

And as regards the plaintiff himself can any thing be more miserable and hopeless than the condition into which the conduct of the Premier has cast him,—a husband without a wife,—a family without a home; comfortless without the sympathy and pity of the class of life to which he belongs; certain that he has lost much of the actual estimation of a sneering and deriding world, and uncertain only as to the degree in which his honour has been actually impaired. It does not belong to the character of a journalist to assume the formal tone and manner of a professed writer upon morals,—but it does belong to our character, and certainly is a part of our duty, so far to touch upon these subjects, when they affect public interests, as to express very strong regret, that a nobleman of the station of Lord Melbourne, should have inflicted such misery upon the family of his private friend. His conduct, to say the least of it, appears to have been exceedingly frivolous, he seems to have been without a due sense of what he owed to society, to the sanctity of private friendship, and to the dignity,—and, considering his time of life, the manliness of his own character,—as careless of the peace of families, and of the character of ladies, his friends and intimates, as a boy-officer in a French crack regiment.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

The *Liverpool Albion*, in commenting on the trial, remarks:—

“Next to our pleasure at the acquittal of Lord Melbourne, is our pleasure at the innocence of Mrs. Norton; an innocence which the evidence establishes morally as well as legally. The tales which her discarded servants told of her “come not within the compass of belief.” Their very monstrousness renders them incredible, and proves the base and sordid and malignant motives of the wretches by whom they were invented. A woman of remarkable beauty; “of high and pleteous wit and invention; endowed with great conversational powers; at once famous in the world of letters and of fashion, Mrs. Norton seems to have been “the observed of all the observers,” and her house the rendezvous of men of rank as well as of genius. Among the number of her visitors was Lord Melbourne, who frequented the house for five years, with the knowledge, because often in the presence of, the lady’s husband, without either that husband or any of his servants ever suspecting (for Hooke’s story is wholly unworthy of belief) the existence of an improper intercourse between the parties.

How Mr. Norton was first led to suspect his wife’s infidelity and his own dishonour does not appear from the evidence. His suspicions howsoever, and by whomsoever excited, did not arise till March last. Perhaps the public will never know the history of the transaction. Doubtless, however, in this case, as in most other cases of the kind,

“Some eternal villain,
Some busy and insinuating rogue,
Some cogging, cozening slave
Design’d the slander.”

The result has been to excite very general sympathy for the unfortunate wife—who was equally accused morally, though not legally with Lord Melbourne—and nothing but compassion for the unhappy husband.

A plot both domestic and political,—domestic against Mrs. Norton, and political against Lord Melbourne,—there has unquestionably been. Let us hope that the conspirators against the honor of the lady, and the character of the Minister will be detected, exposed, and punished.”

The Duke of Wellington met with an accident on Saturday afternoon, which might have been attended with the most serious consequences, but from which, as it is, we trust his Grace

will only suffer a little inconvenience and pain for a short time. As his Grace was riding on horseback, not far from Apsley-house, the horse took fright and shied at a boy who had climbed up and was hanging on a lamp-post. The spirited animal attempted to run away, but his Grace pulled him up so sharply, that he stumbled, and threw the noble Duke to the ground. In his fall his Grace struck his knee-cap with considerable violence, which caused an immediate swelling to take place. His Grace having been assisted home, Sir Henry Hallford and Dr. Hume were immediately called in, and by their advice twenty leeches were instantly applied to the bruised part. The noble Duke passed a tolerably quiet night, and was considered better this morning by the two eminent medical gentlemen who are attending him. This morning, it is said, his Grace is fast recovering from the effects of his accident.

A variety of statements has appeared, both in the English and Continental press, respecting the course adopted by Lord Ponsonby in the late affair between Mr. Churchill and the officers of the Porte. The facts are—that after investigating the entire transaction, Lord Ponsonby represented the circumstances to the Sultan leaving it to him to offer reparation for the injury inflicted upon a British subject. Lord Ponsonby did not make any specific demand such as he is represented to have done. The Sultan did offer reparation, but not such as Lord Ponsonby felt himself justified in accepting, without referring the entire matter to this government. The most ample details have been received from Constantinople; but his Majesty’s Ministers have not come to any determination upon the subject. While it is obvious that no greater reparation ought to be demanded than is proportionate to the wrong which has been perpetrated, the people of this country may feel assured that nothing less will be accepted.—*Morning Chronicle.*

THE REVENUE.—The accounts of the Revenue for the quarter ending 5th July, 1836, exhibit a large increase in every one of the branches except the miscellaneous. The increase on the income of the quarter, after deducting the decrease is no less than £1,306,648; on the income of the year £2,045,456. The income on the quarter’s Customs is £381,260, Excise £713,121, Taxes £110,96, Post Office £70,757. There is however a decrease in the Post Office of this year of £196,911.

COLONIAL.

MONTREAL, July 29.

The weather continued dry until this morning when a most seasonable supply of rain began to fall. The farmers have generally commenced reaping the Barley. The wheat does not appear to have suffered from the fly in the upper part of this district. The Potatoes continue to have a very backward appearance. Rain is much wanted for that root. The Hay crop is generally good.

The last *Brockville* (U. C.) Recorder states that it is rumoured that dispatches had been recently received by Sir FRANCIS HEAD, and surmises that their contents are any thing but satisfactory, inasmuch as they were kept profoundly secret. The Recorder adds, had they been pleasant, they would have transpired long ago. The rumour of Sir F. HEAD’s recall is again afloat in the Upper Province.—*Vindicator.*

YARMOUTH, Aug. 12.

For the last few weeks we have had frequent rains; and notwithstanding the drought in the early part of the season, the crops promise well. The greater part of the grass has been mown, and is a fair average.—*Herald.*

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING,
In 20,000 Shares of £50 each,
(Three-fourths of which have been subscribed in England, and the remainder are reserved for the Colonies.)
With power to increase the Capital.

LONDON DIRECTORS.

- George De Bosco Attwood, Esq.
- Edward Blount, Esq.
- Robert Brown, Esq.
- Sir Robert Campbell, Baronet.
- Robert Carter, Esq.
- William Robert Chapman, Esq.
- James John Cummins, Esq.
- James Dowie, Esq.
- Oliver Farrer, Esq.
- Alexander Gillespie, Jun., Esq.
- Will Medley, Esq.
- William Pemberton, Esq.
- George Richard Robinson, Esq., M. P.
- John Waldron Wright, Esq.

The rapidity with which the British North American Colonies have advanced in prosperity and commercial importance, the vast increase of their population, the high rate of interest, the fluctuation of exchange, the inadequacy of the capital already employed for Banking operations, and the increasing facility of intercourse with the Mother Country, point out the different settlements of British North America, as affording a secure field for the profitable employment of capital; for which purpose, and with a view of promoting the Mercantile and Agricultural interests of the Colonies, the present Company has been established.

The management of the Company’s affairs is invested in the London Court of Directors, and the Banks in the Colonies are to be conducted by local Boards appointed by them.

A general meeting of the Proprietors is to be held yearly in London, to whom a statement of the Company’s affairs will be submitted.

Power has been reserved to the Directors to apply for, and accept on behalf of the establishment, a Charter of Incorporation or Act of Parliament.

A Deposit of £10 sterling per share to be paid within a period to be named in the letter of allotment, at the rate of Exchange therein fixed, and the Deed of Settlement to be signed at the time of payment.

After payment of the Deposit, the remainder of the Capital will be required by instalments not exceeding £10 sterling per Share, at such intervals (of not less than 3 months) as the Directors may find necessary to carry the objects of the Bank into operation, of which due notice will be given.

The undersigned, commissioned to represent the Court of Directors in America, and to visit the several Colonies for the purpose of putting the affairs of the Bank into operation, hereby gives notice that he will be ready to receive and consider applications from persons resident in the Province of Nova Scotia, who may be desirous of becoming Shareholders in the Capital Stock of the Company, addressed to him at the Post Office, at Halifax, on or before the 1st day of September next. ROBERT CARTER.
New York, 14th July, 1836.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Robert Carter, Esq., Post Office, Halifax.

SIR—I request that you will allot to me _____ shares in the Bank of British North America; and I hereby engage to pay the Deposit of £10 sterling each, upon so many of such shares as you may allot to me, at the time, place, and rate of Exchange to be specified in your letter of allotment; and at the same time to execute the Deed of Settlement.

I am, sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

Signature at length, : : :
Place of abode, : : :
Date, : : : : : : : : : :

All Letters must be Post Paid.