wag to the winds, and their deadly stings will ing .- [Toronto Patriot.

will of course have its opponents and adhe- Dillon, of Hudson-street, an eminent Dentist. rents. The former say that the profits of it. or a great share of them, will be taken out of old woman, dressed in the apparel of an Irish of a committee and draft of a law founded the country to fill the pockets of the London peasantess, whose manners and address were directors and stockholders in England, and this | equally coarse and vulgar as her scanty coveris no small consideration, should this bank divide 12 or 14 per cent. between dividends and be at least sixty years of age; but on a closer bonuses, as some of the banks already estab- inspection it was evident that poverty and a lished have done. The advocates for the bank, life of hardship had prematurely done the among whom we profess ourselves to be, on the other hand say, if the establishment be years older than she really was. It would be conducted on liberal principles, such as char- difficult indeed to bring together two human arrangement for its uniform and steady goacterize the English banks, the benefits arising from it will far overhalance any objections that extraordinary a contrast as that of the wellcan be made against it. It will introduce in- fed, well-looking, well-dressed gentleman sitto this country a great augmentation to our ting inside the desk, and the apparently half- charlatanry of political jugglers. capital, which is much wanted. The Board | starved, miserably-apparelled woman standing of Directors, to whom the management of the outside it. They seemed in fact to be the veinstitution is committed, not being engaged in ry antipodes of civil society. And yet this ony other business, will be less liable to the poor, half-clad, withered old woman claimedcharge of partiality. As the local Boards or the well-dressed good looking gentleman as Agents will have, no doubt, more extensive her lawfully wedded husband, and insisted of, on the terms and in the manner that shall powers than the agents of the present banks that he bad not only legally espoused her, but be thought most advantageous, and as it shall have, there will not be the delays in the trans- that their marriage had been a marriage of from time to time be disposed of or sold in actions of business which are now complained love on both sides. In order to justify the such portions as may be offered at the various of when it is necessary to make a reference to poor woman in an assertion seemingly preposthe board of directors, situated at a distance | terous, her daughter, a young woman about from the agent. These are a few of the advantages which are likely to result from the a man something over thirty, were produced establishment of this Bank among us .- [Bytown Gazette.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Descriptive Notices of the House of Lords .--There are very few bald heads in this house, and a single red one. The Duke of Cumberland, the Dake of Rutland, and Lord Poltimore (Sir Charles Bamfylde, that was, a lineal descendant, it is said, of Bamfylde Moor best dressed Peers in the house. Lord Melhand .- The present Prime Minister pever wears gloves. Lord Brougham, for two or three winters past, has always worn one pair of shepherd's plaid trowsers; they were presenally present to the peer for whom it was intended-one or other of his immediate friends advances, receives the glass from the attendant, and presents it to the speaking Peer. speech, he had nearly fainted once or twice, and was waited on in this way by Lord Durham, his son-in-law. Lord Brougham in one of his furious nights of debate, while he was yet in possession of the woolsack, drank freely liquor; it was somewhat redder than brandy and water, and more sparkling their port wine and water: nobody knew what it was, for it was understood that he brought in the glass himself; it was however, considered to be medecine, as he had a few nights before said to Lord Londonderry in debate, that "the noble Marquis must have known that he (Lord Brougham) was unwell, from his frequent leaving of the woolsack; that, in short, the noquence. "--- [Random Recollections of the House of Lords.

We are not sufficiently learned in the law, him, or that he had another wife in Ireland. to be oritical; but the following case is so Moses at variance with common sense, and so contrary to our ideas of British rights and lib- ful intelligence to Mrs. Dillon that her huserty, that we are tempted to lay it before the band had another wife in Ireland. In conse- also to enable me to form a more full and depublic, who may form their own opinions regarding it. The case we allude to, is one which was decided by Judge Valliers, of Three - Rivers, against John Campbell. This man (John Campbell,) occupied a lot in Durham, which was granted to him for military services; part-of the same lot was occupied by a dence in America, become so attached to the Canadian, whose clearing was some distance | country, that in about two years after she left beyond Campbell's. He (Campbell) was re- it she again returned, bringing with her the peatedly warned by the Canadian, to cut down above mentioned Mr. Patrick Clifford, whom of Canadaigua, whom I solict to aid my trusthe timber adjoining said Canadian's clearing, she had married in the interim. On her se- tees by their council and advice in organizing in order more freely to admit the sun and air cond arrival, she again applied to her father and establishing the said institutions. to his crops, which Campbell declined doing, to abandon his course of life and do something under the impression that no man had a right | for his poor wife, and on his refusing to do so, to compel him to destroy his own property to the daughter and her husband set about saving benefit apother. An action was brought by money, and as soon as they had sufficient, the Canadian against Campbell on the plea of they remitted it to Dillon's wife in Ireland, damage done to his corn, by the shade of who landed here about six weeks ago, and in peting lines, and the reckless fury of the packet Campbell's trees. The defendant-Campbell propria persona made a claim on ber busband captains. Instances have occurred, it is said, -was condemned to pay about £15 costs, and for a restitution of the conjugal rights, or a in which not merely comfort but the limbs to cut down the timber within three months or separate maintenance; and on his refusal, she and lives of the passengers have been treated pay a penalty of £9. The poor man's cattle summoned him to the Police Office, where he as things of no account; and so ferocious have were sold a few days ago, to pay law expen-

This may be Canadian law, but it certainly is not the law of reason .- [Sherbrooke Farmer's Advocate.

The following announcement of the death of James Hamilton, Esq., of Quebec, contained in Monday's Gazette, will, we are sure, be read with the deepest regret by the numerous friends and connections of the deceased in this

"We are under the painful necessity of recording the effects of a melancholy accident, from which one of our most enterprising and respectable merchants, James Hamilton, Esq. met his death. It appeared by the evidence Suc-street that about dusk on Saturday evening last, Mr. Hamilton started alone from his Office near the Custom House, in a cart drawn by a large bay horse. Shortly after starting the horse became restive and ran off at full galchop until opposite the office of J. Birch, Notary . where the cart came in contact with a caleche which was proceeding in the opposite direction. The force of the concussion was such that cart and caleche were both upset, and Mr. Hamilton delas precipitated on the head against one of the with on the side of the street joining the wer. Mr. Hamilton was immediately conveyed to sice was procured, but the efforts of the physiciant were unfortunately of no avail, Mr. - Elamiston having lingered in a state of insensibility until a few minutes after six this mormr Hamilton was not naturally restive but had been confined to the stable for two months previous, sad had ran away in the course of the morning with Mr. Alexander Porter. The gerdict returned was "Accidental Death."

them the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. Potice Office, July 27. Bomance in Real Life .- An affair yesterday became the subject of investigation at the Po-

ment the frustration of their accursed politics and materials than form the ground-work of every aid in its power to promote the great into effect the canal laws and regulations, and the overthrow of their crafty, dastardly ma- many novels. But unlike these "airy fabrics and benevo; and thus insure the collection of penalties for each and chipetions, and the utter blighting of their re- of the brain," in which life is painted couleur | furnish a monument more durable than marble | every violation of them, along the whole line volutionary hopes. The Papineaus, the Bid- de rose, and heroes and heroines are made im- to the memory of its truly patriotic and bene- of the canal from Rochester to Buffalo. rells, the Ruelucks, the Renegade O'Gradys, | maculate in their career, and happy at its volent founder. and the Magpie McKenzies, may hang their close, this case exhibited, if the allegations are

Behind the magistrate's desk sat a man bebe only as the scorpion's, to inflict suicidal tween forty and fifty years of age, dressed in lows: death. We heartily wish all possible encour- the extreme of fashion, and whose manner ngement and success to this glorious undertak- and appearance betokened one who was ac- the remainder of my property, my real and customed to good living, and its general attendant, good society; in a word, that he mov-Among our advertisements to-day will be ed in the ranks of the opulent and respectable. found one nonouncing the arrival of the agent | On enquiry as to who he was, you found that his profession was in keeping with his appear-This establishment, like all others of the kind, ance, and that the gentleman was a Mr. John upon the pan as near as may be, laid down

ing. On the first look at her, she appeared to beings whose appearance formed so strong and two and twenty, and her daughter's husband, as witnesses, and from their testimony on oath, and the statement of the woman herself, it appeared that some five and twenty years ago, Mr. John Dillon, the now dentist in New York, was a common laboring man in the county of Roscommon, situated in that part of Ireland, called Connaught, and that the now decrepid old woman was then a buxom peasantess of some pineteen or twenty years old; and that the said John Dillon, in consideration of pure love and affection, and the large Carew; the king of the beggars.) are the three fortune of thirty-two pounds sterling, or about 170 dollars, did espouse and marry her ac-Bourne and Lord Brougham are among the cording to the rites of the Roman Catholic remost carelessly dressed; the former rollicks ligion. One of the witnesses, named Patrick along the most good-naturedly, with a penny Clifford, son-in-law of the old woman, deposash stick, hought from some Jew boy, in his jed, that he was present at the wedding, and mind, from us having hear the first marriage

ceremony that he ever attended. About a year and a half after the happy ted to him by some of the Yorkshire manufac- event took place, having in the meantime parties are more particularly anxious for pertures. Water is the only beverage allowed in been presented with a daughter, Mr. Dillon sonal aggrandizement than any permanent arthe House during debate. When the feelings got tired of digging ditches in Ireland, and rangements by which the general standard of them of the protecting duty on the staple of a Peer are overcome, or his physical pow- leaving his lady to make out life in the best popular information may be raised, and thus branch of their industry, which alone compeners exhausted, one of the attendants enters way she could, came off to America, without with a glass of cold water but does not person- giving her the slightest intimation of his intentions. Years and years passed on, and poor Mrs. Dillon heard nothing about her husband, and supposed that he must have gone to ject of the sort. It is therefore my wish that "that bourne whence no traveller returns," or When Earl Grey rose to make his farewell he would certainly have got some person to devoted to the purpose of advocating the difwrite to her. What then must have been her fusion of literary information among all classastonishment, at the end of seventeen or eigh- es of people, be established, connected with teen years, to be informed by a returned emigrant that her dear Johnny Dillon was not on- binding in all its branches, form a branch of ly alive and well, but had succeeded so fortu- the mechanical occupation of a portion of the out of a tumbler filled with red and sparkling nately that the petato digger in Connaught students in the institution. It also is my will had become a dentist in New York. And in that a professorship of law be established, and proof of his information, the returned emigrant shewed Mrs. Dillon a very neatly printed card, containing the words, " John Dillon, state in the Union, at as early an age as possi-Dentist, Hudson-street, New York." Mrs. ble, and to be connected throughout with the Dillon having thus discovered where her husband was, the assistance of some friends soon tion. Being also firmly persuaded that the enabled her to send her daughter in search of safety of society and its proper moral govern-Mr. D., and her daughter accordingly took ship and arrived here, where she soon found ble Marquis must have known, while in his out her father, who, (according to her testi-Lordship's house, that he (Lord B.) was taking mony) acknowledged his paternity and took physic, and was obliged to retire in conse- her to his house, where he introduced her as a tions, whose parents shall not have legally inservant to a second wife whom he married in termarried either before or after the birth of this country at Hartford, having first caution- the child, and that such prohibition be made

> ther's injunction and communicated the dolequence of this imprudence the daughter was tailed plan for the government and manageobliged to leave her father's house, and went ment of the institutions, and the specific apto service, where she remained for about eighteen mouths, when her father kindly paid ber passage back to Ireland, and she returned home. She had, however, during her resi- ments to the sound discretion of my said trusrious charge against him.

In reporting the occurrence, it is but fair to Mr. Dillon to say that he denied the accusation, and sent for compsel to consult in relation to it, before he would tender bail.

From the Albany Argus.

The Will of the late John B. Yates Esq .-We have been favored with an extract of this will, drawn by the testator himself, and lay it before our readers. It furnishes evidence of that enlarged and philanthropic intellect for which Mr. Yates was distinguished throughcountry. Indeed, this was his "master passion, strong in death," and posterity will en-During his life, he evinced the same unceasthat the perpetuity of our republican institutions could be best secured by a general diffu-

heads in despair, for in a realm of happiness true, all the misery, and misfortune, and base-and contentment their hissing tongues will ness incident to poor human nature.

In conv. Charles Yates, Wm. K. Fuller, by authorized to prosecute, in the name of the and George K. Fuller, in trust; and after providing for certain bequests, he directs as fol- nal law.

"I direct farther that my said trustees apply personal estate, if any there shall be, to the endowment and support of a school embracing literary instruction, combined with the pursuits of real life of every practical description. The institution to be called the Polytechny, in the memorial presented by me to the legis-Outside the magistrate's desk stood a poor lature of the state of New York, and the report thereon, during the session of the year 1830. If after winding up my affairs, it shall be ascertained that there are funds sufficient left to wish my thustees aforesaid to petition the legislature of this state to except this devise for work of time, and made her look ten or fifteen the object hamed, to confirm its permanency by a legislative act, and make the necessary vernment by the appointment of a Governor Director, wao shall not be liable to removal by the fluctuations of party or the miserable

a law, to the satisfaction of my "If such said trustees, cannot be obtained in this state, I then direct that as soon as may be, without incurring honecessary loss, my whole estate left after the legacies and devises be disposed the same te invested until the sum of one are requested in that event to form such an institution in any state which a majority of them please the proper and appropriate not less than permanency and appropriate not less than one thousand acres of land for the purpose. The income only of one hundred thousand applied in the last case to the support of the institution, and the principal to be transferred to the state, and kept by it dollars to invested for a school of this description. If afterward a greater residuary sum than this of the empire a share to the great work of leshall be realized. I then direct that the balance, gislation, in which their knowledge and capanot exceeding \$100,000, be offered on the same terms to anourse be pursued with the balance the same course be pursued with the balance and a third state, and so on until the whole residuary catate be thus applied and absorbed that it made an indelible impression on his in amortals not exceeding as above \$100,000

"Having ascertained with certainty to my own mind, that almost all political men of all the same secret opposition which I have expe- Colonial legislation? rienced and which I know exists to every proa printing press, and weekly paper at least, the institution, and that printing and bookthat every student be made familiar with the constitution of the United States and each moral and religious instruction of the institument cannot be sustained without a high regard for the present legal domestic relations of life, it is therefore my wish, that no illegitimate child shall be admitted into the institued his daughter to conceal her relationship to a fundamental law of each institution which may be established under this will. If my life The daughter, however, disobeyed her fa- shall not be spared to settle my estate muself. and ascertain lits value, so as to know accurately what many be left for this purpose, and propriations for each object, which from the uncertainty of the amount I cannot now do, I leave the manner and extent of the arrangetees, in conjunction with my friends John Savage, chief justice of the state, John Van Ness Yates, of Albany, and John C. Spencer,

Canal Troubles .- The public ear has many times been vexed, of late, with reports of outrage and violence upon the Erie canal, growing out of the rivalries and jealousies of the comwas ordered to find bail to answer the very se- been the collisions of the hostile parties, that travelling on the canal has actually come to be regarded with wery general mistrust and apprehension. This state of things has very properly attracted the notice of the canal board, and has led to the adoption of the following measures, which, it is to be hoped, will bring the offenders to their senses. If they do not, we may look for a sensible diminution in the amount of canal revenue, before another year shall have passed away.

At a meeting of the canal board, at the city of Utics, on the 20th of July, 1886; present, John Tracy, Beutenant governor, president; out his whole life. A large estate, between | Samuel Young, William C. Bouck, Jonas Earll, three and four hundred thousand dollars, over jr. John Bowmian, William Baker, canal comand above a very ample support for his widow, missioners; A. C. Flagg, comptroller; John adduced on the Coroner's inquest, held this and other legacies, he has set apart for the A. Dix, secretary of state; Samuel Beardsley, 000,000 in the sugar islands, absolutely and irpurpose of literature and science. He has attorney general; Wm. Campbell, surveyor shown, in his dying moments, his regard for general; the following resolutions were adoptthe morality, happiness and character of his ed in relation to the packet boats running be-

tween Rochester and Buffalo, viz: Resolved, That a' toll of twenty-five cents roll his name among its noblest benefactors. per mile be herreafter charged upon all boats used chiefly for the transportation of passening solicitude for the general good. Aware gers, and navigating the Erie canal between Rochester and Buffalo.

Resolved, That a special circular be addression of intelligence, no man was more active sed by the comptroller to the canal officers at in the cause of education than he. The em- Rochester, Buffalo, and the intermediate points pliatic and no less interesting injunction con- on the canal between those places, instructing tained in his address delivered in February them to exercise the utmost vigilance to pre-London Coffee House, and medical assist- last to the State Agricultural Society, exem- serve the canal! from injury, and those who naphilies the deep interest he felt in its cause. vigate it from interruption and damage, by the These are his words : " Do you wish, quietly, racing of the packet boats, and other illegal without injustice and without violence, to and improper practices on the part of the naequalize property as conducive to the greater vigators of those boats; and also requiring the safety of the republic? and in fine, do you collectors and superintendents to impose the wish to foster any hope to preserve your re-public? Educate thoroughly your whole com-for every infraction of any of its provisions. munity." At his own expense he established And the lock ttenders, and all persons in the the Polytechny School at Chittenango, which employ of the state, on said line of the caonl, was ably conducted, and continued in success- are hereby specially required to give their aid ful operation for ten years. His figancial op- in timing the boats, and in performing any erations and unremitting exertions, in connex- other service which may be required of them ion with his partners, raised Union College to carry the intentions of this resolution into from a state of comparative insolvency to that of opulence and distinction. We have no ed to employ, set the expense of the state, such in others not a third or a fourith.

cy they behold with chagrin and disappoint- lice Office, which contained more incidents doubt that the legislature of this state will give number of men as may be necessary to carry rendered totally valueless. It is the same in

Resolved, That any lock tender, or foreman He convers all his property to Mrs. Yates, of a superintendent on the Erie Canal, is here-

[The toll, it will be perceived, has been increased from 8 to 25 ceats per mile.]

An Invitation to America .- The editor of the Ontario Repository says the following has been furnished as part of a genuine letter from | deeds of the Jacobins in that line; and which, an emigrant son of the Emerald Isle, now in | when its ultimate effect on the negroes them-Canandaiuga, to his friend at home. It is selves comes to be fully understood, will deprobably a pretty fair sample of the nature of serve to be classed with the most inhuman poor emigrants from that long misgoveroed ever yet perpetrated on mankind. After such

"My Dear Jim-Come to swate Ameriky, and come quickly. Here you can buy praties ther Country is impossible; and to close all for 2 shillings a bushek and whiskey the same; avenue even to such a chance, it is whispered commence and found such institution, I then a dollar a day for digging, and no hanging for stealing. Och! come." &c.-[Commercial to equalize the duties on West and East Indies the speech delivered by our very excellent and

to Colonial offairs says: Turn to Canada. Is the prospect more cheering on the other side of the Atlantic? Is the allegiance of the magnificent transationtic colony, which employs in its intercourse with the mother country five hundred thousand tons of our shipping, or folly a fifth of its total amount, secure beyond the reach of doubt? The reverse is unhappily and notoriously the case. It would far exceed the limits of this paper to give even a summary of the troubles and divisions of our North American colonies, on which we have already more than once dwelt, and to which we may hereafter revert. Suffice it to say, that the jealousies consequent on the influx of a vast and active population of the democratic feelings, which, emanating to select, which is willing to give from the British isles as a common centre, irrevocable legal guaranty for its have more or less perveded all their dependencies, that the country is now almost in a state of rebellion. Nor is a surprising that this is the case. The Canadans see in all the debates of Parliament and in all the democratic journals in England, A constant assertion of the right of self-government ; the indispensable necessity of giving the people of all parts city have so peculiarly fitted them to shine .-Are these doctrines confined to one side of the Atlantic? Are the Canadians not likely to imbibe them from Englandian and side, Amemics on unother, and the freedom of their own forests on a third? Having done so, are they likely to submit longer than expedience may counsel them to a Gozernment in Loudon, where they are totall; unrepresented, and which, so far from evocing any regard for greater stability be given to the political insti- sates to them for the went of a government of tutions of our country, I am apprehensive of their own, and all the vexations consequent on

This is a point of vital importance, and has never yet received neady the attention it deserves. The timber trade is the staple of the British North American Colonies; it is the cotton and woollen trade of their industry. It employs the greater part of the 500,000 tops of shipping actually absorbed in its trade. Of this vast and lucrative trade, about two thirds come to England, and one-third to the West India Islands. The great difference of duty is the cause of this immense market having been opened up for their industry; the import on Baltic timber being 55s, the load, while that on American is only 10s." Ministers are known to be determined to equalize, or make a step towards equalizing, the duty; the Commons committee of last session have proposed that the Baltic duty should at once be lowered to 40s. a load. The necessary effect of this must be to ruin the whole capitalists engaged in the Canadian trade, crush the industry engaged in this immense branch of trade, and sever the last links which unite Canada to the British empire. The adoption of such a system at once demonstrates that our colonies are no longer regarded as our children; that we are resolved soon to give them no preference over foreigners; and that provided we get good articles cheap, we care not whether it is from our friends or our enemies-are indifferent though our whole Colonial Empire goes to the bottom. Being actuated by such a principle, can we be surprised if the feeling preparing, on the first convenient opportunity, or the first serious reverse to the Parent State, to sever a connection from which they have

ceased to derive any benefit. The tenure by which we hold the West Inwounds inflicted on those splendid but unhappy possessions have been so deep; the injustice worked upon them by the democratic tyranny at home so flagrant; the confiscation so enormous, that reconciliation is impossible; the injuries done can neither be forgotten or forgiven, and a connection is kept up with the mother country only till it is possible or expeshame to themselves-the Tories equally with the Whigs must take their full share of the general blame; but the great and crowning act of confiscation and infatuation could only have been perpetrated by the mingled madness, conceit, ignorance and benevolence which were let in tumultuously to the Legislature by the Reform Bill. For the last twenty-five years West India produce has been loaded with a duty of from thirty to twenty-four shillings the hundred wt. on sugar; equivalent, even at the lowest rate, to a duty of 50 per cent. on wheat or barley. We should like to hear what our domestic cultivators say to such a burden ; but West India cultivators must groan and submit in silence. Not content with this enormous and withering direct burden, the Reform Legislature have by one sweeping act revocably, supposing the emancipation system to work as well as its most ardent supporters can desire. The sum awarded by the nation for the emancipation of 800,000 slaves, was

£20,000,000, or about £22 10s. a-head. Before the Reform Bill was passed, ther? was not a West India proprietor who could not have sold his slaves for an average of seventy or eighty pounds a head: we have known as much as £300 a head given. Not more than one third of the value of the slaves taken over the whole islands was given ;† in other words, forty militions were destroyed without any compensation. We know one property in St. Vincent's, where, on a stock of two hundred negroes, for which £80 a head had been recently given, only £20 was received; in other words, £60 a head was lost, that is, on this small stock, £12,000 was confiscated. We know an estate in Nevis, where the loss on the negroes by the Emancipation Act was £70,000, and land to double that amount was

The trade in timber with Canada is four times as great as that with all the world basides, as appears from the following returns: 1835, loads of Canada timber, 439,288; all other countries, 118,446; 1836, loads of Canada timber, 563,2935; all other countries, 131,224.—[Parl. papers, Febr. 25,1836.

maica are going rapidly out of cultivation, as the rise in the price of sugar proves; the produce of the island was some years ago 100,000 tons a year; this year it will not exceed 60,000 tons. Supposing, therefore, that the negroes all work quietly at the close of their apprenticeship, (which present appearances give no reason whatever to hope will be the case,) still the property destroyed by the Emancipation Act, without any compensation whatever, was at least forty millions sterling: an instance of wholesale revolutionary confiscation well worthy of being placed beside the most illustrious the inducements which operate on the mass of deeds which human rashness and delusion treatment, it is unnecessary to say, that all re- reflect great credit upon the gentlemen by conciliation between the Colonies and the Mothat it is in the contemplation of Government sugars; thus striving to obviate the rise of prices arising from the commission of one deed of Blackwood's Magazine for June, in alluding injustice by the perpetration of another. Even the magnificent dominion on the shores of

the Ganges stands on a toterring foundation. It enjoys a revenue of twenty-three millions, and poasts an army of above two hundred thousand men: but the short-sighted parsimonious spirit which has sprung up with the growth of democratic power at home, has loosened, to a degree which to those unacquainted with Indian affairs would be at Guelph it was received in the most cordial deemed increditable, the loyal and affectionate disposition of this rast host, especially the Britis's Officers, by whom its character and disposition are formed. Looking to nothing but the saving of a few hundred thousand pounds a year, the Government of Iedia have ventured upon the hazardous step of making a great and simultaneous reduction in all the branches of the service; the number and pay of almost every grade has been materially lowered. The disgust and heart-burnings which this hundred the usand dollars be funded, and they British subjects upon the native and stationary injudicious step has excited throughout India are French population, have been so increased by | indescribable. Nor is this surprising-the officers of the Indian army left home early in life, renounc- the occasion. The speech of Mr. Draper, the ing all their relations and friends, the enjoyments of home, the love of country, probably forever, in order to earn a computence and perhaps collect an independence on the sultry shores of the Ganges. In the midst of their exile, after the hest period of their kindred spirits joining in giving expression to life was past, and all hope of getting into any other line was utterly extinguished, they found a considerable part, generally about a third, of their income suddenly withdrawn, and themselves reduced for the remainder of their life to such pittance as precluded all hope of making a fortune, and to most prolonged the term of their banishment to an indefi- spirit and sharing in the same triumph. It is nite period. It is surprising if such a flagrant breach | a most animating reflection that in these difof faith to men so situated, and who have irrevorably made such sacrifices, should lead to the utmost dissatisfaction? The only surprising thing is how | same hour, the same celebration was held and threadliseers dealtundered und cogisty thousand nor the some sentimentary well by such hindertive troops, with bayonets in their hands, submitted to such an injury. It affords the strongest proof of all as one man rejoicing over the trials of the the mingled loyalty and virtue of that upright and past, and looking forward with confidence to meritorious body, the Indian Officers, that under such provocation, and with such power in their hands, they submitted in peace to the change. But let it not be imagined that because they have done | unity of spirit preyails may it not be confident so in time past, they will continue to do so in time ly inferred that, in times of war the boat of to come. There is a limit to human patience, even in the most loyal and upright breasts; the embers of discontent are smouldering, not extinguished; and a repetition of the same mingled injustice and impolicy, may at once, by a general revolt, sever the empire of East from our arms.

CHRONICLE & GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1836.

Constitutional Dinners in honor of His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head .- The 25th of July is a day long to be had in remembrance, by the friends of British supremacy in this Province-a day in which many kindred hearts joined to celebrate the happy triumph of justice, tranquillity and truth, over radical fanaticism, and revolutionary phrenzy. In Quebec, Toronto and Guelph, Public Dinners were given in honor of Sir Francis Bond Head, to whose wisdom and energy we are indebted for the auspicious change which has taken place in our political affairs-the signal defeat of an aspiring faction, and the elevation and support of the friends of British institutions and British rule. On our first page will be found the account of the Dinner at Quebec, as given in the Mercury, which will be read with interest by all. The Quebec Gazette contains a most excellent account of the proceedings at the celebration, but its great length of indifference becomes reciprocal? Canada is prevents our publishing it, as we should have been happy to have done. The several addresses as reported in the Gazette, are full of spirit, and show clearly that our Constitutional friends in the sister Province are alive to dies is, if possible, still more slender. The the success of just principles here, and are ready to co-operate with us in every thing calculated to strengthen and perpetuate our connexion with the Parent State. Among the of property by rash and ill-judged legislation | numerous and patriotic toasts that were given, there is one in particular that is so peculiarly gratifying to us that we cannot but introduce it here, presuming that it will be equally pleasdient to dissolve it. In the long catalogue of ing to every person at all acquainted with the West India oppression, all parties must take | Venerable and dignified character to whom it

refers. It was,-"Bishop Macdonell of Upper Canada! A bright example of religion and loyalty, nothing dimmed towards its close!"-This toast was received with becoming warmth, and replied to in an appropriate manner by Col. Fraser of Glengarry, U. C. We cannot avoid copying from the Gazette two original songs that were prepared for the occasion, and sung by Mr. A

SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD. Here's a health to Sir Francis Bond Head! When he's gone we'll not find such another Who is not of faction afreid, Nor cares for republican pother.

Such a guide we'd choose ever to follow. That will not be to party a slave; Though Papinean's creatures may bellow, And Bidwell's associates may rave. Here's a health, &c.

That the Speaker's not pleas'd 'tis no wonder, If folks represent truly his views. For they say that our King he'd put under, In the hope that himself we would choose. Here's a health, &c.

But we spurn all such radical stuff, Full of treason, and leading to blood:— Since all Canada's free, that's enough, Let's be happy, industrious and good. Here's a health, &c.

He's a statesman of right education, And supports Constitution and King; He is loyal and true to his nation, And well governs his Province-so sing Here's a health, &c.

BRITAIN STILL SHALL RULE. Glad eyes are sparkling round this board, With rapture braming bright : The Constitution is restor'd, And HEAD has proved he's right ! The day's his own, -the lyrant's gone. That enrely yex'd his soul : Their short liv'd power forever's o'er. And Brugin etill shall rule.

The people of these Provinces Will ne'er act so unwise, As-change one King for many King's, That ere long would arise :-But in this hour, we'll check their power, Who'd Canada control: Francis Bond Head now takes the lead; Old England still shall rule! The Constitutional Dinner at Guelph was numerously attended. The speeches as reported at length in the Dundas Post, are peculiar for their clearness, elegance and spirit, and whom they were delivered. To lay these addresses before our readers is impossible from their length, but we are so much pleased with tallented friend Dr. Thomas Rolph that we shall publish it in our next. This gentleman has, we are happy to learn, rendered very efficient and powerful support to the Constitutional cause at the late elections in that section of the Province, and under such circum-

"England," they say, "has caus'd us woe,"-

Can sorrow from protection flow-

Shall ne'er deceive the whole. If they're in pain, we say again,

That Britain still shall rule

Papineau's tools nor Roebuck's rules

But that I do deny.

Pain from security?

of the warmest regard and admiration. The celebration at Toronto was, according to the Patriot, such as became the place and member for that city, is mentioned as having been very excellent.

stances it is pleasing to find that when a toast

in honor of him was proposed to the meeting

manner. This elicited the speech to which

we have referred and which is indeed abore

all praise. At this meeting also, as well as

at Quebec, the mention of the Hon. and Ven.

Bishop McDonell called forth demonstrations

Thus we see at Guelph and at Forono kindred sentiments and feelings, nor does the power of distance weaken those sentiments of cool those feelings, for even in the sister province we find her patriots breathing the same ferent and distant places on the same day-the the future. From these facts important lessons may be drawn. If in times of peace such brotherhood would remain unbroken, and the from these various quarters thousands of Bin. ain's sons would start forth at the moment's call ready to mingle in the contest! Here in the destructionist read the utter fatility of his hopes and purposes.

The Boston Company of Equestrians and omnifarious Performers, mentioned in our las, after repeatedly entertaining the lovers of the marvellous in our good town, departed to Tuesday morning well pleased with other, and leaving every body well pleased with them. On Saturday afternoon and evening, and on Monday the attendance was not as general at might have been expected; but Monday erening made ample amends. The box sess were well filled, and the pit crowded. Indeed we have never before witnessed, in this town, a more numerous and respectable assemblige

on any similar occasion. The performance, on the whole, passed of with great eclat, and gave universal satisfettion. If there was aught of which we were disposed to complain, it was the unusual length to which the exhibition was prolonged would be exceedingly ill-natured, however, to find fault with actors for being unreasonable industrious, and over anxious to please, esecially when there was no abatement of spini or lack of variety.

With the equestrian part of the performance we were most pleased. The Horses were noble animals, highly trained and by no means insensible to the charms of music, as appeared evident from the manner in which they lifeed the light fantastic hoof in that admirable performance, the Grand Star and Waltz Estree. The riding was generally good. Two or three instances of superior skill deserve toticular notice. Whitlock in the character of the Indian Chief, showed himself to be perfeetly master of his art. He performed his feats with ease-was graceful in his attitudes, and is perhaps second to no equestrian belonging to the Company, unless it might be Wilmot. Nathans was a rider of a different chiracter, and was rather superior in his way. The feats performed by him on three been, were more imposing and difficult, then soy other part of the performance. Derr displayed great muscular strength with wieghts and anvils, which, while in his hands, seemed to have lost much of their specific gravity. He also sings a negro song to the life. On Moeday evening he appeared as Clown and although he was at times amusing, yet, in his anxiety to excel, be quite overdone the thing-He had a number of conundrums, two of which we cannot withhold from the reader-"Why are the Ladies of Kingston like a spoon in a cup of tea? Because they are in-tea-resting (interesting.) Why was the high post that supported the awning like a hundred dollar bill? Because 'twas hard to raise."

Huntington was a better Clown. His dreilery was never boisterous or wearysome-be was not without wit, but is too abominably indolent. Had he weed to have done anne, he would have done better.

Mrs. Hood, the only female belonging to the company, was rather interesting in her spicerance: sang well, and rode very prettity. She seemed nervous and diffident; and miy yet improve.

Mr. Hall, the manager of the company, appeared anxious; to hage every thing for in a becoming manner, and although his meipts must have been Haddsome, yet bis espenses were very considerable There was an waire absence of that penurious, beggarly spirit which often characterisms, travelling actors of a less liberal and gentlement character....

We are happy to chounce to our commercial friends, there she breach in the Ridsen Canal is so far repaired, that boats and