

Music by the band.

"The President of the United States."

The CHAIRMAN—

It is our duty as an act of International courtesy, as well as our pleasure as a mark of good feeling and friendship towards the government and people of the neighboring Union, to remember on occasions of this kind, the Chief Magistrate of that great country. Geography, commerce, common interest and common sense, all unite in declaring the wisdom, and the advantage to both countries of a reciprocal friendly feeling. I trust this feeling will never be disturbed. I trust we will long continue to live in good neighborhood, and that our only rivalry will be the rivalry of good actions, one towards the other. Gentlemen, I ask you to toast with hearty good will, "The President of the United States."

Music by the band.

Mr. DART, Consul General of the United States, in replying said: Mr. Chairman, I return thanks to you and this company for the sentiment just expressed, "To the President of the United States." On his behalf, I thank you, understanding it, however, in a broader sense, and as intended to be a compliment to the Government of which he is the honoured Chief Magistrate. In behalf of the United States, I thank you. I thank you that on this festive occasion, draped in mourning, you have not been unmindful of your neighbour across the river. I say festive occasion draped in mourning, as it is the parting dinner to one of the Dominion's most able statesmen, and most esteemed citizens; one who has enrolled his name high on the list of statesmen who have commenced to mould a Government for these vast colonies, where it will remain forever. It carries me back to the commencement of that still young Republic of America, where a galaxy of statesmen—Washington, Adams, Franklin, Jefferson, Hamilton, and a long line of venerated patriots, commenced to hew from a quarry without model, and to give shape to her future institutions, resulting in the establishment of a constitution which, in defiance of the most severe adversities to which a nation was ever exposed, has held the states together, and I think I can say without egotism, has protected, preserved and blessed as intelligent, industrious and thrifty a nation as can be presented in parallel. It carries me back to the days of our struggle for life, when African slavery was sought to be nationalized by a portion of the States, at the expense of the integrity of the Nation; when, under Providence, the lamented Lincoln, and the unconquerable iron Grant, with his compeers, and the aids provided, became the saviour of our Institutions. To administer a Government is one thing. To mould and model one is another and quite a different thing. The United States having passed through the toils of anxiety and labor of the latter, and having experienced, as I fondly hope, the most severe test, that can within the scope of human calculation be applied to the former, it cannot be presumed that the people of that Government can be uninterested spectators of the events which are transpiring, and about to transpire in the North American Provinces.—I use the term "uninterested" in its popular and social sense. Whether you remain dependencies of the Mother Country; or engrafted into it by representation in the Imperial Parliament, or give life to the germ of Empire within you, are questions of your own concern, and are questions with which we, as a Government,

have no desire to interfere. But from our relations by consanguinity, commerce and affinity, our people will necessarily take a lively interest. Years ago it was said of the country I have the honor to represent commercially, that it was a lion without bones. He who has watched her subsequent growth, her military achievements, and her rapidly approaching maturity, cannot fail to perceive that the cartilage has become bone at length, and it still expanding and maturing. No one examining the map of North America can fail to perceive that the vast extent of territory embraced within this Dominion, with her unbounded forests and rivers vast in extent, undeveloped mines and agricultural resources, has a future, under favourable circumstances, as brilliant and successful as has attended that of her southern neighbour. Although the vine and the fig tree may not blossom here, Nature has compensated by a hardy, enterprising population, inured to labour, who can achieve more than climate could bestow. It has been truly said that the southern zephyr might waft a feather, or fan a lady's curls, but the tornado that rends the rock or uproots the oak comes from the North. Be assured, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, of the good wishes of my Government for your prosperity and happiness. (Loud applause.)

"His Excellency the Governor General."

The CHAIRMAN—

As representative of Her Majesty in this country, we owe it to His Excellency the Governor General, to toast his health with a hearty good will. But in addition to his official position, his great personal worth, his many virtues, his urbanity and patient desire to make justice to all parties, his governing principle, all claim our highest regard, and our best wishes that all should be crowned with every success and blessing in the administration of his high trust in this country. Gentlemen, I ask you to toast with all the honour, "His Excellency the Governor General."

Music by the band.

"The Lieutenant Governors of the Provinces of the Dominion."

The CHAIRMAN—

I feel as if it were impossible for me to do justice to this toast, because I am not acquainted with the various Lieutenant Governors. But I can safely say, that if those of the other Provinces are equal in worth and in true dignity of character, to our own excellent Lieutenant Governor, then we are safe in offering to them our best manifestations of respect and homage. Gentlemen, "The Lieutenant Governors of the Provinces of the Dominion."

Music by the band.

"The Army and Navy and our Brave Volunteers."

The CHAIRMAN—

When we travel through Europe,—through Austria and Prussia, France and Italy, and behold the immense armies which these countries maintain, raised by conscription and compulsory service, we turn with an affectionate regard to our own dear British army and navy, and we look upon them with pride and pleasure; and why? because they are a volunteer army and navy, attached to the service by their own voluntary choice, and distinguished from other armies in Europe by this, that every man by his own free choice became a sailor or a soldier in defence of his country. Hence it will be perceived they are very closely allied to our own brave and esteemed volunteers; and I am persuaded that, should the day ever arrive when