

KINGSTON GAZETTE.



KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY STEPHEN MILES.—PRICE FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—EXCLUSIVE OF POSTAGE.

Agents for the Kingston Gazette.

Ernest Town, JAMES RANKIN, Esq.
York, WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq.
Brookville, A. SHIRWOOD, Esq.
Belleville, S. McNABB, Esq.
Montreal, N. MOWER, Printer.

LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber has just received a fresh supply of

GARDEN SEEDS,

which he will feel by the box or single paper, raised by the Shaking Quakers, and warranted genuine, viz.

White, Yellow and Red Onion, Blood and Early Turnip Beet, Scarcity, Carrot, Parsnip, Long and Early Cucumber, Watermelon, Muskmelon, Dutch Summer Squash, Crookneck Summer do. Crookneck Winter do. White Head Lettuce, Early Curled Head do. Speckled do. Salmon, Scarlet and Early Turnip Radish, Drum Head, Savoy, Red and Early Yorkshire Cabbage, Flat and French Turnip, Sage, Cayenne Pepper, Squash do. Double Peppercorns, Burdock, Rue, Summer Savory, Parsley, Asparagus, Pink, Saffron, Early June Peas, Early Golden Hotspur, Charlton, Green Dwarf Marrowfat Peas, Strawberry Dwarf, Early Sixweek Dwarf Beans, Cramberry Dwarf, White Cramberry pole, Kidney pole.

ALSO,

GRASS SEED,

Pickled Herring, Butter, Cheese, &c. &c. N. PALMER.
Kingston, March 12, 1818. 42

Boot Shoe and Leather STORE.



M. WILLIAMS & Co. at the Sign of the Golden Last, Store Street, respectfully inform the inhabitants of Kingston, and its vicinity, that they still continue their

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

where they keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of Lady's and Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, of every description.

LIKEWISE, a supply of good Sole and Upper Leather, of all kinds.
Kingston, March 7, 1818. 41tf

Garden Seeds.

RAISED at Lebanon in Canada, State of New York—Just received and for sale at the subscriber's Auction Room.

ARCHIBALD McDONELL.
Kingston, March 9, 1818. 41tf

THE subscriber has just received a large quantity of

Cast Iron Ware,

consisting of

POTASH KETTLES,

Children and Sugar Boilers, Franklin, Box and Oven Stoves, together with a variety of Kitchen Furniture, as Bake Pans, Pots, Teakettles, Dog Irons, &c. &c. all of which are of an excellent quality, and will be disposed of on very reasonable terms, at wholesale only.

SMITH BARTLET.

N. B. The Pot Ash Kettles will be warranted if required.
Kingston, 10th March. 41

NOTICE.

ALL persons in Upper Canada, who have claims on the subscriber, that have not been acknowledged by him, will be pleased to deliver them to Allen M'Lean, Esq. at Kingston, without delay. And those indebted to him, to make payment or arrangement to that effect on or before the 1st of May next.

P. GRANT.

La Chine, 4th March 1818. 41 4

Advertisement.

JUST received, and offered for sale by the subscribers, a quantity of red Currant Jelly, preserved Raspberries, Gooseberries, Plums and Strawberries. TAYLOR & PARKER
8d March. 40w4

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Miss Read,

TAKES this opportunity of acquainting her friends and the public, that she has given up her commission Store in Store Street, but intends commencing business immediately, on her own account. She intends going to Montreal in the course of a month, to purchase the most fashionable Spring articles. She also returns her most sincere thanks to her friends and customers for past favours, and hopes for a continuance of them as soon as she can procure a Store.

She wishes to inform the subscribers to the Library, that she will make every allowance from this date until the Library is again opened; and any persons who have books belonging to it, will be so good as to leave them at Mr. Thorner's Store.

Miss Read also requests all persons who are indebted to her to be so good as to call at Mr. Turpin's where she now resides and settle their accounts with her.
Kingston, March, 16, 1818. 42

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on Thursday night, or early on Friday morning, March 13th, a light bay Horse, about fourteen hands high, black mane and tail, the tail cut short, rising five or six years old, dark in the face, in good condition. The above horse was stolen by a servant of the subscriber, who called himself George McLaughlin, from the states, about twenty one years of age, light complexion, about five feet eight inches high; had on when he fled a red, blue coat, green and white striped waistcoat and blue pantaloons, and a blanket on the horse without a saddle.

Whoever will detect the villain and bring him to justice, or give information that will lead to the recovery of the horse, shall receive the above reward, by applying to

JOHN BLAKE,

King's Arms Inn

Kingston, March 14. 42

To Let,

WHAT well known large white STORE, in front of the Dwelling house of the subscriber. It is well calculated for Commercial Business having a large commodious cellar capable of holding 1000 barrels, with the advantage of the wharf, where vessels of 40 tons may load and unload. Forwarders would do well to improve this opportunity. For particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES ROBINSON

Kingston, 17th March. 42

To Let,

AND immediate possession given, Two convenient Houses, with Shops, in Store Street, near Mr. Blake's Tavern, on the corner of the street leading from the Artillery Barracks to the French Church

For particulars apply to

JOHN W. FERGUSON,

Store Street, Kingston, Feb 17, 1818. 38

MULTIPLICATION

Tables, For the use of Schools, For sale at this Office.

TO LET,

FOR any term of years not exceeding Fifteen, on the most reasonable terms—That well known valuable stand in the public line, situate on the point at Gananoqua and recently occupied by Seth Downs, together with the House, Barn, Stables, &c.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

JOEL STONE.

Gananoqua Jan. 9, 1818. 33f

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing of Samuel Hough, a promissory note, given by the subscriber to him, for £50, dated Sept. 5, 1817, which note was obtained by fraud and without valuable consideration.

NATHAN BRIS O.

Ernest Town, March 10, 1818. 2 4p

Books Assortment Lists, for sale at this Office—Also, Arithmetical Tables, for the use of Schools.

From De Camoen's Poems.

O weep not thus—we both shall know
Ere long a happier doom;
There is a place of rest below,
Where thou and I shall surely go,
And sweetly sleep, releas'd from woe,
Within the tomb.

My cradle was the couch of care,
And Sorrow rock'd me in it;
Fate seem'd her saddest robe to wear,
On the first day that saw me there,
And darkly shadow'd with despair
My earliest minute.

Even then the griefs I now possess,
As natal boons were given;
And the fair form of Happiness,
Which hover'd round, intent to bless,
Scas'd by the phantom of distress,
Flew back to Heaven!

For I was made in Joy's despite,
And meant for misery's slave;
And all my hours of brief delight
Fled, like the speedy winds of night,
Which soon shall wheel their sullen flight
Across my grave!

From the Niagara Spectator.

To Mr Gourlay.

Sir,

Your second address to the people of this Province, has produced in the minds of many persons, an effect very different from that which you probably expected to excite. It is surely the extreme of arrogance in a stranger who acknowledges himself but a few months a resident in, or rather a wanderer through, the country, to offer himself as the favourer of it; and in that self-assumed character, to dictate measures and even words to its inhabitants. Have we not, in this extensive Province, a single being sufficiently enlightened to distinguish between right and wrong, or possessing sufficient public spirit or independence of mind, to assert his sentiments, that we must seek a favour in an unknown stranger—that we must place our interests in the hands of a man who invited our confidence by an address which explicitly stated motives of enquiry his second as directly disavows?

Sir, when motives are really pure, there is seldom, or never, a necessity for deception; and when we have once been deceived, it is not easy, by a few professions of good will, to regain confidence. Your second address accuses the inhabitants of Upper Canada of want of spirit, want of feeling, want of dignity—of slavish submission to a corrupt and tyrannical Government; and still you profess a most affectionate regard for our interests, and an anxious wish to deliver us from the miserie and oppressions to which our own blindness or our own depravity have subjected us. If such is really the prevalent character amongst us whence, Sir, arises the tender interest we have excited in the bosom of a stranger? Do you believe us so easily deluded? Do you suppose us ready to flock round the first individual who raises the baneful standard of faction in our free and happy country? No Sir,—you are not the first counterfeit favourer we have had—Other men, with talents and plausibility infinitely more dangerous than you possess, have sought to disturb our tranquility, and have found a few credulous and discontented spirits amongst us. I hope the detection and exposure of those men will rescue us from similar credulity. Their falsehoods, their pretences, their arrogance, have been exposed by an abler pen than mine I shall not pretend to dive into the real motives that have influenced your two addresses to the people of this Province. I hope your manifest inconsistency will suffice, of itself, to awaken doubts of your boasted purity of intention in the public mind. I will not canvas the propriety of the measures you urge, but I hope and believe no such step will be taken without mature consideration; and surely, not at the instigation of one so avowedly loose in political principles as yourself.

I am no advocate for "paltry patronage" or "ruinous favoritism;" but if the first is paltry, its ill effects will not be very extensive; and that the second cannot have been indulged to a very ruinous degree, is evident to every temperate and unprejudiced mind.—If, however, patronage or favoritism do really exist in any degree, it is time to check their influence; but it is not by inflam-

matory addresses, or whining petitions, such an end is to be accomplished.—I leave the best means of attaining it to men of long tried integrity, of public spirit, and deserved popularity, and that kind providence which has bestowed on us every other blessing, has not left us destitute of such characters as I have described. I had no personal acquaintance with your late Governor, but he stands high in the estimation of all who have known him. Without entering into the particulars of his administration, I must acknowledge my conviction that it is impossible for one man long to support two characters, and that the same principles of honor and integrity indispensable to private virtue must unavoidably extend their influence to public conduct. Governor Gore may have been impetuous, but of deliberate baseness in the betrayal of the sacred trust reposed in him, his bitterest enemies would blush to accuse him. After your first address I should have been astonished to find you an advocate for the admission of American settlers into this Province, had you not previously disavowed all attachment to your own country or your own Government—and with unexampled assurance treated the honest principles of loyalty as a Phantom, and the sacred Oaths of Allegiance as merely a temporary bond.

Lives there a Man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said
This is my dear my native land—

is a question doubtfully asked by a Poet of your own country, and the spontaneous reply of every feeling and patriotic heart would be, such a man cannot exist.

If your last publication has been the effect of mistaken zeal, be advised and acknowledge that it was mistaken.

If it was produced merely by the workings of a turbulent and factious spirit, be advised,—and remove to some land of kindred spirits, for here are none to support you.

If it was the effusion of disappointed ambition and a mischievous endeavour to involve the public in a private broil, the failure of the attempt will be a sufficient punishment for having made it.
A Resident Land Holder.

To Major Richard Leonard, Drummond Hill, Niagara Falls.
NIAGARA, 22d Feb. 1818.

SIR,

You have caused to be published, in the Niagara Spectator, two letters, addressed to me. The Editor shewed me these letters, in manuscript, and, upon reading the first, I said to him, that it was a weak (or shallow) production; but, as it had a real signature, I should reply. Soon afterwards I met you in the street, and told you, that I was sorry on your own account, that you should publish such things; and begged of you to go with me to the Printing Office, that I might point out, to you, wherein you erred. I told you that sarcasm, or severity, was quite allowable; but, that no one had a right to question motives: that, it was ungentlemanly, and would not be permitted in the House of Commons of England, where the utmost latitude was given to speech.

You were immovable. You said, that you had consulted with a very able person, and several more of your friends; and, on no account, would retract. I repeated my sorrow; and said, that your conduct would oblige me to be severe.

Now, Sir, knowing it to be true, that beating a fool in a mortar, can make him no wiser, I cease to regard you as a man, and shall cut you up, as an Anatomist does a carcass, merely for the benefit of the SPECTATOR.

You begin by expressing surprise, which invariably accompanies the debut of a Goose; and the regret of such an animal is only laughable. Your surprise, is occasioned by your thinking, that my second address professes sentiments different from the first; but you are too much surprised to think of proof, and forthwith go on to cackle. You cackle through nineteen lines, and then tell me, that, I affect. Sir! this accuses me of falsehood, and I return you the compliment. Having cackled over seven lines more, you insinuate, that, my knowledge of the Inhabitants of Upper Canada, is inferior, even to our "limited knowledge;" and I am willing to let the Inhabitants decide. Being in happy contentment with your "limited knowledge" you are "con-

vinced" that no people have fewer grievances to complain of, and talk of "strong argument" to support your opinion; but, had you been ingenuous you would have quoted the following passage from my address which is stronger than your argument. "You are here as free, if you will, as any people upon earth: you have the power of taxation in your own hands, while Britain, the most generous of nations, bears many of your burdens, and has shed her best blood in your defence."

Your argument rests entirely upon an assertion, that there are no symptoms of discontent; but, look to the annexed Petition, and you will find, that I offer to prove in the most solemn manner, that, not only discontent, but good cause for it, does, now, actually exist.

You go on to say, that, "my opinion is by no means flattering to the well informed and respectable part of the community." Sir, I never meant to flatter any part of the community: my invariable object has been truth; and I have pointed out the constitutional, and only peaceable mode, not only of coming at this, but of correcting "injuries and insults" (I use your own language) "which no Government has a right to offer"—I have told the people of Canada to petition for enquiry, into the state of the Province.

After this, we have some cackling, of which a grammatical Goose would be ashamed, closing with an assertion that the "only grievance I appear to dwell on, is, the non-admittance of settlers from the United States;" in contradiction to which I quote my own words: "if allowed, I will prove the fact, before the bar of your Parliament, that good faith has been trampled with, and that the rights of property have been violated by the very functionaries appointed to render them sacred and secure."

Three sentences follow, with more nonsense and perversion, than I have time to expose, in detail. Your dread of the thousands who would swarm in with wealth and American gold, must have taken hold of you, when a Gosling, for, no Goose of mature nerve could ever be affected by it.

I did not ask you to subscribe to my doctrine of the right of changing allegiance: but I proved it, by quoting an act of Parliament, and could have referred to several other acts, all corroborative of the same principle. You should have told us what was the fate of the men sent to England for trial: you know, that, I approved of the hanging of those who were found in arms, against their Country here.

The Declaration against America published in England, in the year 1812 was, in the main, a masterly production; but that part which dictated to us concerning allegiance, I never admitted to be sound; so far from it, that at the time of its publication I had a serious intention, which I could prove if necessary, of protesting against it, as an individual, in the London newspapers. An allusion was made to it in my address, because I knew that the arbitrary step taken by the Executive in opposition to law, which provided for the admission of Americans into this Province, rested upon the authority of this Declaration: and, there is not, among our loyal and patriotic duties, a single one, so exalted and imperative upon us, as resistance to the encroachment of Executive power upon the Acts of the Legislature,—the rising of the servant against the master.

You think my doctrine highly dangerous to the "uninformed;" but if you can stand it, all the rest of the uninformed are perfectly secure; for, surely, Canada does not hold another man, so grossly ignorant and weak. You even forget what you are: you say, you hold no place under Government, while you are a half pay Officer. This is not so easily forgotten by me, who am charged with taxes in England, to keep you alive.

You see "no symptoms of waste and decay" because you see nothing beyond your nose.—nothing beyond the little frame dwelling you are erecting at Drummond Hill. My view, Sir, pierces before me at one glance, Odgensburgh and Prescott, Lewiston and Queenston, Buffalo and Fort Erie, Detroit and Sandwich.—O the American side, I see all alive and active; on