Chronicle & Gazette,

AND KINGSTON COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Published every Wednesday and Saturday, at the Office, corner of King and Brock street.

NEC REGE, NEC POPULO, SED UTROQUE.

Twenty Shillings per annum, if paid in advance. At the end of the year, Twenty-five Shillings.

VOL. XVIII.] KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1836. [NO. 10.

Farm for Sale.

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

For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES SILLIMAN.

Fredericksburgh, July, 8 1836. 8z

WHISKY!!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his 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, offered 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. 84z

The Traveller's Guide.

VISITING the Falls of Niagara, with a neat Map of the Fall and Islands, plan of the Village of the Falls, &c., handsomely bound, for sale at the Chronicle and Gazette Office.

Kingston, May 6, 1836. 90

FOR SALE,

A quantity of excellent writing Ink, at the Chron. & Gazette Office, corner of King and Brock Streets. 98z

Lake Ontario--1836.

THE STEAM BOAT

OSWEGO,

Captain W. S. Malcolm,

WILL ply on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River, between Ogdensburgh and Niagara, as follows, commencing April 29th, 1836.

UPWARDS.

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

DOWNWARDS.

Leaves Lewiston, on Monday evening,
Rochester, Tuesday morning,
Oswego, " afternoon,
Sackett's Harbor, " night,
Kingston, U. C., Wednesday morning, and arrives at Ogdensburgh the same evening, touching at French Creek, Morristown, Alexandria and Brockville.

☞ Parties intending visiting the Falls of Niagara, Buffalo, or the different ports on Lake Ontario, will find the route via Oswego or Rochester to be the cheapest and most expeditious.

☞ 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 day light. 81z

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 Mornings.

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

Kingston, 24th March, 1836. 78z

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public generally, that he has received invoices of the following articles per the ship Thalia from Liverpool, and are now on the way from Montreal, viz. Black and Blue Superfine West of England Cloths, Olive, Green and Medly Colors, do. do. Double and Single Mill'd Cassimeres, do. do. Fancy Buckskins, the latest London patterns of Valentia and Marseilles Vestings with suitable 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 Gentlemen accommodated with a suit in twelve hours.

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. 101z

New Testament for Schools.

At the corner of King and Brock Street.

JUST published, and now for sale, a handsome edition of this book.

In the Press, MURRAY'S ENGLISH READER.

Kingston, Aug. 1, 1835.

NEW GOODS.

ARMSTRONG & GREER invite the attention of the public to their splendid new Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which they are now from day to day receiving by the Ottawa and Inland Company's Barges.

Kingston, 1st July, 1836. 1z

Kingston Cabinet Ware House,

Store Street,

OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

E. CONE.

August 1, 1835. 10z

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.

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 shillings, Halifax currency: downwards, thirty-five shillings and eight-pence, like currency.

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 currency; 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 currency.

For every Durham Boat, upwards and downwards, twenty-five shillings, like currency.

For every Boat for cabin passengers, upwards and downwards, fifteen shillings, like currency.

For every Batteau from thirty-two to forty-two feet long, upwards and downwards, seventeen shillings, and six-pence, like currency.

For every Batteau, under thirty-two feet long, upwards and downwards, twelve shillings and six-pence, like currency.

For every Skiff, &c. upwards and downwards, six shillings and three-pence, like currency.

Chute a Blondeau only.

For every Barge, upwards, fourteen shillings and two pence, Halifax currency; downwards, five shillings and ten pence, like currency.

For every Durham Boat, upwards, eight shillings and four pence; downwards, three shillings and seven pence, like currency.

For every boat for Cabin passengers, upwards, five shillings; downwards, one shilling and eight pence like currency.

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 currency.

For every Skiff, &c. upwards, 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 currency.

For every Boat for cabin passengers, upwards; ten shillings; downwards, three shillings and four pence, like currency.

For every Batteau, from thirty-two to forty-two feet long, upwards, eleven shillings and eight pence; downwards, five shillings, like currency.

For every Batteau, under thirty-two feet long, upwards eight shillings and four pence, 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 currency.

For every Steamer, at the Chute a Blondeau Locks, upwards and downwards, seven shillings and six pence, like currency.

For every Raft not having, previously paid toll on the Rideau Canal, to be charged as under:

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 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 Station.

Rafts passing through the Grenville Canal, not to exceed seventy feet by sixteen, those passing through the Chate a Blondeau and Carillon Canals, not to exceed one hundred feet by twenty six.

Extract from a Royal Proclamation, dated at Toronto, 12th of November, 1835, levying Tolls on the Rideau Canal.

FROM KINGSTON TO BYTOWN, OR FROM BYTOWN TO KINGSTON.

Cabin Passengers, 4s. each.
Children under 12 years of age, 2s each.
Sheep, Pigs, and Calves, 6d. each.
Dry Goods, Wines, and Spirituous Liquors, 7s 6d per ton.
Iron and Salted fish, 3s 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 bushel, one half-penny.
Flour per barrell, 2½d.
Beef and Pork, per barrel, 3½d.
Pot Ash, per ton, 2s 3d.
Pearl Ash, per ton, 2s 3d.
Oak, per foot, in boats or scows, one half-penny.
Pine, Elm, and all soft timber, per foot, in boats, or scows, one farthing.
The same in rafts, namely.—
Oak one penny per cubic foot.
Pine, one farthing per cubic foot.
Standard Staves, 20s per 1000.
The same in boats or scows, 10s per 1000.
West India Staves, 3s 4d per thousand.
The same in boats or scows, 1s 8d per 1000.
Heading, per 1000 1s 3d.
Deals, per 1000 feet, in rafts 2s 6d.
The same in boats and scows, 1s 6d.
Boards and Planks, per 1000 feet in rafts, 2s. 6d.
The same in boats or scows, 1s. 6d.
Shingles, per thousand, 3d.
Lathis, sawed or split, per 1000, 3d.
Saw Logs, from Kingston to Bytown, and from Bytown to Kingston, 1s each.
The same through each Lock 1d. per log.
Ash Oars, 2½d per pair.
Tanner's Bark, per cord, in raft, 1s.
The same in boats 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, 1s.
The same in boats or scows, 4d.
Apples, per barrel, 3d.
Tobacco, at the rate of 8d. per hogshead.
Stone from quarries, 6d. per toise.
Sand and Lime, per barrique, 1d.
Coaches, Carriages, and Waggons, 1s. 3d. each.
Caleches, Gigs and Carts, 7½d. each.
Cheese, per hundred weight, 2d.
Beer and Cider, per barrel, 3½d.
All other Merchandize at the rate of 7s. 6d. per ton.
Steam Boats passing from Kingston to Bytown, 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 Perth, 5s. per trip.
Steam Boats passing from Bytown to Perth, 10s. per trip.
From Kingston to Bytown, carrying passengers in addition to the merchandize or produce they may carry.—Barge, 5s.: Durham Boat, 3s. 6d.; large Batteax, 2s. 6d.; small Batteax, 1s. 6d.
From Bytown to Kingston—Barge, 10s. Durham Boat, 7s.; large Batteaux, 5s.; small Batteaux, 3s.; Boats and Canoes, for the first lock, 6d. and 1d. for each lock afterwards, in addition to the merchandize or produce they may carry.
From Kingston to first rapids, and from first rapids to Kingston; from first rapids to Bytown, and from Bytown to the Narrows.
Cabin passengers, 2s. each.
Children under 12 years of age, 1s. each.
Neat Cattle and Horses, 2s. each.
Sheep, Pigs and Calves, 3d. each.
Dry Goods, Wines and Spirituous Liquors, 3s. 9d. per ton.
Iron and Salted Fish, 1s. 10½d. per ton.
Salt and Sea Coal, 11d per ton.
Wheat, per bushel, one half penny.
Rye and Buckwheat Flour, and Corn Meal, per bushel, one farthing.
Flour, per barrel, 1½d.
Beef and Pork, per barrel, 1½d.
Pot Ash, per ton, 1s. 7½d.
Pearl Ash, per ton, 1s. 7½d.
Boards and Planks, per 1000 feet, 10d.
Lard, Butter, Tallow, Bees' Wax and Honey, per barrel, 2d.
The same per keg, 1d.
Stone from quarries, per toise, 3d.
Cheese, per hundred weight, 1d.
Beer and Cider, per barrel, 2d.
All other articles to be subject to the same toll as from Kingston to Bytown; and all articles passing one or 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.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to 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 condition for the accommodation of the Public.

The subscriber having kept a Hotel for many years, has acquired experience in that line, and therefore trusts, that with unremitting attention to the comfort of his guests, he will continue to merit public patronage.

In the rear of the Mansion House there is a

LARGE YARD,

And extensive Stabling, and where a Livery Stable is constantly kept.

☞ The Mansion House Carriage and Porters will always be in readiness to convey Passengers and Luggage to and from the different Steam Boats.

S. CARMINO.

Kingston, June 22d, 1836. 103z

LEATHER.—SOLE and Upper, of various Tannages—CALF SKINS, KIPS, &c. &c. for Sale by

LAROCQUE, BERNARD & Co.

Who will keep a large assortment constantly on hand.—May 18. 18z

JUST 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 correctly ruled to any pattern, at short notice.

Kingston, June 1, 1835.

FOR SALE.

AT the Commercial Wharf, Kingston, foot of Store Street, WHISKEY, SALT, PLASTER OF PARIS, & WATER LIME, by the Subscribers.

TRUAX & PHILLIPS.

Kingston, 23d May, 1836. 95z

NOTICE.

WRIGHT & INGERSOLL have BEER for Sale at Mr. *Florence Donoghue's Tavern, Kingston*, in Barrels and smaller quantities, to suit purchasers. 57z

Fredericksburg, 10th January, 1836.

QUEBEC DINNER

In honor of Sir Francis Bond Head and the people of Upper Canada.

[From the Mercury of Tuesday.]

Yesterday the dinner in commemoration of the recent triumph of constitutional principles over the machinations of the facetious demagogues who have too long disturbed the peace and checked the prosperity of the Sister Province, was given at the *Albion Hotel*. Nearly a hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner, consisting of every luxury, which had been provided in a manner worthy the occasion, and in a style of the utmost liberality by Mr. Hoffman, the son of the proprietor, and present tenant of that splendid establishment. The band of the Quebec Militia Artillery attended, and played during the evening several choice pieces of music and appropriate airs to the several toasts which were as follows:—

1. The King—God bless him!
2. His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, the patriotic and truly Constitutional Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada!
3. The Province of Upper Canada! Nobly has she vindicated her loyalty, in the result of the late general election!
4. The day: the anniversary of the battle of Lundy's Lane! Lower Canada has been twice indebted to the loyalty of the people of Upper Canada, may she never prove ungrateful!
5. His Excellency the Governor in Chief!
6. The Army and Navy!
7. The British Constitution as it is! The only one which has, for centuries past, secured the freedom and prosperity of an enlightened people!
8. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with all the dependencies! May their union be perpetual!
9. The British flag! May the united crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick, ever remind us of the heroic virtues of our forefathers, and bind us to each other in the hour of danger!
10. The Legislative Council of Upper Canada! It has proved that a Council for life, properly composed, is the sheet anchor of the Colonial Constitution, and an impregnable barrier against the inroads of democracy!
11. The Assembly of Upper Canada, as regenerated in 1836! May wisdom, loyalty and patriotism distinguish all its proceedings!
12. The Constitutional Electors of Upper Canada who have delivered their rising Province from the plague of the demagogue, and restored the body politic to its pristine health and vigor!
13. Lower Canada! May she speedily make a like return for the services she has just received from her sister Province!
14. Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne! He merited and has obtained the approbation of his Sovereign!
15. The Colonial Minister, and the Royal Instructions as understood by Sir Francis Head!
16. Bishop M'Dotell of Upper Canada! A bright example of a life of religion and loyalty, nothing dimmed towards its close!
17. The Militia of Upper Canada! To enemies of every kind be their cry still—"Let them come if they dare!"
18. The Fair Sex.

On "Sir Francis Head" being given, Mr. Buchanan, of Toronto, rose and addressed the company, setting forth the advantages already perceptible in Upper Canada from his vigorous and impartial administration. Mr. Neilson, Sen. followed, and spoke in his usual nervous and pithy style.

To "the Province of Upper Canada," Col. Fraser, of Glengarry, spoke of the great and extraordinary reaction which had taken place since the real designs of the agitators had been laid open; he expressed his belief that the feeling manifested at the late elections was not a mere transient ebullition, but a return of the people from the error into which they had been led, and a restoration of the reign of reason. Mr. Walker also spoke to this toast, and delivered his sentiments in a clear and manly style; he spoke of the honest plain dealing of Sir Francis Head in energetic terms, and of the happy results which had attended it, amongst a people who are possessed of the sterling English principles they inherited from their ancestors. Mr. Walker, during the delivery of his address, was repeatedly cheered, and sat down amid the loud and long continued applause of the company.

Mr. Kemble shortly addressed the company on the next toast, "The Day—the anniversary of the battle of Lundy's Lane." He gave his testimony to the devotion and loyalty of the Militia of Upper Canada, who, as they were not to be seduced or severed from their allegiance by the persuasion or threats of a foreign enemy, would not allow themselves to be deceived by internal agitators, as Sir Francis Head had clearly foreseen, when he made the late appeal to their good sense and right feeling toward the Mother Country.

To the toast of "The British Constitution as it is," Mr. Neilson, in the absence of a gentleman who was to have responded to the sentiment, again rose and briefly expatiated on the real liberty enjoyed under it, above that which is possessed by people, who with "liberty" eternally on their lips, possess none of that freedom in the expression of their opinions, so peculiarly enjoyed under the most perfect form of government that has yet been devised.

To the "British Flag," Dr. Fisher delivered a speech of some length, in chaste and beautiful language, replete with classical allusions, and breathing a spirit of fervent loyalty and attachment to the mother country.

"The Assembly of Upper Canada as regenerated in 1836," called up Mr. Hervey, of Brockville, who pledged himself for the wisdom, loyalty and patriotism which would mark the conduct of the present Assembly of the Province in which it was his happy fortune to reside. They were, he said, true reformers, men of sense, respectability and of property, who desired, and would support all proper and needful reform, who were anxious to put down all abuses, who sought the good of their constituents and not their own aggrandizement, and who would, he felt confident, to the utmost of their abilities, promote the developement of the resources of that vast colony, and the happiness of the people, whose rights and liberties they would support, instead of seeking to subvert, under specious professions of zeal for the public good.

"The Constitutional Electors of Upper Canada." To this toast Mr. Duval delivered a powerful address. He pictured the happy results which would follow the return of the people of that Province from the delusion under which they had labored, and compared her regenerated state with that of less favored Colonies. The learned gentleman was listened to with great attention, and it was generally admitted that, eloquent as he is, he has never on any former occasion, displayed more happily his powers of oratory than in expatiating on the subject of last night's address.

Mr. Aylwin addressed the company at great length, and displayed great ability and learning in speaking of the toast "Lower Canada," and its accompanying sentiment, "May she speedily make a like return for the services she has just received from the Sister Province." He, as did all the gentlemen who preceded him in addressing the company, dwelt upon the beneficial effects this Province would derive from the unequivocal disavowal pronounced by Upper Canada to the revolutionary principles, by which the Papineau-Bidwellian factions in the two provinces are actuated.

The toast of "the Colonial Minister, and the Royal Instructions, as understood by Sir Francis Head" was spoken to with much force and spirit by Mr. C. J. Ford.

On the health of Bishop McDonell being given, Col. Fraser, of Glengarry, rose, with a warmth of feeling that did honor to his heart, to offer his tribute of respect and declare the general estimation in which the pious and patriotic prelate is held by persons of all creeds in Upper Canada, and wherever he is known. Mr. J. Kerr spoke also on the same subject.

To "The Militia of Upper Canada," Col. Fraser, on an invitation from the chair, addressed the company, and spoke in suitable terms of their constancy, endurance, and loyalty; they had been tried and were not, he was proud to say, found wanting, they were composed of the same sterling stuff, and to enemies of every kind their cry would still be, "let them come if they dare."

The concluding toast "The Fair Sex" was drank with appropriate honors,—and was followed by several volunteer toasts. The chairman having left the chair, Mr. Walker was called to it by the general acclamation of the company, and the mirth and festivity continued to a late hour.

Several gentlemen entertained the company with songs in the course of the evening.—Amongst these, Mr. A. Campbell sang one in honor of Sir Francis Head, written for the occasion, to the tune of "Here's a health to honest John Bull," and that truly English song, so appropriate at the present day, was given in the happiest style by Mr. Brookbank. Mr. Collard sang the stirring song of "The British Bayoneteers." Mr. Ternan, of the Theatre Royal, who was a guest, enlivened the company with two humorous songs, given with great good nature, as did, at a later hour, that epitome of mirth, Mr. Knight, who chaunted one of his father's comic ditties in a manner that shewed him a true "chip of the old block."

We have before said the dinner was excellent, we must add the dessert was elegant, and the wines, port, madeira, and claret, all of the first qualities.

The room was decorated with great taste, the walls were hung with the British Union flags, and on the left side were three transparencies, representing St. George, St. Patrick, and St. Andrew. On the right hand, in the centre, was a painting of the Royal Arms executed for the occasion; in front of this was the standard of St. George, supported on either side by the colours of the Quebec Militia, bearing the date 1775, in commemoration of the defence of the city against the American Army in that year. At the top of the room, behind the President's chair, was a shield with a white ground, having on it the Crown and Bible, with the sceptre, and beneath these, scrolls bearing the following inscriptions: on the upper, "King and Constitution," on that beneath, "Sir Francis Bond Head." Under the scrolls, was a representation of the Balance of Justice, with the Sword and the Sceptre of Mercy. On the right was the blue banner of the St. George's Society, representing Britannia; and on the left, the white banner, with the representation of the Patron Saint of England slaying the Dragon. The colors of the 4th battalion of Canadian Militia completed the decoration of this part of the room. In front of the orchestra was a transparency bearing the inscription "The Loyal People of Upper Canada," and the colours of the third battalion of Militia were displayed on each side. The apartment was brilliantly lighted, and the whole had a very pleasing effect.

Amongst the good things of the feast, we noted a noble Baron of Beef, brought in by four attendants, and placed at the head of the table. On this substantial *piece de resistance*, were four handsomely executed bannerols of white silk, bearing the following inscriptions: "The King, God bless him." This was surmounted by the Crown, and encircled with a wreath of laurel. On the second, the words "The Constitution," above which was the Bible, with two sceptres crossed; and beneath, the Rose, the Shamrock and the Thistle. The third bore the words "Sir Francis Bond Head" with a wreath of laurel above, and enclosed between a branch of olive and one of oak; and on the fourth, underneath the Crown, and a festoon of rose, thistle, and shamrock, were the words, "the Men of Upper Canada." In the course of the evening, several ladies of the most respectable families in Quebec, did honor to the meeting as spectators from the orchestra—a compliment which was duly felt by the company.

The entertainment passed off with the greatest hilarity, all present seemed to partake in a heartfelt pride in the occasion which gave birth to it, and to feel how closely their interests are intertwined with those of their loyal brethren in Upper Canada.

We should be guilty of an injustice, were we to omit stating that the dinner was prepared under the sole direction of Mr. James Jenkinson, to whom Mr. Hoffman, Jun. has entrusted the management of his establishment; and from the specimen we have had in this instance, we are convinced that Mr. Jenkinson is fully competent to the undertaking and worthy of the confidence which Mr. Hoffman places in his hands without restriction.

From the Dundas Post.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

We recommend most highly to the notice of our readers the prospectus for the *Bank of British North America*. The extreme utility of extending the circulating medium to the greatest possible amount, consistent with the public safety, cannot be denied by any but those totally unacquainted even with the rudiments of political economy. A sound Bank extending its accommodation throughout a country, enabling them to seize hold of every advantage of benefitting themselves and the country, is like a perennial spring fertilizing and irrigating the country through which it passes, refreshing and invigorating every thing within its influence, improving the soil, turning machinery, and carrying on its bosom the produce of the soil. With such men as Mr. Carter, whose habits of business admirably qualify him for the task of obtaining supporters to this Bank, we cannot but think it will succeed, and we most devoutly wish it success.

Bank of British North America.—We have never had the satisfaction to offer to our readers anything of a tythe of the vital importance of what to-day we present as a *messenger of glad tidings* to our drooping hopes, the Prospectus of the BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. We trust that the utmost alacrity will be shown to take up the portion of Stock allotted to us that its revivifying operations may immediately commence. The whole stock and four times as much would have been taken with avidity in London, but we infer, that it was deemed prudent to interest the Canadian public for the sake of an adequate supply of qualified Directors of our Branches, which we perceive are to be appointed by the Board in London, a mode of appointment infinitely preferable to an election of them here by the Stockholders, as proportionately to the remoteness of the management of a Bank from democratic influence, are its safety and utility.

It will be seen by a short notice of a debate in the House of Commons, that spitfire Roebuck has used, and will continue to use his utmost exertions to beset the Institution with stumbling blocks, but the trickery of such an inconsequent and mercenary babbler, will avail nothing in opposition to the array of common sense, presented in the Directors and their friends in Parliament. Mark the absurdity of this hired tool of French Jacobinism.

"*The power of the Bank*," says he, "*to sue and be sued might be an objectionable power to grant. The Bill might tend to override the Constitution of the Colonies in which the Company was to act; if so it was highly objectionable.*" The sky "*might*" fall, and then, ah! then, who can say what then! Surely this same Roebuck, who pretends to be sole keeper of our Constitution, and to rest all his hopes of happiness upon its safety, should have been qualified to pronounce definitively on the tendency of so simple a measure as granting to a Banking Institution the indispensable privilege of suing and being sued: but he is the hireling of a venomous revolutionary club, whose mandates he must obey for the bribes they have lavished upon him. The "GRIEVANCES" of this Province are now in a way of speedy cure; with Sir Francis Head and a firm, intelligent, and discreet House of Assembly to guard our Constitution, and the city of London to supply us with money, what have any but the factious demagogues to fear. These indeed do fear and tremble; they hear the rumbling approach of this BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, this ponderous and effective engine of improvement, and they feel the ground quake beneath them; in this new bond to perpetuate British supremacy