

The Weekly

Volume 14, Number 43

THE SAINT JOHN CHRONICLE. Published every Friday afternoon...

TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE.—\$3 if not paid until the termination of the year...

Inducements for Clubbing. By which means parties will be able to procure a complete Family and Business Newspaper...

THE WORK. Fulfillment of several covenants...

MENBERVA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. 84, King William street, London

TRUSTEES. Thomas Halliday, Esq., James Mills, Esq., Thomas Heath, Esq., Claude E. Scott, Esquire.

DIRECTORS. James Mills, Esq., Chairman, Thomas Heath, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

AUDITORS. Robert Wallis, Esq., Charles H. Harford, Esq., William Scott, Esq.

PHYSICIANS. Dr. Tweed, F. R. S. D., 30, Montague Place, Bedford-square, London.

Just Received. 30 different styles of the above choice selection...

FELLOWS & CO. Manufacturers of the best quality of the above choice selection...

YARD, M. D. Manufacturers of the best quality of the above choice selection...

F. H. CO. & CO. Manufacturers of the best quality of the above choice selection...

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of London.

Capital, £200,000 sterling. Exclusive of a Reserve Fund (Surplus Profits) of £101,000 sterling.

Advantages offered by this Society. Forfeiture recovery, arising from a large Capital...

LIBERAL ALLOWANCE for the surrender of policies. Forfeiture recovery, arising from a large Capital...

AGENTS FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK. Bathurst—Theophilus Desbriens, Esq., Chatham—William Carson, Esq., Dieppe—Albert J. Smith, Esq., Dalhousie—William S. Smith, Esq., Fredericton—J. Henry Pratt, Esq., Grand Falls—Samuel H. Hallett, Esq., Hopedale—Thomas B. Moore, Esq., Moncton (the Bend)—Bios Bostford, Esq., Newcastle—Edward Williams, Esq., Northville—Richard G. Scott, Esq., St. Andrews—George D. Street, Esq., St. Stephen—W. F. Ross, Esq., St. John—Richard G. Scott, Esq., Woodville—James Robertson, Esq., WILKINSON, J. STARR, N. B. Manager, St. John, N. B.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE. Between St. John and St. Andrews, DAILY.

Fresh Seeds. Received from the Boston Agricultural Seed Establishment.

THE ACCOMMODATION BILL. (Continued.)

In those days and small Mr. Barton, Post's announcement of the criminal law and practice of the country, the acceptance of a bill of exchange...

THE ACCOMMODATION BILL. (Continued.) Barton said at the beginning, like a man who is not a lawyer, but a man of sense...

THE ACCOMMODATION BILL. (Continued.) Barton said at the beginning, like a man who is not a lawyer, but a man of sense...

THE ACCOMMODATION BILL. (Continued.) Barton said at the beginning, like a man who is not a lawyer, but a man of sense...

THE ACCOMMODATION BILL. (Continued.) Barton said at the beginning, like a man who is not a lawyer, but a man of sense...

THE ACCOMMODATION BILL. (Continued.) Barton said at the beginning, like a man who is not a lawyer, but a man of sense...

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COURAGE.—On the second morning we set out, and visited several interesting places in the neighbourhood of Niagara.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COURAGE.—On the second morning we set out, and visited several interesting places in the neighbourhood of Niagara.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COURAGE.—On the second morning we set out, and visited several interesting places in the neighbourhood of Niagara.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COURAGE.—On the second morning we set out, and visited several interesting places in the neighbourhood of Niagara.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COURAGE.—On the second morning we set out, and visited several interesting places in the neighbourhood of Niagara.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COURAGE.—On the second morning we set out, and visited several interesting places in the neighbourhood of Niagara.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COURAGE.—On the second morning we set out, and visited several interesting places in the neighbourhood of Niagara.

THE APPREHENSION OF DEATH.—At the beginning of last month the Court of Assizes condemned to death a stone-mason, for a long time his efforts were unavailing to beat on the brains of a fellow-workman named Coxon, in order to possess himself of a sum of about \$80.

THE APPREHENSION OF DEATH.—At the beginning of last month the Court of Assizes condemned to death a stone-mason, for a long time his efforts were unavailing to beat on the brains of a fellow-workman named Coxon, in order to possess himself of a sum of about \$80.

THE APPREHENSION OF DEATH.—At the beginning of last month the Court of Assizes condemned to death a stone-mason, for a long time his efforts were unavailing to beat on the brains of a fellow-workman named Coxon, in order to possess himself of a sum of about \$80.

THE APPREHENSION OF DEATH.—At the beginning of last month the Court of Assizes condemned to death a stone-mason, for a long time his efforts were unavailing to beat on the brains of a fellow-workman named Coxon, in order to possess himself of a sum of about \$80.

THE APPREHENSION OF DEATH.—At the beginning of last month the Court of Assizes condemned to death a stone-mason, for a long time his efforts were unavailing to beat on the brains of a fellow-workman named Coxon, in order to possess himself of a sum of about \$80.

THE APPREHENSION OF DEATH.—At the beginning of last month the Court of Assizes condemned to death a stone-mason, for a long time his efforts were unavailing to beat on the brains of a fellow-workman named Coxon, in order to possess himself of a sum of about \$80.

THE APPREHENSION OF DEATH.—At the beginning of last month the Court of Assizes condemned to death a stone-mason, for a long time his efforts were unavailing to beat on the brains of a fellow-workman named Coxon, in order to possess himself of a sum of about \$80.

NOVEL EXPERIMENT IN ANESTHESIA.—Yesterday considerable excitement prevailed at a meeting, particularly at Vauxhall, in the vicinity of the "Royal Property," in consequence of a report which had been widely circulated that a new method of anaesthesia had been discovered by a Frenchman named M. Charles Green, but met with his death in a descent from a balloon contracted upon new and scientific principles.

NOVEL EXPERIMENT IN ANESTHESIA.—Yesterday considerable excitement prevailed at a meeting, particularly at Vauxhall, in the vicinity of the "Royal Property," in consequence of a report which had been widely circulated that a new method of anaesthesia had been discovered by a Frenchman named M. Charles Green, but met with his death in a descent from a balloon contracted upon new and scientific principles.

NOVEL EXPERIMENT IN ANESTHESIA.—Yesterday considerable excitement prevailed at a meeting, particularly at Vauxhall, in the vicinity of the "Royal Property," in consequence of a report which had been widely circulated that a new method of anaesthesia had been discovered by a Frenchman named M. Charles Green, but met with his death in a descent from a balloon contracted upon new and scientific principles.

NOVEL EXPERIMENT IN ANESTHESIA.—Yesterday considerable excitement prevailed at a meeting, particularly at Vauxhall, in the vicinity of the "Royal Property," in consequence of a report which had been widely circulated that a new method of anaesthesia had been discovered by a Frenchman named M. Charles Green, but met with his death in a descent from a balloon contracted upon new and scientific principles.

NOVEL EXPERIMENT IN ANESTHESIA.—Yesterday considerable excitement prevailed at a meeting, particularly at Vauxhall, in the vicinity of the "Royal Property," in consequence of a report which had been widely circulated that a new method of anaesthesia had been discovered by a Frenchman named M. Charles Green, but met with his death in a descent from a balloon contracted upon new and scientific principles.

NOVEL EXPERIMENT IN ANESTHESIA.—Yesterday considerable excitement prevailed at a meeting, particularly at Vauxhall, in the vicinity of the "Royal Property," in consequence of a report which had been widely circulated that a new method of anaesthesia had been discovered by a Frenchman named M. Charles Green, but met with his death in a descent from a balloon contracted upon new and scientific principles.

NOVEL EXPERIMENT IN ANESTHESIA.—Yesterday considerable excitement prevailed at a meeting, particularly at Vauxhall, in the vicinity of the "Royal Property," in consequence of a report which had been widely circulated that a new method of anaesthesia had been discovered by a Frenchman named M. Charles Green, but met with his death in a descent from a balloon contracted upon new and scientific principles.

CANDIDATES FOR COMMISSIONS.

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

(Circular No. 1) His Majesty's Army, 1850.

CONVENTUAL REGIMENTS.—Her Majesty has been pleased to command that the candidates for commissions, and promotions in Her Majesty's Army, should be qualified by knowledge and attainments previous to the appointment to commissions of the first tenet, and to the promotion to superior rank of those 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 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 Officers must have their names 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 of, and must give an account of, the duties they have to perform as Regimental, or other Officers, and as Officers commanding Companies, 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 annual and platoon exercises.
4. They must be able to put the Companies through the manual evolutions, and must be capable of executing 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 column, or in 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, relating to the discipline and qualities of the necessities 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 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.
10. Lieutenants also shall have acquired the Services 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 and Triangle.
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. 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.
20. Lieutenants also shall have acquired the Services since July, 1849, will be required, before they can be recommended for promotion to the rank of Captain, to have:—

18. They must have studied permanent and Field Fortifications, and
19. 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.
20. Lieutenants also shall have acquired the Services 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 and Triangle.
14. Of Algebra, to simple equations inclusive.
15. (c) and so far as 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.
16. (c) and so far as 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.
17. (c) and so far as 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.
18. (c) and so far as 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.
19. (c) and so far as 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. (c) and so far as 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. (c) and so far as 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.
21. (c) and so far as 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.
22. (c) and so far as 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.
23. (c) and so far as 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.
24. (c) and so far as 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.
25. (c) and so far as 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.
26. (c) and so far as 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.
27. (c) and so far as 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.
28. (c) and so far as 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.
29. (c) and so far as 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.
30. (c) and so far as 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.

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 relative 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 the rank of Captain.

Up till the month of July, 1850, Officers recommended for promotion to the rank of Captain in 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 Commanding Officer that such Officers 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 of Company, may be examined in respect to his qualifications and attainments, as specified in this Order, upon such demand the Commanding Officer will give such orders as may be proper and necessary.

Orders will be given to give 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.

The names of Field-Officers of the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief.

C. BROWN, Adjutant-General.

PRICE OF THE CHRONICLE—12d. 6d. per copy, in advance; 10s. 6d. per copy, on delivery.

The following is a list of the names of the subscribers to the Chronicle for the year ending on the 31st of December, 1849.

THE CHRONICLE.
ST. JOHN, JULY 5, 1850.

Exchange Mail.—The Mail by the steamship Europe reached the Post Office on Wednesday morning, putting in at possession of Liverpool dated to the 23rd ult.

The ship arrived home on Saturday morning the 23rd, in 8 days from Halifax.

In the House of Lords, on Monday the 17th, Lord Stanley brought in his proposed resolutions on the Greek affairs, and after an exciting debate, the Ministers were left in a minority of 37 in a House which numbered over 300 members.

In the Commons Lord John Russell defended the policy of the Government in the Greek affair, declaring the course of the upper House, and stating that as long as he could command a majority in the Commons, he and his colleagues would not be thinking 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.

By the Royal Mail Steamship Company have been defeated in the action brought against them by the owners of the *Charles Balliol*, run down and captured by the *Proserpine*.

It is rumored that the Bishop of Eborac, 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 200 feet long, more than 400 feet across, and will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The site is situated in the Strand, and is bounded by the Strand on the north, by the Strand on the east, and by the Strand on the west.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

The building will be built on a site of about 100,000 square feet, or upwards of 23 acres.

ACCIDENTS.—On Wednesday afternoon an accident of an unusual nature occurred on board the Carlton Steam Ferry boat, and by which the lives of many passengers were for a moment in imminent danger.

The steamer had just left the docks on the Carlton side, having besides the ordinary travellers, about one hundred and fifty children, attached to the Baptist Sabbath School, one of whom incidentally falling overboard, struck the head of a valuable horse attached to a wagon, belonging to Mr. J. J. South, who was in the carriage.

Mr. South, himself, and a person in his employ being in the carriage. The animal became instantly frightened and terrified, and bounding amidst the children and others along the deck of the boat, he leaped overboard.—In their efforts to control the horse, several persons were injured, 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 wagon became detached and was saved.—It is a mercy indeed that more serious consequences had not ensued from this accident, as the frantic animal traversed several times the whole length of the steamer's dock, which contained a living mass of human beings.

THE LATE VISCOUNT.—A notice of the late Viscount at Fredericksburg, has appeared in the "Head Quarters," and been copied into other journals, which, to prevent misapprehensions, seems to require a few comments. In reference to the services of the Clergy, the writer uses these terms:—"the solemnity of which was never more felt, nor its efficacy more fully realized."—This, we 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 laymen, some who would have equally admired the solemnity of which, 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 minutes scarcely worthy of a public notice, that the services thus antiphonally chanted were "in the spirit of the Gregorian;" and the same observation applies to the further statements, that from the choir of the Gregorian, a single voice, the soprano part, in the minor;—the "Jubilate Deo" in G. major;—and "the Te Sanctus" in Orlando Gibbons's air." The question is not whether an exhibition of musical talent, is to be considered as a good taste or not; or whether the effect of them, on this occasion, may not have been gratifying to the practiced ear; but whether in the account of such a solemnity, the following were congregated at the Trinitarian Visitation, an occasion, sacred, solemn, and consecrated to high and holy ends, reaching beyond the confines of time, is really a matter of indifference to the Public; or whether "the Clergy took the melody," or "answered in harmony" whether their voices went forth in a major or minor key, in G. or in F., or by which of the organs 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 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 the doctrine contained in that charge.

They did not, so far as we understand, withdraw their assent, with a view to present the Charge from their respective pulpits, but that they considered it tantamount to a subscription to the doctrine contained, they adopted the opposite course to prevent the publicity of this measure.

Allying 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 we have already stated, those who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

The Clergy of the City, who were present, did not assent to the doctrine contained in that charge.

ARCHDEACONRY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

WE, the undersigned, the Archbishop and Clergy, of and in the Archdiocese of Northumberland, moved by the present circumstances of our beloved Church, do hereby certify that the doctrine of Episcopacy is not only contained in her Formularies, but studiously and earnestly set forth in the same.

Raymond, W. F. M. A., Archbishop of Northumberland, and Canon of Durham.

Attest, J. H. R. M. A., Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, G. W. A. Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, J. H. R. M. A., Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, G. W. A. Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, J. H. R. M. A., Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, G. W. A. Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, J. H. R. M. A., Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, G. W. A. Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, J. H. R. M. A., Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, G. W. A. Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, J. H. R. M. A., Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, G. W. A. Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, J. H. R. M. A., Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, G. W. A. Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, J. H. R. M. A., Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, G. W. A. Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, J. H. R. M. A., Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, G. W. A. Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, J. H. R. M. A., Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, G. W. A. Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, J. H. R. M. A., Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, G. W. A. Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, J. H. R. M. A., Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, G. W. A. Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, J. H. R. M. A., Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, G. W. A. Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, J. H. R. M. A., Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, G. W. A. Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, J. H. R. M. A., Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, G. W. A. Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, J. H. R. M. A., Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, G. W. A. Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, J. H. R. M. A., Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, G. W. A. Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, J. H. R. M. A., Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, G. W. A. Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, J. H. R. M. A., Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, G. W. A. Vicar of Northumbria.

Attest, J. H. R. M. A., Vicar of Northumbria.

THE ELECTIONS.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS.—Westminster.—Messrs. Crampton, Chapman, and Sims, are elected. Mr. E. K. Gilbert, the fifth on the list, has demanded a scrutiny of Mr. Balfour.

Charlotte.—Mr. Boyd, the fifth candidate on the poll book, has demanded a scrutiny of Mr. Fitzgerald.

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

Roughcut.—The old members by show of hands.—Mr. Montgomery and Anderson.

Queen's.—The return for this County are not complete; two vacancies remain to be filled from the new list.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS.—Westminster.—Messrs. Crampton, Chapman, and Sims, are elected. Mr. E. K. Gilbert, the fifth on the list, has demanded a scrutiny of Mr. Balfour.

Charlotte.—Mr. Boyd, the fifth candidate on the poll book, has demanded a scrutiny of Mr. Fitzgerald.

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

Roughcut.—The old members by show of hands.—Mr. Montgomery and Anderson.

Queen's.—The return for this County are not complete; two vacancies remain to be filled from the new list.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS.—Westminster.—Messrs. Crampton, Chapman, and Sims, are elected. Mr. E. K. Gilbert, the fifth on the list, has demanded a scrutiny of Mr. Balfour.

Charlotte.—Mr. Boyd, the fifth candidate on the poll book, has demanded a scrutiny of Mr. Fitzgerald.

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

Roughcut.—The old members by show of hands.—Mr. Montgomery and Anderson.

Queen's.—The return for this County are not complete; two vacancies remain to be filled from the new list.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS.—Westminster.—Messrs. Crampton, Chapman, and Sims, are elected. Mr. E. K. Gilbert, the fifth on the list, has demanded a scrutiny of Mr. Balfour.

Charlotte.—Mr. Boyd, the fifth candidate on the poll book, has demanded a scrutiny of Mr. Fitzgerald.

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

Roughcut.—The old members by show of hands.—Mr. Montgomery and Anderson.

Queen's.—The return for this County are not complete; two vacancies remain to be filled from the new list.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS.—Westminster.—Messrs. Crampton, Chapman, and Sims, are elected. Mr. E. K. Gilbert, the fifth on the list, has demanded a scrutiny of Mr. Balfour.

Charlotte.—Mr. Boyd, the fifth candidate on the poll book, has demanded a scrutiny of Mr. Fitzgerald.

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

Roughcut.—The old members by show of hands.—Mr. Montgomery and Anderson.

Queen's.—The return for this County are not complete; two vacancies remain to be filled from the new list.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS.—Westminster.—Messrs. Crampton, Chapman, and Sims, are elected. Mr. E. K. Gilbert, the fifth on the list, has demanded a scrutiny of Mr. Balfour.

Charlotte.—Mr. Boyd, the fifth candidate on the poll book, has demanded a scrutiny of Mr. Fitzgerald.

