The Boog-a-Boogs of the Bananas.

Of the African white ant there are several species, differing in many essentials, but most obviously in the structure of their dwellings. Of these, three species came under my observation in the Bananas, and two others upon the continent. The interest attaching to these remarkable insects will justify a slight notice of them. The name of Ant is improperly given to the genus, which is correctly designated *Termes*. A cursory glance at its habits would at first suggest a resemblance to our well-known emblem of perserving prudence, which closer investigation denies. The natives universally call the whole tribe Boog-a-boog, and stand in much awe of the little furies, considering them to be diminutive goblins, the familiars of the evil spirit: and the negroes frequently erect over their nests a shelter or temple, a Saiaka, sacred from the intrusion of the *profanum vulgus*, death being the penalty; and annually sprinkle an offering of blood from a white cock, some rice, and salt. From the similarity of sound, it is not improbable that the nursery term for an object of horror, a *bug-a-boo*, has been derived from this source.

Like the ants, the boog-a-boogs, or termites, associate for the purpose of co-operation in collecting food and in raising their lofty habitations: in the details of life they more closely resemble the honey-bee, their community at large containing individuals distinguished by three aspects or functions,—the queen, the workmen, and the soldiers or drones. Their labours are severe; for their edifices require the utmost advancement in insect architecture to be accompanied with long exertion, and the quantity of food for so numerous a community can only be obtained and stored by the most scientific application of insect principles of political economy. The three species which I noticed upon the Bananas were the *termes bellicosus* or great white ant, whose gigantic conical edifices of red earth, reaching the amazing height of from ten to fifteen feet, and having a circumference of from twenty to thirty feet, with a base covering nearly two hundred cubic feet of ground, are ranged in endless heaps upon the plain near Dublin. The ant which builds its fairy abode on the branch of some forest tree, and carries a covered way of clay from the earth up the trunk and along the boughs to its wasp-like nest, is called the Tree Boog-a-boog. The third king was that extraordinary insect, the Turret-nest Ant, whose home is a column crowned with a spreading conical roof. The most formidable of these atrocious race is the Travelling Ant, *termes vagrum*, which marches onward, bent upon desolation and destruction, in a right line; no wall, no house, no river impeding the progress of the legions. Their armies I had the chance to fall in with between Magbelly and Royell in the Timmanee country, and did not escape without a dishonourable wound in my hasty retreat; they are sometimes encountered in Sierra Leone. They frequently invade a house, which is instantly forsaken by its inhabitants. After an abode of a day or two, during which every apartment is filled with the visiters, their myriads having consumed whatever their "*dura ilia*" can digest, move onward, and not one remains. On their departure no living thing is found in the dwelling; and as cockroaches, scorpions, tarantulas, crickets, and vermin are painfully populous in tropical domiciles, the transitory invasion is forgiven which exterminates more permanent pests. The habits of this species court further investigation. At the island of Tombo they are occasionally seen; but, partaking of the restless propensities of the ever-wandering Jew, their visits are at intervals and uncertain. The house in which I enjoyed the hospitalities of the excellent white man who resides on that island had been abandoned by its owner at the approach of the unbidden guests. They arrived from the continent; and, on leaving Tombo, again passed the broad stream of the Mitomba. The mode in which those insects float across water was stated to me to be the following; which, although admitting of doubt, and not ascertained by acknowledged naturalists, must be mentioned as an opinion prevalent on the spot; and, to say the least, is not more repugnant to credibility than the voyages of the lemings. The travelling ants collect together by the river side, and form themselves into large balls; they then trust themselves to the stream and are floated to the other side, a portion of the ball being above the surface and a portion beneath it. Whether their centres of repulsion radiate farther than those of atoms in general, or whether they have a power of exuding air from the pores of their horny skin (for globules of air are attached to the ball,) they land and unroll themselves unwetted and vigorous. Without doubt, in ferrying themselves across a wide river, they must study the wind; and the larger the ball, the greater the effect upon it by the current of air. It is possible that, in rolling themselves into masses, instinct has regard to the operation of the wind only; individuals might float for an equal length of time, but would be borne down unresisting by the stream.

On approaching the extensive plain on the Bananas covered by the pyramids of the warlike white ant, it seemed as though a native town was near; the colour and the shape of the structures being much like the native huts. It is not at all more probable that the first notions of Gothic architecture were derived from the interlacings of a willow vista, as antiquaries assert, than that the negroes derived the first idea of their dwellings from the cones and turret-nests of the boog-a-boog.

On the summit of the first ants' nest flourished an ash-tree, and upon its sides grew the red satin-berried shrub which negresses pactronize to polish their white teeth; and it is no uncommon sight to see a wild bull, the leader and guardian of the herd, taking his station on the top of an ant's nest, when upon the look-out, as on an elevated watch-tower.

Curiosity plunges into petty dangers. Desirous to examine the workings of the ferocious community of a large cone of the *termes bellicosus*, I ordered the men to break into it. From religious awe of the evil sprites, or from physical precaution, they refused: thrown upon my own resources, I commenced assailing the fabric with a large stake; and as the mound of earth, though compact, was brittle, a considerable breach was soon effected in the outworks. The interior consists of large chambers, communication by passages artfully laid. A great portion of the inner surface of these tunnels, and of the chambers, appeared to be encrusted with a glutinous coating. The same adhesive matter occurred in several of the masses of hard earth, and is probably used, with the sagacity of instinct, to bind together more firmly the several particles of which the walls and substance of the structure are composed; it is an animal cement. In one of the most secure rooms the queen maintains her state: her offspring, painfully numerous, are distributed through the various galleries, and doubtless marvel at the preposterous dimentions of their revered parent, who measures from twenty to thirty thousand times the bulk of her child, and is several hundred times larger than her royal consort the king.

The labourers are small, but many; they are less than a quarter of an inch in length. The state is a military government; and the labouring classes are compelled to work, and protected from injury by a powerful body of soldiery,—a band of ants much larger than the workmen, with horny frontlets, armed with pincers, an over-weighty and inconvenient armour. The soldiers are a kind of monstrosity; the head and assailing members being excessively developed, whilst the eyes either see not at all or imperfectly, and the legs find difficulty in carrying the cumbrous heads.

Upon breaking into the first gallery, a loud hiss proceeded from the thousands who were taken by surprise; a multitude of vindictive heads presented themselves; and the vanguard pushed out innumerable skirmishers in every direction, rendering temporary retreat advisable. In a few minutes, when quiet was restored, I broke further into the cone, and distinctly saw two bodies of boog-a-boogs, one retreating, the other boldly advancing to the attack. The warlike band was the soldiery; that which sought safety in retreat, the workmen.*

In the first cavity, communicating with the exterior of the pyramid, lay a huge scorpion, which had recently cast its skin. The membrane was entire and transparent, and had a more harsh and formidable appearance than the naked, pulpy creature itself, which remains soft until again case-hardened by time.

This boog-a-boog consumes two or three years in completing its stately citadel, and soon afterwards the whole community perishes. Of the thousand tumili, therefore, which cover this interesting plain, many are in progress, and many are abandoned. Upon the last a vegetable clothing immediately flourishes. In a wood contiguous to the plain, I passed by the largest turret-nest that I saw in Africa. In pursuit of a tremendous guana, which dashed into the bush at the sound of footsteps, I fell upon this curious abode of the other species of white ant. It was from four to five feet in height, and nearly two feet in diameter, surmounted by a conical roof, of very obtuse vertex, whose eaves projected several inches beyond the shaft of the column. These roofs are admirably adapted to preserve the complicated structure beneath from the violent fall of rains in the wet season. A smart kick will break the nests in two, and discover the simple arrangement of the apartments within, a bundle of perpendicular perforations of small bore throughout the stem. The turret-nest ants are smaller than their congeners of the pyramids; but are equally deficient in suavity of disposition, and in forbearance under injury. The clay employed by them in the construction of their mushroom-like abodes is of a bluish gray; the cones of the great white ant are formed of a red earth.

The travelling boog-a-boog differs from its kin in the circumstance of a subterranean resting-place, and a life of perpetual journeyings; they are the Calmucks and Bedouins of their race. A more audacious assailant, it is not content with repelling attacks, but marches over hill and over dale, seeking whom and what it may destroy. I shall not trust myself to describe a species from which I sustained personal injury; my opinions might be unfavourably biassed by the recollection of the unworthy conduct of an individual.

If in the teeming forests of Africa the rarer and more terrific offspring of nature strike more wonder upon the sense, reflection will assign no mean interest to the dwellings, the habits, and the instinct of the termites.

* The scientific designations of three termites convey an idea of their ferocity—*termes bellicosus*, *termes mordax*, *termes atrox*, *termes arborum*, *termes vitrum*, &c.

* To detail the operations of the besieged throughout my storm of their peaceful town, would be to recapitulate facts recorded elsewhere. Instinct is uniform in its impulses; and probably all who have systematically examined the interior of the great cones, under similar circumstances, have witnessed similar scenes. Accurate accounts have been published in the Philosophical Transactions by several travellers.

LONDON CLIMATE.—I have often, and with reason, described and boasted how much I see and learn here; but that you may not fall into the foul sin of envy, and undervalue the comforts of your country and your home, I must send you a few hints of the shady side of the picture. The root of most of the miseries is the London climate, such, at least, as it has exhibited itself to me from my arrival up to the present day. It is true I see the sun, but not in his golden radiance! for, though here is wealth enough to gild every thing else, he alone appears red as a copper kreuzer, or pale as a silver grochen. The atmosphere of Italy is so transparent, that it heightens all colour; but this bounds the view, or quite conceals the distance. The thick fog which generally prevails is thoroughly impregnated with water, and this, blended with the air, is chilling and penetrating to a degree of which we in Berlin, have no idea. I must now admit that clear dry frost, is, without comparison, less injurious than this damp, wetting, ice-house air. The doors and windows are not quite so bad as in Rome, but much less carefully constructed, and less close than ours. We do not want them, say the English; and when I try to contradict them, my voice trembles with cold. Although the grates consume a monstrous quantity of coals, the temperature of the rooms is never equal. If, by dint of a great deal of heaping on, stirring, raking out ashes, &c., I have at length succeeded in making a good fire, I am scorched on one side, while, if I turn my head on the other, I see my own breath. If I let the fire go out, the room is cold instantly, from the constant draught through the enormous chimney. When I go to the museum, there is an end to all these sufferings—for there is no fire at all; or, if there is one, I have never been able to find it. In spite of woollen stockings, my feet are ice-cold, and I am obliged from time to time to warm my hands in my pockets. The consequence is toothache, with all its agreeable caprices and varieties. Today the tooth is quiet; and now the climate has seized upon one leg, so that I can hardly walk.

DISTRESS IN THE HIGHLANDS.—A gentleman lately returned from Skye, on whose authority we can place the fullest reliance, was informed by a friend of his residing there, that the state of the country was such, that, unless they received an immediate supply of provisions, he had reason to fear that, before August, more than one hundred people would die of starvation in the parish of Slate alone. In going over this gentleman's farm, he was shocked to see the wretched condition of the flocks and cattle; many lambs were lying dead on the ground, too numerous to count. We doubt not the benevolent public will come forward to alleviate these sufferings.—*Scotchman.*

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF GORDON.—The remains of this much-lamented nobleman were removed yesterday morning from his Grace's late residence, No. 34, Belgrave-square, to Greenwich, where the body will be taken on board the *Firebrand* steamer, to be conveyed to the family vault at Elgin for interment. The procession, which was one of the most grand and imposing spectacles ever witnessed in this country, moved in the following order:—Police to clear the road; undertakers' men on horseback, two and two; the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards (of which Regiment the deceased was Colonel,) the band playing the dead march in Saul; the coronet of the deceased on a crimson velvet cushion, carried by a page on horseback; the hearse, drawn by eight horses, richly caparisoned; eight mourning coaches, drawn by six horses, each containing the friends and domestics of the deceased; His Majesty's private carriage, drawn by his beautiful black horses, the servants in full state liveries; Her Majesty's private carriage, drawn by six white horses, servants in full state liveries; six other of the Royal carriages, each drawn by six horses; the carriages of the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Cumberland, and other branches of the Royal family, drawn by two horses each; detachments of the Foot Guards with arms reversed; and a long train of carriages of the principal nobility and gentry closed the procession. A body of the police lined the streets through which the procession passed. Each of the Royal carriages had four footmen, and a favour to each horse, and all the Royal servants wore their splendid state dresses. The immediate relatives of the late Duke will join the procession on its arriving in Scotland. His Majesty, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Duke of Gordon, has granted permission for one of the Royal yachts to convey the remains of the deceased to Scotland for entombment at Gordon Castle. We may here mention that the only graphic memorial of the Duke of Gordon extant is an engraving by W. Read, from a picture by D. Alexander, painted in a simple manly style, characteristic of the noble-minded soldier whom it represented.

MURDER.—A shocking murder took place on Monday last in Jersey. A man named Francis Caillot, provant of the parish of St. Laurent, who for some time past had followed the avocation of town crier, formed an acquaintance with a young woman, named Mary Ann Williams, who lived with her mother. Although he had two wives living, one in Jersey and another in Newfoundland, he made overtures to her for marriage, which having been rejected, he came to the determination of avenging himself on her life. For this purpose he went to her house on Monday, about half-past eight o'clock, taking with him a pistol charged with a bullet, which he had secreted about his person. In the course of conversation he reiterated his entreaties for her consent to the match; but both she and her mother refused, and intimated at the same time that they should leave the island in a few days, and return to Alderney, from whence they came. Just at this juncture a lad passed the house, when Mary Ann Williams ran out to speak to him, and on her return Caillot drew out the pistol and fired at her. She exclaimed "Murder, murder," and, on her mother running to her assistance, she said "Oh, my mother!" and while her mother was responding "Oh, my child," she fell a lifeless corpse. The villain made his escape, but was pursued and taken. An inquest was held on the body on the same afternoon, and a verdict of "Wilful murder" returned against Caillot.

AN IRISH BEGGAR'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.—Patrick Mitchell, a beggar man, says, 'I am forty years of age, and have a wife and two children; I support myself and them, and also my wife's sister, who is blind and foolish, by begging and collecting rags and selling them. I sometimes give tape and pins in exchange; but I can never obtain as much for what I collect in a day as would buy myself alone enough of food to keep the life in me. My wife begs, and the people seldom refuse when they see the poor object she leads about with her. We get more one day than we could get another; sometimes, of a wet day, we would get little or nothing, and other days we get a stone of potatoes; may be, we would not get 3d in a whole fortnight. It is only when a man is coming home from a good market that he would chance to give a trifle of money to a poor person. When we go to beg at a gentleman's house, it is always the wife that asks relief, and the answer is frequently, 'Go from the door, woman! what do you want here? why do you annoy us in this manner?' The farmers are kindlier by far: it is the humble sort, that live on the road side, that are really good to us; but half the gentry, God help them! have no Christianity in them at all. My father was a pensioner; while he lived we had a sort of comfort. After my father died, I married, that I might have somebody near me to hand me a cup of cold water when I would be in sickness or grief: my wife left her service to marry me. Neither of us had either land or money, so were forced to shift about from place to place, I selling rags and she begging.—When the wife's mother died, we took charge of the sister; and the people compassionate her so much, that she helps the family to live and take care of her.—*Report of the Irish Commissioners.*

DUNFERMLINE

BED AND TABLE LINEN WAREHOUSE

NEW BUILDINGS, PLACE D'ARMES.

J. & W. ROY have received, per spring arrivals, an extensive assortment of GOODS, in their line, consisting of Table Linen, from Breakfast Cloths, (at 9s. 6d.) to the most splendid Damask, with Table Napkins and Doylies, to match; Ladies' Linen Damask Aprons, Worsted and Cotton Table Covers, of all sizes and colors; Scotch, Russia and Irish Sheetings, from 4.4 to 12.4; Dowlas, Duck, Canvass, Linen Bed Tick, Brown Holland, Irish Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Towelling, Shoe Thread, &c.

As the above Goods are mostly manufactured by their relations in Scotland, particularly the Bed and Table Linen, they can with confidence warrant them of a superior quality.

—ALSO,—

Importers of a variety of Glasgow and Manchester GOODS.

J. & W. R. being Agents for one of the first Linen Thread manufacturers in Scotland, have always on hand a good assortment.

July 8. 89.tuths

FOR SALE:—

2000 brls U. C. Flour
200 do do Pork
400 do Pot and Pearl Ashes
3000 bushels U. C. Wheat
1900 do Pease.

—AND,—

1200 sides Sole } Leather
200 do Upper
100 do Harness
100 dozen Kips
50 do Calf Skins.

—ALSO,—

An extensive assortment of British Manufactured DRY GOODS.

W. BRADBURY.

May 16. 43.n,tuths

CROWN GLASS.—1000 boxes and half boxes assorted, 7½ x 6½, 8½ x 7½, 9 x 7, 9½ x 8½, 10 x 8, 11 x 9, 12 x 10, 14 x 10, 14 x 12, 15 x 11, 16 x 12, 18 x 12, and 20 x 15;

100 crates No. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

For Sale by

BLACKWOOD & KINNEAR,
No. 218, *St. Paul Street.*

—WHO DAILY EXPECT,—

A fresh supply of WINES, TUMBLERS, and DECANTERS.

July 2. 84.3m,tuths

PORT OF MONTREAL—SPRING ARRIVALS FROM SEA—SEASON 1836.

No.	Date of Arrival	Ships.	Masters.	Whence.	Date of Sailing	Cargo.	Days Pass'a.	No. of Man.	Tons.	Passengers.	Belonging to.	Consignees.	Cleared Outwards.
1	May 16	Canada	James Allan	Greenock	March 30	General	47	19	336	5	Greenock	Millar, Edmonstone & Co.	June 10
2	17	Hesione	John Rodd	Halifax	April 29	Do.	18	8	209	—	Montreal	J. Torrance & Co.	May 24
3	19	Robertson	John Neill	Greenock	1	Do.	48	19	333	26	Greenock	Robertson, Masson, Strang & Co	17
4	19	Cherokee	John Miller	Do.	March 28	Do.	28	18	278	4	Do.	A. Shaw	10
5	21	Magnet	J. Payne	Liverpool	April 5	Do.	46	15	335	—	Liverpool	P. M'Gill & Co.	June 16
6	22	Sophia	R. Easton	Do.	4	Do.	49	13	267	—	Greenock	Robertson, Masson, Strang & Co	11
7	24	Toronto	William Collinson	London	March 26	Do.	59	15	351	7	Hull	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.	10
8	24	Esther	John Sparks	Liverpool	April 4	Do.	50	18	358	1	Liverpool	P. M'Gill & Co.	20
9	24	Great Britain	James Swinburn	London	March 21	Do.	64	15	383	3	Portsmouth	Do.	14
10	24	General Coffin	G. W. Andrews	St John's, N.B.	April 30	Salt and Rum	24	9	190	—	St John's, N.B.	Burnett & Heward	4
11	25	Earl of Dalhousie	James Boyd	Glasgow	March 29	General	57	13	223	3	Irvine	W. Smith & Co.	20
12	25	Robert	J. Gibson	Liverpool	April 5	Do.	50	15	310	2	Dundee	Watson, Black & Co.	18
13	26	Stormont	John Isbister	Do.	7	Do.	49	13	292	—	Newcastle	Lemesurier, Routh & Co	July 8
14	26	Valiant	W. Bragg	Do.	5	Do.	51	12	229	1	Workington	Robertson, Masson, Strang & Co	June 16
15	26	Thalia	W. Graham	Do.	6	Do.	50	20	437	1	Liverpool	Millar, Edmonstone & Co.	29
16	27	Victoria	George Thoma	Dundee	5	Do.	58	13	252	3	Dundee	Bellingham & Dunlop	25
17	30	Monarch	D. Welsh	Glasgow	6	Do.	54	19	316	18	Glasgow	A. Shaw	25
18	30	Winscales	G. Fisher	Liverpool	7	Do.	53	16	281	—	Workington	Lemesurier, Routh & Co.	29
19	30	Frederick Young	Thomas Murray	Newcastle	March 26	Do.	65	10	261	1	Newcastle	Budden & Vennor	15
20	June 3	Horatio	John Salkeld	Liverpool	April 14	Do.	50	12	279	—	Workington	A. Shaw	30
21	3	William Reid	John Ayton	Newcastle	March 28	Do.	67	9	234	—	Newcastle	Millar, Edmonstone & Co.	28
22	6	Mary	W. Tucker	Bristol	April 11	Do.	56	14	259	7	Bristol	R. F. Maitland & Co.	27
23	6	James Holmes	H. M'Kenzie	London	4	Do.	63	14	304	15	Dublin	Watson, Black & Co.	July 16
24	7	Duns	A. Sanderson	Do.	24	Do.	44	10	222	9	Whitehaven	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.	8
25	7	Advocate	C. Payne	Do.	19	Do.	49	13	297	5	Bristol	Lemesurier, Routh & Co.	7
26	7	Maisy	G. Welsh	Liverpool	19	Do.	49	13	238	—	Dundee	Do.	4
27	7	Active	John Hick	London	14	Do.	54	11	260	23	London	Do.	9
28	11	Helen Mar	W. Benson	Do.	7	Do.	65	12	255	—	Whitby	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.	11
29	11	Martha	Thomas Pearson	Do.	13	Do.	59	10	258	30	London	Bellingham & Dunlop	4
30	11	Aurora	John Roals	Liverpool	May 3	Do.	39	15	361	25	Belfast	Lemesurier, Routh & Co.	9
31	11	Pelion	J. H. Walker	Sunderland	April 18	Do.	56	8	233	3	Sunderland	R. F. Maitland & Co.	9
32	13	Amity	James Dick	Glasgow	19	Do.	55	6	116	—	Glasgow	P. M'Gill & Co.	11
33	13	Lord Ravensworth	J. Newman	Liverpool	19	Do.	62	12	244	1	Sunderland	Cunningham & Buchanan	June 25
34	13	Atlas	John Murray	Borrowstouness	5	West	63	8	164	—	Dundee	J. Torrance & Co.	July 12
35	14	Princess Victoria	John Gray	Liverpool	12	General	63	12	257	—	Ayr	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.	June 25
36	16	Brothers	John Paterson	Newcastle	24	Do.	53	10	290	—	Newcastle	Bellingham & Dunlop	July 2
37	16	Elizabeth & Mary	H. Walker	Do.	18	Coals and Cinders	59	9	129	—	Dundee	Order	13
38	16	Thomas Hughes	G. M'Mann	Dundee	24	General	53	13	310	—	Belfast	Moore Brothers	9
39	16	Carron	John Potter	Liverpool	May 2	Do.	45	10	167	—	Glasgow	Bellingham & Dunlop	6
40	20	Dove	F. Mermaud	Halifax	21	Rum and Sugar	27	4	95	—	Arichat	H. Stephens	June 25
41	20	George	R. Cornforth	London	14	General	37	10	247	—	Newcastle	Lemesurier, Routh & Co	30
42	21	Dædalus	J. Donaldson	Leith	April 14	Do.	68	10	225	—	Leith	Dempster & Rodger	July 5
43	21	Cerus	John Nicol	Do.	19	Do.	70	8	178	34	Dundee	Order	12
44	22	Eurus	M. Byers	London	May 5	Do.	48	11	272	88	Sunderland	W. L. Whiting & Co.	8
45	27	Isabella	M. Hammett	Liverpool	April 17	Grain	71	8	155	—	Belleford	T. Cringan & Co.	13
46	28	Jackson	W. Jackson	Do.	16	General	72	11	293	—	Workington	Bellingham & Dunlop	5
47	28	Mermaid	A. Lavache	Halifax	May 9	Rum, Sugar, Fish	50	2	70	—	Arichat	E. Kellogg & Co.	16
48	29	Delight	J. Anderson	Leven	April 16	General	74	7	131	2	Kincardine	Bellingham & Dunlop	16
49	July 2	Kelsick Wood	W. Collins	Liverpool	7	Do.	86	11	235	—	Whitby	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.	18
50	4	Triton	R. Keighley	Hull	18	Do.	77	13	286	—	Hull	Cunningham & Buchanan	

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Capital £1,000,000 Sterling,

In 20,000 Shares of £50 each, (three-fourths of which have been subscribed in England, and the remainder are reserved for the Colonies,) with power to increase the Capital.

London Directors:

GEORGE DE BOSCO ATTWOOD, Esq.
EDWARD BLOUNT, Esq.
ROBERT BROWN, Esq.
SIR ROBERT CAMPBELL, Bart.
ROBERT CARTER, Esq.
WILLIAM ROBERT CHAPMAN, Esq.
JAMES JOHN CUMMINS, Esq.
JAMES DOWIE, Esq.
OLIVER FARRER, Esq.
ALEXANDER GILLESPIE, Jun. Esq.
WILLIAM MEDLEY, Esq.
WILLIAM PEMBERTON, Esq.
GEORGE RICHARD ROBINSON, Esq. M. P.
JOHN WALDRON WRIGHT, Esq.

THE rapidity with which the British North American Colonies have advanced in prosperity and Commercial importance, the vast increase of their population, the high rate of interest, the fluctuation of exchange, the inadequacy of the capital already employed for Banking operations, and the increasing facility of intercourse with the Mother Country, point out the different settlements of British North America as affording a secure field for the profitable employment of capital; for which purpose, and with a view of promoting the Mercantile and Agricultural interests of the Colonies, the present Company has been established.

The management of the Company's affairs is vested in the London Court of Directors, and the Banks in the Colonies are to be conducted by local Boards appointed by them.

A general meeting of the Proprietors is to be held yearly in London, to whom a statement of the Company's affairs will be submitted.

Power has been granted to the Directors to apply for, and accept on behalf of the establishment, a Charter of Incorporation or Act of Parliament.

A Deposit of £10 Sterling per Share to be paid within a period to be named in the letter of allotment, at the rate of Exchange therein fixed, and the Deed of Settlement to be signed at the time of payment.

After payment of the Deposit, the remainder of the Capital will be required by instalments not exceeding £10 Sterling per Share, at such intervals (of not less than three months) as the Directors may find necessary to carry the objects of the Bank into operation, of which due notice will be given.

The undersigned, commissioned to represent the Court of Directors in America, and to visit the several Colonies for the purpose of putting the affairs of the Bank into operation, hereby gives notice that he will be ready to receive and consider applications from persons resident in the Province of Lower Canada, who may be desirous of becoming Shareholders in the Capital Stock of the Company, addressed to him at the Post Office, at Montreal or Quebec, on or before the 10th day of August next.

ROBERT CARTER.

New York, July 14, 1836.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To ROBERT CARTER, Esq.,

POST-OFFICE, MONTREAL OF QUEBEC.

SIR,

I request that you will allot to me Shares in the BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA; and I hereby engage to pay the Deposit of £10 Sterling each, upon so many of such Shares as you may allot to me, at the time, place, and rate of Exchange to be specified in your letter of allotment; and at the same time to execute the Deed of Settlement.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant.

Signature at length . . . . . .
Place of abode . . . . . .
Date . . . . . .

All letters must be post paid.

July 20. 99—d,m

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