St. John Chronicle,

AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

Volume XVI. | Saint John, New-Brunswick, Friday, December 26, 1851. | Number

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE,

Is published every Friday afternoon, by WILLIAM ROBERTSON, at the Office in the Brick Building of L. W. Doane & Son, west side Prince Wm. street.

☞ Printing plain and fancy Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE:—

For Six Months in Advance;—$3 if not paid within the termination of the year;

But as the Proprietor intends to discontinue, as far as practicable, the Credit system, and stop the practice of making good subscribers contribute for those who never pay, he offers the following

Inducements for Cassing,

by which honest parties will be able to procure a volume of Facts and Business Newspaper, at a CHEAPER RATE than any heretofore offered in this Country. He proposes to send

For $10 IN ADVANCE, 3 copies of the Chronicle, to any address, in any part of this or the Sister Provinces, for One Year;

For $20 in advance, 11 copies for One Year;

For $40 in advance, 24 copies for One Year;

Blank Money in ADVANCE, and to one address.

☞ Rates per Year.—The rate of advertising by the year is six pence per column, and half, quarter, or eighth part of a column in the same ratio.

☞ No name discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the publisher.

All letters, papers, communications, &c., must be post paid, and addressed to

WILLIAM DURANT.

Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

CHARLES W. STOCKTON,

Attorney & Barrister at Law,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

DOOLEY'S

Merchant's Exchange Hotel—Post Office Building,

State Street, BOSTON,

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per day.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of GILBERT DEVEREAU, late of the Parish of Waterborough, (Q. C.,) deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within two months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment within six months from date.

BARNET M. DEVEREAU, } Executors.
JOSHUA CALKIN, }

Queen's County, Oct. 31st, 1851.—2i.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of SANCTON and BROWN, is dissolved.—All debts due to and from the concern, will be paid or received by John Brown. Dated 1st September, 1851.

HENRY P. SANCTON,
JOHN BROWN.

THE Subscriber having purchased Mr. Sancton's interest in the SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTORY, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to furnish all who may patronize him, with the manufactures above named, equal in quality, and on as good terms as any other Establishment in the City.—Having in his employ men, who, from long experience, thoroughly understand the business, he hopes, by strict attention, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received by the Establishment.

Sept. 5. JOHN BROWN.

HAMMOND RIVER HOUSE.

THE Subscriber grateful for past patronage from the Travelling community, begs to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has lately received his establishment to the above House, 16 miles from this City, 1 mile North of Hammond River Bridge, where he is prepared to entertain Travellers at all times and seasons.

DINNERS, &c. &c., go up at shortest notice.

Constantly on hand, a choice supply of WINES, Liquors.

Comfortable and commodious Stabling attached to the Premises, careful hostlers always in attendance. WASHINGTON ALDEN.

February 2, 1849.

GLASS'S HOTEL,

Gagetown.

THE Proprietor has recently put this Establishment in the most thorough and comfortable repair, and he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Residents in the most satisfactory style.

Excellent stabling for Horses, and good attendance always on hand.

Gagetown, Dec. 1849. JAMES GLASS.

SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE WOOD

Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

NEW-BRUNSWICK SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND MANUFACTORY.—*Harding Street, St. John.*

The subscriber has the best Machinery that can be procured for the manufacture of Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Window Frames, and other kinds of Wood Work. I am prepared to supply to any extent the best and cheapest article ever offered to the people of this City.

JOHN E. TURNBULL.

JOHN BARRY

Watch, Clock, Jeweller & Engraver.

No. 3, Lower side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverly House.*

Begs respectfully to hand STILL FURTHER, that he has secured the services of Mr. DAVID WEBB, (late of Messrs. Bennett's, of London,) Watch and Clock Maker, and Patent Lever Finisher, Liverpool, whose talents and experience he has had the opportunity of testing, that all orders entrusted to his care will be executed in a style equal to any house in England. June 6.

NEW GOODS,

Ex Themis, &c. —

2 BALES Cotton Cloth; 4 do. Bed, and White Flannels; 3 do. Brabant and Flower Sheet; 1 Cask Vivid; 2 cases Threads; 2 do. Black and White Prints; 2 do. Orleans, Cobourgs, and Tartans; 2 bales 10 inch Bagging; 3 do. Osnaburghs; 2 do. Shirting, Stripe; 10 do. Grey Cottons; 20 do. Cotton Wicks; 1 do. Clockings; 200 dozen Fishing Thread—For Sale low by

Nov. 7. L. H. DEVEBER & SON.

LOGS WANTED.

PARTIES having Pine Logs on River St. John can get them Sawn to best advantage by first-class Mill Men. Cheap—safe Booms, and plenty of Water boats to pile on, *free of charge.* For further particulars, please apply at the Store of

J. N. C. BLACK.

August 29. North Market Wharf.

INSURANCE.

Montreal Insurance Company.

THIS Company is prepared to receive applications for Insurance against FIRE upon Buildings and other Property, at the Office of the subscriber. I. WOODWARD.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire and Life Insurance Company.

[*Established in* 1836.]

Capital £2,000,000—in shares of Twenty Pounds.

THE Stockholders of this Company are responsible to the full extent of their property for the liabilities of the Company.

The undersigned hereby notifies the Public of New-Brunswick that the above-named Company have empowered him, by a full and ample Power of Attorney, to open an Office in the City of Saint John, for the Insurance of PROPERTY against loss of damage by FIRE, in any part of the Province, and to sign and issue Policies in the name of the Company; and that in virtue of the power vested in him by the said Power of Attorney, he has appointed Mr. ADAM JACK to act as Agent for the said Company, in the receiving of proposals for Insurance, and the inspection of premises proposed for Insurance, and all other the usual duties of an Agent; and to collect and receive the amount of premium on any policy issued by the undersigned in the name of the said Company, or for the renewal of the same.

The Deed of settlement, and the supplemental Deed of settlement, lies with Mr. Jack, at the Office of the *New Brunswick Marine Assurance Company*, also the pamphlets issued by the office at Liverpool, affording ample details of the mode of transacting business by the Company.

The rates of premium will be as low as any other respectable Company, and the undersigned trusts a fair portion of public patronage will be accorded to the Company.

Losses not exceeding £500 will be settled without referring to the head Office at Liverpool.

EDWARD ALLISON.

Dated at St. John, N. B., 4th August, 1851.

Provincial, Mutual and General Insurance Company.

Established under the Act of Parliament at Toronto, C. W.

CAPITAL £100,000.

THE STOCK of this Company is divided into the Mutual and Proprietary, each branch being kept entirely distinct, and liable only for its own losses.

In the Proprietary Branch, Policies are issued in the usual way on Ocean and Inland Marine Risks, and on Fire Risks in Cities and Villages. In the Mutual branch, Policies are issued on Country or Farmers' Risks only, covering losses from Fire or Lightning, the insured giving a Premium Note and a small sum in cash; these Policies run from one to five years.

Local Directors for New-Brunswick,

W. H. STREET, ISAIC WOODWARD, and CHARLES MCLAUCHLAN.

The Security which this Company affords is undoubted and the Premiums will in all cases be as moderate as may be consistant with safety.

All Notes and Cash Funds accumulating at this Agency will be retained and deposited at the Bank of British North America.

All losses will be adjusted and promptly paid in St. John, without referring to Toronto; and, in case of dispute, the Company consent to actions being brought in this Province.

Forms of Application and Enquiries answered at the Office, Prince William Street, St. John.

CHARLES L. STREET.

Sept. 19.—6m.

National Loan Fund

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF LONDON.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital, £500,000 sterling.

Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Premiums) of £51,000 sterling.

BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.

(Office Nelson street.)

ROBERT F. HAZEN, *Chairman.*

Edward Allison, Esq. William Wright, Esq.
John H. Gray, Esq.

Medical Examiner.—Wm. Bayard, Esq., M. D.

Advantages offered by this Society.

PERFECT SECURITY, arising from a large Capital totally independent of the Premium Fund.

LOSSES.—Two-thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain at interest, to be deducted from the amount of the Policy at the death of the insured.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.—The rates of Premium are as low as any society of equal standing.

DIVISIONS OF PROFITS.—The Bonus' in the Society are declared annually, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash in reduction of Premium, or in addition to the sum insured.—The Bonus' are permanent.

Premiums may be paid Annually, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year, for five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the society.

A liberal allowance for the surrender of policies.

Every information to the Society's Rates of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application, may be had at the Office of the subscribers, or of the sub-Agents, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

CALIFORNIA—Parties proceeding to California can effect insurance on liberal terms.

SUB-AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst: Theophilus Deveber, Esq.,
Chatham: William Carman, junior, Esq.,
Dorchester: Albert J. Smith, Esquire,
Dalhousie: William S. Smith, Esq.,
Fredericton: J. Henry Peel, Esq.,
Hampton: Samuel Hallett, Esq.,
Hopewell: Thomas B. Moore, Esq.,
Moncton (the Bend): Hiram Botsford, Esq.,
Newcastle: Edward Williston, Esq.,
Richibucto: William Bowser, Esq.,
St. Andrews: George D. Street, Esq.,
St. Stephens: W. T. Ross, Esq.,
Shediac and Cocagne: Richard C. Scovil, Esq.,
Woodstock: James Robertson, Esq.

WILLIAM J. STARR,
Manager, St. John, N. B.

February, 1850.

SUMMER OVER COATS. Black Venetian Cloth, a New and beautiful article for Summer Over Coats or loose Sacks, will be made to order low, at HALL'S CLOTHING STORE, Prince William street, next door North the *Golden Fleece.*

JAMES T. HALL,
Proprietor.

May 9.

Notice.

MR. WOLD'S residence is on the North side of Queen's Square, his office over the establishment of Mr. Charles Patton in Prince Wm. Street.

St. John, Oct. 31, 1851.—City papers.

SHARP'S Family Medicines.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

OF INTEREST TO ALL.

Sharp's Celebrated Family Medicines and Preparations.

SHARP'S COMPOUND ARRATED INFUSION OF SARSAPARILLA.—Sarsaparilla has of late years been much used, and with great success, in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, as an alternative in Scrofulous affections, Scurvy, Obstinate, Cutaneous Eruptions, Indolent Ulcers, Diseases of the Periosteum and Bone, attended with obscure pains, wasting the flesh, tenderness of the part, tumors and nodes unconnected with Syphilis, and in that state of the blood known among medical men under the term of Cachexia, but which is not easy to define. In such cases Sarsaparilla proves a most valuable remedy, and often effects a cure when all other remedies have long been administered in vain, and when the diseased state of the system has been of many years duration.

This article, prepared by John G. Sharp, has performed numerous and most astonishing cures of persons who have for years been festered with sores from head to feet, and others who have been sent up with Mercurial Rheumatism, which they had been laid up with for 2 or 3 years. Prepared and sold by John G. Sharp, Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. N. B.—Dose, a Wine Glass full, three times daily.

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOARHOUND AND ANISEED, for Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c.

This excellent medicine has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and Huskiness of the Throat. It operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, and causing free expectoration.

Persons who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the Throat which deprives them of rest night after night, by the incessant cough which it provokes, will by taking one dose find immediate relief, and one bottle in most cases will effect a cure. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.—Prepared by John G. Sharp, member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Dock street, St. John, N. B.

Sharp's Tincture of Myrrh and Borax; prepared with Eau de Cologne.

This article is excellent for washing and refreshing the mouth, and alleviating Rheumatic Pains, which are often mistaken for the Tooth-ache. It is composed of choice Turkey Myrrh, Camphor and Eau de Cologne. Prepared by John G. Sharp, Chemist, St. John, N. B. Sold in bottles at 2s. 6d each.

COCOA NUT OIL FOR THE HAIR.

This is one of the best articles ever offered to the public, for *cleaning, strengthening,* and *promoting* the growth of the Hair. Sold in pots at 1s, 3d. to 2s. 6d. each. Prepared only by J. G. SHARP, Chemist, &c., St. John, New Brunswick.

☞ Sharp's Campherated Tooth Powder is superior to, and more agreeable than any other Dentifrice, for beautifying the Teeth and Gums. It removes Tartar with injuring the enamel of the Teeth, giving them a beautiful Pearly appearance. Prepared by JOHN G. SHARP, at 1s 3d and 2s 6d per Box.

Sharp's Oriental Hair Wash, for restoring, beautifying, cleansing, and preserving the Hair.

This article is of unfailing efficacy for preserving Baldness, for aiding the Growth of the Hair to an extent surpassing belief. Prepared by JOHN G. SHAP, Chemist and Druggist. (Sold in bottles at 2s. 6d. each.)

Also, Sharp's Nutritive Cream, for the Hair.—This Cream possesses the properties of promoting and strengthening the growth of the Hair, giving it a glossy appearance, rendering the most infirm Hair perfectly pliable, and keeping it in strong Curl during damp weather or violent exercise, and preventing an accumulation of Scurf upon the Head. Prepared only by JOHN G. SHARP. Sold it bottles at 1s 3d. each.

To the Ladies.

Sharp's Celebrated Kalydor, for the Complexion.

By applying the KALYDOR, copiously, several times a day, and by letting it remain on, it will radically cure all Eruptions, Tetters, Ring Worms, Inflamed Eyes, Burns, Scalds, &c., &c.

Ladies suckling will find it an excellent remedy for allaying inflammation—cooling and refreshing the infant's mouth. It being perfectly innocent, the most delicate lady or child may use it with safety.

GENTLEMEN after shaving by applying the Kalydor and letting it remain on the face, will find it allay the irritation and smarting pain, and render the skin soft and pleasant. Prepared and sold by JOHN G. SHAP, Chemist, Saint John, N. B.

Sold in Bottles at 2s. 6d. each.

Bug Poison.

"The Dead Shot" Bug Poison—To those who are afflicted with these crawling, biting, and bothering tormentors of our nightly rest, the subscriber would humbly recommend this article one thorough application of which will exterminate them forever from your premises. Prepared by John G. Sharp, Chemist. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. each.

Sharp's celebrated vermin and insect EXTERMINATOR: for the destruction of Rats and Mice, Cockroaches, Beetles, Chickets, Bugs, &c., &c.

The "EXTERMINATOR" is designed to supercede the use of Common Poisons, by furnishing a preparation convenient and safe to sell, at the same time attractive to the Vermin.

Directions for using the "Exterminator."—Roll it up in pieces the size of a small marble, and throw it into their holes; or spread it on fresh baked bread, with a thin piece of wood, and cut it into small pieces and distribute it about the places they frequent.

Put up and Sold by the Proprietor, in boxes at 1s. 3d. to 2 6d. each.

☞ None genuine unless signed

JOHN G. SHARP,
Pharmaceutical Chemist,

October 2. St. John, N. B.

Protection to Home Industry.

NOTICE TO SHOE MAKERS.

WANTED.

ABOUT TWENTY good WORKMEN, well qualified to manufacture such articles as will suit the ordinary wants of the country.

None but steady, sober and industrious Men need apply, and those with Families will have a preference. S. K. FOSTER.

(Nov. 21.)

PEW in Trinity Church, Number 72, for Sale, possession given on the 1st January next. Please apply to JOHN KINNEAR.

November 28. *Prince Wm. Street*

WHISKEY.—Ex Argo from the Clyde, on consignment—10 puncs. of Malt WHISKEY, of superior flavour, which will be sold low while landing. SMELLIE & ABERCROMBY.

November 14.

POETRY.

CHRISTMAS.

BY THE RIGHT REV. AUBREY C. SPENCER, D. D.

Music in the midnight air,
Strange sounds delight the holy ear,
And seraph-melodies declare
Sweet "peace on earth, to men good will."

Hush'd in the strain; the shepherd's ears
Have heard those words in deep amaze;
And, lo, as morning light appears,
What pomp salutes the warders' gaze!

Robed in the stole of Tyrian dye,
The Magian kings their ranks unfold,
Their gorgeous bondmen bearing high
The myrrh and frankincense and gold.

Whom seek ye, with this proud display
Of perfumed ore and glittering gem?
"Led by yon planet's mystic ray,
We seek the Babe of Bethlehem.

"Low laid in Judah's lowliest town,
Its lowliest hostelry beneath,
We seek the Heir of David's crown,
The Conqueror of sin and death."

Well may ye bow the turban'd head,
Well with your richest gifts prepare;
All glorious is that humble shed,
For Israel's hope is cradled there.

Veil'd in the cloud of human birth—
Deep mystery, which angels scan!—
The incarnate God descends to earth,
Creation's Lord obscur'd in man.

Reader, rejoice with fear and love,
And nobler offerings hither bring;
A life whose thoughts are fix'd above,
A death whence faith lath torn the sting.

Thus rescued from a state forlorn,
By mercy saved, by grace forgiven,
Be thou amongst those bless'd re-born,
Whose names the Spirit writes in heaven.

MISCELLANY.

NIGHT AFTER TALAVERA.

The night which followed the battle was a sad one. Through the darkness, and under a fast-falling rain, the hours were spent in searching for our wounded comrades amidst the heap of slain upon the field; and the glimmering of the lanterns as they flickered far and near across the wide plain, bespoke the track of the fatigue parties in their mournful round—while the groans of the wounded rose amid the silence with an accent of heart-rending anguish: so true was it, as our great commander said, "that there is nothing more sad than a victory, except a defeat."

Around our bivouac fires, the feeling of sorrowful depression was also evident. We had gained a great victory, it was true; we had beaten the farfamed legions of France upon a ground of their own choosing, led by the most celebrated of their marshals, and under the eyes of the Emperor's own brother; but still we felt all the hazardous daring of our position, and had no confidence whatever in the courage and discipline of our allies; and we saw that, if the general *mêlée* of the battle the efforts of the enemy were almost exclusively directed against our line, so confidently did they undervalue the efforts of the Spanish troops. Morning broke at length, and scarcely was the heavy mist clearing before the red sunlight, when the sounds of musquetry drum were heard from a distant part of the field. The ripples swelled or sunk as the breeze rose or fell, and many a conjecture was hazarded as to their meaning, for no object was well visible at more than a few hundred yards off: gradually however they grew nearer and nearer, and at length as the air cleared and the hazy vapour evaporated, the bright scarlet uniform of a British regiment was seen advancing at a quick step.

As they came nearer, the well known march of the gallant forty-third was recognised by some of our people, and immediately the rumour fled like lightning—"it is Crawford's brigade;" and so it was; the noble fellow had marched his division the unparalleled distance of sixty English miles in twenty seven hours. Over a burning sandy soil exposed to a raging sun, without rations, almost without water, these gallant troops pressed on in the unwearied hope of sharing the glory of the battle-field. One tremendous cheer welcomed the head of the column as they marched past, and continued till the last file had deployed before us.

As these splendid regiments moved by, we could not help feeling what signal service they might have rendered us a few hours before; their soldier-like bearing, their high and effective state of discipline, their well known reputation, were in every mouth, and I scarcely think that any corps who stood the brunt of the mighty battle were the subject of more encomium than the brave fellows who had just joined us.

The mournful duties of the night were soon forgotten in the gay and buoyant sounds on every side. Congratulations, shaking of hands, kind enquiries went round; and as we looked to the hilly ground where so lately were drawn up in battle array the dark columns of our enemy, and where not one sentinel now remained, the proud feeling of our victory came home to our hearts with the ever thrilling thought, "What will they say at home?"

I was standing amid a group of my brother officers, when I received an order from the Colonel to ride down to Talavera for the return of our wounded, as the Commander-in-Chief was momentarily looked for. I threw myself on my horse, and setting out at a brisk pace soon reached the gate.

On entering the town, I was obliged to dismount and proceed on foot. The streets were completely filled with people, treading their way among wagons, forage carts, and sick litters; here was a booth filled with all imaginable wares for sale; there a temporary gin shop established beneath a broken baggage waggon; here, might be seen a merry party throwing dice for a turkey or a fowl—there, a wounded hussar, with bloodless cheek and tottering step, inquiring the road to the hospital; the accents of agony mingled with the drunken chorus, and the sharp crack of the provost-marshal's whip was heard above the boisterous revelling of the debauchees.—All was confusion, bustle, and excitement. The staff-officer, with his flowing plume and glittering epaulettes, wended his way on foot, amidst the din and bustle, unnoticed and unheard for, while the little drummer amused an admiring audience of simple country people by some marvellous tale of the great victory.

My passage through this dense mass was consequently a slow one. No one made way for an officer; discipline for the time was at an end, and with it all respect for rank or position. It was what nothing of mere vicissitudes in the fame of war can equal—the wild orgies of an army on the day after a battle.

On turning the corner of a narrow street, my attention was attracted by a crowd which gathered round a small fountain, seemed, as well as I could perceive, to witness some proceeding with a more than ordinary interest. Exclamations in Portuguese expressive of surprise and admiration, were mingled with English oaths and ejaculations, which high above all rose other sounds—shrieks or groans one in pain and suffering; forcing my way through the dense group, I at length reached the interior of the crowd, when to my astonishment, I perceived a short, fat, punchy looking man, in a dirty shirt and waistcoat, and with his shirt sleeves rolled up to his shoulders, busily employed in operating upon a wounded soldier. Amputation knives, tourniquets, bandages, and all other imaginable instruments for giving and alleviating torture, were strewed about him, and from the arrangement and preparation, it was clear that he had pitched upon this spot as an hospital for his patients. While he continued to perform his functions with a singular speed and dexterity, he never for a moment ceased a running fire of small talk, now addressed to the patient in particular, now to the crowd at large—sometimes a soliloquy to himself, and not unfrequently, abstracted upon things in general. These little specimens of oratory, delivered in such a place at such a time, and not least of all, in the richest imaginable Cork accent were sufficient to arrest my steps; and I stopped among the crowd for some time to observe him.

The patient, who was a large powerfully built fellow, had been wounded in both legs by the explosion of a shell, but yet not so severely as to require amputation.

"Does that plaze you, then?" said the doctor, as he applied some powerful caustic to a wounded vessel, "there's no satisfying the likes of you.—Quite warm and comfortable you'll be this morning after that. I saw that same shell coming, and I called out to Maurice Rieko, the your love, Maurice, let that fellow pass, he's in a hurry!' and faith I said to myself, there's more where you came from: you're not an only child, and I never liked the jaloufy,—what are you grinning for, you heathen thieves?—this was addressed to a Portuguese.—"There, now, keep the limb quiet and easy. Upon my conscience, if that shell into ould Lundy Foot's shop this morning, there'd be plenty of mending in Sackville-street. Who's next?" said he, looking round with an expression that seemed to threaten that if no wounded man was ready, that he was quite prepared to carve out a patient for himself. Not exactly relishing the imitation in the searching illustrative compendium I thacked my way through the crowd and continued my path to the hospital.

Here the scene which presented itself was shocking beyond belief—frightful and ghastly wounds from shells and cannon shot were seen on all sides, every imaginable species of suffering that man is capable of, was presented to view; while, amid the dead and dying, operations the most painful were proceeding with a haste and bustle that plainly showed how many more valued their turn for similar offices. The aisles were blocked up with fresh arrivals of wounded men, and even upon the corridors and landing places, the sick were strewn on all sides.

I hurried to that part of the building where my own people were, and soon learned that our loss was confined to about fourteen wounded; five of them were officers; but, fortunately, we lost not a man of our gallant fellows, and Talavera brought us no mourning for a comrade to damp the exultation we felt in our victory.

MRS. PARTINGTON IN POLITICS.—"As regards these electrical matters," said Mrs. Partington,—she lived on a main street, and the shearing noise of parties passing her door kept her awake o'night—"I don't see the use of making so much fuss about it. Why don't they take some one and give him their sufferings, if he hasn't got any of his own, and let him be governor till he dies, just as they do the judges, and afterwards too, as they sometimes do them for they might as well be dead, a good many of 'em. Oh, this confusion of noise and hubbub! my poor head aches so hearing of it, and I see has got sich cold. looking out of the window at the possessions without nothing on the head. And then what critters they all be, to be sure!—their newspapers are brim full of good resolutions, but no'ecarone of 'em did I ever know 'em to keep. They are always resolving like Mr. Hipples resolving views, and one resolution rides away just as quick as another comes. If I could have my way, I would"—"Hooray! here they come!" cried Ike, breaking in upon the old lady's remarks, & banging his slate on the floor, and throwing up the window with a vehemence that broke two squares of glass, and "Hooray!" came up in a big chorus from the street, filling the street, filling Mrs. Partington's little chamber to its utmost capacity with "hooray," the great element of political life.—"There they go again," cried she, "with their drums and lanters, like crazy critters, and keeping folks awake when they ought to be in the arms of Murphy!" Ike pulled in his head and dropped the window, and the good old lady mended the fracture of the glass by a hat and a pair of pants of Ike's, with the threat of severe punishment if he ever did so again. But do you suppose she would have kept it? Ike knew better. When Mr. Green came in the next day to mend the windows, she had to tell him the story how it was broke, but all the blame was on the politicians.—Boston Carpet Bag.

SAYS.—This word is so generally substituted for "say" in the island, both in speaking and writing as to be a perfect abomination. It is literally I seen, thou seen, he seen, we seen, ye seen, they seen,—instead of I saw, or I *have* seen, &c. We are by no means fastidious, grammatical by criticism were pedantic on hastily written Newspaper articles, but we really wish that the "seen" nuisance were discarded. A late Barrel-organ—the *Advocate*—writes, "*in our Assys in Halifax,*" than which it is impossible to imagine that any one could *assay* a more disreputable provincialism if he were specially to try. Large himself could not beat it.—*St. Jn. Islander.*

From Late English Papers.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE APPLICATION OF THE SCREW PROPELLER.—The London Morning Chronicle notices an improvement in the application of the Screw *Propeller* as an auxiliary power to sailing vessels, which is represented as likely to lead to innovation on a far more extensive scale than heretofore. This improvement has been patented by Mr. Winshurst, a ship builder in London, and its advantages consist in its moderate cost, and its admitting of being shipped or unshipped in a few minutes. For the purpose of examining the advantages of Mr. Winshurst's invention, a company is to be formed for building, by contract, and chartering vessels fitted under this patent, and for granting licences for the use of it. A vessel is now on the stocks, built for "the Paternoster Company," which is to be fitted by Mr. Winshurst, with an engine constructed on this principle, as a test of the advantages of the invention, and is to be ready for sea in two months. The article from which we derive this information has the following remarks on the general extension of steam navigation:—

"We are induced to notice this invention and its application the more especially as it is a step towards the accomplishment of what we believe all men of experience now consider certain, namely the General adoption auxiliary steam power by sailing vessels on Lloyd's in our foreign and colonial trades—a change, the importance of which has ever been sufficiently contemplated or appreciated, whether as considered in relation to the competition in ocean navigation now commencing with our transatlantic rivals, or as affording the opportunity for an incipient development of the great national resources which we possess in our iron work and the skill of our mechanics, resources which we have long placed at the service of other nations, without sufficient consideration as to how far they could be profitably employed at home. A wide field is now opened, and will continue to be opened in the Levant, the Pacific, and the Atlantic trades, for adequate steam navigation and it remains with the capitalists of this country to decide whether it shall be occupied by British enterprise, or left to our American rivals, who will not allow such opportunities for the extension of their commerce to to remain long unoccupied. In connection with the subject, we are glad to be informed that the question of steam communication with our Australian colonies by means of screw steamers is now occupying the attention of several leading capitalists Manchester and Liverpool, who feeling convinced that the transportation of merchandise and emigrants to those colonies would be amply remunerative are disposed to open the trade by suitable vessels, irrespective of any dependence upon a Government mail contract—a system which they are all desirous of seeing abolished, and the conveyance of mails thrown open to competition."

[*From the Waterford Mail, October 25, 1851.*]

SAINT WORSHIP.

The following letter, from the pen of the respected clergy whose name it bears, appeared immediately after the occasion which called it forth, the aggregate meeting at the Rotundo, on the 19th of August, and the sentiments delivered by Dr. Cullen thereat. Though some time has elapsed since its appearance, it still possesses all the freshness of truth, and we cheerfully reprint it, written, as it is, in the spirit of christian charity, and so utterly devoid of any of that acerbity of language which we unhappily find so frequently mixed up, in matters of a controversial character:—

Clough Rectory.

Having circulated several letters among my Roman Catholic parishioners and countrymen, with the earnest desire and fervent prayer that they might tend, under the Divine blessing, to convince them that some of the essential doctrines of their church were anti-Scriptural and soul-destroying, and no attempt having been made to show that my charges were unfounded, and that the doctrines to which I objected were supported by the Divine word, I now avail myself of an opportunity which sadly presents itself to address them again. The opportunity to which I allude is afforded by the *concluding paragraph* of Dr. Cullen's (the Titular Primate) speech at the aggregate meeting of Roman Catholics in the Rotundo. In this speech, as reported in the *Evening Post*, and other journals, he is said to have thus prayed:—

"*May the most Holy Queen of Heaven—the seat of Wisdom and Mother of good counsel; May our great saints, Patrick, Malachy, and Laurence O'Toole, bless, direct and strengthen all our undertakings, and make them beneficial to Country and our Religion.*" His Grace (it is added) resumed his seat, amid loud and enthusiastic cheering which continued for several minutes," thus proving that the religious sentiments of the clergy and laity who composed the meeting were in perfect unison with those of this exalted dignitary. "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Ascalon."—2 Kings i. 20.

I would make a few comments on this extraordinary petition, and while I feel delicate in attributing idolatrous principles and practices to my Roman Catholic countrymen, whom I love, and whose spiritual and eternal interests I would anxiously and prayerfully promote, I would entreat them to attend to the following observations:—

In the first place I would ask, by what authority does the Rev. gentleman address and petition *any being whatever as "the Queen of Heaven?"* Would he adduce the example of the Jews, as recorded in the 44th chapter of the Book of the Prophet Jeremiah, as his sufficient authority and warrant for such devotion? In this chapter, which I would entreat you to read and seriously consider, the Prophet, *by command of the Lord*, attributes all the evils which came down in accumulated vengeance upon Jerusalem and the cities of Judah, to the abominations and idolatries of which they were guilty—and more especially to their *burning incense to a being*, whom they *addressed* as the "*Queen of Heaven*," and "when they hearkened not nor inclined this ear to turn from their wickedness," but daringly expressed their determination to persevere in those idolatrous practices;—the Prophet replied saying "that the Lord could no longer bear, because of the abomination that they had committed, and that therefore their land was a *desolation* and an *astonishment*, and a *curse, without an inhabitant*, as at that day."—Jer. xliv. 22.

My friends, could no comparison with justice be instituted between the idolatrous practices and exemplary punishment of the persons here described, and those of our *Roman Catholic Countrymen*, followed by *the famine, the pestilence, the desolation*, which have awfully visited our country, diminishing the boasted numbers of that part of our population, who in direct opposition to the Divine word, offer up their petitions to the *Virgin Mary as the "Queen of Heaven."*

I pray God that my dear but deluded countrymen may enter into the consideration of these matters with the seriousness which their awful importance demands, and instead of following in blind submission the percepts or examples of those who call themselves the only unerring guides to glory—that they may bring all to the test of the inspired word; "to the Law and to the Testimony," assured on Divine authority, that "if they speak not according to this word, it it because there is no light in them."—Isaiah, viii. 20.

Now, while the Holy Scriptures afford no warrant for invoking *any being as the Queen of Heaven*, we would take the opportunity of denying the charge which is so unjustly brought against us, of treating with disrespect that illustrious personage whom the Lord himself hath so highly honoured, and whom the angel Gabriel declared "to be blessed among women." I do think, and feel assured, that the Blessed Virgin Mary, the mother of the *human nature* of the crucified Redeemer, "is with the spirits of departed saints in joy and felicity; inasmuch as "the secret thing belong unto the Lord our God."