messrs. Ranney, Sturdee & Co Prince William-street, St. John, N. B.
May 28, 1852.

SOAP & CANDLE
MANUFACTORY.
GEORGE WOODS,
Princess Street next adjoining Dunn's Steam Saw Mill, a few doors from the corner of Germain Street.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29.

JUST RECEIVED and For Sale—15 doz. Cane and Wood Seat CHAIRS.
GEORGE NIXON,
April 27 Prince Wm. street.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—100 lbs. of Extra Goose FEATHERS; 500 do.; Russian do.;
3 new and handsome Patterns of Cloth Paper HANGINGS.
April 13. GEORGE NIXON.

JOHN KINNEAR,—Prince Wm. Street,—
Is receiving, just landing, and for Sale—50 Kegs Cut NAILS; 4 Bales Taper CORKS; 4 Barrels Crushed SUGAR; 3 Barrels FLUID 5 & 8 Tierces RICE; 18 Dozen assorted CHAIRS.
March 28.

Assorted Crates of Earthenware.
75 CRATES Assorted EARTHENWARE; packed to suit the Country trade, guaranteed free from breakage, offered low, for sale by
FRAS. CLEMENTSON.
September 14. 29, Dock Street.

Magazines for September, &c.
FRANK Leslie's Gazette of Fashions, Sept.;
Godey's Ladies Book, for Sept.;
Chambers Journal, Sept.;
Monthly Waverly Magazine, Sept.;
Dicken's Household Words, do;
Arthur's Home Magazine, do;
New York National do. do;
For sale by
Sept. 16. B. O'BRIEN.

BOWES & KENNEDY.
COPPER, TIN, and Sheet Iron Workers,
NO. 4, CROSS STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.
TIN AND ZINC WATER SPOUTS, STOVES, STOVE PIPE, & TINWARE, ALWAYS ON HAND.
☞ All kinds of Jobbing and repairing in our line thankfully received and punctually attended to. (3m.) August 24, 1855.

BY THE "JOHN BARBOUR" FROM LIVERPOOL.
BATH BRICK; Washing SODA;
Cottage INK; Roll BRIMSTONE;
Kegs of MUSTARD;
Kegs Yellow PAINT.
For Sale at
JOHN KINNEAR'S,
28th Sept. Prince Wm. Street.

STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, & CARDING MACHINES.—A small Steam Engine a new Boiler, manufactured by Fleming and Humbert, and two Carding Machines—will be sold separately or together, at a low price.
E. D. EVERETT & SON.
August 3. 15, King-street.

FALL OF SEBASTOPOL!
TROLL'S Great Work on the present War, elegantly illustrated with Steel Plate Engravings, taken by the most eminent Artists of the day. The First Part just received. In order to secure this valuable Book, Subscribers will please leave their names at the Office, between 8 & 6 P. M.; Premium Plate Gratis. Printed by the London Printing & Publishing Co. Terms of Subscription, 1s. 3d. per fortnight—delivered free of charge. Paid by R. HUNTER.
9 Market Square, over Kemp, Adams & Co.
Oct. 26, 1855.

DANDALION COFFEE,
A Novelty! A Rarity!! A Luxury!!!
THE virtues of DANDALION have long been held in high estimation, but the difficulty of obtaining it in all seasons of the year, has impeded the efforts of the public in extending and promoting its more general use.
A new and improved preparation is therefore offered to the public with confidence, as possessing all the virtues of the root, and when used according to the directions, forms a most agreeable drink. It is recommended to improve the flavour of Coffee and Chocolate. In Packets at 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. each. By
FELLOWS & CO.
July 20. Opposite lower end Market-street.

OLD WINTER IS COMING!
Clothing for the Thousands.
CITIZENS AND STRANGERS!
You will find the largest and best assortment of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
AT
No. 1, Dock Street.
Got up expressly for FALL TRADE, and in point of quality will fully equal, if not surpass, the generality of Custom Work.
PRICES GUARANTEED
One-fifth less than any other concern in the City.
"*Owing to the Fuel*"
That I import my own Cloths and Trimmings direct from the Makers, and give my Customers the IMPORTER'S PROFITS!
which they have to pay by purchasing elsewhere
Oct. 26. THOS. R. JONES.

We have obtained the Victory.
KENNAY & SCRIBNER,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS
South side King Square, St. John, N. B.
HAVING taken the First and Second Prizes, and the Diploma for their instruments, at the Provincial Exhibition, beg leave to inform the public that they can supply Pianofortes at the following prices:

Square Front Mahogany Piccolo,	£30	0	0
Rosewood O. G. Piccolo,	35	0	0
Do. Elegant do.	40	0	0
Cottage,	42	0	0
Semi-Cabinet,	45	10	0
Full Cabinet,	50	0	0
Elegant, with French front, turn legs, and circular bottom,	65	0	0

The whole of the above Instruments are 6 1-2 octave to A above.
N. B.—All instruments manufactured by K. & S. will be warranted for three years.
Every description of English and American Pianofortes tuned and repaired. March 18th.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,
Foster's Corner—Germain Street
NEW Summer BOOTS and SHOES, just received per Steamer *America*.
The Subscriber has lately received his Summer supply of Ladies, Misses', Children's, Gentlemen's, Boy's & Youth's BOOTS and SHOES, of the best and most fashionable description, to which he invites the attention of the community generally.
N. B.—Orders from all part of the Province will receive prompt attention.
June 22. S. K. FOSTER.

Swedish Leeches, &c
A FRESH Lot received by FELLOWS & CO., Germain street, opposite the lower end of Market Street.
Also—*HOOFER'S FEMALE PILLS.*
½ ton Blue Vitriol; ½ do ALUM;
5 cwt. SALTPETRE; 1 ton COPPERAS;
5 do Washing SODA; 1 ton Epsom SALTS;
5 do Cream Tartar; 4 do SULPHUR;
4 do Brimstone; 4 do Bi Carb. SODA;
1 do Carb. *Magnesia*; 2 tons Whiting, in bbls.
½ ton Paris do. do do. Received direct from the Manufactories in Glasgow.
July 20. FELLOWS & CO.

Dr. Noble's Invigorating Balm!
THIS admirable preparation is the most effectual remedy known for Baldness and falling off of the Hair, giving it a rich glossy appearance, unequalled by anything of the kind. It contains no alcohol or alkaline substance, (as all the washes do which are now used,) and will restore the natural colour after those articles have deprived the hair of it. We can refer enquirers to persons, both old and young, many of them who have been bald over 12 years, and have had their hair stored by this preparation. It acts by assisting nature and will in no way prove injurious. Prepared and Sold by FELLOWS & CO.
4 Germain-street,
October 5. opposite west end of country M'kt.

JOHN BARRY,
Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverley House.*
MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c &c; also, Silver Cups of different patterns, which he will furnish *Cheaper* than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish challenges competition.
JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.
All Kinds of ENGRAVING neatly executed.
Traders, Pedlers and others furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS *cheaper* than can be imported, in all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash and the highest price given for Old Silver.

W. WEDDERBURN.
OFFICE:
No. 53, Dougherty's Brick Building, South side of Prince William Street, and nearly opposite the Store of John Kinnear, Esquire, Saint John, N.B.
October 26, 1855.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL & PILLS.—Just received a fresh supply and for sale by Jan. 19. FELLOWS & CO.

NEW FURS.
OPENED this day via Steamer *America*, direct from London:
LADIES' FURS, in Stone Martin, Fitch, and Sable;
Gents' FUR CAPS, in Otter, Beaver, and Seal, newest patterns;
With a large variety in Store, at the lowest prices.
Dec. 14. LOCKHART & CO.,
11, King-street.

HORSE SHOEING.
[Shop one door north of the Country Market]

WILLIAM GABRIEL begs to Tender his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for the extensive patronage hitherto received from them; and he takes this method further to inform them that he is prepared at all times to execute orders in his line of business, in the best possible manner, and in the style that is most suitable to the Country.
January 20, 1855.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.
THE Subscribers to the projected Educational Institution, to be styled VICTORIA COLLEGE, are requested to attend a general Meeting of said Subscribers, at the COMMERCIAL SCHOOL ROOM, on WEDNESDAY Evening, the 16th January, 1856, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of adopting the necessary preliminary measures for procuring an Act of Incorporation.
St. John, January 4, 1856.

EAGLE FOUNDRY,
Steam Engine and Machine Shop,
SAINT DAVID AND ALMOS STREETS,
Near Messrs. W. & R. Wright's Ship Yard Courtenay Bay.
ALWAYS on hand at the the above Establishment, Patent and Common WINDLASSES for Vessels of all sizes; Capstan Heads; Sheave and Rollers; Bushes; Pump Chambers; Cambooses; Ploughs; Truck and Barrow Wheels; Wagon Boxes; Oven and Furnace Mouths; Treenail Machines.
The Subscriber in returning thanks to his friends and the Public for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business, solicits a continuance of the same, and would further add, that having served a regular apprenticeship in the Engineering and Millwright business in Great Britain, and having practised the same the last thirty years, continues to manufacture at the above Establishment all kinds of
STEAM ENGINES.
High and low Pressure, For Boats, Saw, or Grist Mills, and for Propelling any kind of machinery.—Steam Engine Boilers for Marine or Land purposes made and repaired; all kinds of Machinery repaired; Iron and Brass Castings made to order; BRASS AND IRON TURNING; Blacksmith Work of all kinds executed promptly and on favorable terms. ☞ As cheap or cheaper than any other Establishment in the Province.☜
JOHN SMITH.
St. John, December 1, 1855. Engineer.

Soap and Candle Factory
AGAIN
GEORGE WOODS,
THANKFUL for the extensive patronage received for the last twelve years, respectfully informs his customers that since the late disastrous fire in Water street, he has erected a new Factory on a more extensive scale in Princess street, a short distance above the Post office, and next adjoining Dunn's Steam Mill, where he expects to do a more extensive business than formerly, on the most accommodating terms, with punctual paying customers.
Orders from any part of the Country, prepaid, will be strictly attended to.
Small profit, quick sales and ready Money being the object; parties purchasing on those terms will do well to give a call before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ TALLOW for sale by the barrel or smaller quantity.
St. John, Oct 5, 1855. 3w

Hats, Caps, &c.
Opened per "Eastern City," at the CHEAP HAT, CAP, and FUR STORE, North side of King street, the following descriptions of new styles HATS and CAPS:—
GENTS' Drab Napoleon HATS;
do. do. Gutta Percha do.;
do. do. Wide Awake do.;
do. Black Kossuth do.;
do. do. Warrior do.;
do. do. Beaufort do.;
do. Silk Glazed Bangor CAPS;
do. do. Ringold do.;
do. Brown Cloth Emperor do.;
do. Black Satin Spring '55 HATS.
For sale at lowest market prices.
April 13. LOCKHART & CO.

OPAL VARNISH.—Best English and American—For Sale at
JOHN KINNEAR'S,
August 17. Prince Wm. Street.

MONEY WANTED.—I want to sell for money, 1 hhd. Cuba SUGAR, 4 bbls. PORK, and 9 boxes No. 1 Cavendish TOBACCO—duty paid. Price nominal.
ALEXANDER A. COUGHLAN.
March 23. No. 5, Prince Wm. Street.

NEW BOOKS.
CHAMBERS' Edinburgh Journal, for October
The Elder Sister and Ethel, two excellent Novels, by Marian James;
The Match Girl, or Life Scenes as they are;
The planter's victim, or incidents of American Slavery;
Representative Women from Eve, the wife of the first, to Mary, the mother of the second Adam, by G. C. Baldwin, D. D.;
The Schoolboy, and Seven Poor Travellers, by Dickens, 6d. each;
The Newcombs, by W. M. Thackeray, 2 vols. (ill.) 7s. 6d;
Henry Esmond, by do., new ed., 2s.;
Hanny, by Charles Rowcroft, Esq.;
Susan Wylie, a Tale of Sea and Shore;
Roger's Poetical Works.
A further supply of Bits of Blarney, by Dr. McKenzie. B. O'BRIEN.
P S.—Harper's Magazine for October, and other late Publications just arrived. October 5.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.
R. HUNTER,—Having determined on *Clearing Out* his entire Stock of CLOTHING—has commenced SELLING OFF at an immense reduction—and at such prices as cannot be competed with and must ensure a SPEEDY CLEARANCE, being fully 10 *per cent. cheaper* than can be had at any other house in the trade.
NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING STORE.
SEARS' BRICK BUILDING,
June 29. King Street.

Just Received
80 QTLS. large CODFISH, } in prime order
20 do. small do. }
40 do. POLLOCK. }
140 pieces of excellent GRIT GRINDSTONES from 15 to36 inches diameter. JOHN MARVEN.
August 30th. Ward-street.

Acoustic Instruments.
No Excuse for Deafness
THE Subscribers have just received a varied assortment of the above, suited to assist the patient and imperceptibly disguise the defect of deafness, in a manner strictly in accordance to the science of Acoustics.
June 15. FELLOWS & CO.

FELLOWS & CO.
Wholesale and Retail
Druggists,
GERMAIN STREET,
Opposite lower end of Country Market,
Manufacture, in addition to their popular remedies, CONFECTIONERY in every variety, viz. LOZENGES, CANDIES, DROPS, and PASTWORK, all of which they warrant as being perfectly pure in every respect, containing no poisonous colours, and which will be sold as low as can be imported.

ST. ANDREWS' ALE.
THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT for the sale of the above excellent ALE, begs to inform the public that he will in future keep on hand a constant supply, which will be furnished to his customers and the trade on very favorable terms.
Just Received—62 Casks, containing 10, 15, 20, 30 and 60 gallons each.
November 17, 1855. JOHN McCOSKERY.

THE BIRDS.

Doubling its force the winter pours
Its reign upon our roofs and plains,
The birds bear off to other shores
Their little loves and loving strains.
Yet find a refuge where they may,
This never inconstancy will bring;
The birds whom winter drives away
Will come to us again with spring.

The doom of exile on them falls,
Yet more than they that doom we mourn:
From palace and from cottage walls,
Echo would still their songs return!
In some more tranquil land may they
To please a happy people sing;
The birds whom winter drives away
Will come to us again with spring.

We envy these dear birds their lot,
Fix'd peaceful on that far strand;
For ev'n now many a cloudy spot
Warns us of northern storms at hand.
And happy those who can convey
Themselves after an agile wing!
The birds whom winter drives away
Will come to us again with spring.

They will bethink them of our pain,
And come, when flies the storm at last,
To sit beath that old oak again,
O'er which so many a storm has passed;
The promise of a better day,
And shelter, to our vale to bring,
The birds whom winter drives away
Will come to us again with spring.

Miscellaneous Selections.

LIEUTENANT MASSEY,

A YOUNG HERO OF THE REDAN.

The people cry out for education in the army, but the officers of the old school deride the popular demand. "We had little education" they say, "in the Peninsula, and we fought well, Bookworms are generally milksops. We want men of action and not of contemplation."

It might be a sufficient answer to such reasoning to say that the whole tendency of things is since changed, that even the humbler classes have tastes infinitely more intellectual than their fathers of forty years ago, and that the private soldier, having now so usually the common rudiments of an education, it is necessary that the man set above him should also surpass him in knowledge.

But we take broader grounds, and are prepared to maintain and to prove, if time permitted, that some of the most notable men of action who ever lived were also men of the most highly-polished and highly trained intellects. To day we give but a single example in the student-hero about to be brought before the notice of our readers.

Twenty-four months have scarcely passed since a ruddy-faced, dark-eyed boy might be seen each morning wending his way through Harcourt-street, in Dublin, to the locally far-famed school of the Rev. Dr. Flynn. How pleasant was the smile when the good doctor recognised the happy face and light elastic step of one of his best and most attentive pupils! What a change in a few months! Alas! the poor Doctor is gathered to his fathers, and the boy, active as an antelope, is but a cripple for the rest of his days! This boy was William Godfrey, now known to fame as Lieutenant William Godfrey Dunham Massey. He was born in Dublin in the year 1823. His name is that of a family long settled in the South of Ireland. It boasts its peerages, its baronetages, its landed magnates. But young Massey owed nothing to its influences or its wealth. His father was but an humble offshoot of the great stem. To his and to his mother's tender care and solicitude, the most docile and intelligent of children owed everything. His early training and teaching were at home. After a little he was put to school with the Rev. Thomas Neligan Kearney. He attended his establishment, during a few hours each day, and by that excellent man and successful teacher, had made plain to his juvenile comprehension the truths of revealed religion, and the elements of a classical and English education. English writing and English composition were most carefully attended to by Mr. Kearney; and some of young Massey's stories written on a given theme, when eleven or twelve years old, are really strikingly good for his age. But the boy's education was not limited to the day-school. All through he was attended by masters at home. The pianoforte soon became his recreation, and the touching songs of Scottish heroism were his great delight. Drawing, bookkeeping, &c., were not neglected. With all this study, time was also found for out door amusements, the early foundation of health and happiness. A boys cricket-club was in his neighbourhood, and he was an active member of it. Each summer's morning found him an early swimmer at Kingstown, or at the Northumberland Baths. But his favourite exercise of all was riding, and a nag, procured at Dycer's was often made to give a smoking return for his hire. On one occasion, when on a visit with his cousin in the country, they placed him on a blind horse, as a joke. He rode him at a walled fence, which the horse, of course, cheated, giving a fearful fall to the young rider. All pressed him to return home but he insisted on mounting again, and rode the hunt to the last. When Mr. Kearney got the vicarage of Rathfarnham, he transferred his school to the Rev. Mr. Dundas, with whom Massey continued, with profit, for some time. Afterwards, for a year before he entered college, he attended, as we have already mentioned, Mr. Flynn's academy. There is an education beside that received at schools, and even besides that received from parent's lips in the home circle. It is that shaped from the class of books selected and fondly read by a child of intellect. We regret to say that young Massey's course, of voluntary reading was not such as is most conducive to the training and storing of the mind. Mixed with a little history and poetry, magazines, romances and novels, were the approved food of his intellect. Scott's novels were his peculiar favourites, and he had read over and over every one of them, while still very young. From the scenes of battle and chivalry therein so glowingly recited, is to be traced the lurking desire, ever uppermost with him, to be a soldier. Probably greatly to the same source may be traced his proud and daring conduct in the deadly breach. We know not how much our early desultory reading in after years influences our conduct! While thoughts of military glory and a future great name were probably glowing unnoticed in his breast, his parents had marked out the church for his coming profession. The boy, quiet, gentle, and fondly obedient, never objected. Indeed his seriousness of character, his horror of falsehood, and his attention at church and Sunday-school, where he latterly taught a class, marked him out seemingly as one fitted to join in every humane work. This is certain—had there been no war, he would never have asked to be a soldier. He had entered the Dublin University early in 1839. Just then "the blast of war was blown in our ears," and the boy became on fire, as it were for glory and distinction. In vain was it explained to him that our cold and mechanic military service, unlike the wars of old, or, in youthful personal power of distinction, like the French or Russian, gave little opportunity of fame or name to individuals. "Give me—give me but the chance!" said the enthusiastic boy. He has had "the chance"—he has made noble use of it; but how truly has the poor youth fought in the cold shade of aged routine! His friends applied to Lord Hardinge for a commission. They had no "interest," as it is called, and were entirely on some family claims, which, to his great credit, Lord Hardinge most generously admitted. His name was put down for a commission, and in June he was ordered to attend the July examination at Sandhurst. To him who had recently matriculated in Trinity College, that did not offer a very formidable obstacle. He passed his examination with ease in ancient and modern languages. In October, 1854, he was gazetted to an ensigncy in the 19th Foot. Two of his name—Captain Goldney Massey and Captain Hugh Massey—were already in the same regiment serving in the Crimea. He had asked for a regiment serving in the East. The Michelmas examination at the University was now coming on. He had read for honours both in science and classics; but, being driven to the country by sickness in his family two months before, he gave up all hope of success. His military friends indeed laughed at him for putting himself in danger of "being snubbed by old fellows in College." Such sneers had little effect on him. He said if it was in twenty years, he was determined whenever he had an opportunity, to take his degree. Accordingly he went in and passed his examination, thus rising in the year of his entry to be a Senior Freshman. He afterwards returned again from the depot of his regiment to attend lectures for the January examination, thus showing the firmness and resolution of his character. He learned his drill in a very short space of time, was he joined for active service as he loaded on the agitated sea from Walmer barracks. At last, he was ordered out with a draft to Malta. The order was sudden. He was to go in three days. But his intense love for his mother would not allow him to depart without saying farewell to her. He travelled for two nights, remained at home for a few hours, returned and just caught the ship at Portsmouth, as it was about to leave. This was in February. In the same month he obtained his lieutenancy. His active mind, shortly after reaching Malta, was restless for employment. His attention and knowledge of business were quickly seen, and though about the youngest lieutenant in the garrison, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant of the Light Divisional Provisional Battalion. His excellent penmanship, and terse style of writing, soon made him as useful in the orderly room as his knowledge of drill in the field. But still all this fell far short of his idea of soldiering. He volunteered more than once to go on to the Crimea. At last, his daring wish was gratified. He was allowed to go in command of a draft. He threw up his staff appointment, wrote home to his mother to excuse himself, and was off to the fight. He arrived in the Crimea, we believe, in June. His trench work commenced at once. He rather liked it. He seems from the first to have so subjugated his mind as to conquer all idea of fear. His narrow escapes have been described in the public press. One night, a round shot came over his head, within an inch or two. He said, "How lucky I am not fully grown. I was done for in that case." In a minute another shot whistled close to his face. "How fortunate," he again said, "that I have no whiskers—that would have taken one off, and I should be at the trouble of shaving the other to-morrow morning." But it was on the evening of the 7th of September that his heart beat high. The storming parties and the supports were told off for next day's work. His cousin, Captain Hugh Massey, was the Captain of Grenadiers of the 19th Regiment, but about a month before he become so alarmingly ill that the surgeon forced him to return to England. Young Massey claimed the company and took the command of it. He was delighted; commanding the leading company, in a leading regiment, in a leading division (the Light). On the 8th they moved down early to the trenches. About 12, the storming parties of the 90th and 97th led on. Soon the 19th and 88th were moved on to their support. The latter regiment has ever been a famous one; the 19th has as yet scarcely received its due meed of praise at the hands of the public. It is true its first laurels were gained in the Crimea; but they have become a glorious wreath. At Alma, half the regiment were killed or wounded, including their gallant Lieut. Col. Sanders. There, when compelled to retire, they actually *walked backwards*. At Inkermann, again their senior captain was killed. In the trenches and everywhere, they nobly did their duty; while in the affair of the 8th of September, though overpowered by numbers, their fame will be as lasting as the "Redan Massey." The young hero has reflected his glory on them, as also on their brave old Colonel, Unett, who fell at their head.

Young Massey, with the leading company, was about the first of the regiment to jump into the ditch of the Redan. He moved across and got on the parapet. The fire of the enemy, meantime, was strewing the ground with dead and wounded. The young hero moved out in front, and encouraged on his men. At last came the retreat; but this noble boy would not move while a man remained with him. Thus singly, hundreds of shots were aimed at him. He appeared perfectly cool and fearless, and frequently looked round at the Russian batteries. At length, when about to move off, he was struck in the thigh with a rifle ball. It entered the upper part of the leg, coming out again at the knee, and breaking the bone *transversum*. There he lay; being the last, there was no one to take him off. But his spirit never quailed. Others crept towards the Russian guns, so that they might be taken prisoners; he remained where he was although shot from both sides, friends and enemies, was tearing up the ground around him. As evening came on, our wounded, suffered from pain and thirst, sometimes cried aloud. Massey, it is stated, in a letter to the *Times*, upbraided them for not showing the Russians that Englishmen could endure pain as well as fight. He never uttered a moan himself. The Russians, now that the firing was over came out, first bayoneting, then plundering the wounded, heaps of whom, and of dead, strewed the ground. Young Massey sometimes feigned death when he saw the bayonets glistening over him; sometimes, however, the pain of his wounds would not allow this. They took his haversack. A Russian officer also forcibly, and by opening his fingers, took his sword, but the Russian used violence towards him, probably compassionating his youth, and admiring the extraordinary bravery which he shewed in his bearing and in his looks. In the night the retreating Russians blew up their magazines. Young Massey was literally buried in a rubbish, covered by the explosion, and again very grievously wounded by the shock of his fall. At dawn of morning, sentinels of the Highlanders were posting by, when into the deserted Redan, young Massey attracted their attention by groaning at their feet. They removed the rubbish, lifted him in their plaids, and carried him to the camp. Here he was given up as dead. Thus the young hero still survives, and more conscious for many weeks; but under the care of one of the ablest surgeons and kindest men in the British army, Dr. Longmore, of the 19th Regiment, it is hoped his recovery will be effected. In a recent letter, Dr. Longmore writes:—"I am happy to say he is doing well; his thigh has been saved, and in all probability there will not be much distortion. This is a most fortunate event as from such an injury it is a very unusual and unheard of result." The same classical temper and unshaken fortitude, which have distinguished him all through, still continue under the grievous pain of his wounds.

We are ashamed to add that the generals abroad have not said one word in their frigid despatches of this young hero, nor have the authorities at home written one word of inquiry or sympathy; but the people of England and Ireland will not readily forget him who has not inaptly been styled—"The Young Bayard of the British army, *sans peur et sans reproche.*

STRAW PRINTING PAPER.—For the last three weeks we have been using for news and jobbing purposes a paper manufactured by Messrs. Buchanan and Kilburn, at their Mill in Rock City, composed of about three parts straw and one part rags. Messrs. B. & K. have expended about $15,000 in fitting up machinery, &c., for the purpose, and our readers can bear us witness of the success they have attained in their process of making printing paper from this new material. We have been fully informed of the process used in the manufacture, but understand it was discovered by some Frenchman. The cost of the process is such that the paper cannot be afforded much if any cheaper than that made of rags at present cost; but, probably, as they continue the work, a reduction of cost may be made. At any rate there need be no fears hereafter as to any scarcity of stock to make paper of.

In regard to the quality, &c., of the paper our readers can see somewhat for themselves, but we would say that it has a firm and even surface, almost like calendered paper, requires more wetting for work on the newspaper than ordinary paper from rags, and does quicker upon exposure to the air. Since we have got a little used to it, we like it very well for use. Paper can be made entirely of straw, but it works better at present for printing to mix a proportion of rags with the straw. For many purposes the straw paper is better than that made of rags, and it only requires to be known to go into use.

We learn from the manufacturers that they intend to go into the manufacture of writing paper from straw; that the cost of making writing is very little more than to make printing paper, and from what we have seen of the paper, we think it will make a superior article.—*American Publishers' Circular.*

AN UNPLEASANT HABIT.—Some persons are in the habit of dwelling upon and greatly magnifying every little injury they receive at the hands of others. They thus render themselves very disagreeable to those into whose ears they are continually pouring their complaints; and at the same time greatly injuring themselves in the estimation of such, while they are contributing very much to their own personal misery. How much better would it be were such persons to bury their little troubles, or at least to keep them entirely out of sight! It is to be presumed that they do not sufficiently reflect upon the true nature of their conduct, else they would certainly be more careful to avoid it than they are. Jamieson forcibly exposes the great folly of such conduct by the following illustration.

"A man strikes me with a sword and inflicts a wound. Suppose, instead of binding up the wound, I am showing it to everybody, and after it has been bound up, I am taking off the bandage continually and examining the depth of the wound, and make it faster till my limb becomes greatly inflamed, and my general health is materially affected; is there a person in the world who would not call me fool? Now such a fool is he who, by dwelling upon little injuries or the insults or provocations, causes them to agitate and inflame his mind. How much better were it to put a bandage over the wound, and never look at it again.—*German paper.*

MASSACHUSETTS MARRIAGE STATISTICS.—The number of Marriages solemnized during the year 1854 amounted to 19,933 an increase of 855 over that of the previous year. In New Ashford and Hancock there were no marriages! The greatest number of marriages solemnized in any one month was November, and the same state of things has existed for the last 12 years. The oldest males married for the first time were two bachelors between the age of 70 and 75, one of whom married a widow over 80. The oldest maiden ladies married were five between the ages of 60 and 65; one of these was married to a widower over 80. The youngest males were two youths of 16, one to a bride of 18 and the other 22. The youngest females were two of 13 years of age to husbands 21. Of the bachelors who married widows the whole number was 519. The number of widowers married to maidens amounted to 1352. A boy of 17 married a widow of 84, and another of 20 married one of 25, who received him as her third husband.

COMPARATIVE BRAVERY OF BRITISH AND FRENCH.—The Russians say that the British press, and particularly the London *Times*, has failed to do justice to the bravery of the British soldiers at the Redan. Around the Malakoff the ground was composed of soft earth, and the approaches were easily made to its very base. The French, therefore, had no distance to traverse, and, consequently, no fire to undergo previous to their hand to hand contest with the Russians. The space before the Redan was, on the contrary, composed of rock, and the British were unable to make their approaches like the French. At the assault they were, therefore, exposed for some time to a heavy fire from three tiers of guns, converging at each end of the Redan; and yet, in the face of this terrible cannonade, they stood their ground for two hours. Russian officers who witnessed the scene, give greater credit to the British on this occasion than they do to the French, whose success was chiefly owing to the suddenness with which they effected their object.

MAKING PREPARATIONS FOR AN ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred on the New Albany and Salem railway. The passenger train, having four cars filled with passengers, came to the bridge over Salt creek, near Bloomington, and the engineer, fearing that the heavy rains, which had swelled the stream bank full, had rendered the bridge insecure, directed the passengers to get out of the cars till he could test the strength of the bridge. He crossed on foot, and then directed the fireman to start the engine, jump off and he would meet him on the other side. The train started, and on reaching the centre of the bridge it gave way, and the locomotive and cars were plunged into the stream and instantly disappeared from view.

There will be two eclipses of the sun this year. A total eclipse will take place on the 5th of April, but it will be invisible here. There will be a partial eclipse of the moon on the 20th of September, but it will be invisible here. There will be a partial eclipse of the sun on the 20th of April, which will be visible early in the morning, and a similar eclipse on the 15th of October, also visible in the evening.