

The Weekly Observer

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ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1835.

Vol. VII. No. 32.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAY, BY DONALD A. CAMERON. OFFICE—In Mr. HAYFIELD'S brick building, west side of the Market-Square, St. John, N. B. TERMS—City Subscribers, \$1.00 per annum; Country do. (by mail) 15s. ditto; Country do. (not by mail) 15s. ditto; (half to be paid in advance.)

Printing, in its various branches, executed with neatness and dispatch, on very moderate terms.

Weekly Almanack.

FEBRUARY—1835.	SUN	MOON	FULL	
	Rises.	Set.	Rises.	SEA.
11 WEDNESDAY	6 56	5 4	10 28	
12 THURSDAY	6 54	5 6	10 15	
13 FRIDAY	6 53	5 7	10 0	
14 SATURDAY	6 52	5 8	9 50	
15 SUNDAY	6 50	5 10	9 39	
16 MONDAY	6 49	5 11	9 35	
17 TUESDAY	6 48	5 12	9 30	

Full Moon 18th day, 6h. 15m. evening.

INSURANCE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office open every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 12 o'clock. JOHN M. WILMOT, ESQUIRE, PRESIDENT. Committee for February: R. M. JARVIS, G. T. BAY, M. H. FERLEY.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Insurance Company, in this City, will insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and the contents of each, together with every similar species of property against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE, at as low a rate of Premium as any similar Institution; and will be always in readiness for taking Surveys of premises offered for Insurance in any part of the City, free of charge to the assured. He will likewise attend to the renewal of any Policies of Insurance issued by M'KENZIE & TISDALE, as Agents of the above Insurance Company; and set in all case in reference to such as if collected by himself. ANGUS M'KENZIE, Agent. St. John, November 6, 1832.

WEST OF SCOTLAND INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has lately received instructions to take Risks at lower rates than heretofore; and also, to issue New Policies at the reduced rates for all Insurances now effected, at the termination of the Present Policies, instead of Renewal Receipts.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Agent and Attorney.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Connecticut.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Insurance Company, will issue Policies and Renewal Receipts (on Policies issued by the former Agent, E. D. W. RICHMOND, Esq.) for Insurance on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, Vessels and Cargoes while in port. Vessels on the stocks, Household Furniture, Merchandise, and every other species of Insurable Personal Property, against

Loss or Damage by Fire.

at as low rates of premium as any similar Institution for good standing. Will give personal attendance to the survey of premises, &c. in the City and vicinity, on which Insurance is desired, free of charge to the assured.—Applications in writing (paid for) from all other parts of the Province, describing the situation and the Property to be insured, will receive prompt attention; the correctness of which description shall on all occasions be binding on the part of the applicant.

The ÆTNA Insurance Company was incorporated in 1819.—Capital \$200,000, with liberty to increase the same to half a million of dollars. The Capital has been all paid in, and invested in the best securities, independently of which a Surplus Fund of more than \$35,000 has been set apart to meet the occasional claims for Losses, and the Stock bears a high premium. The reputation of the Office has acquired promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of Losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.

A. BALLOCH, Agent. St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1833.

FOR SALE, And immediate possession given.

THAT delightful situation on the north side of the River Restigouche, Baie des Chaleurs, known as Point à la Gardie, owned and occupied by the subscriber, being Lot No. —, containing 370 acres, 40 of which are cleared, and 20 thereof under cultivation. On the premises is an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, 38 by 28 feet, with a Kitchen 16 by 21 feet attached, each having a Cellar underneath. There are also two STORES, one 24 by 30 feet, and the other 18 by 30 feet; a SAW MILL on the tide-way, with double gear, which may be kept in operation during the summer, quiet new and completely finished, from whence the Lumber can be immediately removed by Huts to the Vessels;—together with an extensive MARSH, which now cuts from 25 to 30 tons of Hay.

Any person intending to enter into the Lumbering business, will find the situation a most eligible one, as Ships of the largest class may load with perfect safety within 200 yards of the shore; and as a place for Ship Building, it is replete with advantages. Reference may be made to Messrs. Joseph Cunard & Co., Miramichi, Messrs. Mackay & Co., St. John, or to the subscriber on the premises.

PETER SUTHERLAND.

Point à la Gardie, Restigouche, Baie des Chaleurs, 23d July, 1834.

EMIGRATION.

THE Subscriber is making engagements for bringing PASSENGERS from BELFAST, DERRY, and DUBLIN, on the most reasonable terms, and has made arrangements to have a conveyance from those Ports once every Month during the Season of Emigration. Persons wishing to send for their Friends, will find this mode very desirable, as the greatest punctuality in every respect will be attended to.

WILLIAM DOUGAN, St. John-street. St. John, N. B., 1st July, 1834.

Blankets for Sale at this Office.

The Garland.

HUMAN CHANGES.

Slowly, slowly, tells the bell,
A heavy note of sorrow;
But lightly will its gay tones swell,
The bridal peal to-morrow!
The dead man in his shroud to-night
No hope from earth can borrow—
The bride, within her tresses bright
Will wreathe the rose to-morrow!
The drops that gem that lovely bier,
Though shed in mortal sorrow,—
Will not reveal a single tear,
In festal balls to-morrow!—
'Tis thus thro' life, from joy and grief,
Alternate shades we borrow,
To-night, in tears we bid relief,
In smiling hopes to-morrow!

Miscellaneous.

THE ISLAND OF ST. KILDA.

The following article describes the state of an island situated on the north coast of Scotland, one of the Hebrides. We have only to change the name of the place, and the description would suit one of the savage South Sea Islands. The statement is copied from a late number of the *Inverness Courier*:—

"Our readers are already aware that this solitary island was first visited by a steam vessel on Monday the 28th July last. We have since conversed with an intelligent gentleman, who was one of the passengers, and obtained from him some interesting particulars respecting the condition of those forlorn islanders. The subject is a painful one, for we cannot help regarding it as a national humiliation and disgrace, that a people situated almost at our own doors, should have been so utterly neglected. Our friend describes the inhabitants of St. Kilda as placed in one of the lowest grades of civilization. Like all semi-barbarous people, he says, the sources of emotion are few, but the emotions themselves vivid and strong. Curiosity and wonder were depicted on their countenance in the most lively colors. The dresses of the ladies of the party called forth exclamation of surprise and delight. Sweetmeats, gaudy colors, and silver money attracted equal attention, and some of them very speedily displayed considerable shrewdness in making what they thought a good bargain in the sale of dogs, chickens, hoes, &c., which the passengers were eager to purchase as memorials of the island. This, and the subject not deficient in natural capacity, however wanting in cultivation.—In the latter respect, indeed, we can scarcely imagine any thing more deplorable.

Their huts are of the most wretched description, resembling from a little distance a Hottentot kraal, except that they have not the regularity which marks the kraal. Every hut is nearly inaccessible, from the filth which lies before its door, consisting of putrid sea-fowl, and refuse of all disgusting kinds. The interior is scarcely better, consisting generally of two apartments, one being divided from the other by a partition of loose stones, within which is the dung-hill, which is also the bed of the wretched inhabitants, and which is composed of strata of feathers and long moss, new strata being added from time to time, as the others decay,—and the whole gradually growing into a pile of manure, which is removed once a year to the tilled ground adjoining. The stench, both inside and outside, it may well be conceived, is intolerable. Their personal cleanliness is upon a par with their primitive nature, given them a man appearance which is however somewhat redeemed by an expression of countenance considerably intelligent, and, when we saw them, lighted up with curiosity and kindness. There are about five or six different names, indicative of different families among them, but owing probably to their frequent intermarriages their features have all what may be termed a family likeness. They marry young, yet their numbers do not seem to increase perceptibly, owing to the excessive mortality among the infants. Out of ten children born, not more than one survives the ninth day. This is caused probably in a great measure by the mephitic air which the new born infant is compelled to breathe, and which absolutely poisons its tender lungs; together with the deleterious food, melted butter and milk with which they are at first fed, instead of that nourishment, which nature blessed the bosom of the mother. Yet though they cannot shake off these pernicious habits, nature displays in them her own fine workings, despite their wretched condition. Every child which survives is regarded as a common boon, as might be seen in the eagerness which every female displayed to get into her arms, any infant whose bodily appearance had attracted the favorable notice of the party; while the exulting looks and the appropriating embrace of the real mother, spoke in language which could not be misunderstood.

"The population of the island at present is 83, of whom 41 are males, and 32 females. Not one of them is able to read; and of that which is attempted the style of culture is very unskilful. They grow a species of long-bearded black oats, barley or bere, and potatoes; but the crop of weeds far surpasses that of grain, showing at once the tolerable fertility of the soil, and the negligence of its cultivators. Their chief food seems to be the sea fowl; and their chief commodity the feathers of the sea fowl, which they catch very easily and in great numbers on the cliffs, with a long pole and running noose.—In this employment they consume the greater part of their time, which might be more profitably expended in the improvement of their habitations and the cultivation of the ground, if either their habits or information would induce them to make the attempt. Surely Britain, which claims to be the leader in every kind of civilization, and the very patroness of all benevolence, while sending missions of instruction and of mercy to the farthest limits of the world, will not permit an island so near her own shores, and owing allegiance to her own sovereign, to remain naked longer in such a state of degradation and even barbarism.

"When about to leave the island, a considerable number of the male inhabitants were brought on board; and it was not a little amusing to see the simple and childlike curiosity and astonishment with which they gazed on the mirror of gildings in the cabin, and the machinery of the *Glenalbyn*.—They thought a vessel of such beauty and magnitude could belong only to the king, or might even be the production of supernatural power. At length the party took leave of that simple-minded and warm-hearted little community, with feelings of deep interest and commiseration, hoping that the visit might be remembered in their annals as the commencing point in an era of improvement."

"Singular Invention.—The N. Y. Star gives the following account of the curious invention of Mr. Ormsby, an ingenious Yankee:—

We yesterday examined a machine in operation for medallion engraving—for beads, figures, card ornaments, circulars, &c. &c., which is really a great curiosity. It was in operation, and belongs to Mr.

Ormsby, an engraver of merit, No. 41 Nassau street, next door to Liberty street. The machine is on the Pentaporph principle, and is set in operation by a species of clock weights and wheels which are wound up. A facsimile of the work to be executed is placed in a certain position, over which the tracing is done with singular fidelity, and is transferred to the copper or steel plate below; and after the machine is adjusted and set to work, it will run for twelve hours without winding up; thus a plate to be engraved, consisting of the most delicate heads, figures, flowers, &c. &c. is fixed on the machine at night, and the next morning the artist unlocks the case and finds his work completed. We have on our desk samples of engraving, visiting cards, &c. very neatly executed by this machine, which are exceedingly curious; and we should be pleased if the patrons of the arts and the lovers of ingenious work, would call and examine them. The expedition and economy with which cards of all kinds, circulars, ball tickets, &c. are engraved by this machine, makes it an object of particular encouragement; and for books, historical, for schools, and others requiring numerous plates, it is an invaluable invention. What is demanded on a successful plate, and the delicacy required in engraving, and the accuracy of labor and attention demanded on a successful plate, we cannot but consider this invention as truly singular, useful, and interesting. Mr. Ormsby, we need hardly say, is from "down East."

Women are never mercenary—but when the interests of those they love require them, they can make any sacrifice. In the present number of the *Centinel*, Mrs. Robertson, wife of the great historian—

"When Robertson was at his little cure in the country, immediately after dinner he retired to his study, to work at his great historical undertaking. Mrs. Robertson, who felt the loneliness of her situation, seeing him rise from the table one day much earlier than usual, said, 'Really, Dr. Robertson, dull as the place is, you determine to make it worse, by giving me as little of your society as possible.' 'My dear Mrs. Robertson,' answered the Doctor, 'I must go to my studies.' He went.

Shortly after this, the work being completed, Robertson returned to London, and disposed of the MS. to that very liberal house, the Cadells, for a sum of money at that time considerable to a Scotch scholar. On his return home, elated with success, and telling the story to his wife, he sat at the table much longer than usual. At length the old habit growing strong, he turned his eyes wistfully towards the door of the study. The wife, forgetting the want of his society in the profit of the labour, reading the wish of her husband, rose from the chair, and said, 'Dr. Robertson you may go to your studies.'"

The Phoenix Park.—The inhabitants of Dublin are justly proud of their Phoenix Park. Neither in extent, nor in natural beauty, will any of the London parks bear the slightest comparison with it. It was here that, for the first time, I saw those magnificent trees, which I afterwards found so constant an adornment of every gentleman's park, and which, even by the highways, greatly outvie the thorns of our English hedges. The Phoenix park is of enormous extent; and I believe truly, to contain nearly three thousand English acres. Like Greenwich park, it has its mountains, and its fine single trees, and its *Bois de Boulogne*; but these are more like the avenues of the Bois de Boulogne; and besides all this, it has its valleys, and ravines, and extensive groves. In fact, the Phoenix park, both in extent and in diversity of surface, is superior to any public park, promenade, prairie, or park, belonging to any European city that I know. The access, however, is bad. On one side, it is approached through a bad suburb; and by any other, it is distant and dusty. That it should be the latter surprised me; for, surely, where there are so many unemployed poor, and such abundance of warehouses, the access to this great resort ought to be deficient in no advantage which labour could secure. The Zoological gardens have lately been constructed on an eligible part of the Phoenix park; and when I visited them, they were quite a fashionable lounge. As much as £30 per day were taken from visitors, by the sixpenny entrance fee.—*Anglo's Ireland.*

The Eye.—The use of shades and bandages on every trifling affection of the eye, is an evil that cannot be too strongly reprobated; for the action of light and air being thus excluded, and the organ rigidly compressed, ophthalmia, and even total blindness, are not infrequently the consequence of that which, being perhaps merely a slight flow of humor, or a little extravasated blood, would have subsided in a few days, if judiciously treated, or even left to itself.—*Curtis on the Eye.*

Fashion rules the world, and a most tyrannical mistress she is—compelling people to submit to the most inconvenient things imaginable for fashion's sake.

Summary.—At a meeting of the electors of the Northern Division of Hunts, on Thursday week, Lord Palmerston attended, and entered into a long and to the meeting, satisfactory explanation of the foreign policy of the late ministry, and of its conduct generally. The following is the concluding portion of his speech:—"We are told that the party opposed to all measures of reform is now to be in office [referring to the Tories]. That, gentlemen, has but anticipated the opinion, I was going humbly to submit to you. I was going to say that with the present House of Commons it would be perfectly impossible such a Government could exist, because the present House of Commons has more than once expressed a determination not to support any government but the one that has recently quitted office. It is impossible that the Government about to be formed can venture to meet the House of Commons as it now exists (hear, hear.) Many persons have a notion, and they are misled by that notion, that there is a reaction in the public mind. Because two or three elections have gone in favour of the Tories they are invested with the belief that an extensive alteration has taken place in public opinion. I am satisfied that the party would not otherwise undertake so desperate a measure as dissolving the present House of Commons and appealing to the country. Gentlemen, I once found myself connected in office with the persons now going into administration. In 1827, Mr. Canning did me the honour of placing me, for the first time, in the Cabinet; and when, after his death, the Duke of Wellington took office in January following, I, with Mr. Huskisson, Lord Melbourne, and Mr. Grant, became members of his administration. From January till May we remained, and then retired, because on a question in the House of Commons connected with the disfranchisement of East Bedford, one party wished to transfer the franchise to a populous manufacturing town, and the other to the hundred of Basselaw. Mr. Huskisson and myself then voted against our colleagues, and we resigned, as in duty bound, and quitted the Government. I cannot go into particulars, but I feel at liberty to say that from May 1828, till November, 1830, I showed no disposition to return to office with persons whom, however I may respect individually—as I sincerely do—I dif-

ferred from upon political questions. More than that I do not feel at liberty to say; but I might if I chose. I do not believe that this Government can possibly stand, because I do not think them competent to the feelings of this country, and because I do not believe that honorable men—whom I know them to be—would come into office except to carry out their own opinions. It is said, do not judge me until they are tried; but they have had their trial, as appears by the daily debates in Parliament, which afford every public man an opportunity of expressing his sentiments, and the sentiments of all public men are known to the people of this country. I am convinced this Government cannot stand; but I think it of the greatest importance that the struggle should take place with liberals of all shades. I hope the struggle will be short."

Sir Robert Peel.—The following declaration, which Sir Robert Peel made at Tamworth, in the year 1832, will, we doubt not, be read at the present moment with intense interest:—

"He had never been the decided supporter of any band of partisans, but had always thought it much better to look steadily at the peculiar circumstances of the times in which they lived, and if necessities were so pressing as to demand it, there was no dishonour in dissenting, relinquishing opinions or measures, and adopting others more suited to the altered state of the country. For this course of proceeding he had been censured by opposite parties, by those who upon all occasions thought that no changes were required, as well as by those who, in his opinion, were the advocates of too violent and sudden innovations. The middle course, however, he would continue to pursue; he held it to be impossible for any statesman to adopt one fixed line of policy under all circumstances, and the only question with him when he departed from that line should be dictated by any interested or sinister motive?—I, however, the measure I contemplate called for by the circumstances and necessities of the country?"

Melancholy Loss of Life.—Liverpool, like other parts of our coast, has been visited by severe gales, attended with disastrous consequences. On the evening of Saturday week, the *Duchess of Clarence*, laden with tea, arrived in the mouth of the Mersey, and came to anchor. She was, as usual, boarded by Captain Walker, of the Custom-house Revenue cutter *Vixen*, and 4 of his men. The passengers were desirous of going on shore, but were dissuaded from the hazardous attempt; but Captain Evans, who commanded the ship, being particularly anxious to communicate his arrival and deliver his despatches to his consignees, one of whom lives at Hoode, about 2 miles from the spot where the *Duchess of Clarence* was then anchored, persuaded Captain Walker to attempt a landing there. After some parley this was agreed to. The boat was a light, six-oared gig—not the regular cutter to which Captain Walker belonged; and the two Captains, with 4 men, got into it. It was literally impossible that so frail a bark could long live in such a sea as was then running. Suffice it to say, that the boat foundered, and all on board met a watery grave.—The *Duchess of Clarence* is the first Liverpool ship that ever entered the Mersey with tea direct from Canton.

The vessel which first arrived from Canton with tea, was the *Duchess of Clarence*, and it is lamentable to find that the commander of the *Duchess of Clarence*, who had so successfully navigated his vessel to her destination through thousands of miles of ocean, should thus perish when he had completed his perilous undertaking. The bodies of the two Captains were on Monday found, one on the Cheshire and the other on the Lancashire side of the Mersey.

On meeting with his Senior Class on Tuesday last, we understand Dr. Chalmers alluded in a most feeling manner to the death of Mr. Irving, the intelligence of which he had received that morning, and paid the following tribute to his memory:—"He was," said the Rev. Doctor, "one of those whom Burns calls the nobles of nature. His talents were so commanding, that you could not but admire him, and he was so open and generous that it was impossible not to love him. When an request at one time by a correspondent to give him a line of Mr. Irving's character, he returned for answer that it might be summed up in one sentence.—'He was the congenial Christian grafted on the old Roman—with the lofty stern vigour of the one, he possessed the humble grace of the other. The constitutional basis and ground-work of his character was virtue alone; and notwithstanding all his errors and extravagancies, which both injured his character in the estimation of the world, and threw discredit upon much that was good and useful in his writings, he believed him to be a man of deep and devoted piety.'"

From the New York Journal of Commerce. The immense and increasing trade of our Erie Canal almost exceeds belief, and will readily account for the steady advance in real estate in this city since its completion.

It would imagine that the tonnage passed and re-passed at one lock on the Erie Canal, Alexander's, west of Schenectady, in the business season of seven and a half months, exceed the entire tonnage, foreign and domestic, which entered and cleared at this Custom House during the year 1834, and will fully equal that which exceeded the tonnage entered and cleared in 1834, the last quarter of which is not yet made out by the collector.

I annex you a statement furnished by the collector, by which it appears, that for the 4 quarters of 1833, there were

Set forward arrivals—tonnage and registers	116,835 tons.
1830 Domestic arrivals do	23,979
523 Foreign clearances do	10,512
1831 Domestic clearances do	22,410

The whole number of tons loaded and in ballast 771,516 tons. The official statement of the boats and floats of timber passed at Alexander's lock, is not yet published; but to the first of September it was 12,351, and it is understood to exceed 24,000 to the close of navigation, equal to a lockage every twelve and one-third minutes, day and night, during the season of navigation; and only allowing the moderate ratio of thirty three and one-third tons to a lockage of boat or float of timber, it would give 800,000 tons, without taking into view the large amount of trade in salt, wheat, and lumber, between Buffalo and Alexander's lock.

But to set the question at rest, I present you with the comparative view of the property passed Utica on the Erie Canal in the years 1833 and 1834. By this table you will ascertain that 329,000 tons weight actually floated by Utica during the season of navigation, seven and a half months, which will fully equal the weight carried by the 1918 vessels, entered and cleared at this Custom House, when it is taken into consideration, that more than one third returned in ballast or were only partially loaded.

By this interesting table it will be perceived, that 1,127,639 barrels of Flour passed Utica, which, with 1,127,639 bushels of Wheat, are equal to 1,425,000 barrels of Flour, equal in value delivered at this port, to seven and a half millions of dollars. Of Cotton, we perceive 1,221,102 lbs. passed. Merchandise, 140,749,936 lbs.—which with the other items in this statement, exceed fifty millions of dollars, valuing the Merchandise at only \$25 per ton.

It will be noted that the high tolls have decreased the amount of lumber, particularly ship timber, an important item to the landed interest in the interior. We with pleasure observe the decrease of Domestic Spirits 2,518,380 gallons.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Observer.

Sir,—If I were to suffer myself to be guided by the rule set down in the communication of "A Freeholder," in your paper of the 6th instant, I fear that it would remain long time without the honor of a reply. What has induced me to answer this disagreeable communication, is not to let those who have presumed to be led astray by supposing a silence to acknowledge the assertions there made as facts. And I would caution "A Freeholder" against descending into personal invective, and scolding the conduct of any person to private and malignant motives. I know it has hitherto been the practice in this County to attribute inducements anything but honorable, to those who have presumed to raise a voice against the Lords of Westmoreland;—but it is time that it should be put a stop to. Our Representatives and leading characters ought to be well spoken of, and their motives guarded in their attacks; to assign malevolent motives to any, and charge the other with insinuation, are grave accusations—easily made, but difficult to be supported.

"A Freeholder" has taken up no small part of his "disagreeable" communication by informing the public of the domestic avocations of two of the opponents of Messrs. Crane and Chandler. What care the public who gives utterance to their sentiments and to undeniable truths? Are there any in the Province so independent as to above the necessity of pursuing some business for a livelihood? Is a person to be trodden under foot as an animal of a different and inferior class of beings, because he is a tradesman? Perhaps the chief author of that article may have once yielded the sledge in a blacksmith's shop, and for that purpose than he now flourishes his pen. And another great man might have conducted his life by a few triquetts in a handkerchief. Such things as these have, and no doubt will happen again, in all free countries. But have ever these been assigned as reasons why they should not express their sentiments at the Election of Representatives, or of even ascending the hustings to solicit the suffrages of the people? Certainly not! It has been reserved for the great men of Westmoreland to make this silly distinction, and set the precedent of as silly and extravagant an attack upon Freeholders, for independently advocating the interests of the Province, and fearlessly discussing the merits of their late Members.

The state of the Poll does, indeed, seemingly justify the assertion of "A Freeholder," in contradicting the extent of the opposition experienced by those Gentlemen, and without explanation of its cause, would render the former statement as to the firm and determined opposition, incorrect and untrue. Candidates offered themselves at the opening of the poll, and so strong was the expression of public feeling, that the new ones all seemed confident of success. After the commencement of the contest, it appeared that Mr. Chapman did not want to be returned without being sheltered under the wings of Mr. Crane, Crane & Chandler. Mr. Pittfield, seeing from that, that if he continued the contest, both Mr. Chapman and himself would fall, on the second day came to the resolution of resigning; and Chapman's canvass being strongly against Mr. Hastings, and Mr. Crane & Chandler, Mr. Avard, for similar reasons, retired in favor of Hannington. The majority of the Candidates then decided upon the poll being removed,—and first to the Western part of the County, where Chapman's interest lay. Here, and indeed throughout the whole Election, Chapman's canvass was "Palmer, Crane, and Chandler are all sure to go, and I want the fourth vote,"—thus, in his own particular district of the County, placing himself the fourth upon the Poll.

The effect of this canvass, in favour of the other candidates was, to compel Hannington, in self-defence, to the election of Mr. Chapman; and upon the canvass of the Poll at Shelburne, Mr. Hannington (to deserve as well of the other Candidates as Mr. Chapman) placed them so high upon the poll as to preclude all possibility of keeping them out. It is supposed that nearly four hundred votes were not polled, and many freeholders were so disgusted at the protracting of Crane and Chandler, by Chapman on the one hand, and Hannington on the other, that they refused to attend the Election at all.—From this short statement, it is evident that both Mr. Crane and Mr. Chandler owe their seats to the mismanagement of Mr. Chapman. I do not consider the assertion that "no vote was solicited or canvass made by Messrs. Crane and Chandler during the Election," (the reverse being so well known,) worthy of even a passing remark. True it is, both those Gentlemen did, at the opening of the poll, trust the extracts read in the Journals of the House by Mr. Gilbert, with a silent contempt very dissatisfactory to the Freeholders; and indeed Mr. Chandler extended the same laudable indifference to Mr. Allan when imputing private and malicious motives to that gentleman, on account of an action brought for a pair of oxen by Mr. Crane, which, to use Mr. Cr.'s own words from the Hustings, (and which he expressed with a triumphant and self-satisfied smile), "You may depend, Gentlemen, I make him pay very well for it," and to the effusions and "powerless efforts" of Mr. Gilbert, throughout the course of the Election. True it is, he remained in the same evitable state of mind, on the second day of the contest, by feigning to read part of a letter then just received from Mr. Partelow, and demanding Mr. Cr.'s opinion of it.—At Hopewell, (when he discovered the Journals were not there) by leaving the character of the gentleman, and calling Mr. G. a liar;—at Hillsboro', by pursuing the same course, and pointing him out as a run-away apprentice, saying that he had a letter from his (Mr. Cr.'s) master, to that effect.—At Joliet, by calling him a liar, a run-away apprentice, the associate of a low shonaker, and telling the freeholders that he would at the close of the poll clear up what had been said by Mr. Gilbert. It may be well here to remark, that the story about the run-away apprentice and the letter, as has since been proved, had no existence, but invented by the fertile imagination of the learned candidate; and I feel confident more will be yet said upon this subject.—It must, however, in justice to Mr. Crane, be said, that in his discussions with the Electors, he never dealed the right of a Freeholder to know his sentiments, and upon every occasion denouncing himself as a Gentleman-keeping his temper, and never replying to an argument by vituperation and abusive language. Thus much for the silent contempt with which the course of the County, were treated.—I should like to know the reason of Mr. Chandler declaring his intention of not offering against Westmoreland, if he were more generally supported than upon any former occasion? If he met with the opposition except from two individuals, what placed him the third upon the poll? Was it those two persons who threatened to support the poll? Was it the hustings at Joliet? Was it the overpowering eloquence of both those Gentlemen at the opening of the poll, which stippled the souls of the Freeholders, which they did not recover until the close of Mr. Palmer's address, when such bursts of applause filled the Court House? Did it Mr. Chandler, in his speech at the close, when alluding to the opposition he had met with, tell the Freeholders, that though he was confident some were opposed to him through *Public Property*, many he did not doubt were actuated by *Public Property*? Did he not say, that he had hoped various difference of opinion might have existed among the voters, and would have remained within the County and not been blown abroad thro' the Province?—The truth of the matter is, that only two individuals opposed Messrs. Crane and Chandler, and that the opposition was in fact, as that barrister of the County and in the Senate, cannot be so contempt at the opposition with which they had to contend.

Any person who ever heard our learned Representative, either at the Bar, the Hustings, or in the Senate, cannot be a loss who is one of the co-partners of "A Freeholder." What ever name may be given to that communication, it may have in your own minds settled the source from which it sprang; and although some sympathy may give rise to the author, still, the People know that the great man is not his minion—no tyrant without his slave.

AN OLD COUNTRYMAN.

Westmoreland, January 12th, 1835.