no *lady* would readily lay claim to its authorship, it bears some marks of discriminating of character. It strikes us that the manners of the age—the Elizabethean, are not very happily depicted—but that the heroes and heroines talk very much like the heroes and heroines of the present period. Mrs. Trollope writes for money—and probably finds that speculations upon the mania of novel writing is more productive than the exertion of a Bazaar at Cincinnati.—[ib.]

THE NEW GIL BLAS, OR PEDRO DE PENAFLOR, by H. D. Inglis—This is a novel in two volumes, and as its name imports, is an imitation of the immortal work of Le Sage. It is really a very respectable performance. Not that we would insinuate that the rogue whose adventures it commemorates has any title to be termed respectable, but the author contrives to make him sufficiently engaging to enlist our sympathies on his side; and we devour with more zest than is altogether decorous, the history of his knavish schemes and hair breadth escapes. We should presume that considerable insight into Spanish customs, might be gained by its perusal. [ib.]

DETAINING LETTERS.—A verdict has recently been rendered against a postmaster in Waldon county, Me. for withholding a letter addressed to the plaintiff—the latter having instituted a suit therefor in the Supreme Court, and claiming damages for the detention. He recovered $530 for the "omission" by a clerk in the office, to deliver a letter when called for.

THE EARTHQUAKE, noticed yesterdy as having been felt in Virginia on Tuesday morning, was more extensive and severe than we had been led to suppose. In one instance, moreover, it resulted in a melancholy destruction of human life. The shock was felt in Richmond at about half-past six o'clock in the morning. An extra from the office of the Richmond Whig, informs us that Brown's coal pits, at Dover, in the vicinity of that city, sunk during the convulsion, burying forty-two negroes.

The Fredericksburgh Herald of Wednesday, says:

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt in this place about half-past six o'clock yesterday morning, accompanied by a loud rumbling noise. Its duration was probably from ten to fifteen seconds. The vibration was very sensible, rattling the glass in the windows, and shaking the furniture in the houses. Many persons were considerably alarmed. It was indeed the severest shock ever remembered to have been felt in this place. Its course was nearly from west to east.

The Alexandria Gazette of yesterday morning, thus notices the event:—

"The earth was feverish and did shake" [SHAKSPEARE.]

The shock of an earthquake felt here on Tuesday morning, was experienced as far as we have heard from—in Washington, Baltimore, and the adjoining counties of Maryland and Virginia. A letter from the foreman at Mr. Baird's stone quarry in Stafford county, Va. dated on Tuesday morning, says—"We have had a remarkable *shivering* of the earth here to day; the workmen say 'the rocks have the fever and ague.'" Gentlemen residing in the country say that sounds similar to that which preceded the shock in the morning were heard two or three times during the day.

AGRICULTURAL.—By the annexed paragraph from the Poughkeepsie Journal, we perceive that our fellow citizen, Dr. Hosack, is cultivating the beautiful fields of his princely country seat, with as much success as he was wont to cultivate the fields of literature and sciences in this city:

BEAUTIFUL WHEAT.—Dr. Hosack sent us a few days ago, a sample of wheat grown on his farm at Hyde Park, the present season, which all who have seen it, pronounce the finest they have ever seen. It is of the variety known as the *white flint wheat*, and is said to reach the extraordinary weight of *sixty-six* pounds to the bushel. We understand the yield was *thirty bushels* per acre. We have frequently during the season heard Dr. Hosack's field of Barley spoken of as uncommonly beautiful, affording promise of a most bountiful crop. The field is said to contain fifty acres—and we have heard more than one gentleman, accustomed in former years to observe the barley fields of old England, and for some years past, to notice such as are usually grown in this country, speak of Dr. H's as decidedly the best field of barley they had ever seen in America. A sample of the wheat may be seen at the bookstore of P. Potter & Co.

FOREIGN.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship United States, Capt Holredge arrived this morning from Liverpool, which place she left on the 8th of August, and has furnished us with Liverpool papers to that date, and from London to the 7th, both inclusive.

The capture of the city of Lisbon by the forces of Donna Maria, is the most important occurrence presented by these advices.

It will be perceived in the summary we subjoin, that the clause in the bill for granting twenty millions to the holders of slaves in the British West Indies, as an indemnity for their emancipation, has been retained by a majority of the House of Commons.—The vote stood 132 to 81.

Another extensive fire occurred at Liverpool on Saturday night, the 3d of August, by which much damage was done to property, and six lives lost, occasioned by the falling of a wall upon a saw-pit, on which many persons had placed themselves, to witness the progress of the flames.

A report prevailed at London on the 5th, that "*Miguel is off for Spain.*" This is asserted upon the authority of an alleged note from one Cabinet Minister to another. Should he be compelled to leave Portugal, there can be no doubt that spain would be the kingdom in which he would seek an asylum.

The following birds-eye view of Europe, by a Parisian correspodent of one of the London Journals, strikes us as being both faithfully and happily drawn:—

From no other foreign quarter, except Spain, do we at present expect news of interest. Every where else a sort of calm has succeeded to ferment. In Poland and in Germany order reigns under the influence of the bayonet. In Italy, beginning in the north of the Peninsula, we find that (to use the slang terms of absolutism) *force reste a la loi*, in other words that freedom is trodden under foot. The ex-liberal Charles Albert, has, it is true, ceased to execute daily his half-dozen soldiers or lawyers, but the prisons of Genoa, Alessandria, Chamberry, and Pignerol remain crowded with denounced or suspected individuals, who may at his nod become victims or martyrs. The Austrians govern for the Pope in Bologna, and indeed it may be said in the whole of the Papal States, notwithstanding that the French ridiculously keep up their laughable garrison in Ancona. King Ferdinand of Naples asserts, through the columns of the press, (a new medium for conveying regal dogmas in that part of the Peninsula) that disaffection had not for a moment menaced the monarchy. The freebooters of Greece have for the moment submitted to the foreigner placed on the throne of their (I fear) ephemeral kingdom, and Mehemet Ali has *malgre lui*, been compelled to content himself with a portion, instead of the entire of the Ottoman Empire.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, Aug. 6. Half-past 7 o'clock.

At the commencement of money business to-day in the city, great activity and confidence was manifested in every department of it. The Consol Market, though without any material advance, was firmer than at the close of yesterday, and in all the foreign funds a great demand and a proportionate increase of price took place.—Later in the day, the aspect of affairs was changed by a report which got into circulation, that it is the intention of Government to send troops to Portugal to support the Queen against any menaced attack on the side of Spain, and which was very generally credited. The first intention of it was from a notice at Lloyd's, that two transports of 300 tons were wanted by the Admiralty for three months certain; but it is affirmed by persons who are likely to possess good information on the subject, that the contract will be for the conveyance of 300 horses, for which eight or ten transports will be necessary. This circumstance is considered conclusive of the intention of Government to send troops to Portugal.—With respect to the number, it was fixed by the report of the day at three thousand, but as the conveyance in the time of peace is almost invariably in ships-of-war, the government contract would furnish no clue to that part of the subject. On the first circulation of this rumour, Consols fell half per cent. and the foreign funds considerably more, but a re-action occurred before the close of the market. With respect to the foreign funds, the rumor was not in itself any cause for a decline, and for Portuguese in particular, the effect would be, if it is confirmed, to give it greater stability. The concluding price of stocks principally dealt in to-day, were as follows:—Consols 88⅞, ⅞; Portuguse stock 89, 90; the Scrip 23¾, 4¼: and Spanish Bonds 23½, ½. In Exchequer Bills a decline of nearly 10s. on the premium took place, and an impression got abroad that the Bank was selling those securities, but it appears to be premature, though it is not unlikely that the indications of a decline in the foreign exchanges which have been observed lately, may lead the directors on their own avowed principle of transacting business, to resort to such a step.—The last quotation was 47s. premium.

Letters of the 26th ult. received this morning from Madrid describe a financial operation carrying on in that city, the effect of which, if no means can be found of counteracting it may be exceedingly detrimental to the interests of the Cortes landholders, and enable Spain, in fact, by finding other modes of raising money to postpone indefinitely that aid of justice which they have been anxiously looking for from the present government, in the full recognition of their claims and some equitable arrangement with them. The operation to which we allude is to the following effect. Agencies have been established in Madrid on behalf of four parties, who are—1. Messrs Rothschild, Brothers; 2. The United Bankers of Paris, who tendered for the last French loan; 3 and 4. A similar combination of Bankers in Amsterdam and in Antwerp. This it will be seen is an union of capital directed to one object, of a very powerful nature. The agents of these parties commenced operations by purchasing largely of the local Spanrsh 5 per cent. or *vales reales*, having previously made an arrangement with the government to be permitted to attach to the certificates of the stock, of the divided warrants, by which the interest would be made payable in Paris, Amsterdam or in Antwerp, as well as in Madrid at the option of the holders.—These purchases were made for the most part in specie, the exchange of Madrid not furnishing a sufficient amount in foreign bills for such large transactions, and the bullion so provided was landed at Cadiz or Bayonne, from whence it was conveyed under a government escort to Madrid.

The House of Rothschild alone is believed to have remitted little short of £1,000,000 sterling, in this way.—When these purchases commenced, the price of the Spanish local stock was not above forty, but such was the effect of them, on a limited circulation, that it rose soon afterwards to sixty, thus giving to those who first embard in the project the extraordinary profit of fifty per cent. on the capital expended. Under cover of this operation too, it is tolerably apparent that the Spanish government has obtained for its own use large supplies of money and as no such check on the national expenditure as a representative body exists in that country—it is to be feared that new issuec of stock will be made from time time, to an extent adequate to all the wants of Spain, and the just claims of the Cortes Bond holders be suffered quietly to drop into oblivion The price of the Local five per cents. quoted in these letters was 59½, and that of the 4 per cents. 48.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. O'CONNELL on the 6th said, in the House of Commons, that he wished to ask the Noble Lord (Althorp) whether, in consequence of the recent events in Portugal, it was the intention of his Majesty's Government immediately to recognise Donna Maria as the legal Sovereign of Portugal?

Lord ALTHORP said it was evident, from the present posture of affairs in Portugal, that Don Miguel was not so popular in that country as he had been represented to be. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") Having, however, said so much, he thought the Hon. and Learned Member would not think it uncourteous if he did not under the present circumstances, answer the question more fully.

Sir R. PEEL, said that he also had an inquiry to make as to another branch of the foreign policy of the country. He wished to be informed as to the present state of the discussion *between the United States and the North American colonies*, which had been referred to the King of the Netherlands.

Lord ALTHORP said that it was a matter not yet decided, and the inquiry of the Right Hon. Baronet had been so unexpected that he was unprepared to give a specific answer.

Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice that early in the next session he should submit a motion to the House to rescind the standing orders, making reporting the proceedings a breach of privilege. He should also suggest a plan for obtaining a fair and impartial report of what had occurred, and also that all partial reports should be deemed a breach of privilege.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—*City, half past four.*—The city never was in such a state of excitement as at present. Government has just issued a notice for vessels to act as tenders for three months certain. An order has just been posted at Loyd's for two transports to be got ready immediately to convey troops (it is said 3,000) to Portugal as it is supposed. It is said that Spain has sent forces to assist the Miguelite cause.

PORTUGAL.

The following accounts of the capture of Lisbon contain we presume most of the important incidents accompanying that occurrence.

LISBON, July 24.—I have had the satisfaction this day to see Villa Flor and Schwolleack land in the Blackhorse Square, and the blue and white flag is now flying upon every flag-staff on both sides of the Tagus! I told you in my last that 1400 troops had landed, and taken Saint Ubes; from thence they advanced upon Almada, and were met yesterday by Jordao, at the head of nearly three thousand men; a general engagement took place, which lasted ed many hours; the Miguelites were driven down to the river side, and long after sunset we heard musketry, and, indeed saw the flashes, but it was too dark to see any thing more, and it did not last long. This morning the first thing we saw was the Constitutional flag flying on a battery on a low point of land a little nigher up the river; there we saw, in about an hour, the Portuguese flag in the battery on the heights of Almada hauled down, the blue and white hoisted, and a salute fired; shortly afterwards the citadel of Lisbon did the same, and, in short, the chango was universal.

The fact is, that the news of the defeat and death of Telles Jordao (the scoundrel) so paraylysed the Government that they summoned all their troops and police and marched out of the town, first spiking the guns in all the batteries. The victorious army all the morning crossing over, and about one o'clock Villa Flor landed with his staff, and at the head of his valiant band marched through the principle streets. I never in my life saw any thing like the enthusiasm of the people; the whole population seems to have turned out, and got arms; the bands were playing the constitutional hymn, and the town is in a perfect extacy of joy. Would you believe that so late as last evening at five o'clock, a fine young man was strangled in the Caeslosadre, by order of the Government who had an especial meeting of the criminal tribunal in order to condemn him; the blood thirsty scoundrels, they hastened the execution for fear they might not have it in their power to glut their vengeance. This young man was an officer who got on board a vessel bound for Oporto, but got wrecked and was taken. This was done to terrify the people, but it exasperated them.

CAPTURE OF LISBON.—PROCLAMATION OF DONNA MARIA.

Plymouth, August 1.—The Confiance, Government steamer, has just arrived at this port with the following important intelligence from Portugal. She left Lisbon on the 25th of July, and Oporto on the 27th. Villa Flor entered and took possession of Lisbon on the 24th, with scarcely any loss. The English prisoners confined in the city having burst their bonds and procured arms, speedily liberated all the persons confined, and afforded the Pedroits great assistance. The police, 5,000, retreated outside the wall, without firing a shot, and nearly all the inhabitants immediately declared in favour of the young Queen. Admiral Napier entered with the fleet on the 25th, and thus completed the capture of the place.

Oporto was attacked on the 25th, as reported by the African steamer, and altho' not immediately under the command of Marshal Bourmont, still with his advice and instruction; indeed, he stated his intention of dining in Oporto on that day. They entered the place but were repulsed with tremendous slaughter, having lost 1,400 men. The Pedroite loss was 700, among whom was the brave Colonel Cotter, who fell by a random shot after the heat of the action. One regiment of Miguel's cavalry was nearly all cut off. Don Pedro left Oporto for Lisbon on the night of the 27th, in the steamer Britannia, and was saluted by the English men-of-war outside. The following are the official details:—

August 2.—Despatches have been received from Lisbon, dated the 25th ult. containing the important intelligence of the establishment of the authority of the Queen Donna Maria II. in that capital. where she was proclaimed on the morning of the 24th ult. by the Portuguese themselves, without the aid or interference of a single foreign soldier.

On the 23d, the Duke of Terceira, advancing from St. Ubes, had met and totally routed the force sent from Lisbon against him, under the command of the notorious Telles Jordao, who is said to have been killed in the action. Upon this intelligence in Lisbon, the Duke of Cadaval, and the rest of Don Miguel's Ministers, decided on withdrawing from the capital, which they did in the course of the same night, taking with them about 4000 troops, and retreating to the north The towns people on the following morning (the 24th) finding their oppressors gone, with one consent hoisted the standard of Donna Maria, and proclaimed her Majesty in due form, with every appearance of enthusiasm.—The first step was to open the prisons and liberate the numerous victims of Miguel's tyranny. About the same time the colors of Villa Flor's army appeared on the opposite heights, and in the afternoon he himself crossed the Tagus, in the midst of salutes and rejoicings, and issued a proclamation in the name of the Queen.

On the 26th, when the letters were dispatched, Lisbon was perfectly tranquil again, and but few excesses had been committed, considering the excitement which must naturally have attended such a crisis, and the wrongs to which so many of the inhabitants had been so long subjected.—Napier's fleet, with the Duke of Palmella on board was then entering the Tagus.

The news of these events having reached Oporto on the 26th, Don Pedro embarked that night from the Foz on board a steamer for Lisbon, leaving to Saldanha the supreme command, both civil and military. Up to the 27th, Marshal Bourmont had not renewed his attack on the town, and, as troops were observed to be passing over to the south bank of the Douro, it was supposed that he was about to raise the siege.

PROCLAMATION OF THE DUKE OF TERCEIRA.

Lisbon, July 24.

Inhabitants of Lisbon.—The division of the liberating army, with the command of which his Imperial Majesty the Duke of Braganza, Regent in the name of the Queen was pleased to intrust me with the sole view of liberating you, has crossed the provinces south of the Tagus and come to the margin of this river, to cause the standard of the Queen and liberty to wave before you. But this standard, under which the loyal supporters of the throne and the charter took shelter, amidst the persecutions of exile and in combats, never was the emblem of war and vengeance, but that of the peace, concord and reconciliation of the whole Portuguese family, and of clemency and pardon for the deluded and unfortunate. Therefore, inhabitants of Lisbon, order respect for the rights of each, the tranquility and peace of the capital, are what I hope and exact from you. I have taken, and shall continue to take, measures for you to be regularly armed by re-establishing the same corps that were once the support of the Queen and the charter: in them, and in others which I shall immediately organize, you will have an opportunity of sharing the glory of restoring the nation, and of maintaining order and the tranquility of our hearths.

Duke de TERCEIRA.

Head-quarters, Lisbon, July 24.

SPAIN.

The health of King Ferdinand is said to have again become precarious, and that the Queen has regained her ascendancy at the Spanish Court. She is now free to receive her political friends in her apartments.

The government has ordered the most energetic measures to prevent the introduction of cholera into Spain. Nothing indicates that it has as yet broken out in any part of that kingdom.

GERMANY.

A circular has been issued by the government, for the suppression, more effectually, of the association of the Carbonari, and also of the society of the "Giovine Italia."—Entrance into these associations is henceforward to be deemed treason.

RUSSIA.

The Gazette of the Ionian Island (dated July 20) states that, according to the terms of a new treaty between Russia and the Porte, the former Power was to send forthwith a corps of 6000 men to Jamina, to put down a rebellion raised there by the partizans of Mehemet Ali, Russian auxiliaries to Turkey! But the wretched Mussulman of course, has never read the modern history of Poland—its past was better known to his predecessors. This step may be taken as another step to the subjugation of Turkey to the grasping power of the Autocrat.

TURKEY.

The German Papers confirm the previous accounts of the departure of the Russian troops from Turkey. The sick had been landed at Odessa, and the fleet, after having performed quarantine, will return to the Crimea. Intelligence of the capture of Don Miguel's fleet was received on the 25th last at Vienna, where it is said to have excited a considerable sensation.

LOWER CANADA.

QUEBEC AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

For August, 1833.

The weather this month has been fine and favorable for bringing crops to maturity. Towards the close of the month there was a heavy rain with N. E. wind, and the temperature has been rather low since, but without any frost.

Some wheat was cut in this vicinity in the third week of the month, but the harvest is not yet general. This grain has met with no serious accident: the straw is clean and the ear well filled; but the effects of the wet weather in the early part of the season are still visible in a scanty crop in the furrows and in low situations.

Oats are uncommonly good, and peas are better than could be expected from the previous long prevalence of wet. Potatoes are an abundant crop, particularly in the new settlements, and in all places excepting on very wet ground. Turnips are also doing well.

The quantity of hay saved is generally below an average, although the last cut had considerably improved. Some of it was injured by the heavy thunder showers and rain on the 15th and 16th of the month.

The pastures continue good, and the produce of the dairy is considerable. The grass seed sown, with the grain crops, on land well cleaned and manured, is better than common, and will give a heavy crop of hay next season.

The apple trees in this neighborhood which remained healthy after the injury they sustained during the winter before last, are well furnished with fruit. Cherries are a failure, and there are few plumbs. The only wild fruit that has been abundant this year was raspberries.

The gardens give an unusually good return.

Generally the produce of the season will prove much better than was expected in the earlier part of the summer, and as industry has not been interrupted by sickness or any other cause, all will be to produce the necessaries of life at a reasonable rate.

Quebec, 31st August, 1833.

]Neilsons Gazette.]

We understand that Lieut. BADDLEY, of the Royal Engineers, well known as the author of accounts of the Geology and Mineralogy of different parts of both Provinces, and Mr. HAMEL, land surveyor or set out in a few days for the district of Gaspe, where they are to prosecute their researches on the geography of the greater part of the interior of that district. They proceed down the St. Lawrence in a pilot schooner to Mitis, and separating from each other, with some Indian guides, they will explore the upper parts of the district in different directions, descending the rivers to Baie Chaleurs and Gaspe Bay, and ascending others, as well as taking lateral section of the country. The expences of the exploring party are defrayed by the Province, from the surplus funds of an act act passed for that object some years ago. [Neilsons Gazette.]

The Honorable and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Quebec, returned to this city on Tuesday last, after an of upwards of twelve months, passed in the unremitting and laborious exercise of his charge, partly at York, in Upper Canada, as being the head quarters of that portion of the diocese, and partly in extensive circuits in his Episcodal visitation of both provinces, and the performance of the duties peculiar to his elevated office, It is understood that his Lordship will pass the greater part of the winter in Quebec.—[Mercury.]

Monday the inhabitants of Auvergne, the summer residence of the Chief Justice and his family, were alarmed by the sudden appearance of a large bear in the garden—the animal made for the adjoining wood, and took refuge in the bottom of the glen, where he was almost immediately discovered, and shot by his pursuers who had tracked him from Bourg Royal, through the village of Charlesbourg. This is the third bear which has been recently seen in that neighbourhood.—[ib.]

[This is the second bear killed within a few miles of Quebec during the last eight days.]

From the Montreal Daily Advertiser.

The *Quebec Gazette* of Wednesday contains a report—authenticated by the certificates of two of the jurors—of the proceedings before the Coroner, on the body of Mr. SHORTIS, who died in the Quebec Jail on the 29th ult. where he had been lodged for debt in July last.

The evidence of two respectable medical practitioners, Drs. PIANCHAUD and HALL, and especially of the former, went to shew, that at the time of the arrest Mr. SHORTIS was in such a state of health as to render his temporary residence in the country necessarary. That, accordingly, a house was engaged for him by Dr. PIANCHAUD, his ordinary physician; and the most perfect quiet was enjoined, to secure which, a certificate was given to the effect that the deceased could not even be spoken to on business, without great danger.

The arrest of Mr. SHORTIS took place at two o'clock in the morning, a proceeding, which, however brutal and inhuman, when exercised towards a person lying in a sick bed, was pronounced by Mr. AYLWIN to be perfectly legal,—that is, *not illegal.*

After the arrest of the deceased, the two medical gentlemen above named, gave in a written opinion, that the deceased was in a very critical situation, and that his further detention would endanger his life.

Finally, both professional gentlemen concurred in the opinion, that Mr. SHORTIS's death was actually accelerated, if not occasioned, by his arrest under the circumstances above described, and the jury of course gave their verdict accordingly.

"We find that the said Robert Shortis, on Thursday, the 29th day of August, in the year aforesaid, at the parish of Quebec, in the county and district of Quebec, departed this life, in the common gaol aforesaid, from hepatic affection; and that his disease was accelerated by his arrest at two o'clock in the morning of the 20th July last, when laboring under the effects of medicine, and his removal thereupon to gaol, and not otherwise."

The last *Minerve* contains a strange account of an earthquake, which is said to have occurred at St. Leon, in the district of Three Rivers, which, if true, is well worthy of attention and public notice. About five in the morning, a general convulsion was felt throughout an extent of about fifteen acres at the least. It is said to be impossible to describe the scene of desolation which that spot now presents, all in overturned and fallen to the banks of the river. The house and barn of Isaac Lesage have sunk in, as also the house and barn of Augustin Ferron. Isaac Lesage is now dead, from having been crushed under the ruins of his of his house. His wife, who had gone out to milk the cows, saw the house sinking in. An old man saved himself with several children by getting out by the roof. The body of Lesage has been found, all dreadfully mangled. The house has so sunk into the earth, that nothing but the head of the chimney is now visible. The barn has entirely disappeared. The family of Lesage, who have also lost all their provisions and most of their property, are in a great state of privation. It is said that a large cross, erected on the road side as is customary, through the devotion of the inhabitants, was conveyed to a great distance, without falling and is even more perpendicular than it was before. The whole of the accident occurred within a short distance of the Church of St. Leon.—[Montreal Gaz.]

On Thursday last, the first trial of the Dunham counterfeiters took place at the Court of King's Bench, before the Chief Justice and Judges Pyke and Rolland.—From the cirumstance that there were eight bills against the same individuals for the offence of unlawfully acquiring and having in their possession counterfeit notes of as many banks in the UNITED STATES, with intent to utter them, at one and the same time, the Attorney General was anxious to have the whole tried before one Jury; to which Mr. GRANT, counsel for the prisoners, was disposed to accede; but the Chief Justice refused to allow this mode of proceeding as tending to confuse and embarrass the Jury on the trials. The Attorney General then selected the indictment which related to the acquiring and possessing a ten dollar bill of the Bank of the United States. The prisoners in the dock were ten in number—Ebenezer Gleason, and his sons Ebenezer P., Willard, Samuel and Horace; Reuben and Benjamin Moses; Jonas Boardman; Dudly Wing; Artemis Howse; Lyman Jones; and Willis Sherman.

After a very long trial, the Jury brought in a verdict of Guilty against Ebenezer Gleason, the father.

The same individuals, with the exception of Lyman Jones were put upon their trial yesterday for having in their possession plates for forging notes of the Harrisburgh Bank of Pennsylvania, Sussex Bank, and Commercial Bank of New Jersey, and Fulton Bank of New York. The Jury brought in a verdict of Guilty against Ebenezer Gleason and his sons Ebenezer, Horace and Willard, Benjamin Dudley Wing, Benjamin Moses, and Jonas Boardman; and Not Guilty against Artemis Howse, Samuel Gleason, Reuben Moses, and Willis Sherman.—[Montreal Gaz.]

DOMESTIC.

LORD AYTMER—Governor General of British North America—with LADY AYLMER; and attended by Lt. Col. HEPIOT, Provincial Aid-du-Camp, and Captain DOYLE, and Lieut. PAYNTER, Aids-du-Camp; arrived in York on Monday evening, in the Steamer *United Kingdom* Captain Graham. The distinguished party were waited upon by Capt. Phillpotts, A. D. C., to His Excellency Sir JOHN COLBORNE, by whom they were escorted in the Garrison wherry to the Government House: under a salute of 21 guns.

Lord and Lady AYLMER, yesterday received the visits of a large number of the Ladies and Gentry of the town, at the Government House; and Cards have been extensively issued by Lady Colborne, for an evening party to-night.

The Governor General, Lady Aylmer and Suite, leave this to-morrow morning in the Steam Packet Canada, Captain Richardson; on a visit to the Falls; from which, His Lordship will proceed via the Welland Canal, on a tour through the Western, and North Western parts of the Province—while Lady A. and Capt. Doyle, we hear, will pay a visit to Saratoga, New York, &c.—[York Courier.]

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY IN THIS TOWN.

Our readers will observe, in another place, a card from Mr. Willard in relation to a late robbery. The circumstances, we learn, are these. On Monday evening the 26th Aug. Mr. Willard sent by one of the clerks a parcel containing £350, addressed to Mr. Wragg of Montreal, to the house of Mr. Gillespie of this town, to be conveyed by Mr. John Gillespie, who was proceeding the next morning to Montreal by the William IV. Steamer. The clerk delivered the letter at the residence of Mr. Gillespie, which letter was subsequently purloined by a servant of Mr. G's. named James Burke who absconded on the following Wednesday morning in the United States Steamer. Mr. Willard happened to be at Rochester on the following Friday on business, when by a concatenation of circumstances as fortunate, as they were unexpected, but which are too long for us now to detail, Mr. Willard discovered the robbery and the robbers; and ultimately obtained $1259¼ of the money of which he had been robbed.

Burke, upon his own confession, which after his arrest he made voluntarily and apparently candidly, had been induced to commit the robbery, by a woman named Hannah Walker who kept a house of ill fame in this town, and by fellows named Abner Matoon, George Bartlet and other loose characters who resorted to the house of the said Mrs. Walker. The whole of which characters now stand committed to jail for trial, at the Criminal Court to commence on the first Monday in October next at Rochester.—[ib.]

Hamilton, Sept. 5th.

THE BANKS.—Public meetings have lately been held in Kingston, York and this Town, at which it was unanimously resolved to prepare addresses to the imperial government, praying that no alteration be made in our Bank Acts, and expressing entire confidence in the security of our banking institutions. Their example should not only be followed up by all the other district towns in this province, but remonstrances should be made to the home government on the inadequacy of our banks to afford the accommodation necessary to carry on the increased and rapidly extending trade of this Province, and it should also be earnestly solicited to concur in a further extension of the number and capital of our banking establishments, should the provincial legislature pass acts for those purposes.—Such an address might at least prevent future interference with our monied institutions and prepare the way for their increase and stability, both of which are desirable, though the capitals of those now in existence and the prudent manner in which they have been conducted, are a guarantee to the public against loss and entitle them to unqualified confidence and approbation. The following is an abstract of the meeting in this town: Elijah Secord, Esq. Chairman—C. C. Forrie, Esq. Secretary.

The Honorable James Crooks, after addressing the meeting, read Col. Rowan's letter to the President and Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada, and a copy of the Minute of the Privy Council of Trade.—The Secretary having read the proceedings of the meetings held at Kingston and York on the same subject, the following resolutions, after a few observations from some of those present, were unanimously adopted.

1. Resolved. That the letter and minute above alluded to, intimating that a recommendation would be forwarded to the legislature at its next meting to alter & amend the *charters granted* to the Barking Institutions of this Province in conformity with the minute of Council have occasioned much alarm and inconvenience. 2. That however application the plan mentioned in said minute may be to the Mauritius where probably but a small proportion of the holders of bank stock reside, it is not so to this province where the reverse is the case and where the stockholders themselves take an active part in the management of the banks and have an opportunity of detecting any thing improper in the conduct of their officers, that the laws passed by the legislature on this subjected are extremely guarded and the public generally feel the greatest confidence in the banking institutions of this province which have since their establishment diffused general prosperity, tended to develope its resources and afforded general and impartial accommodation to every class of his Majesty's subjects resident therein. 3. That the injurious effects produced by even a rumored change in our banking institutions prove how necessary. It is that his Majesty's ministers should be cautious in interfering in matters of a purely local nature or acting upon the information of persons hostile to the growth and prosperity of this province, or this or from interested motives perverting facts which can only be judged of upon the spot which in the present instance is exemplified by the prosperous state of our banks, the extensive good they have done and the universal confidence reposed in them which has been converted by the rumored change into doubt and uncertainty, and if after a lapse of eighteen months, the acts relating to these institutions are to be changed, no person will embark capital in them, and the circulating medium necessary to a rich and trading province will be wholly withdrawn. 4. That by the charters of the banks now in operation, the legislature has required that statement more in detail than those proposed by the minute in council should be laid before it periodicully, which although so frequent, are nevertheles demed sufficiently so for the public security, and further, these institutions are precluded from holding real estate than may be necessary for their own immediate accommodation, therefore, if securily to a limited extent has been taken by the banks, it was only coatral to insure the repayment of advances made in the usual way upon personal security and at the usual credit. 5. That so far from these institutions having gone into operation before a sufficient portion of the capital was paid in, the reverse is the case, as stockholders have been anxious to pay in their respective shares even before the time appointed by the legislature for payment of the different instalments, which shews clearly the entire confidence reposed in the banks, besides the stock

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