

open day, and within hearing of several houses in the vicinity, should not, sooner or later, be traced down to its blood-stained authors. The Rev. gentleman, we understand, has left a wife and children, Edmund Star of Trent.

MISTRESS IN IRELAND.
Mr. SINCILATA begged to ask the noble Lord, the secretary for Ireland, if the Government had received any accounts of a famine in the western parts of Ireland?
Lord MONAGHAN said that it was very true that Government had received very distressing accounts of the state of the population on the south-west coast of Ireland; but he could assure the Honourable Member that the subject occupied the earnest and anxious attention of His Majesty's Government, and that such steps had already been taken as were supposed best calculated to alleviate the distress. He hoped that the Honourable Member would not press him in giving further particulars, as it might raise hopes among the sufferers which he was afraid might be disappointed. (Hear, hear.)
Mr. F. FISHER said that if any money were granted by the Government, it would naturally be lent upon the land. (Hear, hear.)

MARRIAGES BETWEEN PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLICS.
A bill has been prepared and brought in by Mr. Lynch and Mr. (now Colonel General) O'Leahin, to repeal so much of an Act of the Nineteenth year of King George the Second, as makes void all marriages celebrated by any Popish Priest between Protestant and Papist. This bill was ordered to be printed on the 27th of March.
It enacts, that from and after the passing of this act, so much of an act passed in the 19th year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Second, intitled

"An Act for annulling all marriages to be celebrated by any Popish Priest between Protestant and Papist, or between Protestant and Papist, as relates to marriages celebrated by Popish Priests between Protestant and Papist, shall be, and the same is hereby absolutely repealed; but nevertheless as to be rendered valid or in any manner affect any marriage, the invalidity of which is now or hath been disputed under or by virtue of the said Act, in any of His Majesty's Courts Ecclesiastical or Civil in Great Britain or Ireland."
The second section of the bill provides that nothing in this act shall extend, or be construed to extend, to repeal any enactments now in force, for preventing the performance of the marriage ceremony by degraded clergymen.
It will be observed that this bill does not purport to repeal so much of the 19th George Second, as renders invalid marriages celebrated by Roman Catholic clergymen between Protestant and Catholic.—[Irish Advocate.]

Change in High Life.—On the 11th inst., at Rome, in the apartments of Cardinal Wolf, the ceremony being performed by Cardinal Odescalchi, in presence of the most distinguished of the Roman nobility, the Prince of Salaparuta, eldest son to the Prince and Princess Borghese, to Lady Cosentina Talbot, second daughter to the Earl and Countess of Salisbury.

The General in Dublin.—Captain Gosset, son of the late General Gosset, died the other day of the daughter of Sir T. Butler, County Carlow. It was a love affair, it being stated that the parties have nothing in their own right.

Curious Agricultural Fact.—It is stated that while oil has been employed in England as a manure for turnip crops, at one third the expense of bone manure.

A steam boat belonging to the American Fur Company, containing a cargo of buffalo robes, valued at \$3,000 dollars, has been totally consumed.

Magazine Narrative.—We have obtained permission, says the London Patriot of January 7th, to lay before our readers the following extract from a private letter, containing a narrative which bears upon the interest of romance.

Malta, June 20, 1834.
A child, named Carlo Francesco, arrived in Malta twenty four years ago, then being about three years old, with a Trieste woman and another boy, both of whom she said were her sons. She came in search of her husband, a master of a trading vessel, from whom she was subsequently separated. She took up her residence in Malta, and kept a tolerably respectable school, and was enabled by that means to obtain a competency for herself and the two boys, and to pay for their education. Carlo became a great proficient in languages, and at an early age understood Maltese, Italian, German, Spanish, French, and English.—He was engaged by Mr. R. here as a clerk, and being rather an able correspondent, became amanuensis for several of the Maltese merchants, not so highly gifted. Among them an old gentleman named Grech, about 8 years ago, employed him to write a letter to Genoa, which, as Grech was too ill, Carlo signed.—Pro L. Grech, Carlo Francesco. By some accident, this letter fell in the hands of the Austrian ambassador there, who, on seeing the signature, wrote to Malta, to know how he came there. The Government here made every enquiry, and communicated the replies to the ambassador, whose subsequent correspondence with our governor induced the Marchioness of Hastings, when her husband was governor, to offer him an appointment under Government, which Carlo declined. A short time after, Carlo received a letter from the bank at Munich, stating that £7000 was paid in it at his disposal. Carlo drew for \$6000, and the bank being afterwards, that was all he got of it. Such a variety of curious events induced him to ask his supposed mother who she was. She said she did not know; he was of her son, but was put in her charge in Scotland when only a few months old; the other was her own son. Some time after this, a letter was received from a banker in Paris, stating that Gen. Kellerman was dead, and in his will had left him fifty thousand francs, deposited in his banker's hands, to be at his disposal. After a few more months, he received a letter from a lady in Scotland, stating that she was his sister, and that she had a large estate in Paris, and that she was very anxious to see her nephew. Carlo, who had been in the army of his father, and had been in the service of the Emperor, went to Paris, and on the day of his arrival, a carriage drove to the door of his arrival, he put up, out of which stepped one of the chief bankers of Paris, who insisted on his making his house his home. He there met his sister, an elegant and accomplished lady, who had been accompanied from Scotland by an elderly lady from Caithness. She told Carlo, she did not know who they were, but that she herself was placed with the old lady when about three months old, with ample means to bring her up in the style she had done, and enough to support her as to means in Society equally elegantly educated. Carlo accompanied his sister to England, and being of an eccentric turn, and pugnacious, he returned to his employment at Malta. Two years, afterward, he received a letter from Count's Bank, stating that his sister was dead, and that £10,000 were deposited in their hands, arising out of a legacy left him by her. He was so much affected at the loss of his sister, that he would never afterwards sleep in bed.
Within the last six months he has received letters from Paris, Vienna, and different parts of Europe, announcing large sums being deposited in the various banks for him. At Vienna, 100,000 fr; at Paris a person offered him £20,000 for his receipt in full for all amounts at his disposal in that city. On the 5th of this month he set sail hence in the Onora, for Marseilles, with a friend, to endeavour to find out who he is. His habits are very eccentric. His employer could scarcely ever induce him to partake of dinner as a regular meal with him. He generally took his dinner in a coach-house, and it consisted of a few hot potatoes, an onion or two, and bread and Gozo cheese; its entire value 1d. His supposed mother and brother remain here, and reside at Civita Vecchia; the latter is being trained up as a priest. Carlo has provided amply for both of them. He carried his pugnaciousness with regard to himself, so far, that at one time he made a pair of shoes; and thinking that act not the extent entirely to which he wished to carry his saving propensities, he made them too large, to allow for his growing; and, as he observed, because they would not wear out soon. He spent a great part of his time at churches, and ordinarily confessed once a week. His forehead and eyes are thought like Napoleon's, and some persons think he is a son of his, from that circumstance, and that Kellerman left him money, and General Lauriston, one of Buonaparte's Aides-de-Camp, inquired after him when in Malta.

ENGLAND.
Frederick Lumley Savile, Esq., has recovered from the Earl of Scarborough the whole of the real estates of the late Sir George Savile, being the bulk of the estates which were possessed by the late Earl.—[Leeds Mercury.]
Curious Effects of Fright.—About five weeks since a young woman named Ann Taylor, of Gamber, near Bransley, got up to wash early in the morning, and on going to the fire her clothes ignited, she fell into a fit, and the fire was extinguished, and she remained speechless for three weeks, but through the professional assistance of Dr. Crookes she last week entirely recovered.—[York Chronicle.]
The Primitive Methodists opened their 16th Annual Conference at Tunstall, Staffordshire, on Friday, the 23d ult. and the sittings terminated on the Thursday following. The number of persons reported from the several district meetings is 56,649, being an increase for the year (notwithstanding 587 have died of 4,772.) The number of travelling preachers is 255—increase 46. Local preachers, 4,349— increase 582. Chapels, 651— increase 83.—[Manchester Guardian.]
Female Curiosity.—At the Coronation of George the Third, the husband of a lady who was far advanced in pregnancy, paid 140 guineas for two rooms, commanding a view of the platform, and where she could be attended by her nurse and accoucheur.
Curious Case of a Woman.—In August, 1787, the Rev. Dr. Puckwell, Rector of Bloxham, in Diocese of Lincolnshire, preached his own funeral sermon in Whitefield's Chapel, Tottenham Court-road; the occasion of which was this:—The Reverend Gentleman had pricked his finger in opening the body of a person who had died of consumption, and the wound proved fatal, by mortification, in ten days afterwards.—[Mirror.]
Abuse on the Pulpit.—A dissenting preacher in Norfolk lately gave notice, that if tradesmen had any difficulty in getting their debts paid by his congregation, and would deliver the bills to him, he would present them to the persons before the congregation, and know the reason they were not discharged; as he knew there were a great many pretenders to sanctity who were notoriously dishonest.
Wine, &c. in London.—At the Conservative Meeting, at Salthill, on Thursday, which was but thinly attended, resolutions were passed for forming a Conservative Club; and the first subscriptions agreed upon not to be less than five shillings, nor exceed one guinea; the annual subscriptions to be what sum or sums the Committee might afterwards think proper to name.

IRELAND.
Limerick, June 13.
The competitors of the vacant Irish Representative Peerage are Lords Bandon and Lismore; the latter is supported by Government, but Lord Bandon will succeed.
A melancholy occurrence happened in Enniskillen last Tuesday morning. Miss Charlotte Stewart, daughter of Captain Stewart, half-pay, went with several young ladies to bathe at the Broad Meadow, and having unfortunately gone into deep water, she sank. She was not got out for half an hour, but life was then extinct.
Apprehension of the Murderers of the Rev. Mr. Dawson.—Justice may be tardy, but in general it is sure to fasten upon that criminal who imbrues his guilty hands in the blood of his fellow man. In the above instance, however, the finger of an all-wise Providence was not slow to mark the sanguinary perpetrators, and with feelings of unfeigned exultation, we have to announce that this morning, at the early hour of one o'clock, a party of Mr. Voke's police, in charge of Lieut. Pinchin and Mr. Franklin, Secretary to the above Chief Magistrate, arrested, upon private information, three men, John Hogan, Patrick Dillon, and David Fitzgerald, who are charged upon oath as the murderers of the Rev. Charles Dawson. They were severally taken by a combined movement of the police force, in their beds at Ballinacraig, the farm upon which Mr. Dawson was butchered, and within a short distance of the fatal spot on which his blood is yet fresh! This has been a signal manifestation of the unerring hand of Providence. These men were labourers in the employ of the tenants on Mr. Dawson's estate, and doubtless instruments in the formidable conspiracy which planned his murder. The reward has had already its effect, and retribution is at hand.
The Lord Lieutenant offers £100 reward for the murderers of William Johnson, Mr. O'Hara's bailiff, near Gort.
Sir William Gossett.—Daniel has triumphed, and Sir William Gossett is to be removed.

SCOTLAND.
Edinburgh Town Council.—The following is a part of the report of the proceedings of this body on Tuesday.
A very desultory conversation afterwards ensued, Bailie Thompson endeavouring to keep order by means of the hammer, when Mr. Aytoun said, we have no use for that sort of hammer; it is the hammer that is making the most noise; the chair is out of order.
Bailie Thompson.—It is no such thing, Sir; there is great use for the hammer being used just now, and you do not be quiet I'll hammer you too.
Dr. Vaisey said that he never remembered such a noise at Council Board since he had been a member, and begged that the business might be proceeded with.
Petitions to both Houses of Parliament, in support of the Church of Scotland, were forwarded last week from the Parish of Ardrossan, signed by upwards of two hundred and seventy;—entrusted to the Earl of Eglinton, and Mr. Oswald, the Member for the County, for presentation.—Similar petitions from the natives of the Highlands residing in Saltcoats and neighbourhood, signed by one hundred and fifty, were dispatched a few days earlier, to the care of the Duke of Argyll and Lord James Stuart.

Threatened Failure of the Potatoe crop.—We are sorry to understand that symptoms of a failure in the potatoe crop have begun to show themselves, similar to those of the last and preceding year. On the farm of the Rhynd, one of the finest and best managed farms in the County, a field of about 40 acres of that root has been obliged to be ploughed up in consequence of the failure of the seed. No cause can be assigned for this result in this particular instance.—[Perth Courier.]

Fashions.—The following is from a London correspondent:—A Boston newspaper in the year 1769, He seems quite fearful that the ladies of New England should ape the fashions of the European dress;—that they should lay aside the simplicity of their Puritan grandmothers, and wear the graceful forms beneath misshapen necks, adorned with flourishes of massed hair. By the writer lived at the present day, when by means of mammoth sleeves, shapeless dresses, corsets, and other nameless appendages of a lady's wardrobe, it would be lost, if ever, to risk a guess at the natural shape of a well-dressed lady—he would be deemed a fit subject for the Worcester Asylum.
—O my dear Friend, why will your ladies take a taste of fashion, from such a nation? I am more clear in the enormity of the Revenue laws which America groans under; so many yards of costly silks, as we cut it pieces with the most restless profusion. The decent night gown which shewed the shape of the sex in all its native elegance, is now banished; and nothing but a train of things is put

down on each side, which look as if the ladies had turned a most monstrous pair of silk pockets inside out, and drawn them through their pocket holes. The fashions of the present day seem to be a caricature of the fashions of the former day. The elegant fall the petticoat determined with flounce of massed silk! On barbarous murderer, both of beauty and materials—but if I cannot restore the decent night gown, to its usurped power and influence; for decency's sake, for beauty's sake, by all that is engaging in sweetness and nature, let me obtain, that the first man who comes among you to torture the ladies heads of hair in New England, as they are distorted among us, cut that rascal's head off for his reward."

Ancient Legal Police.—About St. Clement's church, and parts adjacent, were frequent disturbances by reason of the untruths of the Inns of Chancery, who were so unruly on nights, walking about to the disturbance and danger of such as passed along the streets, and the inhabitants were fain to keep watch, with six more of the honest inhabitants, stood by St. Clement's church to see the lantern hung out, and to observe if he could meet with any of these saw young Mr. Robert Cecil, the lord treasurer's son, who was afterwards secretary of state to the Queen, pass by the church, and as he passed gave them a civil salute; at which they said, "Let you may see how a nobleman's son can use himself and how he putteth off his cap to poor men; our Lord bless him." This passage the Recorder wrote in a letter to his father adding "Your Lordship has cause to thank God for so virtuous a child."

Stoicism of Seaman.—Inured to hardships, to dangers, and to a perpetual change of companions the seaman contracts a species of stoicism almost incredible. "A vast herd," cried a sailor to his comrade, who was busied in hearing overboard the lower division of a shipmate just cut in halves by a chain-shot at a great naval engagement, "A vast! let us first see if Ben arnt got the key of our mess chest in his pocket!"

Larceny and singular detection.—On Saturday last, Capt. David Martin, of the steam boat Burlington, called at the mayor's office, and proposed, under the following circumstances, having a warrant issued for the apprehension of a colored man named John Wilson. While captain M. was collecting the fare after leaving Burlington, in coming down, he called upon Wilson for his passage money, when W. handed him a fifty dollar note. The captain suspecting something wrong, carelessly remarked to W. "this is a fire!" "Yes, sir," replied Wilson, and the captain gave him the change, \$4 75, perfectly convinced that the black had not come correctly by it, and determined to inform the mayor, who having ascertained where W. lived in the city, accordingly issued a warrant, and had him brought to the office on Monday morning. In the mean time, he had been living as a servant, at Burlington, of the circumstance, and brought her to the city yesterday to investigate the affair. Wilson, the mayor that he had been working for Mrs. Pennington, in Burlington, and that she had given him the note in mistake for a stolen from the bureau in her chamber, and of which she was not aware until informed of it by the captain. Wilson was committed as a fugitive from justice, and will be sent to Philadelphia Gazette, July 9.

Noble Example.—Happy fruits of successful speculation.—A young man belonging to Portland, whose name we still make known, and which ought every where, to be proclaimed as an incentive to good deeds, and honorable conduct, established himself a few years since in New York, in some sort of mercantile business, which proved unfortunate, and he failed.—He returned to Portland, and has supported himself and his family by a clerkship for two or three years past. About four months ago, he caught the speculation fever, which has so extensively prevailed in Portland and other places, and by operation on a small scale, in the purchase of eastern lands, cleared \$1,000. A portion of the money he appropriated to buying up his own obligations at ten per cent of their par value, and with the rest made another purchase, which he cleared \$3,000. About this time, believing that he should be prosperous in this new line of business, he entered into a voluntary obligation in writing, binding himself to his conscience, that he would devote one-tenth part of all his gains to benevolent and charitable purposes. He has continued his land speculations so successfully, that he has already realized a fortune of \$200,000! The tenth of this (\$20,000) he has of course disposed of according to his voluntary obligation. The first object of his kindness and reward, was the venerable widow of a reverend and honored clergyman, (Rev. Dr. Payson,) under whose ministry he had become a professor of religion, and whose church he was a member. He has since, with a large family of children, a check for TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS—has given \$2,000 to the Bangor Theological Institution—\$500 to the Swamen's Bethel in Portland—and \$100 to aid a feeble society in building a church in Illinois—and other large sums for various charitable purposes. The gentleman who called upon him in behalf of the Illinois church, informs us, that on the day he saw him, he had given \$1,700 for a variety of benevolent objects.

Commerce of Oswego.
We lay before our readers the following statements obtained from the Custom House, relative to the Navigation and Commerce of the Port of Oswego. We simply remark that these statements exhibit only the business of the Port as connected with the navigation of the Lakes, and exhibit nothing of the immense increase of business connected with the Oswego and Erie Canals.
Second Quarter of 1835.
American vessels entered from foreign countries, Tons, 13,140
" " cleared for do. " 12,572
" " entered from ports of the U. States, Tons, 18,231
" " cleared for do. " 19,792
Tons, 63,735
Foreign vessels entered from foreign ports, Tons, 23,041
" " cleared for do. " 23,103
Tons, 36,144
Total Foreign and Domestic Entries and Clearances, Tons, 109,879
Amount of Duties collected, \$14,210 64
On comparing the transactions of the Custom House for the above quarter of the current year with the corresponding quarter of the year 1834, we have arrived at the following results, which we state in round terms.
The increase of American Tonnage clearing for and arriving from foreign ports, is nearly 1500 per cent.
The increase of Foreign Tonnage arriving from and clearing for Foreign Ports is 39 " "
The Domestic Entries and Clearances for the 3d quarter of 1834, cannot conveniently be ascertained—but the increase for the corresponding quarter of the present year is known to be very great.
The increased amount of duties collected is nearly 1200 per cent.
The increased amount of imports is nearly 600 " "
And the increased amount of exports, exceeds 700 " "
[Oswego Palladium.]
We have not now schooners enough to do the business of our lake, and there is every reason to believe that we shall have double the business next year that we have this. Where shall we find vessels to do it? Every schooner now which is well managed clears from fifty to one hundred per cent, on her cost yearly. No better investment can be made. We have timber in abundance—and when the business is such that they will pay for themselves every year or two, why can we not have a sufficient number to do all the freighting that may be required by the commercial operations of our lakes.—[ib.]
The following is an extract from a letter received this morning by a gentleman of Canton (Miss.) now in this city. It may be relied on as authentic:—
Canton, Miss., 10th July, 1835.
Such a state of excitement has seldom occurred in any county, as now exists in Madison county.—On last Saturday, the 4th inst., we were informed that a party of about 100 men, were to assemble at the following place, at Madisonville, Vernon, and Beatties' bluff, where they are daily trying suspected persons. Sixteen have been executed—five whites and eleven negroes—five whites and five negroes at Livingston—four negroes at Beatties' bluff, one at Vernon and one at this place, and many more yet to be tried. Many have been severely whipped and turned loose. The design seems to have been laid through all the southern country, but we have heard of no attack as yet, and I presume will not under the present excitement.
A total suspension of business has been produced.
The New Orleans papers continue to be filled with details of the horrible affairs at Vicksburg and other parts of Mississippi, which have recently given such a shock to the feelings of the community. The following, from the Natchez Courier of the 10th inst., give some particulars of the summary executions in Madison county.
While at Vicksburg, a party came in from Madison, after a fellow by the name of Blake; Captain Doyle, one of the party, stated that after our informant left Madison, four more white men had been hung. A number were in confinement and would be hung.
Hiram Perkins, of Madison, was shot from a house opposite Shawmears, near Queen's Hill, in Hinds county by a gang of confederates; they were on the march to take the guilty. Capt. Doyle, with a party of volunteers from Vicksburg, left on the 8th, with Blake in irons.
Mr. Dixon arrived at Vicksburg on the evening of the 8th, and stated that Perkins was alive and could not survive and that another of the party, Mr. Hedge was slightly shot. More had been hung in Madison, but how many could not be ascertained.—About twenty had certainly been apprehended.
The New Orleans Bulletin of the 12th inst. contains the following paragraph in addition to the above:—
The steamer Freedom confirms the report of the execution of the Vicksburg gamblers, and also states that on the 4th inst. a quarrel, originated on Deer Creek, Washington County, Mississippi, between one Hashburger and friends were attacked by Hashburger and two of each party, viz: Chauncey, and Walter Howard, and a negro belonging to Hashburger, and Richard Chance badly wounded. It was reported at Vicksburg on the 9th that in consequence of the difficulties among the gamblers, insurrectionists, and others, twenty-six persons, white and black, suffered death in the state of Mississippi on the 6th inst.
The annexed paragraphs are from a New Orleans paper of the 13th.
Extract of a letter, dated
" Jacksonville, July 8.
Twenty miles from this place in Madison county, a company of white men and negroes were detected before they did any mischief. On Sunday last they hung two steam doctores, one named Cotton, and the other Sanders, also seven negroes without law or gospel, and from respectable authority we learn there were twenty preachers and ten negroes to be hanged this day. Cotton expressed every charge made

against him, and that their object was to murder all, and to get as much property and cattle as they could to travel with—he also confessed that he and Ballance, who is since taken, belonged to the celebrated Merrill's company of Tennessee, who is in the penitentiary. The last words he spoke, he remarked, the citizens from Madison county to Natchez would assemble at different points to protect their families. I am, very respectfully, &c."

Postscript from the Natchez Courier, July 9
More news from Madison, Hinds and Warren.—A gentleman from above brings us the following news. While at Spring Hill on the 6th, from fifteen to twenty gentlemen rode up from Madison county. They stated that they had hung at Livingston, several negroes, white men, Cotton and Sanders, both steam doctores, and occasionally preachers. They had obtained from Cotton, a list of about fifty white men, who were concerned in the conspiracy to excite the negroes to rebellion, fourteen of whom they had caught, and had them in chains at Vernon and Livingston. They had but a few minutes previous caught another named Rawson, and said they were near four others that they meant to have before morning. The next morning our informant went to Squire Starkey's, where a number had assembled. Squire S. said that the Madison men should not take the prisoners out of the county—a disagreement was the result, and they were discharged. This same company caught and confined a man named Blackman.
New Orleans, July 13.—Steamer Mogul reports that she saw at Natchez, as she passed down, several boats crowded with persons who had been ordered from that place, in consequence of their abandoned character; and also at Ellis's Bluffs, 18 miles below Natchez, one or two flat-boats freighted with the same description of persons, but principally females—all bound down the Mississippi. The people of Natchez had driven every suspicious person from a part of their town known as "Natchez under the Hill."

The Newfoundland Patriot having recently published a series of attacks upon Chief Justice Bowring, charging him with cruelty, partiality and illegal conduct in the discharge of the duties of his office, a large number of the commercial gentlemen of the Colony met together, and passed resolutions commendatory of the new paper attacks, and approving in strong terms of the Honourable Judge's entire conduct. An address, based upon the resolutions, was subsequently prepared, and a deputation from the meeting, headed by William Thomas, Esquire, President of the Chamber of Commerce, waited upon the Chief Justice and delivered it in his presence. The following is an extract from it:—
"So notoriously are the attacks derogatory foundation, that were they not to be carried beyond our own shores, it might be considered an useless expenditure of time to take any notice of them; but when we recollect that these calumnies may reach other countries, where they might possibly obtain some credit from being suffered here to pass unnoticed—and when we consider how our worthy and

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Although my station in this island is incompatible with an eager pursuit after popularity, yet I should but ill express my feelings upon the present occasion, were I to affect insensibility to the spontaneous and honourable testimony you have just borne to the character which, of all others, I desire to merit; and I beg to assure you that it is with great satisfaction I receive the tribute of personal respect from so intelligent, wealthy and influential a body as the commercial society of St. John's. The character of a Judge is public property, in which all classes of the community have a deep interest; and though he may personally despise the base calumniation of his best efforts conscientiously to discharge his duty, and be disposed to treat with contempt the falsehoods which they who fear his corrective authority industriously propagate, with a design to diminish public confidence in his judicial proceedings, and to weaken his power to punish them for their crimes, yet it bespeaks a manly and honorable feeling in those who stand forward, and mark with the strong language of reprobation, conduct which they regard as so prejudicial to the best interests of the Colony.

The Radical press of Upper Canada, which set up a howl of delight on receiving copies of the journal containing the attack, will see from the above extract that their old Attorney General has all of the respectability and intelligence of the Colony on his side, while, on the other, there appears only the mendacious journalist himself, who, doubtless, for cozen reasons, "fears" the Judge's "corrective authority."—[Montreal Gazette.]

From the Montreal Morning Courier, August 5
Yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock, the Members of the Committee of Trade waited upon His Excellency Lord AYLMER in a body, to present the following Address:—
To His Excellency the Right Honourable Matthew Lord Aylmer, Knight, Commander of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Captain-General, and Governor-in-Chief, in and over the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and their several Dependencies, and the Island of Prince Edward, &c. &c.
We, the undersigned, His Majesty's subjects, the Members of the Committee of Trade of Montreal, beg to assure your Lordship of our unfeigned regret at your approaching departure from this Province.
Before that event takes place, we are desirous of expressing our gratitude for the attention you have bestowed upon the commercial interests of this Province, your care to obtain correct information, and the prompt consideration which the communications of our Association have invariably received from your Lordship.
During your administration of the Government, your Lordship has manifested an earnest desire to promote the improvement of the internal communications, and all local ameliorations,—a desire which, we regret to say, has not been productive of those benefits to the country, which might have been expected, in consequence of the political distractions unhappily existing in this Province.
From what your Excellency has effected, and the knowledge you possess of the trade and resources of the Canadas, we confidently believe, that although your Lordship is about to

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