CANDIDATES FOR COMMISSIONS.

The following has just been issued for the information of candidates for Commissions, and Promotions in Her Majesty's Army:—

(CIRCULAR.) Horse Guards, 14th May, 1850.

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM.—Her Majesty has been pleased to command that the candidates for commissions, and promotions in her Army, should be qualified by knowledge and attainments previous to the appointment to commissions of the first named, and to the promotion to superior rank of those thus appointed.

The qualifications required of candidates for commissions have been made known to their friends, and the time and place of examination will be stated in each case, so as that an examination may take place before any one is appointed to a commission

Before Officers can be recommended for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant in any Regiment, the Commanding Officer must have them examined by a Board of Officers, consisting of himself, another Field Officer, if there should be one present with the Regiment, and the Senior Captain of the Regiment; and if there should be no Field Officer present with the Regiment, the two Senior Captains present.

This Board must report to the Military Secretary, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that the Officers about to be recommended for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant are instructed on the following points:—

1. They must have a perfect knowledge of the Standing Orders of the Regiments in which they are serving.

2. They must have a knowledge, and must give an account, of the duties they have to perform as Regimental orderly Officers, and as Officers commanding Guards—or as Subaltern Officers of Guards under the command of Officers of superior rank.

3. They must have a knowledge of the words of command for the manual and platoon exercises.

4. They must be able to put the Company through the manual and platoon exercise, and must be capable of exercising both a Squad and Company in the drill and evolutions, as prescribed in the first two parts of the Regulations for the Field exercise of the Infantry.

5. They should know exactly the place of all the Company Officers in every situation of the Battalion, whether in line, or in open, close, quarter, or half-distance column, and whether right or left in front.

6. They must have a knowledge of the general regulations and orders of the Army, of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War.

7. They should be acquainted with the Queen's Regulations and Warrants, regulating the description and qualities of the necessaries of Soldiers, of the price of each article, and the regulations applicable to the same.

8. They should know the weight of the knapsack—the weight of the Soldier's firelock—of his pouch, with or without the ammunition, which it is calculated to carry—of his accoutrements, with or without the bayonet—of the bayonet, with or without the scabbard.

9. In addition to such portions of the above as may apply to the Cavalry service, the Cornets should be required to be well acquainted with all their stable and Barrack duties—to have completed their course of instruction in the Riding School—and to be able to exercise a Troop both on foot and mounted.

Lieutenants who shall have entered the Service since July, 1849, will be required, before they can be recommended for promotion to the rank of Captain, to have—

10. A competent knowledge of Geography.
11. Of History, ancient and modern.
12. Of the first six books of Euclid.
13. Of the properties of the Circle.
14. Of Algebra, to quadratic equations inclusive.
15. Of the use of Logarithms.
16. Of Plane Trigonometry, and
17. Mensuration.
18. They must have studied permanent and Field Fortifications, and
19. Have so far a practical knowledge of the science as to be capable of projecting a front Fortification, according to the first system of Vauban.
20. They must be perfectly acquainted with the provisions of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War.
21. And with the forms and proceedings of Courts-martial.
22. They should have studied some of the standard works on Courts-martial.
23. They must understand perfectly the evolutions of a Battalion of Infantry, or Regiment of Cavalry, as laid down in the Regulations for those Services respectively.
24. They must be acquainted with the Light Infantry drill.
25. They must perfectly understand the interior economy of a Troop or Company; the regulations for the messing and subsisting of the Soldiers, and the established system of keeping their accounts.
26. They must have a knowledge of the Royal Warrants which regulate the pay, provisioning, pensions, rewards, periods of Service, clothing and equipment of the Soldier.
27. They must be acquainted with the general Regulations and Orders of the Army, more particularly with those for the government and management of the Troops embarked in transports or convict ships.
28. And it must be ascertained that they are competent to take charge of a Company or Detachment in every position in which it may be placed.

Lieutenants who entered the service prior to July, 1849, will after July, 1852, be required, before they can be recommended for promotion to the rank of Captain, to have—

10 (*a*). A competent knowledge of Geography.
11 (*a*). Of English History.
12 (*a*). Of the first four books of Euclid.
14 (*a*). Of Algebra, to simple equations inclusive.
19 (*a*). And so far a practical knowledge of the science of Fortification as to be capable of projecting a front of Fortification according to the first system of Vauban.
20 (*a*). They must be perfectly acquainted with the provisions of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War.
21 (*a*). And with the forms and proceedings of Courts-martial.
22 (*a*). They must have studied some of the standard works on Courts-martial.
23 (*a*). They must understand perfectly the evolutions of a Battalion of Infantry, or Regiment of Cavalry, as laid down in the regulations of those Services respectively.
24 (*a*). They must be acquainted with the Light Infantry drill.
25 (*a*). They must perfectly understand the interior economy of a Troop or Company, the regulations for the messing and subsistence of the Soldiers, and the established system of keeping their accounts.
26 (*a*). They must have a knowledge of the Royal Warrants which regulate the pay, provisioning, pensions, rewards, periods of serving, clothing, and equipment of the Soldier.
27 (*a*). They must be acquainted with the general Regulations and Orders of the Army, more particularly with those for the government and management of the Troops embarked in transports or convict ships.
28 (*a*). And it must be ascertained that they are competent to take charge of a Company or Detachment in every position in which it may be placed.

It is to be distinctly understood that they are to complete the remainder of the course prescribed for the Lieutenants who enter the Service subsequently to July, 1849, before they can be declared eligible to become Field Officers.

These examinations of Officers for the rank of Captain must be made by Boards of Officers, to be appointed by the Commanding Officer, composed of the three Senior Officers of the Regiment, as far as relates to matters of Regimental economy, detail, or discipline, and must be reported to the Military Secretary in every case of a Lieutenant recommended by the Commanding Officer to be promoted to be Captain of a Troop or Company.

Till the month of July, 1852, Officers recommended for promotion to the rank of Captain in their several Regiments need not be examined on the points stated in Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, of this order, unless it should be known to the Commander-in-Chief that such Officers had passed one year in the United Kingdom, subsequently to the 1st June, 1850; in which case he will require that such Officers should pass an examination as required by this Order for the Lieutenants who entered the service antecedently to 1849.

Any Officer of the rank of Lieutenant in a Regiment serving within the United Kingdom, who may have entered his name as a purchaser of a Troop or Company, may, through his Commanding Officer, express his desire to be examined in respect to his required attainments, as specified in this Order, upon which demand the Commander-in-Chief will give such orders as may be proper and necessary.

Orders will hereafter be given to provide for the examination of Officers serving abroad, in respect to their qualifications and attainments, preparatory to their being recommended for promotion to the rank of Captain.

By command of Field-Marshal the Duke of WELLINGTON, Commander in Chief.

C. BROWN, Adjutant-General.

ARCHDEACONRY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

WE, the undersigned, the Archdeacon and Clergy, of and in the Archdeaconry of Northumberland, moved by the present circumstances of our beloved Church, desire to subscribe this declaration of our own conviction—that the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration is not only contained in her Formularies, but is studiously and earnestly set forth in the same:—

Raymond, W. F., M. A., Archdeacon of Northumberland, and Canon of Durham.
Armstrong, John, Perpetual Curate of Wallsend.
Atkinson, G. W., Assistant-Curate of St. Peter's Allenheads.
Beaty, John, D. C. L., Vicar of Longbenton.
Bewsher, Thomas, Rector of Knaresdale.
Bigge, John, F. M. A., Vicar of Stamfordham.
Bird, Christopher, M.A., Vicar of Chollerton and Warden.
Bird, Christopher, jun., B. A., Curate of Warden.
Boothby, Evelyn, B. A., Curate of Gosforth.
Brice, Edward, B. A., Perpetual Curate of Humshaugh.
Brown, Humphry, Perpetual Curate of Kirknewton.
Buckeridge, Richard, Perpetual Curate of St. Andrew's Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Bunton, John, Curate of Alston.
Casswell, John, B. A., Curate of Stamfordham.
Collinson, H. K., M. A., Vicar of Stannington.
Coxe, R. C., M. A., Vicar of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Cree, E. D., B. A., Curate of Newburn.
Dwarris, B. E., M. A., Vicar of Bywell St. Peter's.
Egan, H. W., B. A., Curate of St. Andrew's Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Farr, E. L., Curate of Allendale Town.
Foster, Thomas, M. A., Rector of Falston.
Gipps, H., M. A., Vicar of Corbridge, and Canon of Carlisle.
Green R., M. A., Chaplain of St. Mary the Virgin's Hospital, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Green, T. R., M. A., Perpetual Curate of Byker.
Greenwood, R., Perpetual Curate of Cramlington and South Blyth.
Hall, H. B., Curate of Longbenton.
Halifax, J., Curate of Cramlington.
Herriot, G., M. A., Perpetual Curate of St. Ann's Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Hill, W., B. A., Curate of Corbridge.
Holme, T., Curate of Nenthead.
James, Octavius, Rector of Kirkhaugh.
Jones, R. W. L., B. A., Perpetual Curate of All Saints, Newcastle.
Lee, C., M. A., Vicar of St. John Lee, Lecturer of Hexham.
Littlewood, Josh., Rector of Thornebury.
Lowther, R. P., Perpetual Curate of Birtley.
Newton, J. H., B. A., Curate of Kirkharle.
Parkinson, C., B. A., Curate of Wallsend.
Priestman, J. S., Incumbent of Matfen.
Raines, C. A., M. A., Perpetual Curate of Saint Peter's Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Rawes, John, B. A., Perpetual Curate of Allendale.
Raymond, J. M. St. C., M. A., Rector of Dinnington.
Reed, Chris., M. A., Vicar of Tynemouth.
Reed, John, M. A., Vicar of Newburn, and Lecturer of St. Nicholas', Newcastle.
Reed, Joseph, Perpetual Curate of West Allendale.
Richmond, G., M. A., Curate and Lecturer of Haydon Bridge.
Roy, J. W. R., Curate of St. John Lee.
Scott, T. H., M. A., Rector of Whitfield.
Scurr, John, Incumbent of Nine Banks.
Salvin, Hugh, Rector of Alston.
Snowdon, C. C., M. A., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Surtridge, J. E., M. A., Rector of Greystead.
Taft, J. W., B. A., Curate of Tynemouth.
Thompson, Chris., Perpetual Curate of Walker.
Tinley, C. E., B. A., Curate of Tynemouth.
Urwin, James, Head Master of Hexham School.
Walton, W., F. R. S., Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, Allendale.
Wolfenden, R., Curate of Corsinside.
Young, W. R., Curate of Humshaugh.

Durham, May 6, 1850.

My dear Lord Bishop,—I have the honour to present to you, and in the name of a very great majority of the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Northumberland, the above Declaration.

Your Lordship will be pleased to understand it as intending to record our conviction that Regeneration is and by Baptism is taught by the Church to which we belong and in consequence the obligation we feel—as her Ministers—to continue our teaching of the same Doctrine faithfully.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,
Your Lordship's faithful and obedient servt.,
W. J. RAYMOND,
Archdeacon of Northumberland.

The Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham.

4, Upper Portland-place, May 8, 1850.

My dear Mr. Archdeacon,—Amidst an unusual and most severe pressure of business, I can do little more than acknowledge the receipt of the Declaration which you have transmitted from a numerous body of the Clergy of your Archdeaconry.

It is, I should hope, unnecessary for me to say that I concur in the views of Doctrine which they express; and, as I never doubted their determination to teach it faithfully, so I am persuaded that they will not relax in their endeavours to "keep that which is committed to their trust," but adhere steadfastly to the Scriptural Truths which are embodied in the Formularies of our Church.

I am always, my dear Mr. Archdeacon
Yours most faithfully,
The Venerable Archdeacon Raymond. E. DUNELM.

HUGH RENNICK,
BOOT and SHOE MAKER,

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Shop to No. 24, North side of King Street, five doors above Germain Street, where he keeps constantly on hand BOOTS and SHOES of his own Manufacture made of the best Leather that this market can produce, which he will sell very cheap for cash.

For No. 24, you will please to inquire,
By calling elsewhere you may have to pay higher.

☞All orders in the above line will be promptly executed. St. John, May 10, 1850.

☞PRICE OF THE CHRONICLE—12s. 6d. per annum, in advance; 15s. if not paid until the termination of a year.—For $10 IN ADVANCE, 5 copies will be sent *to one address* for one year; for $20 11 copies; and for $40, 24 copies.—Single Nos. may be had at the office, 4d each.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 5, 1850.

ENGLISH MAIL.—The Mail by the steamship *Europa* reached the Post Office on Wednesday morning, putting us in possession of Liverpool dates to the 22d ult.

The *Asia* arrived home on Saturday morning the 22d, in 8 days from Halifax.

In the House of Lords, on Monday the 17th, Lord Stanley brought in his promised resolutions on the Greek affair, and after an exciting debate, the Ministry were left in a minority of 37 in a house which numbered over 300 members. As was anticipated, there was some talk of the Ministry resigning, but they had not done so, and we doubt not they will hold on to office.

In the Commons Lord John Russell defended the policy of the Government in the Greek affair, ridiculing the censures of the upper house, and stated that as long as he could command a majority in the Commons, he and his colleagues would not think of resigning office.—This declaration is more than true—they hang on to office, although lately several times defeated—they must be fairly kicked out, or they never will think of moving.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER REPORT.—Since the 1st February the supplies to Liverpool of North American Colonial Wood have been brought in 19 vessels, viz., 14 from St. John, and 5 from other ports, which have occupied a tonnage of 10,248. During the same time last year there arrived 38 vessels, the tonnage being 18,334.—The sales effected since the 1st, are as follows:—Of Quebec, three parcels of Yellow Pine Deals, £7 to £7 10s. per standard; and a parcel of good Spruce, by auction, at £4 per standard. The sales of Timber have been confined to retail. Of St. John, two cargoes yellow Pine, averaging respectively 19½ and 18½ inches, at 17½d. and 17½d. per foot. Birch 14d. to 16d. per foot.—Spruce Deals, £7 per standard; Pine Deals, £8 per standard; Ash Hhd. Staves, £5 per M.; and Lathwood, 30s. to 70s. per fathom. By auction, a parcel of St. Stephen's Spruce Deals brought from £7 5s. to £7 10s. per standard.

(From the Waterford Mail.)

The empire, home and colonial, is hourly feeling the increasingly ruinous effects of want of protective legislation. England, as well as poor stricken down Ireland, shares the general depression, and our colonies are bankrupts. On the latter subject we had some illustrations prepared which we are compelled to hold over; and as to the ruin which "free trade" is effecting in the sister island, we need only take the following, from the many illustrative proofs before us. A letter from Cornwall in the *Cork Constitution* states:—

"The greatest distress prevails among the agriculturists of this country, and many estates are left unoccupied:—

"If the present low prices continue, I fear half the farmers will be ruined.

"We have now three Whig members, all of whom are advocates for free trade, but in the event of a general election, Protectionists would be returned both for the eastern and western division of this county by overwhelming majorities.—There are frequently as many as ten or a dozen French ships discharging cargoes of corn and flour in Penzance Pier at one time, the whole of which return to France in ballast *without expending £5 in the place. Such is the effect of free trade.*"

The Grecian squabble is not solved yet. *Further papers have appeared, in the shape of letters* from Mr. Wyse and Lord Normanby, which throw the charge of bad faith on Baron Gros, and of falsehood on General de Lahitte, in representing that Mr. Wyse was informed of the London Convention at the time when he renewed the blockade: and, in consequence, the feelings of the French government towards Lord Palmerston are more angry than ever.

Austria, Russia, and Prussia have protested against the claims which Lord Palmerston has set up in Tuscany, and against his projects upon Naples. Austria and Russia have given instructions to their ambassadors on the subject, and something more would have occurred if Lord Palmerston had not authorised Lord Normanby to inform the President of the Republic that he has suspended all hostile demonstrations against Naples and Tuscany.

A Cork paper announces a project to despatch a first-class steam-ship from Cork on an experimental trip to the United States, and records an offer of £25 towards it by a citizen of that city.

LOSS OF THE ORION, STEAMER.—The papers record the total loss of the fine steamer Orion, packet between Glasgow and Liverpool, having on board about 200 persons. The unaccountable accident happened about 1 o'clock in the morning—the weather was beautiful and clear—the water calm and placid as a lake—the passengers, with the exception of but 4 persons, had retired to their births—nothing but a sense of perfect security reigned, around, when the vessel at full speed, suddenly struck upon a rock within one hundred and fifty yards of the shore, just as she had passed the lighthouse at Portpatrick. The alarm was instant and terrific—the danger imminent, and notwithstanding the faultless conduct of the captain and others to quiet apprehension, the utmost confusion and consternation prevailed, and but a few minutes elapsed before the steamer, which from her first striking began to fill with water, fell over and sunk in six fathoms water.—The loss of life incident to this melancholy affair is about fifty: twenty three bodies had been recovered.

APPROACHING FINALE.—Mr. John O'Connell has addressed an extremely affecting letter to the "Repealers of Ireland," announcing his fixed resolve to close Conciliation-hall, and retire into private life, in the brief space of one fortnight, unless in the meantime, the people evince a due appreciation of his services, past and present, by a liberal contribution to replenish the exhausted coffers of the Burghquay treasury. The idea of conducting a "great national movement" with an average salary of £200 a-year, is certainly too preposterous.

SHIPS IN THE ROYAL NAVY.—It appears from a return printed on Monday, that on the 1st of January, 1848, there were 448 vessels in commission and in ordinary (240 in commission and 208 in ordinary), and on the 1st of January last there was 452 (199 in commission and 253 in ordinary). In the year 1848 there were 11,698 workmen and labourers employed in shipbuilding of which 704 were convicts.

ORANGEISM.—The anniversary of the lodges belonging to the Grand Protestant Association of Loyal Orangemen in the Bradford district, was celebrated on Sunday week. In the morning, a procession of more than 500 members proceeded to the Bradford Parish Church, being joined, when they arrived at the vicarage in Leeds-road by the Rev. Dr. Burnet, as a member of the order, who was attired in full canonicals. On arriving at the church the organ played the national anthem; and on their returning the old bells rang a merry peal. Dr. Burnet preached an appropriate and able sermon from Jude, 3rd verse. The rev. doctor enforced the duty of Orangemen contending for the faith once delivered in the saints, and showed that the principles and professions of Orangeism inculcated not only loyalty, order, and attachment to the laws and constitution of the realm, but likewise constant devotedness to works of charity, mercy, and brotherly love. The brethren left the church in the order in which they went. A large number subsequently dined at the Moulders' Arms, Sticker-lane.

ROME.—The *Constitutionel* publishes the following letter from Rome, dated the 10th instant:—On Thursday last a mysterious event occurred, which has thrown the whole city into commotion. On the morning of the last procession the Sovereign Pontiff was warned by an anonymous letter that three assassins were charged by the revolutionary faction of Rome to attempt his life during the procession of *Corpus Domini*. Although the letter gave the exact description of the assassins the Pope would not credit it, but determined to attend. Fortunately, a heavy rain prevented it. Nevertheless, an individual, dressed in a velvet cloak, with feathers in his hat, and who was noticed from the irreverence of his manners and refusing to uncover when the host passed, and who insulted the French Officer who desired him to take off his hat, was arrested, and on being searched at the Guard-house was found to have two loaded pistols concealed on his person. He was immediately placed in close confinement, and his person is said to exactly resemble the description given in the anonymous letter.

The Royal Mail Steamship Company have been defeated in the action brought against them by the owners of the *Charles Bartlett*, run down at sea by the *Europa*, last year.

It is rumoured that the Bishop of Exeter, in disgust at the termination of his controversy with the Rev. Mr. Gorham, is about to secede to the Church of Rome.

PLAN OF THE BUILDING FOR THE GRAND EXHIBITION OF 1851.—The building will be about 2,360 feet long, more than 400 feet across, and the roofing area will probably extend to about 900,000 square feet, or upwards of 20 acres. In the centre of the south front, opposite the Prince's gate, will be placed the principal entrance and offices.—There will be three other great entrances in the centre of the other side of the building. Gangways, 43 feet wide, clear and uninterrupted, excepting by seats, will connect the entrances; and at the intersection of these main lines it is proposed to form a grand circular hall for sculpture, 200 feet in diameter. Considerable spaces surrounding the whole trees (which must be carefully preserved) will be fitted up with refreshment rooms, surrounding ornamental gardens, with fountains, &c. The vast area destined to be filled with the products of all climes will be covered with remarkably simple iron roofing, of 48 feet span, running from end to end of the building, supported by hollow iron columns resting on brick piers, and covered very probably with boarding and slate. The central hall will be a polygon of 16 sides, four of which will open into gardens reserved around it. Its main wall be in brick, and about 60 feet high. The whole building must be finished and delivered up January, 1851.

THE ELECTIONS.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS.—Westmorland—Messrs. Crane, Hannington, Chapman, and Bliss Botsford, are elected. Mr. R. K. Gilbert, the fifth on the list, has demanded a scrutiny of Mr. Botsford's votes.

Charlotte—Mr. Boyd, the fifth candidate on the poll book, has demanded a scrutiny of Mr. Fitzgerald's votes. The return for that county is made up, and Mr. Boyd is seven votes less than Mr. F.

King's—Three new members are returned—Messrs. Matthew McLeod, George Ryan, and Henry Purdy.

Restigouche has returned the old members by show of hands—Hon. Mr. Montgomery and Andrew Barbarie, Esq.

Queen's—The returns from this County are not complete; two parishes remain to be heard from. As far as heard from, the candidates stand, Earle 402, Gilbert 330, Ferris 237, Bailey 144, Davis 106, Kieth 156.

Victoria, Gloucester, and Northumberland Counties remain to be heard from.

The City St. John scrutiny has been further deferred to Monday next; and that for the County has been adjourned from day to day without making any progress.

"The darkest hour is just before the dawn."—The day spring of HOPE has again dawned upon the Provinces. The British government will not abandon the Colonies, but is now prepared to extend to us a most liberal and all-important boon, one that will, to a greater extent than any thing ever yet done for our ben-fit, raise us from the depths of despondency to hope and action; in short, resuscitate us and bring us from death to life. The British Ministry, it is stated, will "endorse" the Colonial grants, and give such further aid as will guarantee 4 per cent. interest on three millions of pounds sterling, for the purpose of building the Halifax and Quebec Rail-Road. This fact has been placed beyond a doubt, by a communication from the Secretary of the Canadian Land and Railway Association, to William H. Backefield, Esq., of this Province. It appears from the communication that the British government await only an *earnest demonstration* on the part of the people of the provinces, together with such documentary information and other preliminary measures as shall assure them of our desire to carry out the great undertaking, before entering fully into the measure. A writer in the Acadian Recorder suggests that a simultaneous movement be made by the people of the provinces,—that public meetings be held throughout the whole land—that petitions be got up in every section of the country, urging upon the Home Government the immense advantage to be derived both to the Parent State as well as the Colonies. This is a measure in which is involved the interests of every man, woman and child in the North American Colonies, and one which calls loudly on the entire mass to give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether. We sincerely hope and trust that the present depressed state of our commercial affairs may prove a sufficient stimulus to cause the people to arise in their might, to bend all their energies to the task before them, and leave no stone unturned until the great desideratum is fully effected. Let the authorities of this City without one moments hesitation, be up and doing: let public meetings be called, let committees be appointed, and resolutions passed for carrying out to the fullest extent the great object. We trust the business will not be put off until the meeting of the Legislature, but that the people will call upon their Representatives elect, and those upon the government to guarantee all and every aid that a Legislature can extend to so beneficial an undertaking; feeling assured that so soon as the House shall meet, every inducement awarded by the Executive will be most cheerfully met. Open up the books for receiving subscriptions for shares, let every man of money contribute to the extent of his ability—let every man of influence exert himself to forward the great design. In short, let EVERY BODY be waited upon and urged to assist the cause, until such a demonstration be made as shall prove to the people of England that the Colonies view this question as the great desideratum, indeed the only panacea for all present evils, as well as the only means by which British connection can for any length of time be continued. Should this great thing be done for the Colonies, and the only probable barrier that stands in our way may be want of exertion on our part, these Provinces will burst at once from despondency and sloth into a full blaze of industry; population and wealth will pour in on us as if the the Cornucopia was inverted on us, and the wilderness will be made to blossom like the Rose.—Towns, Cities, and Farms will spring into existance as if by magic, while the cheering sound of busy artizans will put to flight the incubus that has too long hung upon our "goodly land," and those haggard spectres, poverty and despair, will be seen no more.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday afternoon an accident of an unusual nature occurred on board the Carleton Steam Ferry boat, and by which the lives of many passengers were for a moment in imminent danger. The steamer had just left the floats on the Carleton side, having besides the ordinary travellers, about one hundred and fifty children, attached to the Baptist Sabbath School, one of whom incidentally lifted her parasol when passing near the head of a valuable horse attached to a waggon, belonging to Mr. Jouett, of South Bay Mills, himself and a person in his employ being in the carriage. The animal became instantly frightened and terrified, and bounding amidst the the children and others along the deck of the boat, he leaped overboard.—In their efforts to control the horse, both men were carried with him, and were now in further danger of being run over by the steamer; but by the promptness of Captain Smith in giving the necessary directions, and of the other persons attached to the steamer, they were happily rescued from their perilous situation. The horse and fore-carriage went immediately to the bottom and did not rise again;—the body of the waggon became detached and was saved.—It is a mercy indeed that more serious consequences had not proceeded from this casualty, as the frantic animal traversed nearly the whole length of the steamer's deck, which contained a living mass of human beings.

THE LATE VISITATION.—A notice of the late Visitation at Fredericton, has appeared in "the Head Quarters," and been copied into other journals, which, to prevent misapprehensions, seems to require a few comments. Referring to the Services at St. Ann's on the first day of the meeting of the Clergy, the writer uses these terms—"the solemnity of which was never more felt, nor its beauty more fully realized." This is, no doubt the impression of the writer, and very probably of many others; but certainly *not* of all. There were present on that occasion, both of Clergy and Laity, *some*, who would have equally admired the 136th Psalm, had it been read, in a humble and devotional tone, by "the minister and people," alternately, instead of being "chanted antiphonally "by the Clergy and Choir"; and there are doubtless many more, beyond the Limits of the Congregation of St. Ann's, who will deem it among the minutiæ scarcely worthy of a public notice, that the service thus antiphonally chanted was "in the fifth tone Gregorian;" and the same observation applies to the further statements, that "the Te Deum was chanted to the Grand Chant, the supplicatory parts in the minor;" "the Jubilate to Purcell in G. major;" and "the Ter Sanctus to Orlando Gibbons in F." The question is not whether as an exhibition of musical talent these selections were in good taste or not; or whether the effect of them, on this occasion, may not have been gratifying to the practised ear; but whether in the account of such a solemnity, when the Clergy were congregated at the Triennial Visitation, an occasion, sacred, solemn, consecrated to high and holy ends, reaching beyond the confines of time, it be really a matter of moment for the Public to know; whether "the Clergy took the melody," or "answered in harmony," whether their voices went forth in a major or a minor key, in G or in F, or by which of the great masters of Musical Science the melodies that were chanted, were composed. Referring to the meeting of the Clergy for business, on the Wednesday, the writer says, "a general wish was expressed for the publication of his Lordship's charge." This statement we believe is verbally correct; but we have heard it stated on good authority, that *all* the Clergy did not join in that request; that some ten or eleven of those who were present, abstained from doing so, and declared their reasons for declining, to be, that they did not assent to all the doctrines contained in that charge.—They did not, as far as we understand, withhold their assent, with a view to prevent the Charge from being printed, but foreseeing that concurrence in the request, on their part, would be deemed tantamount to a subscription to the doctrines it contained, they adopted the opposite course to prevent the probability of this misconstruction. Alluding to the address that was presented to His Lordship, the writer very correctly says, "a *considerable* number of the Clergy waited upon His Lordship to present it;" but as the Address itself commences with the words "We the Clergy of your Diocese" it seems necessary to observe, that no public meeting of the Clergy was convened to decide whether an address should be presented or not; or what the nature of it should be; that some of the Clergy never heard of the address until it had been presented, that others never saw it, till the very crisis when it was to be presented; and that of those who did see it, some declined being parties to its presentation. We do not undertake to say what their reasons may have been for such refusal, but we think, that in a case of this kind, where a statement goes forth to the public, which may be read under very different impressions, and employed for widely different ends, the exact state of the case should be exhibited.

FOURTH JULY.—Three steamers left this City on Thursday morning, for Eastport, filled with passengers, to witness the fourth of July celebration at the latter place. The day turned foggy, and somewhat marred the pleasure of the parties on board. The *Forest Queen*, having most of her party from Fredericton, was first to return, coming in at 8 o'clock last evening, and proceeded immediately to Head Quarters. The *St. John* and *Maid of Erin* left Eastport this morning, and arrived at 11 o'clock.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Semi-annual Examination of this Seminary took place last Saturday, and was conducted by His Honor Judge Parker, and John H. Gray, Esq., Members of the Board of Directors, with the occasional assistance of Robert Parker, Jun., Esq. Barrister, and Mr. William Dole, Student of Law. Indisposition, we regret to say, prevented the President of the Board the Rev. Dr. William Gray, from attending and taking his usual active part in the proceedings.—Necessary absence from the City deprived the Examiners also of the valuable assistance of the Rev. William Donald, who was lately appointed a Member of the Board.

The Examination commenced with the lowest or seventh of the Latin Classes, and went upwards in regular order to the highest or first. The Greek Classes followed, of which there are three; next the French, of which there are two; and last of all, in the language department, a Class in German Grammar. The examination of these Classes was grounded upon the following Books—Stoddart's New Latin Delectus, Eutropius, Cæsar, Virgil's Eclogues and Æneid, Horace's Satires, Greek Testament, Xenophon's Anabasis, Homer's Iliad, Porquet's First French Reading Book, Arnold's First French Book, and Le Bahn's German Grammar.

It affords us much pleasure to state that while all the Classes gave gratifying ecidence of progress, the Greek Classes, and the highest of the Latin Classes, as well as the French and German Classes distinguished themselves particularly by the ease with which they read, and the accuracy with which they translated and passed.

The examination in Mathematics, which was based upon the 6th Book of Euclid's Elements, and also that in English Chronology, embracing the period which intervenes between the reigns of Henry VIII, and George I., gave also the highest satisfaction.

Various written Exercises were laid before the Examiners, consisting of Letters and Essays in English, and Translations from English into Latin Verse and Prose, which were received for examination.

At the close, the Hon. Judge Parker, after expressing general satisfaction with the improvement manifested by the School, stated, that as it was necessary to examine the exercises before any award of Prizes could be made, the distribution would not take place till after the Holidays, which would now commence, and continue till Monday the fifth day of August next.

COUNTY OF KENT.

The following is from a communication in the *Observer* of last Tuesday:—

The declaration of the Sheriff of the successful Candidates for this County took place to-day, the state of the poll being—Cutler, 555; McPhelim, 515; DesBrisay, 456; Weldon, 453. Mr. DesBrisay demanded a Scrutiny, and Mr. Weldon protested against the return, on the ground of his voters being excluded from the poll at Kouchibouguac, knocked down, and beaten, when they tendered a vote in his favour, and intimidation used by the mob.—Mr. Cutler and Mr. McPhelim made a few observations.—Mr. Weldon spoke next. He said he was not surprised at the result, that he had seen, (he said,) at this Election, a Roman Catholic Priest, the Rev. Mr. McGuirk, coming forward at the hustings addressing his congregation, and saying he had left *his reverence lying on the sofa at the Mission-house in Kouchibouguac*, and was prepared, *and would stake his mission to return his brother-in-law*, (Mr. McPhelim.) He (Mr. Weldon) regretted this, as it must necessarily tend to destroy that good-feeling which had always prevailed in the County, where Roman Catholics and Protestants had joined together, and the question had never been asked of what creed the Candidates were, and at what altar they knelt. He regretted this, and feared the seeds of religious dissension had been sown by Mr. McGuirk on this occasion. Mr. McG. had a perfect right, as a Freeholder, to come, but he thought it unseemly in a clergyman to appear at the hustings making speeches; he believed this was the first occasion in the Province, and certainly the first in this County.

PROFESSOR J. W. WEBSTER.—It is stated on good authority that Professor Webster has written a letter to the Governor and Council, confessing that he *killed* Dr. Parkman, but denying that it was a murder.

He therefore prays that his sentence may be commuted to imprisonment. The letter is said to be of considerable length, and yet, it is said, does not give the particulars of the fatal transaction.

WATER COMPANY.—AT a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the St. John Water Company, held at the Office of the Globe Assurance Company, on the 26th instant, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors, viz:—John Duncan, Robert Jardine, Hon. John Robinson, Henry Chubb, William H. Street.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, on the 27th, Mr. Duncan was unanimously re-elected President.

GLOBE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Globe Assurance Company, at their office, yesterday, the following gentlemen were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:—John Duncan, Henry Chubb, Thomas Vaughan, George L. Lowell, James Smith, Joseph Fairweather, Edward Lippesley, Esquires.—And at a meeting of the Directors, this day, John Duncan Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

The British steamer City of Glasgow arrived at New York on Saturday from Glasgow. She had a full complement of passengers, and made the passage in 14 days.

Troops to the number of 6000 have been ordered from the United States to New Mexico, during the past week. This looks squally.

ACCIDENT TO THE VICEROY.—This fine steamer, which recently left New York on her return to Galway, went ashore on Shag Island, near Cape Sable, on the 24th ult, at 7 o clock in the evening, and at last accounts was making much water. The Surgeon of the steamer and several of her passengers proceeded to Halifax with the intelligence, and the Surveying steamer Columbia immediately proceeded to give assistance. The faulty state of her compasses is said to have been the cause of the disaster.

(FROM CALIFORNIA,)—Another most destructive fire occurred in San Francisco on the morning of Saturday the 4th of May, which reduced full one third of the city to ashes. The loss is set down at over three millions of dollars! It is thought to be the work of an incendiary. A reward of $5000 has been offered for his apprehension. The fire broke out in the United States Hotel, Portsmouth square, and by the time people were out of bed, and in the streets, the flames had spread to the adjoining buildings on either side. There was but little air stirring, yet from the extremely combustible nature of the buildings the fire spread with considerable tadidity, before people had time to collect their scattered senses. The very heart of San Francisco is burnt out. Upon three several blocks but nine buildings are left standing. Not less than 200 to 250 houses were destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—The district of our city which was burnt down about ten days ago, is already partially built. Many vacancies are yet untouched; but a few days only will elapse until business is resumed through that portion of the city. Yesterday we saw several stores filling with goods on their former sites. The new board of city officers elected under the character have commenced their labors. A determination is manifested, so far as action on their part can effect the object, to take all necessary steps to prevent a recurrence of such a fearful calamity as has visited us twice within five months.

Commercial and financial affairs, until the disastrous fire of the 4th, were prosperous. Business improved rapidly. Purchasers from the surrounding country were buying to a considerable extent, and staple articles found a ready sale. Flour has advanced in price, and remained firm, with an upward tendency. Money was declining from previous high rates of interest, and loans were offered where securities were undoubted, as low as 6 per cent a month.

The lumber market was almost entirely inactive. A transaction in the cargo of the Susan Drew, just previous to the fire, averaged $40 per M., although the sales were generally considered an advance upon previous rates.

The occurrence of the fire completely suspended business operations one day, and checked them two or three days subsequently; and during the whole following week, with some exceptions, its depressing influence upon the market business matters has been apparent.

Holders of money immediately claimed advanced rates of interest. Holders of real estate in business localities advanced their rents and valuation prices.

Lumber from yards advanced 100 per cent., and bricks and some other building materials in about the same proportion.

These advances have not been sustained. Capitalists have fallen from the rates of interest first claimed, the fire having curtailed their opportunities of investment upon securities before considered undoubted.

The report from the mining portions of the country, both north and south, continue to be of the most favourable nature. The general state of health at the placers is good.

A mass of gold and quartz, weighing fifty pounds was taken from near Mariposa, and sold for $1600. Important discoveries have been made on the Mokelumne. From one hole three men took, in two days, $1000. Nearly every man is making an ounce per day.

More bullion is expected the coming six months, than has altogether been received since the commencement.

The Indians have committee depredations on the

miners at the North Fork, some 20
Auburn. Two of the miners were ki
wounded.

It is believed that white men are
inciting them on. It is certain a Ge
has been leading them on in several
attacks.

Nothing has been heard of the pro
peake. The Sarah Sands has not arr
15th, there had arrived at San Fra
days, 76 vessels with full cargoes for

In addition to the above intelligen
been favoured by Mr. John Thomas,
with the following extract of a letter f
R. Duff, dated San Francisco, 12th M

"We arrived here on the 7th inst.,
sage of 186 days from St. John, unma
incident of particular note, except a fo
at Valparaiso. There are here from
sail of ships; and lumber, houses, and
ed with the timber business are dull in
her has been as low as 25 dollars per
it is now somewhat higher, but will
dollars. Accounts from the diggins
—some are successful—some are not.
My advice to those at home would be
here. Wages are high at this season
—Carpenters $12 per day, laborers $
is not certain. There are thousands of
all for the mines—when they can get
wages from this at the present mome
$120 to $150 per month. * * *
cost me almost as much to get to the di
tools, as a passage here from St. John.
a good tent at Valparaiso, flour and bre
freight is so high that I intend selling th
and it is unwise to be too much hampere

Fall of Table Rock!—The followi
at Niagara