COMMERCIAL

YOL. XVIII.]

KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1836.

INO. 8.

Farm for Sale.

ACRES of excellent land, being west half of Lot No. 4, in the first concession of Fredericksburgh, pleasantlysituated on the Bay of Quinte, and convenient to a Sesmi Boat landing. There are about 60 sent under cultivation; a variety of Fruit trees, a Frame DWELLING HOUSE, and a new BARN 50 feet by 30. The stock, erop. &c. may be had by the purchaser at a valuation. The greater part of the purchase money

ber on the premises. TAMES SILLIMAN. Fredericksburgh, July, 8 1836.

For further particulars, apply to the subscri-

may remain in the hands of the purchaser.

FOR SALE,

FEW Boxes real Quinabog Scythe Stones. C. WILLARD.

Kingston, 24th June 1836. 104z

WHISKY!! THE Subscriber respectfully informs his I friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements for a consignment of 30,000 Gallons WHISKY,

part of which is now ready for inspection, at his store, lower end of Quarry-Street, opposite Carrell's Tavern. The above article is of the best quality, of-

fered for sale in this market, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash. Tavern-keepers and Retailers will find it to

their interest to call. JOSEPH CARBURY. Kingston, April 14th, 1836.

The Traveller's Guide.

VISITING the Falls of Niagara, with a near Map of the Fall and Islands, plan cy. of the Village of the Falls, &c., handsomely bound, for sale at the Chronicle and Gazette long, upwards and downwards, twelve shil- Batteax, 1s. 6d.

Kingston, May 6, 1836.

FOR SALE. A quantity of excellent writing Ink, at the Chron. & Gazette Office, corner of King and Brock Streets.

Lake Ontario--1836. THE STEAM BOAT

OSWEGO, Captain IV. S. Molcolm,

WILL ply on Lake Ontario and the St. and Niagara, as follows, commencing April

Leaves Ogdensburgh, on Friday evening. Kingston, U. C., Saturday morning, Sackett's Harbor, evening, Sunday morning, Rochester, Toronto, U. C., for Niagara and Lewiston, Monday morning, where she arrives early giving passengers all the day to visit the Falls

of Ningara, and return by the boat. DOWNWARDS. Leaves Lewiston, on Monday evening. Tuesday morning, Rochester, afternoon, Oswego. Sackett's Harbor. night, Kingston, U. C., Wednesday morning,

and arrives at Ogdensburgh the same evering. touching at French Creek, Morristown, Alexandria and Brockville. Or Parties intending visiting the Falls of

Rochester to be the cheapest and most expe- currency.

De Passengers Leaving Niagara in this boat on Monday evening, will arrive at Montreal on Thursday evening, passing the most interesting part of the St. Lawrence River by

STEAM BOAT

Sir James Kempt, CAPT. FRANCIS BAKER, WM. SHAW, Sailing Master,

WILL, on the opening of the Navigation, commence her regular trips as usual. Will leave Kingston for the Bay on Tuesday and Friday Mornings.

Will leave the head of the Bay for Kingston and Prescott on Wednesday and Saturday

Will leave Prescott for Kingston and the Bay on Monday and Thursday Evenings, immediately after the arrival of the Boats from

Kingston, 24th March, 1886.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint his I friends and the public generally, that he has received invoices of the following articles | Station. per the ship Thalia from Liverpool, and are Double and Single Mill'd Cassimeres, do. do. feet by twenty six. Fancy Buckskins, the latest London patterns of Valentia and Marseilles Vestings with suitatle trimmings for the above. The whole will be found inferior to none in the Market both for durability and cheapness.

The latest fashions always received, and Geotlemen accommodated with a suit in twelve

J. O. takes this opportunity of requesting those customers whose accounts are of long standing to call and settle as money is a scarce article in Market, and at the present time would be very acceptable to him. JOHN OLIPHANT.

Kingston, 14th June, 1836.

New Testament for Schools. At the corner of King and Brock Street. UST published, and now for sale, a hand-

some edition of this book. In the Press, MURRAY'S ENGLISH Kingston, Ang. 1, 1835.

NEW GOODS.

ARMSTRONG & GREER invite the at-Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which they are now from day to day receiving by the Ottawa and Inland Compaby Barges. Kingston, 1st July, 1836

Extract from a Royal Proclamation, dated at the Castle of St. Lewis, 30th March last, levying Tolls on the Military Canals on the Ottawa River, from the 1st June next to the 31st May, 1837.

AND KINGSTON

TOLLS ON THE MILITARY CANALS ON THE OTTAWA.

Through the whole of the Canal. For the passage of any Barge, upwards, eighty-five shillings, Halifax currency : downwards, sixty shilling, like currency. For every Durham Boat, upwards, fifty shiftings. Halifax currency: downwards, thirty-five shillings and eight-pence, like curren-

For every Boat for cabin passengers, upwards, thirty shillings, Halifax currency; downwards, twenty shillings like currency.

For every Batteau, from thirty-two to forty-two feet long, upwards, thirty-five shillings, Halifax corrency; downwards, twenty-five shillings, like currency.

For any Batteau under thirty-two feet long upwards, twenty-five shillings, Halifax currency; downwards, seventeen shillings and ten pence, like currency.

For every Skiff, &c. upwards, twelve shillings & sixpence H. C. downwards, eight shillings and eleven pence, like currency. Grenville Canal only.

For every Barge, upwards and downwards, forty-two shillings and six-pence, Halifax cur-

For every Durham Boat, upwards and downwards, twenty-five shillings, like curren-For every Boat for cahin passeogers, up-

wards and downwards, fifeen shillings, like trip. For every Batteng from thirty-two to forty-

two feet long, upwards and downwards, seventeen shillings, and six-pence, like curren-For every Battenu, under thirty-two fect

lings and six-pence, like currency. wards, six shillings and three-pence, like cur-Chute a Blondeau only.

For every Barge, upwards, foorteen shillings and two pence, Halifax currency ; downwards, five shillings and ten pence, like cur-For every Durham Boat, upwards, eight

shillings and four pence; downwards, three shillings and seven pence, like currency. For every boat for Cabin passengers, up-

wards, five shillings; downwards, one shilling and eight pence like corrency. For every Batteau, from thirty-two to forty-two feet long, upwards, five shillings and

ten pence; downwards, two shillings and six pence, like currency. For every Batteau, under thirty-two feet, upwards, four shillings and two pence; downwards, one shilling and nine pence, like cur-

I ur every Skiff, &c. unwards, two shillings and a penny; downwards, eleven pence, like

currency.

Carrillon Canal only. For every Barge, upwards, one pound eight shillings and four pence; downwards, eleven shillings and eight pence, like currency.

For every Durham Boat, upwards, sixteen shillings and eight pence; downwards, seven shillings and one penny, like corrency. For every Boat for cabin passengers, up-

wards; ten shillings; downwards, three shill lings and four pence, like corrency. For every Batteau, from thirty twoto for-

Niagara, Buffalo, or the different ports on Lake ty two feet long, upwards, eleven shillings and Ontario, will find the route via Oswego or eight pence; downwards, five shillings, like For every Batteau, under thirty-two feet

long, upwards eight shillings and four rence. downwards three shillings and seven pence. like currency. For every Skiff. &c. upwards, four shillings

and two pence; downwards, one shilling and nine pence, like currency. For every Steamer, at the Carrillon Locks,

upwards and downwards, fifteen shillings, like For every Steamer, at the Chute a Blond-

can Locks, upwards and downwards, seven shillings and six pence, like currency. For every Raft not having, previously paid

tall on the Rideau Canal, to be charged as un-

Oak and Standard Staves, twelve shillings and six pence, for each Lock Station.

All other Rafts of whatever description of wood, eight shillings, for each Lock Station. For every Raft having previously paid toll on the Rideau Canal, on the condition that the proprietor or pilate produce a certificate to configue to merit public patronage. that effect, to be charged as follows: Oak and Standard Staves, ten shillings, for

each Lock Station. All other Rafts whatever, of whatever description of wood, six shillings for each Lock

ters will always be in readiness to convey Pas-Rafts passing through the Grenville Canal. now on the way from Montreal, viz. Black not to exceed seventy feet by sixteen, those severs and Luggage to and from the different and Blue Superfine West of England Cloths, passing through the Chate a Blondeau and Steam Boats. Olive Green and Medly Colors, do. do. do. Carillon Canals, not to exceed one hundred

> Extract from a Royal Proclamation, dated at Turonto, 12th of November, 1835, levying

Tolls on the Rideau Canal. FROM KINGSTON TO BYTOWN, OR FROM BY-TOWN TO KINGSTON. Cabin Passengers, 4s. each.

Children under 12 years of age, 2s each. Sheep, Pigs, and Calves, 6d. each. Dry Goods, Wiges, and Spirituous Liquors, s 6d per ton.

Iron and Salted fish, 8s 9d per ton. Salt and Sea Coal, 1s 10d per ton. Wheat per bushel, three farthings. Other kinds of Grain and Potatoes, per bushel, one farthing.

Rye and BuckWheat Flour, and Corn Meal per hushel, one half-penny. Flour per barrell, 21d. Beef and Pork, per harrel, 31d. Pot Ash, per too, 2s 3d. Pearl Ash, per top, 2s 3d.

Oak, per foot, in boats or scows, one half-Pine, Elm, and all soft timber, per foot, io bonts, or scows, one farthing. The same in rafis, namely .-Oak one peauy per cubic foot. Pine, one farthing per cubic foot.

The same in boats or scows, 10s per

Standard Staves, 20s per 1000.

RIGHT & INGERSOLL have BEER | touched them with his wand, they quietly unfor Sale at Mr. Florence Donoghue's Ta-Gern, Kingston, in Barrels and smaller quantilies, to suit purchasers.

OF THE PEERS.

Laths, sawed or split, per 1000, 3d. Saw Logs, from Kingston to Bytown, and from Bytuwn to Kingston. Is each. The same through each Luck Id. per log. Ash Oars, 21d per pair. Tancer's Bark, per cord, in raft, 1s. The same in hoats or scows, 4d. Lard, Butter, Tallow, Bees Wax, and Honey, in barrels, 4d. per barrel. The same in kegs, 2d. per keg. Fire Wood in rafts, per cord, Is. The same in boats or scows, 4d. Apples, per barrel, 3d. Tobacco, atthe rate of 8d. per hogshead. Stone fromquarries, 6d. per toise. Saud and Lime, per barrique, 1d.

West India Staves, 3s 4d per thousand.

Deals, per 1000 feet, in rafts 2s 6d,

The same in boats and scows, 1s 6d.

The same in hoats or scows, Is. 6d.

Heading, per 1000 is 3d.

Shingles, per thousand, 3d.

The same in boats or scows, 1s 8d per 1000.

Boards and Planks, per 1000 feet in rafts,

Caleches, Gigs and Carts, 74d. oach. Cheese, per hundred weight, 2d. Beer and Cider, per barrel, 34d. All other Merchandize at the rate of 7s. 6

Coaches, Carriages, and Waggons, 1s. 3

town, 10s. per trip. Steam Boats passing from Bytown to Kingston, 20s. per trip.

Steam Boats passing from Perth to Bytown or Kingston, and Kingston to Porth, 5s. per Steam Boats passing from Bytown & Perth,

10s. per trip. From Kingston to Bytown, carrying passengers in addition to the merchandize or produce they may carry. Barge, 5s. : Durham sembly, such as has become absolutely neces-Boat, 3s. 6d.; large Batteax, 2s. 6d.; small

From Bytown to Kingston-Barge, 10s For every Skiff, &c. upwards and down- Durham Boat, 7s. ; large Batteaux, 5s. ; small Batteaux, 3s.; Boats and Canoes, for the first will have Lord Lyndhurst's bill kicked out .lock, 6d. and 1d. for each lock afterwards, in No compromise, no submission; the Lords addition to the merchandize or produce they

From Kingston Yo first rapids, and from first rapids to Kingston; from first rapide to Bytown, and from Bytown to the Narrows. Cahin passengera, 2s. each.

Children under IR years of age, 1s. each. Neat Cattle and Horses, 2s. euch. Sheep, Pigs and Calves, 3d. each. Dry Goods, Winges and Spirituous Liquors, 3s. 9d. per tun.

Iron and Salted Fish, 1s. 104d. per ton.

Salt and Sea Conl, 11d per ton. Wheat, per husbel, one half penny. Rye and Buckwheat Flour, and Corn Meal ner bushel, one farthing. Flour, per barrel, 14d. Beef and Pork, per barrel, 11d.

Pot Ash, per tou, 1s. 71d. Pearl Ash, per ton, 1s. 71d. Boards and Planks, per 1000 feet, 10d. Lard, Butter, Tadlow, Bees' Wax and Houev. per harrel, 2d. The same per keig, 1d.

Stone from quarriles, per toise, 3d. Cheese, per hundred weight, 1d. Beer and Cider, per harrel, 2d.
All other articles to be subject to the same toll as from Kingsion to Bytown; and all articles passing one of more of the locks between Kingston and first rapids, or between first rapids and Bytown, to be charged with the same toll as if they had passed the whole distance between either of those places.

THE MANSION HOUSE, Kingston U. C. FITTIE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to

I notify to the Travelling Public, that he continues to occupy this extensive and well known Hotel.

THE MANSION HOUSE is pleasantly situated in Store Street, being the principal and central street in Kingston; is convenient to all the Steam Boat Wharves, and no establishment of its kind in the Upper Province can surpass it in the excellence and comfort of its apartments, both parlors and bedrooms (thirty-four in number.) all of which are furnished in the very best style.

The Hotel has lately undergone a thorough repair, and is at present in most excellent order and coudition for the accommodation of The subscriber having kept a Hotel for many

years, has acquired experience in that line, tention to the comfort of his guests, he will moment with their specific propositions? The a division bell to vote upon some question in In the rear of the Mansion House there is a

LARGE YARD. Stable is constantly kept. The Mansion House Carriage and Por-

Kingston, June 22d, 1836.

EATHER .- SOLE and Upper, of various

Tannages-CALF SKINS, KIPS, &c. &c. for Sale by LAROCQUE, BERNARD & Co. Who will keep a large assortment constantly

or hand .- May 18. UST finished, and for sale at the Book-Store on the corner of King and Brock Street, a large assortment of

Account Books, of best materials and workmanship, for sale at Montreal prices. Blank Books or Paper, well and correct-

ly ruled to any pattern, at short notice.

Kingston, June 1, 1835.

FOR SALE, T the Commercial Wharf, Kingston, foot of Store Street, WHISKEY, SALT, PLASTER OF PARIS, & WATER LIME,

by the Subscribers.
TRUAX & PHILLIPS. Kingston, 23d May, 1936.

NOTICE.

Fredericksburg, 10th January, 1836.

SIR GEORGE SINCLAIR'S DEFENCE | foamed, and their hisses were so appulling, French, and Mrs. Bull, wife of Charles M. HOUSE OF COMMONS. Thursday, May 19. Sir G. Sinclair rose and said-It is well Sir, for the Protestants of the empire, and especially of Ireland, that the measures adopted by this House are subjected to the revision of another tribupal, which it is not in the power of his Majesty's Ministers to cajole, to intimidate, or to dissolve. No public assembly deserves or enjoys at the present eventful crisis so prominent a place in the confidence, respect, and gratitude of the religious and enlightened portion of the community. (cheers.) By a great majority of those who have anything to lose, and who are interested in maintaining the institutions of the country, the House of Lords is considered as the main bulwark of our Church establishment, and the chief barrier against democratic encroachment. The noble Lord may think it proper to hold conciliatory language in this House, but I would call his attention to a letter which has this day appeared in the Morning Chronicle cing Ministerial profusion. Ah, sir, my hon from Mr. O'Connell, a paragraph of which friend would not have been caught napping if Steam Boats passing from Kingston to By- bears more directly upon the question now before us. It is-"I wish to know whether the vagant measures as he now leaves for the sa-British people are ready to submit in quiet and without remonstrance to the irresponsible and therefore despotic authority of that assembly; or will they now join with me to make upon debate, and division upon division. the union real, by insisting, in a voice too distinct to be misunderstood, and too loud to be neglected, upon an organic change in that assary for the consolidation of a real union between both countries, and for the advancement of good government in each? 1. We have commenced the collision; they have taken their choice to rest that collision upon the Church of Ireland of its property, or any bill insulting iniquity of refusing corporate reform to Ireland. We only follow in their track by Popish fortresses for endangering the security throwing out the bill, and join issue with them of the Protestant population? (Cheers.) Does to the country. 2. We appeal to the people the noble Lord recollect the expedient to of England for aid and assistance; we are which Brennus had recourse for overwhelmentitled to that aid and assistance. In the ing that august assembly of Roman patricians name of the people of Iretand I call upon you whose constancy he could not subdue? He for that aid and assistance." I quite agree led into the senate-house "a band of fierce with Mr. O'Connell in his opinion that what barbarians from the bills," and immolated he calls justice to Ireland can never be effected otherwise than by an organic change in the gods and of their country. And thus, Sir, the constitution of the House of Lords; I therefore call upon, and am entitled to call upon, pernicious enactments, must march into the His Majesty's Ministers, and to ask them House of Lords with 150 titled lackies in blue whether they are prepared to recommend such and buff liveries at his heels. (Cheers and a measure to His Majesty? Of this they may laughter.) The noble Lord has quoted the rest assured, that they will find the courage of opinion of a distinguished foreigner with rethe House of Lords unflinching and invincible. gard to the comparative merits of the Houses (Hear, hear.) I am persusaded that there is of Parliament. Sir, I contend, if we may not a single member of the majority by which judge from experience and observation, there such signal and ignominious defeats have been is a great preponderance in this country of inflicted on His Majesty's Ministers, whom hereditary over elective talent. How few any menaces, either in this House or out of bills are ever sent up from this House which doors, will cause to swerve from the path of do not bear the most palpable and humiliatduty. (Hear, hear, hear.) The Lords are quite aware of their own strength. Ultra Aud it is as much the practice, as it is the pro-Whiggism and Radicalism are like two portentous giants brandishing enormous clubs, and threatening a whole phalaux of antagonists our omissions, and to reconcile our incongruiwith annihilation at a single blow, but if any ties. I ask every one who hears me, whether adventurous kuight advances fearlessly to the recontre, the two colossal monsters are at once metamorphosed into gaunt corporals, and their weapons full powerless from their hands. We heard a great deal last year of bullying and blustering about altering the constitution of es provided for their reception; but when the the House of Lords, and sundry formidable notices were elicited by the remarks which I royself took the liberty to submit; but all this all the leaders of Opposition, and even many vaunting and vapouring terminated in the utter abandonment of the propositions thus recorded, and nothing ensued butta display of vague and vapid declamation. Why do not delight, perhaps not unmingled with envy, to the gentlemen who, out of doors, are the Bombardinians and Bombastes Furiossos of reform in the House of Lords, come forward at this delighted auditors retire when summoned by order-book is before them, pen and ink are at their service, and I challenge any one of them to place a definite motion on the table. Not And extensive Stabling, and where a Livery one of them has ventured to take so bold and decisive a step, or to say one woord on the subject within these walls. (Several hon. members on the Ministerial side here exclaimed, ed friend's pardon; I forgot that this enviable fluential of our country gentlemen. I con- bows, that we were unable to regain our "The Attorpey-General!") I theg my learndistinction belonged to him; and the ominous Red Book lies most seasonabily within his reach, so that a notice for effecting an organic change in the constitution of the House of Lords may at this moment be recorded by the hear.) Sir, his Majesty's Ministers have in no respect evinced such unperalleled dexterity as in muzzling and manaching their Radical confederates. In this resspect they remind me of what I once heard concerning certain Indian jugglers, who constituted, a few years ago, the delight and admirration of the metropolis. I was informed thatt each of these wonderful conjurers, among other notable fents, used to take a basket full! of boa constrictors out of a cage, and would allow them with perfect impunity to coil round his thighs, legs, arms, or neck, and even, I believe, to put their heads into his mouth. If any uninitiated bystander had taken any, similar liberties with these dangerous animals, he would

at once have been stung to thee quick; but if

one of the conjurers held up his, fore-finger, or

coiled themselves, and crawled back to their

respective dens, where they were no sooner

that the stoutest heart began to quail. The Bull of the same place, Mrs. Pomerey, of Ging Radicals in this House are in a similar state | cionati, and Mrs. Thompson, in behalf of themof subjugation to the potent spells of His Majesty's Government. (Hear.) The left wing the canal commissioners and the public to be of the confederate army plays the game of made acquainted with the following facts: "follow my leader" with the same facility as the right. All their own peculiar nostrums the let of July on their way to the east. Haare either mitigated or laid on the shelf; but | ving heard a high character of the New York as soon as they return to their respective constituencies, and require to make a grand display at some great dinner or public meeting, ney, they chose that mode of conveyance.the profic is regaled with most eloquent effu- They went on board the packet "Clinton," of sions upon House of Lords' reform, or annual | the 'old line,' with the assurance that it should Parliaments, or any of the other peculiar doctrines which bewilder and impose upon the multitude. Look, for instance, at the case of double the price for which a clean respectable my hon. friend, the member for Middlesex; looking line boat offered to carry them. This he seems to me to have of late had at least two fits of political paralysis (loud cheers and laughter); his mouth is drawn altogether to one side; his tongue refuses any longer to discharge that effort which is at one time executed with so much zeal and ability, of demolishing superfluous patronage, and denouna Tory government had proposed such extralutary correction of the House of Lords. We should then have had no voting that black was white, but we should have had debate and every clause would have been sifted, and every fraction of every charge contested with unshrinking pertinacity, and the lists of majorities and minorities would have been circulated in red and black ink throughout every district in the empire. Before I conclude, once more turn to my noble Lord, and ask him how he expects, that without an organic change in the House of Lords, he can ever hope to earry the clause for pillaging the for establishing throughout Ireland a chain of those illustrious patriots at the shrine of their noble lord, if he wishes to earry through these ing marks of crude and partial legislation vince of the House of Peers, to detect our anomalies, to rectify our blunders, to supply there is any comparison between the attention paid to our debates and the interest excited when the same question is discussed in another place? How few peers are found seated during our dehates on the commodious beachvery same bill is discussed in the House of Lords, we find half the Cabinet Ministers, and of the staunchest House of Lords' reformers, standing with great personal inconvenience a their bar for hours together, and listening wit the wisdom and ability which are there continually displayed. How grudgingly do these they have not heard one single word. (Hear, and a laugh.) But, Sir, we cannot be surprised at this superiority in the House of Lords | forbear; their supplications were treated with when we remember that there are found in that assembly the most learned of our clergy, | ians escorted by a Mexican guard. About the most profound of our lawyers, the most one o'clock our packet insultingly passed the distinguished of our heroes, and the most in- opposition, and shot in so short across her clude by reiterating the expression of my con- course. The consequence was, that our boat, viction, that the conduct of the House of Lords will create throughout the country a feeling whole broadside on the bank, under great of confidence, and thankfulness on the part of speed, and careened over so far, that the pasthose whose approbation it must be the object | sengers were thrown over in the cabins, interfirst law officer of the Crown. ((Loud cries of of every generous and well-regulated mind to conciliate and to possess, and that the names | gage off of the deck into the canal. of those noblemes who have stood prominently forward as the defenders of our Protestant

UNITED STATES, To the Editors of the Albany Argus.

the Lords' Irish Corporations Bill.

institutions, will be handed down to the latest

Sin,-The ladies who make the subjoined communication have commissioned me to send it to you to be published in the Argus. Yours very respectfully,

WM. THOMPSON.

BUFFALO TO ROCHESTER.

of the City of Detroit. Mrs. Eldred, wife of would have stopped to aid in the effort had arrived than their eyes glared, their months Julius Eldred, Mrs. French. wife of David they not found it would occasion more dises-

selves and the ladies of their company, wish

They arrived at Buffalo on the morning of canal, and to save themselves and children as much as possible from fatigue in so long a jours not be crowded-that the number of passengers should not exceed twenty-five, and paid they did, being strangers, under the impression that a public conveyance, devoted to passengers, would be better regulated than other boats. The mistake nearly cost them their lives, as the herein detailed facts will show.

They soon found themselves and children pressed in with a much more numerous company, arriving after they had taken their place. than they were told would be aboard. When the boat got under way they suffered great apprehensions for their safety in so crowded and parrow a boat, and a very sultry day. The passengers, however, exerted themselves to make it as agreeable as their circumstances would permit, and had the pucket been managed with propriety, no complaint would have

On the passage the master and crew shewed little regard to the convenience of the passengers, and indulged themselves in loud and boisterous profanity both on deck and at the in turns, to get air. Their mode of driving was alternately very slow and very fast. At one time fast as they could lash their borses. washing the banks of the capal with a deep flood, and throwing the surge over the ladice at the bow, to the great amusement of the crew, and then on a restrained walk, as slow as possible, to delay the time of arriving as certain stations, to save a fine as they said.

At the intermediate ports during the day, more passengers were taken on board, until the crowd became frightful. Some of whom informed us that they were solicited by agenta of this packet to go in it when opportunities had offered to go comfortably in other boats, The heat rendered it indispensable to have water for the ladies and children, which was obtained with great difficulty. And generally such requests were met with the insolept reply that "they had had water," or thay "had onough water." The oaths and foul language of the crow of the packet increased during the day, and appeared to be intentionally indulged in usar where the ladies stood at the bow, with an increased ferocity as their affright became more manifest, and as their husbauds and protectors were kept back by the crowd, As evening drow op, a packet labelled "Now Lice," or "Opposition," was overtaken, and n furious driving took place with the apparent intention of passing it. . That boat, perceiving the intention, quietly lay up, whilst we passed. This greatly relieved our appreheasions, previously excited by our crew manifesting an intention to seek a quarrel. After the passengers, as many as could, had retired to rest, our hoat stopped, having driven extremely slow for some time. This enabled, or rather obliged the opposition to pass.

When midnight approached, and the sick and weary were seeking a troubled repose, and mothers were watching the slumbers of their children, the noise and tumult of the crew increased to such a degree, that most of the ladies were on their feet and crowded the bow in great affright. It was discovered our crew were armed with clubs and carrying knives, clearly evincing an intention of fighting the "opposition." The condition of the ladies and children became forlors in the extreme. It was midnight. The gentlemen having been fatigued with long journeying did not come up on deck. The ladies beseeched the ruffians to as reckless contompt as if they had been Texwhich was small and tottleish, slid up her mixed with the furniture, and part of the bag-

One gentleman baving been roused by the tumult, so long continued by the crew, was making his way over the deck to protect his posterity among the most distinguished pat- wife and infant and servant girl. He was inriots of this age and nation. [Loud cheers stantly precipitated, head first, with the bagwhich lasted for some minutes.]-Debate on gage into the canal, in front of the opposition then rapidly passing. The scene was appalling. His only chance of escape was to pass between the boats at the hazard of being crushed if they came in contact, or to dive under,-the water at this place being fortunately for him of great depth. He soon disspreared in the dark, and our crew paid so attention to his fate, but devoted themselves to fishing up

the baggage from the canal. The passengers or crew of the opposition, DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF THE PACKET FROM seeing the gentleman fall over, begged of our crew to let the baggage go and save the pas-Mrs. Cook, wife of Levi Cook, Esq. Mayor sengers, and as we were afterwards informed,