insolence or cringing on the other.

the hotel at Langen-Schwalbach.

nens for health, and which daily assembles at tion, being composed of princes, dukes, ba- porate. rons, counts, &c., down to the petty shopkeeper, and even the Jew of Frankford, Mainz, and other neighboring towns; in short, all the most jarring elements of society, at the same moment enter the room, to partake todinner.

easy to perceive that the company, as they seated themselves around the table, herded togother in parties and coteries, neither acquainted with each other, nor with much disposition to be acquainted; still, all those invaluable any private individual were most strictly observed; and, from the natural good sense and good breeding in the country, this happy combination was apparently effected without any effort. No one seemed to be under any restraint; yet there was no freezing formulity at one end of the table, nor rude hoistcrous mirth at the other. With as honest good appetites as could belong to any set of people under the sun, I particularly remarked that there was no scrambling for favorite dishes * * no greediness, no impatience, and nothing which seemed for a single moment to interrupt the general harmony of the scene; and, though I scarcely heard a syllable of the buzz of conversation which surrounded me-although every moment I felt less and less disposed to attempt to eat what for some time had gradually been coagulating in my plate-yet, leaning back in my chair, I certainly did derive very great pleasure, and, I hope, a very rational enjoyment, in looking upon so pleasing a picture of civilized life."

To this description, our traveller appends some excellent remarks, which may be advantageously studied by all, and are thus introdu-

"In England we are too apt to designate by the general term "Society," the particular quite satisfied with what they term "the present state of society"; yet there exists a very important difference between this ideal civilization of a part or parts of a community, and the actual civilization of the community as a whole: and surely no country can justly claim for itself that title, until not only can its various members move separately among each other, but until, if necessary, they can all meet and act together. Now if this assertion he admitted, I fear it cannot be denied that we islanders are very far from being as highly polished as our continental neighbors, and that we too often take odd provincial habits of our ewa invention, for the broad, useful, current manners of the world."

A great charm in the volume before us is the kindly humane disposition it every where evinces, and the readiness of the author to oband objects that are equally open to the humblest traveller or the poorest peasant, he offers observations of the practices of the Germans in those matters, as io the means of avoiding useless and injurious cruelty in the treatment of our domestic animals. The noble horse, the sweet-smelling cow, nay, even the despised pig, claim each a share in his merciful consideration. His description of these animals, and the hills, woods, and valleys of Nassau, where he meets them, are spirited and graphic; and, indeed, all these portions of his book are to us exceedingly interesting. In the pure dry in the glorious prospect of the Rhine, caught by of the place." climbing up a tree on the mountain's side-in the observation of the manners and habits of the quiet peasantsy, or of the squaring of the finds a fund of enjoyment, which he largely imparts to his readers in his easy natural sketches. The tour he makes is short and cheap, which qualities, we suppose are the reasons why our shoals of fashionable travellers never take that course, and know no more of Nassau than they do of negro land, starting from the Custom-house stairs, in a good steamer, with by steam, he goes up the Rhine to the interesting city of Goblenz where he feasts his eye on the celebrated hill-fortress of Ehrenbreinsten. Leaving the steamer and the Rhine at Goblenz he travels inland "on a capital macadamized road which cuts across the Duehy from Ems, where are found the first "brunneres." old mouldering town of Nassau, and under the planted their secluded gardens, until, in a few hours more he reaches the great retired, unceremonious little town of Langen Schwalbach, where he takes his rest. We have alwatering place, which thoroughly explains the amiable unostentations style of society that revails here. We now give his description of this terra-incognita-this little state, taken : as a whole-the Upper Province of which is 1200 feet above the level of the Rhine, and

"Yet whatever may be the clime of the upper country of Nassau, the Duchy, taken altogether, may fairly be said to contribute more Man average share towards the luxuries and Tromforts of mankind. Besides fine timberbees of oak, beech, birch, and fir, there crops of cora of every sort, and potatoes which would not be despised in England; several of the wines (for instance, those on the estates of "Hechheim, Eberbach, and Johannisburg) are . the figest on the Rhine, while there are fruits, Auch as apples, pears, cherries, apricots, strawberies, rasherries. (the two latter growing wild), &c. &c. in the greatest abundance. " Not only are mines of the precious metals,

very cold in winter.

and of coid, but there is also coal, which we all know will, when the gigantic powers of steam are developed, become the nucleus of every nation's wealth. In addition to all this, the Duchy is colebrated over the whole of Germany for its mineral water; and certainly, if tention, for the small sum of one forin, he they be at all equal to the reputation they have soon sighed for "the green, happy of Schlan- becoming sense of public opinion, would, we On the contrary, if we pursue each form of acquired, Nassau may be said to contribute to genbad." mankind what is infinitely better than all wealth, namely-health.

every quarter of the globe, there are bright mind.

nor under-rated as sensitive rational beings sparkling remedies prescribed for almost every and treated with arrogance; and when people disorder under the sun :- for instance, should of all conditions of life, from the highest down our reader be consumptive, or what is much | families who have a little money to spend in a almost to the very lowest, meet casually, as more probable, dyspentic, let him hurry to summer tour, to take the course he took, bethey were accustomed to do, at their vatering Ems; if he wishes to instil iron into his fore English fashion points her finger in the diplaces-their "Cheltenhams" and "Finths" - system, and to brace up his muscles, let him rection of Nassau. It is probable, however, there is no restraint or natural avoidance-no go to Langen-Schwalback; if his brain that that index will never indicate any other haughty superciliousness on the one side, or should require calming, his nerves southing, spot than the hot, formal, crowded, "most fashand his skin softening, let kim glide onwards | ionable, and consequently most agrecable" wa-But on this last head, let us see our author's to Schlangenbad-the serpent's bath; but if tering place, Wiesbaden-so there is hope for description of a public table d'hote dinner in he should be rheumatic in his limbs, or if mer- us ! cury should be running riot in his system, let "The company which comes to the brun- him, "body and bones" to Wiesbaden, where, they say, by being parboiled in the Kochbrundinner, is of the most heterogeneous descrip- nen (boiling spring) all his troubles will eva-

To these different waters of Nassau, flock annually thousands and thousands of people from all parts of Germany; and so celebrated are they for the cures which they have effected, that not only do people also come from gether, the same one shilling and eight-penny Russia, Poland, Denmark, &c., but a vast quantity of the waters, in stone bottles, is an-"Even to a stranger, like myself, it was nually sent to those remote countries; yet it is odd enough, that the number of English who have visited the mineral springs of Nassau, bears no proportion to that of any other nation of Europe, at the Spa, and some other continential watering-places, have been much deforms of society which connect the guests of serted by foreigners, on account of the quantity of the British, who have thronged there; but somehow or other, our country people are like locusts, for they not only fly in myriads to distant countries, but as they travel, they congregate in clouds, and, therefore either are to be found absolutely eating up a foreign country, or not one of them is to be seen there. How many thousands, and hundreds of thousands of English, with their mouths, eyes, and purses wide open, have followed each other, in mournful succession up and down the Rhine; and yet, though Nassau has stuod absolutely in their path, I believe I may assert that not twenty families have taken up their abode at Langen-Schrvalback or Schlangenbad in the course of the last twenty years; and yet there is no country on earth that could turn out annually more consumptive, rheumatic, and dyspeptic patients than old England! In process of time, the bottle 'duchy will, no doubt, be as well known as Cheltenham, Malvern, &c.; however, until fashion, that painted directionpost, points her finger towards it, it will con- ed on feeign produce entered at Oswego. tinue (so far as we are concerned) to exist, as This infilmation must prove important to our it really does, in Nubious.

"There are 156,712 human habitations in the duchy of Nassau, and 355,815 human beings to live in them. Of these, 188,244 are rate of dollies formerly charged at that port Protestants, 161,585 are Catholics; there are 191 Menonitens or dissenters, and scattered class, clan, or clique, in which we ourselves among these bleak hills, just as their race is may happen to move, and if that little speck mysteriously scattered over the face of the be sufficiently polished, people are generally globe, there are \$845 Jews. The Doke of Nassau is the cacique, King, Emperor or com- but is commanding great prices at New York, mander-in-chief of the province; and people here are everlastingly talking of THE Duke, as in England they talk of the sun, the moon, of any other luminary of which there exists only one in our system. He is certainly the sovereign lord of this lofty country : and, travelling and although we have not conveniently the along, I have observed a certain little bough sticking out of every tenth sheaf of corn, the meaning of which is, no doubt, perfectly well understood both by him and the peasant; in short, in all the principal villages there are barns built on purpose for receiving this tribute, with a man, paid by the duke, for collecting it."-p. 24-28.

After drinking his fill at the "brunnens" of Langen-Schwalbach, and amusing himself with all the "bubbles" he can find, whether they be such as the "earth" or such as the "water" bath, our traveller proceeds to bathe servo and be delighted with natural scenery himself in the mineral springs of Schlangenbad, or the Serpent's bath, which are only a a short distance. Here also he finds "a sesome valuable suggestions, observed from his cluded spot"-a mere village, with two immensely large inns, built by the Duke for the certain profit that must attend this trade, we accommodation of the numbers of people who annually resort thither in summer .- Among the inmates of the capacious, but very simple furnished hotel in which he takes up his quarters, are the Duke of Saxe Coburg, the Prince of Hesse Homburg, the Princess Royal of Prussia, and other personages of the highest rank. Yet our traveller says, "No part of the building was exclusively occupied by these royal guests; but, paying for their rooms no more air of the country-in the sight of a harvest than the prices marked upon the doors, they field, with the local peculiarities of resping the ascended the same staircase and walked along corn-in the home view of a little valley, as | the same passages with the humblest inmates

In the other large inn which is equally resorted to by the rich and great, the village solnol is dignt. The whillmen we enuglic singlittle free flies by night this amiable traveller ing, reading, writing, scripture, history, the grammar of their own language, natural history, geography, and accounts, and the system of education is founded on that of Pestalozzi. Our author was much struck with the sweet infantine voice of the little scholars, and with the simply beautiful melody they sung to him.

From Schlangenbad the traveller pursues | \$6. his quiet way to the brunnen of Neider-Selters. little expense and trouble, he presently reaches | where he gives a lively, picturesque, and most Holland, and the great commercial town of amusing account of the celebrated Selters, or Rotterdam. From Rotterdam, still proceeding | Selzer-waters, and the manner in which they are bottled up, sealed with the Duke's seal, and sent to all parts of the world.

From January 1832 to December of the same year, 1,063,662 large, and 261,521 small bottles were filled at this brunnen for exportation. Having witnessed as much as he desir-Goblenz to Maioz," and in a few hours reaches | ed of the lively fountains of Neider-Seltez, our traveller goes on to the romantic old monastery or bubbling springs of mineral waters. He of Eberbach. From the forest gloom of that describes Ems stiff and formal; in short, " a place, he descends again to the little village of regular fashionable watering place," this, of Schlangenbad, whence, mounted on an ass, he course, is not a place for him, so on he goes to | placidly proceeds to Mainz, and, telling a pleasthe macadamized, road "passing through the ant story or two on the way, and crossing the Rhine, he safely arrives in the midst of that beautiful rivers of the Shannon, Schlog, "and | "sultry dry city and garrison"-to which he crossing hills, and winding through happy soon joyfully bids adieu, and winds his way little state have built their homesteads and favorite retreat, he makes an excursion to derwald, (all at easy distances) and then like Prince Eugene, "returns"-not however to Vienna but to Schlangenbad. At length he of the duchy of Nassau, the present seat of its government, and the spot by far the most nu-

merously frequented as a watering-place." Our traveller continues-"As I first approached it, it appeared to me to be as hot, as beheld; however, as soon as I entered it. I very soon found out that its inhabitants, and indeed its visitory, entertain a very different opinion of the place, they pronouncing it to be one of the most fashionable and consequently most a reeable, watering-places in all Germany." His landlord told him he would find more amusement in an hour at Wiesbaden than in a year at Schlangenbad, but the amusements were not to our traveller's taste : he did not like the close atmosphere-the crowded a- have compared to the influx of the tide of the partments-the bustle created by twelve thousand fashionables, who are penned up in this place annually-be did not like the hot waters which tasted like chicken broth too much salted, nor the indecorous manner in which ladies dull heavy teto:um waltzing on the Sunday her dwelling, essayed to drive it back with her evenings, and the eager gambling of both sexes in 'little hells' on Sunday nights : and although

" From its hills burst mineral streams of va- pect for his talents, and a still greater respect us-and there we leave him, with a great resrious descriptions, and besides the Selters or for his pure, simple tastes, his freedom from Seltzer water, which is drunk as luxury in parrow prejudices, and his noble liberality of

After what we have said, it is scarcely necessary to recommend such quiet individuals or

CHRONICLE & GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1836.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. One Day Later .- The ship Argo, arrived at papers to the evening of the 27th March.

The King has given his sanction to the pro-

The Marquis of Waterford had been committed to the Station House, in Leicester, for exploits similar to those which caused him to sophistries, dissipate the illusions, and expose be introduced to the New York Bridewell.

as heretofere. In consequence of the severity of Gen. Mina to French residents he and the French Consul at Barcelona were on the worst possible terms.

cluded a long speech in the Chamber of Feers by assuring the Chamber that the recent change of the Ministry, contemplated a change of men and not a change of measures. He also stated that the government must relax its | the strongest and bitterest prejudices-excites severity igwards the press, and the liberal party before it could expect the confidence of the der the delusive pretext of doing the country French Beople .- [Transcript.

DUTIES OF BRITISH PRODUCE AT THE AMERI CAN PORTS ON LAKE ONTARIO.

We lax before our readers the following communication from an intelligent friend, respecting a liberal alteration in the duties chargcommercial friends. We conceive that the reduction of something like one third of the must greatly encourage general exportations from this Province, and will prove passicularly beneficial to persons dealing in lumber. This smiele is not only in good demand at Oswego. perhaps in some measure in consequence of the late destructive fire in that City. We are informed that Lumber in New York is worth from tweaty-five to thirty dollars per thousand, means of shewing the exact expences of transportation yet the opportunity of making a profitable ne of this market, may safely be pronounced to be a good one. We hope these favorable prospects will not be lost sight of by the people of this Province, and we throw out these hims to induce them to bestow proper attention upon the advantages which are thus presenting themselves.

When we reflect upon the extent of our forests-the immense, we had almost said the inexhaustible quantities of excellent timber yet unappropriated to any use-the great facilities for transporting lumber to market; and the cannot but wonder that more vigorous endeayours, are not made to meet the demand-Comparisons are always odious, but we cannot avoid saying, that if we possessed the speculative spirit which characterises our neighbors on the other side of the St. Lawrence, we would not fail to supply their markets with lumber, while they have money to give us in return.

Oswego, 12th April, 1986. My Dear Sir,

I im bappy to communicate to our Canada friends, that the Custom House here, for the future will not charge duty on freight of ad valorem articles .- So that lumber for instance will only pay duty on the first cost, instead as formerly, adding the freight to the cost-for insstance, 1000 feet of Pine Boards which at thee mills cost \$4; the freight (some times \$2 and more) was added, and then 25 per cent. charged on the whole amount say

The great demand and high price of all articles of explort from your Province, and particularly of pine and other lumber, &c., on this side, will no doubt induce many shipments from your side to this place.

Your obedient Servant, James Macfarlane, Esq.,

It is really amusing to hear the leaders of the radical faction in this province prate about the benefits of a responsible Government !-With the reckless precipitancy of desperation and the wild rage of insanity, they have been laboring to agitate and distract the country as though the professed object of their wishes would grow out of the prevailing confusion. valleys, where chiefly the inhabitants of this once more back to Schlangenbad. From this These proceedings have, however, some other and concealed purpose; for well the agitators Rudesheim and the woodland scenery of Nie- know that we at this moment enjoy in the true sense of the term the blessing for which they profess to strive. This they in part admit. ready quoted the account of his dinner at his takes a final leave of this 'green, happy little They admit that Sir Francis Head is responvalley,' and trots on to Wresbaden, "capital sible to the Home Government for the due discharge of the duties of his station, and may be called to an account for any abuse of power; but they forget to add to this, that he is also responsible to public opinion. Before this triformal, and as uninteresting a place as I ever | bunal he may be called to answer for any violation of the constitution. This double responsibility must be regarded as ample sufficit by every one except those who deny the power or doubt the influence of public opinion. This cannot, however, be the case with the present complainants. They have ever talked loud and long about the irresistible might of public opinion, which in their zeal for metaphor they ocean, beaming down in its mighty rush every thing that opposed it. Those who were insane enough to brave the torrent of public opinion have been likened to the poor lady living as well as gentlemen take their baths, nor the on the sea shore, who when the tide invaded mop, but (slas! how pathetic!) the tide prevailed, and lady, mop, cottage and all went rience does not teach us that power is more might suppose, feel that our present Governor government to its extreme point of depravity, At Wiesbaden, our amusing traveller leaves in recognizing it as he has, was subject to all we shall find that despotism is at least prefera-

purposes. To divide and govern are the obshould ever be realized.

The essence of our emstitution is freedom, and while its provisions are adhered to, the government should be supported by public opinion. Without the national reliance, the most nowerful administration would become feeble, would be met at every siep by some new obstacle, and however just and wise might be its provisions, would be carrying on a heartless, tormenting, losing warfire, and be eventually forced to take refuge in a degrading and hopeless system of concession. With the public faith for its ally, there is, humanely speaking, Boston on Saturday afternoon, brings Liverpool | no limits to its power of doing good; it is the giant, with the hundred hands yet lifting and posed measure in the House of Commons, for mighty only for the purposes of self-preservathe supplession of the Orange lodges, and sta- | tion. It therefore becomes important that pubted his determination to discourage all such so- lic opinion should be properly formed, and the press cannot do the country greater service than by uniting their energies to confute the the falsehoods which are employed by wicked The Spanish civil war was still going on and designing men to mislead the people.

Political zeal may lead its votaries to great and dangerous extremes. When it rises to M. Thers, the new. French Minister, con- enthusiasm and becomes enslaved with blind devotion to the interests of a disorganizing party, its benefits are mcertain and its evil effects complicated and immense. It enlists the worst and most unhallowed passions, unservice. Nothing so inflames the heart, nothing is so incessant in its toils, so persevering in its determinations, so appalling in its course or so dangerous in its consequences. It aims not at the substitution of one order of polity for another, but at utter subversion, total excision and overthrow. It would fan the flames of rebellion till they glidd over the ramparts of the constitution, and involve in wild and universal ruin every institution of the country. To contemplate the ultimate triumph of a party actuated by such a sprit as this, is like looking from the edge of a precipice,-the base may be wrapped in darkiess, but we can see enough to convince us that the leap would be frightful and the fall ruin. That there is such party in this province is generally felt and acknowledged. That this faction are closely allied to the destructionists in Lower Canada, is not denied; and that their object is the aggrandizement of self and the embarrassment and subversion of the government is plain to every observer. To meet and counteract the influence of this faction and curb the disorganizing spirit it has created is the duty of every patriot and British subject. Let our efforts be prompt, or we may find when too late, that while indulged is dreams of security, an earthquake was slumbering at our feet!

> The people of this Province have often been charged with being indifferent to their own interests and manifesting little of that spirit of enterprise which prevails so universally on the other side of the St. Lawrence. Plodding on in the same beaten path we were supposed to bestow little reflection upon the developement of our natural resources, and to never even dream of meeting the exigencies of the day by prompt exertions and rational improvement. Nor was this sweeping charge made without some amperance of truth. Year after year our Markets have been more or less supplied with foreign produce and immense sums of money drained from us in payment. Notwithstanding that this is decidedly an agricultural country our produce did not equal our consumption, and for the deficiency we were left dependant upon our nergabeurs! The natural consequences of this appathy and bad management was that while we were complaining of the dullness of tradle and scarcity of money, the Americans who emjoyed the benefit of our markets were boasting of the efficiency of their trade, and basking in brilliant and enlivening smiles of prosperity.

But a change has come over the spirit of our dream, the slumber has been shaken off, and we have arisen an energetic and altered people. After dwelling upon the want of spirit which once formed a prominent trait in the character of the public, how gladly do we reverse the picture! Formerly a feeling of apathy prevailed, now a spirit of improvement manifests itself throughout the Country !- Formerly the state of the Province formed a subject of complaint, now it is one of congratulation !- Formerly the Americans supplied our markets, this season-the balance of trade has been turned in our favor! Formerly they received large sums of our money but latterly the golden stream has been reversed and we have realised our support, and who should have stood in the money from them. We need not pursue the van of battle, encouraging, by their presence contrast. Suffice it to say that Kingston has and example, the humbler orders of Society, to during the past winter, presented a scene of constant life and activity, very different from its former dulness and supposed decline. Our trade has been looking up, business of every kind has been brisk, our markets have been well supplied, and produce of every description has commanded excellent prices. Our Merchants are animated with the happy issue of their speculations, and the Farmer while passing through our streets assumes a swagger of importance which plainly indicates a confidence in his resources. Every person seems influenced by the spirit of the day and is intent upon pushing his way to a share in the general prosperity. This section of the Province we venture to affirm is about to assert its proper character. This District is inferior to none other in fertility and health and this Town bids fair to improve its peculiar local advantages and become the first in the Province for general enterprise, Mercantile speculation and Commercial importence.

One of the great errors committed by our radical empyrics is the supposing that a government must necessarily become more perfect as it becomes more democratical, whereas expethe responsibility necessary. Such, however, ble to anarchy. There would always be room does not prove to be the case. The agitators to hope, in despair of better means, that the seek another kind of responsibility which would | hand of a Brutus might shake cal the yoke of in effect give them the influence and power of a single tyrant, but where could we look for

promoting their concessed and unhallowed | protection from the ubiquity of the dominecring rabble, who with the hands of Briareus ocjects in view, but God firbid that such wishes | py every pass, and strike at justice and liberty from every quarter!

> The Grand Jury of the Home District, we learn, have preferred a Bill of Indictment against William Lyon Mackenzie, for Perjury. We are unable to communicate to our readers the particulars of this offuir-excepting a few remarks on the subject contained in the last Correspondent. O'Grady says:-

"A serious complaint, growing out of Barnhart's claim against the City Corporation, has been pre- connection with any Government, having ferred before the Grand Jury against Mr. Macken- never since I began the world," (thirty-five zie, and it is said a true Biil is likely to be found against him for a high misdemeanor."

This day the Provincial Parliament will be prorogued. The Traveller, we learn, is to leave To ronto to-morrow with the members bound for the Eastern portions of the Province-and although the ice is as yet too firmly stationed in the Kingston Harbor to admit the noble vessel-still she will be enabled to discharge her cargo at the Penitentiary -an appropriate landing place for the Majority.

The Navigation of the Hudson River is now open -the steam-boats having commenced their regular trips from Albany to New York. The State Canals will be open on the 25th inst.

To the Editor of the Kingston Chronicle & Gazette. I herewith enclose you a copy of Mr. O. Gowan's closing address " to the Independent Electors of the County of Leeds," on his retiring from the Poll, -we are particularly anxious that it should be fully laid before the public; therefore please give it a place in your next Chronicle & Gazette, should you find it admissible. It is intended to exhibit to the people of the Province the formidable phalanx | it publicity. It will be seen that it does not arrayed against him,—an amalgamation of the sapient place hunting Tories of Brockville, | land Canal, or its politics, nor the remotest with the honest, yet modest Reformers; to de- reference to Mr. Merritt, as connected feat his election !!! Added to which an unex- therewith; moreover it will also be observpected increase it is said, of no less than 200 | ed, that I recommend the remonstrances of bad votrs-that is to say, votes man: fictured | the Provinces to be made "particularly expressly for that purpose; which qualifica- | through the Governor," -- the matters on tion is doubtless returnable to the real owner after the Election. Mr. Gowan truly says that he was supported only by the Independent Electors. I shall shortly attempt an expose of the coalition.

A FREEHOLDER. Township of Leeds, ? April 16th, 1886.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF LEEDS

GENTLEMEN :- Our Election having this day terminated, in the return of Messrs. Buell and Howard, the nominees of Mr. Mackenzie, and the "Reform nominating Committee;" I feel it to be an act of justice and duty, to express briefly, but explicitly, my feelings upon

From the returns of the several Sections transmitted to me, I ascertained, that up to 2 o'clock on Saturday, my antagonists were 127 ahead, on the gross pull; and having carefully compared this majority, with the reserve of 138 votes, (which number I had yet to Poll, in Section No. 1,) and allowing that they might have from 15 to 20 electors yet to vote for them; I found that I must still have been in a minority, of from eight to ten. Knowing these facts, and having also learned, that a certain influential and respectable family party i Brockville, had determined on not voting; deemed it but an act of justice to my friends, immediately to make known to them, that al though I should continue at the poll, as long as a Reformer could be found to tender a vote yet, that I was not desirous, that my friends, then on the ground, should exercise their elective rights, but consider themselves relieved from all further trouble and anxiety, on my

To the Old Countrymen of the County, I feel a debt of gratitude, which I can never adequately repay; and for the few, but faithful Canadians, who nobly adhered to the principles of their immortal Sires, I entertain those sentiments of grateful pride and satisfaction, which every truly British heart must feel for a brother Briton. Nor can I ever forget the invaluable assistance I derived from the Gentleen, who so kindly acted as my Agents, at the several Sections, into which the County

To the Gentlemen of Kingston and Perth. who in the most handsome manner, and at their sole expense, attended our Election, and registered their votes for the Constitutional Candidates; I respectfully tender my most grateful acknowledgments-the only reward ! can render for such disinterested kindness will be, a faithful adherence, under all circumstances, and at all times, to the happy form of Government under which we live, and which will be, (I trust,) perpetuated to the latest pe-

Had a certain wealthy and influential family in Brockville, followed the example of the Gentlemen of Kingston and Perth, the nominees of Mr. Mackenzie, would not at this day be the successful Candidates, and I earnestly hope, that other, and more honorable motives, than private pique and personal jealousy, can justify such a singular dereliction of political rectitude and duty. While the Radicals met us, with an unbroken, undivided phalanx, we had to sustain the fury of the obset, deserted by those, whom we have often honored with rally beneath the banners of victory, honor and the Constitution.

Although defeated, we are not disgraced, and I earnestly look forward to the period, when, (although I may not be one of the objects of your support,) the energies of the loyal will be again put forth, and when I can have the satisfaction of uniting my efforts ety of doing away with the protection on with yours in a common struggle, for the Constitutional independence and security of our County.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen. Your obliged, sincere, And faithful Servant. OGLE R. GOWAN. Monday Night, 4th April, 1936.

For the Chronicle & Gazette. THE SETTING SUN. That setting Sun-that setting Sun, What scenes since first its race begun, Of varied hue, its eye hath scen, Which are as they had never been.

That setting sun!-full many a gaze Hash dwelt upon its faded rays; What sweet according thought sublime, In every eye, and every clime.

'Tis sweet to mark thee sinking slow, The ocean's fabled caves below; And when the obscuring night is done, To see thee rise, sweet setting sun.

So when my pulses cease to play, Serenely close my evening ray, To rise again, death's slumber done, Glorious like thee, sweet setting Sun,

Kingeton, April 18th, 1836.

To the Editor of the Toronto Patriot. SIR,-Yesterday, numbers 1 and 2 of the Welland Canal Journal reached me, probably favored with the same by the very amiable Edstor. In No. I, under the head of "Canal Politics," I find my name & an extract or a private letter, joisted before the public as containing proofs that the Government and its officers were carrying on the work for their own private and personal interests," and my private letter is called "An address to Mr President Merritt." Sir, I take it that it is unnecessary to state that I have never had the honour of any years ago,) any communications with His Majesty's Government, beyond those which the interests of trade, particularly those of British America, have required; or such as have devolved upon me in bringing forward the "British American Land Company" for the benefit and improvement of

Lower Canada. By what means this political Agitator has possesed himself of private letters, I amignorant-but, Sir it has been reserved for such characters in the present day of "intellect and liberality," thus to outrage decorum and injure the best interests of society. Mr. H S. Chapman, another of these men, published a letter of mine, before he left Montreal, and others of the Clique, in higher grades of society, have been guilty of signilar conduct. Is it not enough to make us blush for our fallen nature to see the honourable portion of society at the mercy of such blackguards, and to see them boasting of their delinquencies.

It happens singularly that about the period of writing the letter to Mr. Merritt, I was using a manifold writer, and am happy to have found a copy of the letter, which I hand you, in the hope and trust that you, Sir, and other Provincial Editors will give contain the slightest reference to the Welwhich I touched had reference to those subjects, which about that period had been generally mooted in the Province; and the opinion I then expressed, I have not found reason to alter. I am, Sir, yours, very respectfully.

NATH. GOULD. London, 6th February, 1836.

(Copy.) W. H. Mermer, Esq.

DEAR SIR, -I had the pleasure some time since, of recommending to your notice the interests of the "British American Land Company." Owing to particular circumstances, this Company continues in abeyance; and I have reason for thinking that Mackenzie, your "Colonial Advocate." and Viger, the hatcher and reporter of grievances, have been laying their heads together, not only to frustrate the intention of the Company, but to frighten our population from encountering the savages of America. I have at least one hope that your Advocate will no more venture his precious body across the Atlantic to trou-

I have not seen without considerable interest the various resolutions that have been passed at so many public meetings in of Montreal to that Province: whether so doing or uniting the Provinces would be the better, I cannot venture to say; but i confess that in my opinion, the Upper Province ought to be independent of the Lower one, in respect of a port of entry, of duties, &c. &c .: - in fact, that so far as may he practicable, it ought to keep its own key, &c. But such a thing is much sooner said than done. The British Parliament, by one of its Acts, has given Montreal to the Lower Province, and the new Parlament could hardly alter it; and it is no longer in the power of the Crown to do with it as it might please. Even duplicate Custom houses would afford but a small part of that independence which the Upper Province claims from the ignorance and bigoty of the clique of the Lower one.

As I think that I know your sentiments to be strongly in favour of the Copper Province, I have thus ventured to write to you, with my opinion, that however difficult the task may be, either of taking Montreal from the Lower Province, or of uniting both; if you multiply your meetings and address the Ministry in every way and through every channel that you can, something will be done in spite of the difficulty of doing it. In fact, your physical force will soon he as superior to that of the Lower Province as your moral feeling is already, and in time you will get what you require. If you fol. low my advice in continuing to remonstrate particularly through your Governor, &c. do t quickly-but do not make public this my

Galt is seriously ill, and I think not like. ly to be long in this world. Bliss is well. I could like much to see the change in the neighbourhood of St. Catherine's since my visit in July, 1828. By the way! your kther promised me part of the sandstone for sil of snakes which I saw in his garden, it was mouldering away, and perhaps now gone to dust."

I observe that you have become a Memher of the House of Assembly. I hope that you have a better set than we seem likely to have in our House of Commons.

Politics are so cross, and party spirit high, that I will not trust myself to write upon them, beyond this, that in the present spirit of the times, and the number of Whigs and Radicals returned already, the Canada timber trade stands a poor chance of protection. And one of your own writers, H.S. Chapman, of Quebec, maintains the propriyour grain.

Roebuck, a Canadian too, who has similar opinions, has been returned for Bath, through Hume's recommendation and agen-

I should think that the City of the Falls would be a failure, althoughthe times are very propitious, on accommon the number of persons of some capital who are fleeing from alarm, and truly not without cause.

However, my space is drawing to an end so with good wishes for the prosperity of Canada, I subscribe myself your's very inily,

N. Gould. London, 19th December, 1832.

From the New York Albion Politics in Upper Canada continue to rage with unmitigated fury, and Sir Francis Head is the object of attack from the House of Assembly, the Corporation of Toronto, the Press, a part of it at least, &c. But to all these his Excellency shows a bold front, and manfully faces his enemies at all points. His reply to the Mayor and Corporation of the capital which wiff be found in this day's number is excellent and he has them indeed, on the hip. when speaking of their late Magor. H ability with the pen is not less adminble

than his courage. We have been for some time expecting an abatemement of this warfare, or a seaf-tion in favour of the weaker party. (in point of numbers we mean,) and see at length gratified to see that a