The Oath of the 78th Highlanders at Cawupore.

[From the London Morning Advertiser.]

"The Highlanders found the mangled remains of General Wheeler's daughter in a well. The ringlets were gently removed from her head—a portion of them were sent to her friends—and the rest were equally divided among the men."

The trains of armed warriors,
Upon whose faces gloom is spread;
They gather round the lovely dead,
And, gently, from the maiden's head
Remove those silken locks of hers;
For unchecked courage's over,
In mute respect, each soldier's hair,
And, sorrowing for the lovely fair,
Slow unbe cent Sepoy's slur;
A dreadful oath of vengeance swore.

By God and Heaven, most solemnly
They vowed they would not cease the strife
Till each hair yielded them a life;
Revenge within their breasts was rife;
Thus swore the Cawupore Heroes should die:
No mercy for the merciless,
Forgiveness none for those unblest
Who slew the infant at the breast,
And turned the prayer for life, to jest;
A thousand lives for every tress.

Blood, blood alone can satisfy
Atrocities which even hell,
With its discordant, dismal yell,
Cannot produce a parallel;
Deeds of the foulest, blackest dye;
Blood must be shed ere Heaven should weep,
Though Pity stand aghast and plead
For human nature in its need;
The voice of Mercy none may heed;
Black Vengeance o'er the land must sweep.

"Vengeance is mine!" the Lord hath said;
But Justice takes the sword of might,
And with unflinching arm will smite
The guilty. God defend the right!
The murderers' doom shall not be stayed,
Mercy to one of those who slew
Our wives, our sisters, daughters dear,
When no protecting arm was near,
Were guilt a nation may not bear;
None shall escape the Avenger's due!

T. J. Ouseley.

"Well Done, Brave Highlanders!"

[From the Northern Ensign.]

There is not a man in the civilized world who does not admire the energy, daring, perseverance, and bravery of the glorious 78th. The exclamation, "Well done, brave Highlanders!" is heard from the Himalya mountains, to the Gulf of Manaar, and strikes terror into the breast of the fiendish revolters. All modern history, from the rebellion in 1715, to the Cawnpore massacre in 1857, teems with the record of Highland bravery and prowess. What say our Highland evicting lairds to these facts, and to their treatment of the Highlanders? What reward have these men received for saving their country, fighting its battles, conquering its enemies, turning the tide of revolt, rescuing women and children from the hands of Indian fiends, and establishing order when disorder and bloody cruelty have held their murderous carnival? And, we ask, in their name, how are their fathers, brothers, and little ones treated? We can fancy the expressions of admiration of Highland bravery at the Dunrobin dinner table recently, when Dukes, Earls, Lords, and other aristocratic notables enjoyed princely hospitality of the Duke. We can imagine the mutual congratulations of the Highland lairds as they prided themselves on being the proprietors of the soil which gave birth to the race of Highland heroes. Alas, for the blush that would cover their faces if they would allow themselves to reflect, that in their names, and by their authority, and at their expense, the fathers, mothers, brothers, and wives of the invincible 78th have been remorselessly driven from their native soil; and that at the very hour when Cawnpore was gallantly retaken, there were Highlanders within a few miles of the princely Dunrobin, driven from their homes, and left to starve and die in the open field. Alas, for the blush that would repaint its scarlet dye on the faces of those proud Scotchmen as they thought that in one county alone, since Waterloo was fought, more than fourteen thousand of the same "race of heroes," of whom Canning so proudly boasted, have been hunted out of their native homes; and that where the pibroch and the bugle once evoked the martial spirit of thousands of brave hearts, razed and burning cottages have formed the tragic close of scenes of eviction and desolation; and the abodes of a loyal and liberty-loving people are made sacred to the rearing of sheep, and sanctified to the preservation of game!

The Battle of Agra.—To pursue the rebels from Delhi to Agra, Col. Greathed could only have spared to him one column of 1600 Infantry and 500 Cavalry, 3 troops of horse artillery, and 17 guns. After several engagements on the way and committing considerable havoc on the enemy, on the 6th the force marched on Akurabad, a stronghold of fanaticism and revolt. They soon succeeded in capturing the fort and several guns, and killing about 100 of the enemy. Rumor now ran that the mutineers from various quarters, chiefly from Indora, had congregated at Dholpora, thirty-three miles from Agra, on the Gwalior road. On the 7th it was ascertained that they were pushing on as hard as they could, with the view of surprising the weakened garrison. The enemy, amounting to about 5,000 disciplined troops, and about 10,000 of a rabble, with three siege guns and twelve or fifteen light field pieces, had meantime crossed the Kharra river, about twelve miles north of Agra, on the 9th of October. About noon of that day their advanced guard was within four miles of the cantonments, where they fired upon the militia cavalry, sent out to watch their movements. Greathed's column had on the same date reached Hattrass, on the western side of the river, and was pushing on the advanced guard of 500 cavalry and two batteries of artillery. While preparing for breakfast they were attacked by the rebels unexpectedly. Never was surprise more complete, nor one more rapidly repelled. In five minutes our men were in their saddles and before the fifth shot of the enemy had been fired our horse artillery were replying. The Sikhs charged first, followed by the 9th Lancers in their shirts, when the infantry, consisting of her Majesty's 8th and 75th, when the Sikhs, came into action, and our guns opened fire. Lieut French was killed, Lieut. Jones severely wounded, when they with nine of the Lancers attacked about fifty sepoys in possession of the gun which was instantly retaken.

After a fierce contest of two hours, during which great havoc was occasioned by our artillery, the enemy were completely routed, and driven ten miles along the road to Gwalior, where they only escaped by being able to reach the river. Here a body of infantry, drawn up on the further bank to assist the fugitives, were cut to pieces by our guns. All their baggage, camp equipage, and treasure, their guns (13 in number), with an enormous quantity of plunder, fell into our hands. They are said to have left about 2,000 dead on the field, our casualties amounting to about 80. Greathed's force, which had now been sixteen days almost incessantly on the march, during which they had fought two pitched battles, and four affairs of lesser note, in which together about 4,000 of the enemy must have fallen, found a brief breathing space in Agra. A portion of the fugitive insurgents made their way to Bhurtpore, when they were refused admittance, and ordered by the Rajah to lay down their arms. On refusing to do so, six or eight were killed on the spot, fourteen were taken prisoners, of whom six were hung at Agra. The rest of them escaped. At Mutra, Myapoorie, and all the other forts and towns around, they were signally repelled.

The precise number of men slain and wounded at Delhi stands as follows:—During the assault, 1,170 men, 66 officers; during the siege and assault, 4,000 men, 220 officers.—The original force was only 3,000 men and 150 officers, and the number of officers never reached 400. This statement will enable you to perceive how necessary incessant reinforcements have come.

Havelock had reached Lucknow with 2,800 in all. Of these nearly 600 had been disabled; about as many more had been left at Allumbagh, so that, when joined to the Residency garrison, about a thousand strong, he had scarcely his original number, to meet a force of above 50,000 in the field against him; though with courage and management such as could be relied upon, enough to maintain themselves in the Residency, and bombard and cannonade the city

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Persia*, with dates from England to the 12th inst., arrived at New York on Friday last. The following despatch was received at the News-room on Saturday.

The latest advices from India state that there were about 60,000 mutineers before Lucknow, and there had been severe fighting. Gen. Outram was wounded.

There had been no communication with Lucknow for a month; but it was believed that it would hold out.

Gen. Greathead, with 5000 troops, was only three miles from Lucknow; and Gen. Campbell with 5000 more was en route.

There had been no further outbreaks.—Troops were arriving in India at the rate of about 2000 per week.

From China, it is stated that preparations were making for the assault upon Canton.

The House of Commons had appointed a special committee upon the subject of the Bank charter.

The demand for money in London was diminishing. Discount rates lower than at the Bank.

The Wolverhampton Bank had resumed.

Gold was flowing into the Bank of England.

Breadstuffs advanced slightly. Wheat advanced 1 a 2d.

Consols 91 5-8 a 91 3-4

The English Bible.—Father Newman, a Catholic priest, writes of the Protestant Bible as follows:—"Who will say that the uncommon and marvellous English of the Protestant Bible is not one of the great strongholds of heresy? It lives on the ear like music that can never be forgotten—like the sound of church bells, which the convert hardly knows how he can forget. The memory of the dead passes into it. It is the representative of a man's best moments; and all that there has been about him of soft, and gentle, and pure, and penitent, and good, speaks to him forever out of his English Bible. It is his sacred thing, which doubt has never dimmed, and controversy never soiled. In the length and breadth of the land there is not a Protestant with one spark of religiousness about him, whose spiritual biography is not in his Saxon Bible."

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., January 1, 1858.

THE YEAR JUST PAST.

1857 is now numbered with the past—a year more memorable in many particulars has never existed. Suddenly did the sad news fall on the ears of thousands. Of the Indian revolt with its unmitigated horors, and which for a time threatened the loss of that portion of the British Empire, when the world was astounded with the news of a general and a disasterous panic in monetary and Commercial matters, threatening to involo in general ruin the most substantial Banks, and princely merchants of both continents, but thanks to a kind Providence showering its blessings in abundance in every quarter of the Globe, and the liberality of the Bank of England coming to the rescue the storm has passed over, the clouds are dispersing and a bright future is breaking through the gloom. As regards our difficulties in India it is the valour of men of whom any country might well be proud although but a mere handful, that misfortune has been averted. To *Havelock, Wilson,* and a goodly number of others, not less the private soldiers than the officers, many of whom whose names many never be mentioned, not only the English nation but India herself is under lasting obligation. For the future of that country we entertain no fears from this time forth it is probable her affairs will be conducted in a way worthy of Christian England and on a sound and an enlightened policy which while it tending to her elevation, will also strengthen the ties which bind her to the British Crown.

The commercial revulsion of the year just ended, have left marks and traces which cannot soon be obliterated, the tornado was not more sudden than complete, in many instances it swept away in an hour, the accumulations of years we can only hope that the lesson which it is calculated to teach, will not be without its benefits, gathering wisdom in the school of experience men will be the better prepared to guide them back in the future so as to escape the shoals and quick sands on which so many have lately foundered.

To Provincialists, 1857 has not been a prosperous year; stagnation in the great staple article of the country. Ships has been keenly felt alike by the employers and employed. It is labour which enriches a people, as too many with us have for months past but too fully convinced their having been doomed to idleness we can well understand why it is that their is so much destitution among families accustomed to many of the ordinary comforts of life. It is our hope however that the present condition of things will not long continue, as we feel satisfied before long, that the accustomed animation which characterizes our ship yards will be realized, and that in a little time the reverses and perplexities of 1857 will be forgotten in the activity and prosperity which will mark the year 1858. To our patrons we say have patience, and be of good cheer, let us only deserve it, and we have a promise from an authority that cannot be disputed,—"that to the righteous, their bread shall be safe and their water sure."

Large Cabinet Piano.—A very large Cabinet Piano is now on exhibition at the music store of Messrs. J. R. Coleman & Co., the manufacturers, No. 39, Germain-street. The Carving we think can scarcely be surpassed in St. John, or elsewhere. It is well worth inspection.

Three Cheers for Northumberland.—The Government have not been six months in power before one of the largest counties in the Province has signally declared that it has no confidence in them. We believe the verdict of that constituency would be the verdict of the Province if appealed to. A government that has no higher policy than turning an efficient officer out of office to make way for one of their members, is a government that cannot expect to retain the confidence of the people. The rebuke administered to them by the county of which Johnston is a member is significant in the highest degree, of their supporters. Sutton was one of the newest, and perhaps we may add most subservient. In June we find him at the head of the Poll—in December rejected. That a reaction has taken place in public sentiment there is not a shadow of a doubt, and the indications are daily increasing that the period that the occupants of power will retain their places is short; it is more than doubtful if they will last through half the session. We congratulate Mr. Williston upon the signal triumph he has gained over a body of men who attempted to crush him. Again we say three cheers for Northumberland.

Common Council.

The Common Council met on Wednesday.

The returns from the Wellington Ward election were laid before the Board. Mr. Hooper protested against Mr. Bennison's election on the ground that he was not nominated by two duly qualified electors, as the law requires, and also on the grounds that parties produced receipts and voted who had not paid their taxes.

The persons who nominated Mr. Bennison are freemen, but it appears had not paid their taxes when they made the nomination; it was stated that those who nominated Mr. Hooper were in the same position, so that if the objection was good against one it was good against the other. It was said that the Recorder had expressed an opinion that the nominations having been received by the Common Clerk should be held to be good. The Mayor attached much importance to this case, as it would set a precedent.

Mr. Fairweather moved that Mr. Bennison be declared duly elected, and he argued that the objection was frivolous.

Mr. Foster seconded the motion.

Mr. Wilson moved, seconded by Mr. Coxetter, that the whole matter be referred to a Committee.

The amendment was lost; then the original motion was put and lost. Then Mr. M'Avity moved that the question be referred to a Committee with the Recorder, and this was also lost. It seems to us that the Board have now virtually decided that the election is void.

Mr Fairweather then moved that a Committee be appointed to see Mr. Crosby and endeavour to effect an arrangement of the suit now pending between the Corporation and the lessees of the Ferry. Mr. F. argued that a compromise would be best for the Corporation and for all parties.

Ald. M'Grath took the same view of the matter, as did also Mr. Reed, Mr. Adams, and others.

Ald. M'Avity could see no use in appointing a Committee for such a purpose. The lessees now owe £2,214 and 9 months interest on the notes given for the boats, and will owe £1500 rent in April. They are receiving money every day, and never pay in one penny.

Ald. Peters expressed his regret that Crosby & Small did not get the contract for building No. 5 Engine House, as the work would have been done better and more cheaply, they would have got £900 out of the debt, and this would probably have led to an easy adjustment of the whole difficulty.

Ald. Foster voted with the majority to give the contract to the person who gave the lowest tender, and defended his conduct.

Mr. Reed asked if there had not been a proposition from the Lessees, which had been referred to a Committee and not reported on.

The Mayor said there had been a proposition of some kind, but it was such that no one could understand it, and it had been handed to Mr. Crosby for explanation and never given back.

Mr. M'Grath was one of the committee and thought they understood the proposition very well. He was satisfied now that the lessees would willingly pay at the rate of £600 a year since they took the lease and gave up the boats.

Ald. Fairweather also understood the proposition.

Ald. M'Avity said that no one could understand it.

The Mayor said he thought it unintelligible. There was a great deal of street talk, but never any definite proposition submitted in writing. He always thought the lessees had promised too much for the boats, and he had suggested to Mr. Crosby what proposition he thought could reasonably be made, but this Mr. Crosby never did make. He believed what the lessees asked was, that the lease should be done away with altogether, the boats taken off their hands, and some £1,500 or £1,600 expended in repairs be refunded them. Such a proposition the board could not entertain. He thought it was better get Judgment in this case and then if they thought they should strike something off the amount of the claim, or reduce the rent, they could do so.

Ordered it was thought it was better to try and make an arrangement before the case was tried, as it is to be at the next sitting of the Circuit Court. The advocates of a compromise contended that even if Judgment were obtained, it would be of no value, as the defendants had already put most of their property out of their hands, and may put the rest away. Ald. M'Grath said they had even disposed of the boats; but Ald. Foster and others contended that in such case the Court of Chancery would afford a remedy.

After much discussion, the motion to appoint a committee was carried, and the seven Aldermen were named a committee to wait on Mr. Crosby.

The Board soon after adjourned.—*Freeman.*

Facts worth noting.—The whole number of languages spoken in the world amounts to 2,523, viz.: 587 in Europe, 936 in Asia, 276 in Africa, and 1,264 in America. The inhabitants of the globe profess more than 1,000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. One quarter die previous to the age of seven years, one-half before reaching 17. Of every 1000 persons one reaches 100 years of life; of every 100 only six reach the age of 65, and not more than one in 500 lives to 80 years of age. There are on earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants. Of these 33,333,333 die every year, 91,248 every hour, and 60 every minute; or one every second. These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single; and above all, those who observe a sober, industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life in their favour previous to being 50 years of age than men have, but fewer afterwards. The number of marriages is in the proportion of 75 to every 1,000 individuals.—Those born in spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day.

SAYING AND DOING.

The enemy of a humanitarian.—It was remarked of Pope Alexander that he never *did* what he *said*, and of his son Borgia that he never *said* what he *did*. Professor Holloway, the great physician and philanthropist, reverses both those maxims. He *does* what he *says*, and in order that all sick may know what his remedies will accomplish, he tells them through the press what they have already done. This it appears to us, is a course that every friend of humanity must approve. The physician who makes a good discovery in his arts—who in fact fathoms the very sources of disease, and draws from nature the means of its extermination—is morally bound to extend the blessed boon to the utmost of his ability. So believing, Professor Holloway has availed himself of every channel of information and intercourse that could facilitate the diffusion of his Pills and Ointment in all quarters of the globe. His energy and enterprise, stimulated by a noble desire to heal and save our strengthen the martyrs of disease in every land, have carried these hygeian preparations over shore and sea to the ends of the earth. There is no motive so powerful in the heart of a genuine philanthropist, as the wish to ameliorate suffering, and better the condition of mankind. What impediments will it not overcome; it nerves the heart of the patriot to save his country, it lights the lamp of the philosopher to amend man, it invigorates if it does inspire the Christian physician in his combats with the destroying angel. Success, uniform and universal, has crowned the efforts of this great humanitarian. In all climates his medicines have curtailed the sensus of mortality.

Governments, institutions, men of science, the press, the masses, has everywhere been attracted to them. And this is but "the beginning of the end." Should their sale and dissemination continue to increase for ten years more in the ratio of the last five years, there will not probably be a square league on the accessibly portion of the globe uninclude in the area of their usefulness. Onward, ever onward! is the motto of their indefatigable inventor, as he directs the vast system of transit and correspondence, whose centre is in this city and whose ramifications extend to the utmost limits of the circle of trade.—*London "Mark Lane Express.*

Provincial Appointments.—Alexander De Brisay, Charles Murray, Patrick Doyle, John H. Pride, Allan Andrew, Donald McAlister, and William Hamilton, 2nd, Esqrs., to be Justices of the Peace for the County of Restigouche.

By his Excellency's Command
S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, 22nd Dec 1857.

NEW BOOKS.

The Freemasons' Monthly Monitor for January has been received. This number contains the conclusion of the Sketch of the History of Freemasonry in New Brunswick. It also contains a selection of masonic news from various parts of the world. It is a valuable periodical to members of the fraternity.

The Life of Henry More Smith.—Mr. Geo. W. Day has issued a new edition of the life of this notorious character, who played such a variety of unparalleled tricks in Kingston gaol and various parts of the Province. It is got up in very good style.

Nova Scotia.—The Liverpool Transcript says that an election is likely to take place soon for the Township of Annapolis, to fill the vacancy said to have been caused by the acceptance of the vacant seat in the Legislative Council, by Alfred Whitman, Esq., M. P. P. for that township. Ritchie and Moses Shaw, Esqs., have both been named on the conservative ticket. Mr. W. Hall Ray is to be the Liberal candidate.

Monster Ships.—The New York Times says that already a larger ship than the Leviathan has been projected in England, a ship to which the monster will, herself, appear as a minnow. And strange to say although it is proposed to make her 8,000 tons larger than the Leviathan, she is to sail faster and *draw less water.*

From Oregon.—Oregon demands admission to the American Union as a Free State. The people voted on the Slavery question.—The election was held on the 9th inst. There is news from only seven counties, which contain not more than one fourth of the whole population; but so far the vote is five to one against Slavery.

St. John Grammar School.—The semi-annual visitation of the Public Grammar School of this City, was made by the Board on Monday and Tuesday last, it having been found necessary from the division of the School into three departments, to devote two days to the examination of the pupils. Several of the members of the Board took part in the examination, but not withstanding a special effort was made to secure the attendance of the parents and friends of the scholars very few were present. The number of boys on the School Register was stated to be 74; of whom nineteen were in the Senior classical department, under Dr. Paterson—twenty eight in the Junior Classical department, under M. Blanchard, and twenty seven in the English department, under Mr. March. The programme of studies in which the pupils had been engaged and were prepared for examination, was similar to that of former occasions, comprising all the Branches usually taught in a first class school. The Board expressed themselves well pleased with the proficiency of the boys, in all the departments. The exercises of Dr. Paterson's classes which were taken upon Tuesday, were very interesting, the boys being more advanced than the rest of the school, and giving proof of the Doctor's ability in bringing forward such pupils. The Holidays will continue till Monday 4th January, on which day the duties of the school will be resumed.—*Con.*

Mining.—The San Francisco *Herald* of the 20th October last, mentions a novel enterprise in mining operations projected there during the pait summer. A company of miners—consisting of Messrs. G. B. Baldwin, J. J. McKenna, and Thos. B. Pentland, a brother of the Messrs. Pentland of this city, at a cost of $17,000 have cut a flume, or in miner's parlance, "tail race," from the Stanislaus river to the *placers* bank on the high grounds, through which it is designed to wash the "tailings" from the many claims located above. The flume is 1750 feet in length, and required a cut or excavation of from 25 to 34 feet. At the bottom of this is placed a flume, after the fashion of sluice boxes, two feet wide and two feet deep, with sufficient grade or capacity for thirty ordinary streams, through which the tailing pass, and by means of riffles and the use of quicksilver, the gold is saved. In the construction of this work, it became necessary to tunnel through 100 feet of ledge; the opning of this tunnel is five by eight and a-half feet. From three to eight hands have been constantly employed on this work, day and night, for the past six months.—*Gazette.*

We are happy to find that collections were taken up this year, as usual for the poor on Christmas day. In the undermentioned churches of this City and Portland, the following sums were received, viz.:—In Trinity Church, £10 6 8; St. John Church, £29 12 4; St. James' Church, £14; St. Luke's Church, Portland, £51 10 0; St. Paul's Church, £7 10 0.

We are also extremely happy to learn that the Rector of St Luke's Church Portland, the Rev. W. Harrison, has been presented, by his congregation, with a donation of £85. We trust that next week we shall have other donation of a similar character to record.—*Church Witness.*

Earl Melgrave is to sail on the 30 h January next to succeed present Lieutenant Governor, Sir J. G. LeMarchant, in the Government of the Province. Sir Gaspard LeMarchant goes to Malta.

Governor Wise on Oysters.—Governor Wise has sent another Message to the Legislature of Virginia on the subject of oysters; in fact the Governor appears to be in a constant oyster stew; and when we consider the marvelous productiveness of the sea coast of the Old Dominion, in the luxurious article of bivalves, his anxiety to make the oyster beds of his native State yield a revenue to the Government is not surprising. Although his proposition to levy a tax on oysters is for the sole benefit of Virginia, yet his recommendation that restrictive laws should be enacted to prevent the utter destruction of this favorite shell-fish, are of interest to the whole oyster-eating community. Oysters are one of the chief solaces of social existence in this country, and whatever tends to their preservation concerns not Virginia alone, but the entire Union. According to the estimate of Governor Wise, Virginia possesses an area of about 1,650,000 acres of oyster beds containing about 750,000,000 of bushels of oysters. It is estimated that the mother oyster spawns annually at least 3,000,000; yet notwithstanding this enormous productive power and the vast extent of oyster beds, there is danger being exterminated unless measures are adopted to prevent fishermen from taking them at improper seasons of the year. Governor Wise proposes to confine the oyster-catching business to citizens of the State exclusively, and to charge three cents a bushel for all the oysters taken, which he estimates, would yield a revenue of $150,000 annually; he would have a flotilla of four steamboats employed to protect the oyster beds from piratical intruders, or he would farm out the oyster beds to private contractors to do with them as they pleased. The Governor thinks the oyster banks will pay a better bonus to the State than paper money banks, and regards them as a richer source of profit than any gold, coal, iron, or copper mines. Whether the Virginians levy a tax on oysters or not, we trust that they will not neglect the admonition of Governor Wise to devise some effective measures for the preservation of those prime necessaries of life. The idea of a world without oysters is altogether too gloomy for contemplation.—*N. Y. Times.*

Holloway's Pills.—Bilious headache, and all affections of the system which result from an insufficient or immoderate flow of bile, are at once relieved by the operation of Holloway's Pills.—Dyspepsia and liver disease are inseparable; for the stomach and the liver always sympathise, and as this great medicine acts powerfully upon both these important organs, it performs the work of cure with a precision, rapidity, and thoroughness which have no parallel in the records of medical practice. The pills may be relied upon with the utmost confidence in cases of diarrhea, dysentery, cholera morbus, spasms of the stomach, cholera infantum, and all other disorders affecting the digestive organs and the bowels.

COLLEGIATE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

☞ The Semi-Annual Examination of this Institution has been appointed to take place, at the School Rooms, Saint Georges' Street, on the 26th day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

☞ New-Year's Day falling on Friday, and our workmen taken the usual holiday, the Chronicle is issued on Saturday.

BIRTH.

On the 30th December, at Government House, Fredericton, the Honorable Mrs. Manners Sutton, of a daughter.

Married.

On the 22nd ult., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Daniel Baxter, of Windsor, N. S., to Miss Margaret Elenor, second daughter of Mr. John Ferguson, of this City.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Alexander Fleming, to Mrs. Margaret Rooney, all of this City.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Alexander Fleming, to Mrs. Margaret Rooney, all of this City.

At Portland, on the 23rd ult., at the residence of her bride's father, by the Rev. John Snowball, Mr. Richard Holt, to Miss Jane Matilda, daughter of Mr. Henry Maxwell.

On Tuesday, the 15th instant, by the Rev. A. Wood, Mr. James W. Stephens, to Miss Charlotte Ann White, both of the parish of Cumberland.

On Wednesday the 16th instant by the Rev. A. Wood, Mr. William B. Drugge, of Gagetown, to Miss Hannah Adeline Carpenter, of the parish of Canning.

On the 24th ult., at St. James' Church, Piccadilly London, by the Rev. H. N. Rynd, Mackay Rynd Esq., Major of H M. 62d Regt., to Eliza Sarah, widow of the late J. C. N. Taylor, Lieut. R. N., and eldest daughter of Charles Tonning, Esq., of Halifax, N. S.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. I. E. Bill, Mr. George Southward, of Boston, to Miss Frances A. Carpenter, of this city.

Died.

This morning, at his Father's residence, Beverley Robinson, junr., Barrister at Law, only son of George D. Robinson Esq., in the 27th year of his age.

After a lingering illness, on Tuesday morning, with resignation to the Divine Will, William Pardee, aged 31 years, leaving a sorrowing wife and two children to mourn their loss.

On the 16th instant, at his residence, Granville, N. S., Mr. John J. T. Smith, in the 82nd year of his age.

Notice.

All Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late William M. Fowler, of the Parish of Upham, King's County, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Three Months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are require to make immediate payment to RACHEL FOWLER,
Administratrix.
Upham, October 19, 1857. 3m p

S. K. FOSTER'S—Shoe Store.

THE Subscriber has just received another lot of those Cheap BOOTS and SHOES which he is selling off at most astonishing low prices.
☞ Call and see.
Oct. 30. S. K. FOSTER.

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.—Received per Steamer:—1 case superior French PAPER HANGINGS, all new styles.
☞ For Sale at cost and charges.
July 3, B. O'BRIEN.

For Sale.

A SITE FOR A GENTLEMAN'S VILLA.

FROM 10 to 13 Acres of GOOD LAND, situated on the St. Andrew's Road, between 3 and 4 miles from Carleton, on the upper side of the Road, and having a splendid view of the Bay of Fundy. The Land is of an excellent quality, and possession will be given at any time. Terms accommodating. For particulars, apply at the *Chronicle* Office, or on the premises to
dec. 19. SAMUEL HILLIS.

Notice.

All Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Andrew Sherwood late of the Parish of Upham, in King's County, (deceased) are requested to present the same duly attested within eighteen months from this date and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to
RICHARD C. SHERWOOD, } *Executors*
JOHN F. SHERWOOD, }
Upham, K. C., March 7th, 1857.

LIVERPOOL HOUSE COALS.—Landing ex "John Duncan"—60 chals. Liverpool House COALS, which will be sold low if taken from alongside. JOHN WALKER.
May 29. Ward-street.

JUST RECEIVED:
200 QUINTALS large COD FISH;
100 Boxes Dipper Harbour Smoked HERRINGS, a good article.
JOHN MARVEN,
October 28. Ward-street.

Boarder's Wanted.—Comfortable Private Apartments and Board can be had for a Lady and Gentleman, or three or four single gentlemen, at Mrs. Byrnes' Boarding House, 146 Charlotte street. Nov. 13.

Steamer "Maid of Erin"
NOTICE.

THE well known and favorite Steamer "MAID OF ERIN," Capt. John Belmore, having been thoroughly overhauled and put in a complete state of repair, is ready to resume her previous route, viz: Leaving St. John for Digby and Annapolis every Monday morning at 8 o'clock, returning same evening. Leaving St. John for Dorchester, Hillsborough and the Bend every Tuesday and Friday evening tide, and returning leaves the Bend next high water.

Shippers for Dorchester and Hillsborough will please take notice that freight for those places is payable in advance, and that the owners of the steamer do not hold themselves responsible for any Goods after landing them on the respective shores.

Passengers are requested to look after their own luggage, as the owners will not be responsible for anything unless given in charge to the proper officer and signed for. For particulars apply to JOHN WALKER.
May 29, 1857. Ward-street.

MAGEE, HATTER.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed a part of his Establishment to 27, North Side of King Street, directly opposite Cross Street, and one door below Mr. J. Frost's Shoe Store where he will be found ready to serve the Public with HATS and CAPS of his *own Manufacture*, made under his inspection, which he feels warranted in saying are equal to any made or sold in this City, as has been proved at the Exhibitions held in this City and Fredericton, and also at Halifax, N. S., from which he received a Citificate of merits under the Seal of that Province.

The business will be conducted as formerly at his old Stand, under the management of his Nephew, D. Magee, a practical Hatter; where the Public will always find a good article, and at a reasonable price.

HATS and CAPS made to order.
A. MAGEE,
27 North Side, King street.
St. John June 6.

PER "JOHN DUNCAN."—5,000 FIRE BRICKS. For sale by
FRAS. CLEMENTSON,
Sept. 23. 29, Dock-street.

GENTS, SHAWLS.—The Subscriber has received an assortment of Gentlemen's SHAWLS, of superior quality to those usually imported. Also, Gents' MUFFLERS, for sale at reasonable prices, by D. H. HALL,
Nov. 14. 41, King-street.

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

THE balance of our stock of Winter CAPS—Our hands are all employed in making up a first rate stock of HATS and CAPS for Spring & Summer wear, consisting of Satin, and Cassimere, and Glazed Caps, &c., Wholesale buyers would do well to leave their orders early.

On hand—A large stock of Rosseyn and Wind-Away HATS, in Black, Drab, and Brown Wholesale and Retail.
C. D. EVERETT & SON,
Feb. 13. 15, King-street.

New Books.

THE GENIUS OF CHRISTIANITY, by Viscount de Chateaubriand;
St. John's Manual; a Guide to the Public Worship and Services of the Catholic Church;
A Vindication of Italy and the Papal States, from the Dublin Review;
John Mitchell's Great Lecture on Thomas Devin Reilly, delivered in the Tabernacle, N. York;
Hendrick Conscience's Tales, complete;
Nos. 1 to 4 of the Complete Works of Gerald Griffin—to be completed in 30 numbers;
Luck is Everything, by W. H. Maxwell;
Charles Lever's Works, 4 vols., octave, cloth;
Love after Marriage by Caroline Lee Hentz;
The Border Rover by Emerson Bennett;
The Rats of the Seine, by Paul Preston;
The Doomed Ship, by Harry Hazel;
Dow's Patent Sermons, new edition;
Reynolds' Complete Works;
Historical Magazine, and Notes and Queries for May, 1857;
Harper, Putnam, the Youths, Household Words New York National, Waverley, and Black wood for May;
The Testimony of the Rocks, by Hugh Miller.
☞ Latest "New York Ledger," &c.
May 8. B. O'BRIEN.

Keating's Cough Lozenges

A SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY FOR
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness,
AND OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE
THROAT AND CHEST.

IN Incipient Consumption, Asthma, and Whooping Cough they are unfailing. Being free from every hurtful ingredient, they may be taken *by the most delicate female or the youngest child;* while the Public Speaker and Professional Singer will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and also a powerful auxiliary in the production of strenuous enunciation.

Prepared and sold in Boxes and Tins, at various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists in the whole world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the Signature of Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.
34, Wine street, Bristol.

Sir,—It is with much pleasure I have to inform you of the benefit I received from your Lozenges. I was attacked with the typhus fever, during which time I had a violent cough, so that it kept me awake the greater part of the night. A friend persuaded me to try a box of your "COUGH LOZENGES" which I did and am happy to say that with only one box of your valuable compound I was quite free from cough.

You can make what use of this you please, for I think such valuable medicine ought not to go unnoticed.

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,
WM. T. TRUSCOTT.
Mr. Keating, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard, London

Agents for St. John—Messrs. H. Chubb & Co.
For Fredericton—J. F. Gaze, Druggist.
November 13, 1857.—12i.

St. Andrews Ale and Porter.

THE undersigned, agent for the St. Andrews Brewing Establishment, keeps constantly on hand a supply of the best qualities of ALE and PORTER manufactured by them, which will be supplied in any quantity required.

A superior article of Ale and Porter, in pints and quarts, has just been received.
JOHN McCOSKERY.

OAKUM & CORDAGE.—Landing ex *Eleanor*—200 bundles Brown OAKUM;
150 coils CORDAGE, 6 thread to 5 inch;
20 coils Bolt ROPE, 2 1-4 to 4 1-2 inch.
For Sale by JOHN WALKER,
Sept. 26. Ward-street.

HOLLANDS.

LANDING ex "Ann Rankine" from London—150 packages GENEVA, Anchor Brand, which will be sold at 4s. per gallon in Bond from Wharf. THOS. PARKS,
October 24. 25, Dock-street.

LARD OIL and PORPOISE OILS.—On hand—120 galls. Extra Lard OIL; 200 galls. Porpoise OIL. For Sale low by.
S. L. TILLEY.
September 19. 35, King-street.

BUTTER, VINEGAR & SALT.
FIRKINS good BUTTER;
10 Bbls. Matthew's Cider VINEGAR;
100 Bags Liverpool SALT;
20 do. Fine ditto.
For Sale by JOHN MARVEN.
May 30. Ward-street