

close of the last century, still continued to exist; but in the year 1801 the union with Ireland was finally accomplished; and, as the members who represented that part of the kingdom were not much interested in either ships, colonies, or commerce, they cared but very little about the slave-trade, and were not averse from any sort of change which did not directly interfere with their favourite pursuit of jobbing in Government patronage. By their aid a motion for leave to bring in a bill to suppress the slave-trade was successful, and eventually the measure passed both houses. Some years, however, elapsed before the triumph of the anti-slavery party was complete, for this memorable measure did not become law until the 25th March, 1807. A history of the remarkable and protracted struggle which thus terminated was, soon afterwards, undertaken by Mr. Clarkson, and published in two volumes. Mr. Clarkson was, it is understood, originally intended for the Church, and even took deacon's orders; but he certainly abandoned all thoughts of entering upon any profession when he devoted himself to the task of creating the anti-slavery movement. In forming the association which gave him the great business of his life, he came much into communication with persons belonging to the Society of Friends, and this intercourse probably led him to produce a work entitled "A Portraiture of Quakerism." His next publication was a life of William Penn. But, notwithstanding his literary engagements, he still had time to spare for the farther advancement of African interests. In 1823, the Anti-Slavery Society was consolidated, when men began seriously and earnestly to devote themselves to the task of following up the suppression of the slave-trade, by procuring an abolition of West India slavery. In conducting the affairs of that association, Mr. Clarkson embarked with characteristic energy, and in his 74th year enjoyed the unalloyed happiness of witnessing its greatest triumph, in the enactment of that bill which awarded £20,000,000 as compensation to the slave-owners. For some few years previous to that event, however, his health had become uncertain, and he was in a great degree precluded from taking an active share in working out the emancipation of the negro. Cataract formed in both his eyes, and for a short time he was totally blind. He endured this affliction with Christian resignation; but eventually he underwent an operation, and was restored to the complete use of his sight. In 1836 he published a work called *Researches Anteduvian, Patriarchal, and Historical*. During the course of his long life Mr. Clarkson has received many gratifying proofs of the estimation in which he was held by large masses of his countrymen. The inhabitants of Wisbeach, his native place, subscribed for his portrait, to be preserved in their town as a memorial of their esteem. Wordsworth devoted to the praise of Clarkson a few of his best lines, and more than once Lord Brougham, and other leaders of the anti-slavery movement, have borne testimony, not only to the value of his services, but the purity of his motives; and he now descends into the grave after the enjoyment of extreme longevity and unexampled success.—*Abridged from a Memoir in the Times.*

IMPORTANT MEXICAN NEWS.

(From the New York Evangelist.)

News from Vera Cruz as late as the 25th of Sept. has been received, which shows that Santa Ana has regained power, and is taking measures for such a vigorous prosecution of the war as will be likely to give our army no little trouble.

The Government has issued requisitions upon the States for their contingents of troops, requiring them to appear at the City of Mexico, or San Louis Potosi, within seventy days after the publication of the order. The States contribute as follows:

The State of Mexico, 8,200 men; Jalisco, 4000; Puebla, 3,800; Guanajuato, 3000; San Louis Potosi, 1800; Zacatecas, 1600; Queretaro, 600; Oaxaca, 2,000; Michoacan, 1980; Vera Cruz, 1000; Durango, 600; Chihuahua, 560; Aguascalientes, 280. Forming an aggregate of 30,000 men.

All persons between the ages of sixteen and fifty are obliged, by a recent decree, to take arms when required to do so, as members of the National Guard, &c.

A free pardon is tendered to all deserters from the regular line, who may return to their respective corps within three months.

All duties are remitted upon the introduction and sale of cannon, muskets, swords and all kinds of arms and munitions of war, except, perhaps, powder, for one year.

The Government promises to purchase such arms, &c., as may be needed, of persons taking advantage of this permission. Measures are simultaneously taken to establish a national foundry, and the manufacturing of gunpowder is thrown open to competition. States, associations and individuals, engage to raise and maintain bodies of troops in proportion to their means, and entirely independent of government requisitions. Puebla sends to the frontier, armed and supported at her sole coast, one thousand men. One citizen of Mexico raises an equal number, calling upon the government for means of arming them only. The members of the Supreme Court of Justice, in session recently, came to a similar determination.

The President has called on Gov. Shunk, of Pennsylvania, for six regiments of volunteers, to be mustered forthwith for Mexico. A brigade of 2000 men is also to be called out from this state.

REINFORCEMENT OF THE ARMY.—It is stated that the U. S. Government has ordered a reinforcement of the army at Monterey, of 5000 troops of the regular army.

ATTACK ON VERA CRUZ.—Lieut. Berryman, who has arrived at Washington with despatches, states that it has been determined to attack Vera Cruz on the land side, by an expedition from Tampico, and at the same time to attack the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa from the sea.

ATTACK ON TAMPICO.—It is confidently asserted in Washington, that orders have been given for an attack on Tampico, by the portion of the squadron in the Gulf under the command of Com. Perry; and that it is probable that we shall hear of the capture of the place by the end of the month.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.—Major Coffee, who was in the battle of Monterey, has arrived at New-Orleans, and states the loss on the part of the Mexicans to have been much larger than at first reported. It has been ascertained that 1500 would not cover their loss in killed and wounded; on the part of the Americans the loss will not exceed 600.

NEWS.

CANADA.

A Table in the Appendix to the Report of Post Office Commissioners shows that in the populous counties inhabited by French Canadians, (the cities of Quebec and Montreal excepted,) the average contribution of each adult inhabitant to the post office revenue for the year 1839-40 was about 3½d currency, and in the six Township counties of what was lately Lower Canada, inhabited by a population of British and American extraction, about 10d. In the counties west of Montreal, (exclusive still of the towns of Kingston and Toronto,) it was nearly 1s. 9d., or about six times that of the first mentioned class of counties, and more than double that of the second. For the whole eastern section of the country, bounded west by the St. Lawrence, and a line drawn northwest from, and including Montreal, the average is not quite 10½d, while for the western division it is almost 2s. This table exhibits the curious fact that as we proceed westward the average increases progressively. For Kingston and the country beyond it exceeds 2s. 3d. for each adult; and for Toronto and the western districts, 2s. 1d. The eastern districts, however, having a much larger population than the western, the average for the whole country is about 1s. 1d. Calculated upon the same principle, the average contribution of each adult resident of the United States to the letter revenue of the post office of that country, was for the same year, about 2s. 11d.; so that if the Eastern portions of Canada contributed in the ratio of the Western, the difference in favour of the United States would be reduced to 7d., instead of 1s. 7d per head.

A rumour, prejudicial to the Commercial Bank of Kingston, having originated in a paragraph that appeared in a Buffalo paper, it is sufficient to say, that it is wholly without foundation. A confusion of names appears to have been the cause of the report; the Commercial Bank of Kingston, Ulster County, New York, which has stopped payment, being mixed up with the Commercial Bank of Kingston, Upper Canada.—*Toronto Canadian.*

UNITED STATES.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR IN HARTFORD.—By persons who left Hartford yesterday afternoon, we have accounts of a most awful occurrence in that city, yesterday, between twelve and one o'clock. It resulted in the death of two persons, one first shooting the other, and then killing himself. It appears that Mr. Daniel F. Olcutt, of the firm of J. B. Olcutt & Co., livery stable keepers in Hartford, and a Mr. Holcomb, of Granby, Conn., who had formerly been some way connected in business together, had a lawsuit, in which some \$1,500 was at stake. The case was tried in Hartford, and has lately been decided, but in whose favor we did not learn. The parties met yesterday, noon, by agreement, at Olcutt's room, in the U. S. Hotel. While there, reports of a pistol were heard by persons in other parts of the house; and on going to the room, Holcomb was found lying dead near the door, and Olcutt on the bed, just breathing his last. The supposition is, as we have stated, that one shot the other, and afterwards himself. Which of the two is the murderer is not known. Olcutt was shot through the head and Holcomb through the body. Whoever it was, his punishment is alone that of another world—both were thus awfully hurried to eternity together.—*Springfield Republican.* [We learn that Holcomb was accompanied, to Hartford by a young lady, on her way to her parents in Westfield, where they were to have been married on the night of the murder. She was the first to enter the room after the tragical and horrible event.]—*Argus.*

The Hon. H. S. Fox, late British Minister, died at his residence at Washington, on Wednesday last, at 3 o'clock. He had been ill only a few days. He was aged about 65 years.

A man in Overton Country, Tennessee, while in a state of intoxication, an Irishman by birth, murdered his wife and five children, and then set fire to the house, and burnt up himself and his victims. One daughter, a girl of sixteen, escaped.

Great sickness prevails in the American army at Matamoras and Camargo. At the latter place the deaths are said to be eight or nine daily. In Matamoras all the hospitals are full, and they have been obliged to open new ones.

The New Orleans Delta states that the 3rd regiment of the United States regular army was nearly annihilated in the attack on Monterey. Three commanding officers were killed in succession, and a fourth desperately wounded and on mustering the regiment after the action, it had but 71 men, including officers, unhurt.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT COLUMBUS, GEORGIA, U. S.—150 Houses DESTROYED.—From the *Columbus Enquirer*, of the 17th inst.—A large portion of our city is in ruins. Yesterday about 11 A.M., the appalling cry of fire hurried our citizens to the most fearful scene ever witnessed here. A rolling sea of fire swept over the city from the market-place, obliquely to the boat landing, destroying all before it in the space of six hours; all human efforts were powerless to arrest it, until it had swept down the most of six squares.