

knowledge," or, to defend to the figurative language of a seafarer, "is a knoless thread."

To the Traveller I return my sincere thank for his well meant support.—When beset by mean dirty fellows, a d'affair from all sides with fifth, it wins no slight regard.—it begets no pitiful debt of gratitude to be accented and protected, by one possessing the manners and liberal spirit of a gentleman. I could even with the Canadian public, for their own sakes, to contrast his style of writing with that of my opponents,—the correct diction of a scholar with language untutored and gross.—the gentle flow of a mild temper with the turbid streams of abuse,—the sentiments of a liberal mind with the base insinuations and low suspicions of blagardism. From such exercises, taste may begin to gain its distinguishing faculty: by and by it may assume authority,—give laws to the manners of the age; and lay open the purer sources of mental enjoyment.

As I have attentively perused the strictures of the Traveller, and taken all in good part, he will, in return listen seriously to mine. In my throws he will recognize the privilege of a critic, and in my warmth, the zeal of one defending a favorite cause. He will enter with me into abstraction, and exclaim, "it is the cause, it is the cause, my soul!"—Here's at you then, my dear fellow Traveller, body and soul of you together.

The Traveller says that I have "leaped when I should only have walked": non-fence! A Traveller! and think to get through this heavy timbered country without leaping! An absolute impossibility! I have had to leap every yard in some places, and then run or gallop with utmost speed to gain safe quarters before night fall. This is almost as good a joke as my friend Clark's fission counsel to go by way of Sacket's Harbor.

Too much enthusiasm for a Reformer! This is another whimsy of our Traveller. What Reformer ever succeeded without enthusiasm? It is the very *quod non* of the profession. Without a dash of it I might indeed walk; yea, walk off the course in all the dejection of hopelessness, by way of Sacket's Harbour. It was devotedness to the cause, in other words enthusiasm, which animated St. Paul. Enthusiasm is the pure and ardent spirit of goodness—the opposite of selfishness; it is, to use the language of the evangelist, the spirit of the Lord. It was this spirit which animated the work of reformation: it was this spirit, which maintained the course of Paul, and yon to the society of Friends, the privilege they now enjoy,—the privilege of living at peace in the midst of war—the privilege of "wearing no armor." To the influence of this spirit we owe whatever is dear to peace and liberty—whatever has been wrested from the grasp of arbitrary power—from the wide spreading dominion of human iniquity.

My friend, the Traveller, thinks that every impartial observer must acknowledge, that I have "been too precipitate in my measure," and, giving me credit for "genius" he would deny me "judgment." I'll not put up with it. Strength of judgment I claim as my better part, and the Traveller may pick up what genius is to spare betwixt us, for a moment to himself as he walks along. I'll hold fast by my judgment and enthusiasm: the one as my helm, the other as my sail; and, I'll leap for health, for the cause, if necessary, and for joy when just triumphant.

It was very precipitate in me to be fire to plan out the Statistical accounts of Upper Canada, when I had six weeks leisure, sailing across the Atlantic—very precipitate, to make all the enquiry I could, for three months before I ventured to disclose my scheme, even to my friends—very precipitate to walk four weeks over the Genesee country leaping no where unless when unavoidably obliged, in order to make up my mind upon some points connected with my scheme,—very precipitate to cross over the Lake and stop a fortnight to please the people of York as much as propriety would admit before publishing my proposals.—very precipitate to travel a thousand miles during the worst season of the year after my object,—very precipitate to correspond patiently for three months with the Executive Council, about a matter which might have been answered in three days,—very precipitate to send to York a petition for presentation to Parliament, praying to be allowed to give evidence of facts which my duty obliged me to aver,—very precipitate to fit calmly here replying to the Traveller, while I am refused a hearing as to these matters, and while the Traveller himself is "convinced my "opportunities of obtaining information "have perhaps exceeded those of any "person now in the Province." O, my Dear fellow Traveller! only think how absurdly people will sometimes talk, who, at other

times, are calm, reasonable, refining philosophers. Though other people may be "hesitating," that is no reason why I should hesitate. The people of Canada shall have as much time to think of what I advise as they choose; but nevertheless it would be ridiculous in me, with my mind made up as it is, to hesitate, in giving my advice, or to urge its adoption by fervent language.

My "knowledge of the character of the people of Canada" is not so little as the Traveller may imagine,—perhaps even greater than his own. I rather think he has not even walked much in their company. He seems to think that all the secrets of the character and conduct of the people of Canada may be opened up with his key of "false pride," our good moralist forgetting that character and conduct require more keys to unlock them, by a hundred fold, than hang in any one bunch as the apron string of any housewife in Niagara.

For the comfort and credit of the Province I hope before the Traveller has tried many locks with his favourite key he will find it a false one. Pride is a stubborn thing to deal with. I would rather unlock twenty other things, and in my transactions with the people of Canada, I have certainly found little locked up by their "false pride." Indeed I rather think not a single door would ever have been locked against my enquiries, had it not been for my Reverend fault-finding Councillor at York, and he was actuated by a very different passion—a passion which has characterized power-unlocked priests thor' all the ages of Hierarchy, I mean intolerance; and as I am a matter-of-fact man I shall relate a little story by way of illustration.

In October last I rode from York northward by Young's Street. At the distance of eight miles my attention was attracted by a building of a singular appearance, but most resembling one of our English stable barns, dropt from its pillars. Its measurement gave 17 paces by 9, and out of the roof thro' a little flow chimney of brick. A person standing near informed me that it was a Church, and one of the Church of England. I forthwith enquired who was the Clergyman: there was none, specially appointed for this place of worship; but Dr. Strachan, did duty in it once a month. What! said I, has this building been erected for a little benefit to the country! are there no Presbyterians, Methodists, nor Baptists who could occupy it in three vacant Sundays of the month? "The Doctor, Sir," replied my informant, "will let nobody preach here but himself."

This spirit of intolerance, the very opposite of that charity which the scriptures so powerfully inculcate, is that assiduously which locked me out from the Reverend Doctor's good graces ever since I published my first address at York, without showing him the proof sheet or asking his aid. He had, I am told, some scheme of publishing an account of Upper Canada himself. My toe thus galled his knee. I had on luckily stood up to preach in his Church, and, quickened the spirit of intolerance, which, when once alive, will kick sans intermission or end. It is much more inveterate and perfecting than false pride; but, thank God, all the clergy Reserves of Canada will not be able to cherish it, long on this side of the Atlantic.

My information that the little Rector of little York would let nobody preach but himself, has often recalled to my mind a striking contrast of sentiment in one of the greatest characters that ever graced the church of England. One day that I had the honor to dine at the table of the late Bishop of Landaff, in a large company, I had the satisfaction to hear that celebrated Bishop declare, that "he was at all times willing to receive to his bosom, any man, of whatever sect, who would acknowledge Christ and a future state of rewards and punishments."

My fellow Traveller has allowed the stuff which has appeared in the public prints too much to influence his notions of the character of the People of Canada and their conduct towards me. He has not sufficiently weighed circumstances which affect these appearances. All over America, newspapers can be afforded at half the expense which attends them in Britain. The cheapness of printing, together with a less refined public taste, gives vent and encouragement to what never would appear in England. The American character, in general, has been lowered in the eyes of Europeans, much below its true level, from too great importance being attached to newspaper evidence; and what is more unfortunate, it really is injured, not a little, by constant exposure to the rank productions of a too exuberant press. Let any one enquire of an English Newspaper Editor as to the rubbish which is sent him for publication and he will confess that floods of the most noxious kind are poured in upon him. Idle, malicious

and vile characters are not wanting in England, but there printing must be paid for by those who insist upon making appearance in the public eye, and the printer must be well paid indeed before he risks the good will of his customers by giving place in his paper to any thing disgraceful.

It is a fact Mr. Editor, that my intention was to have had my first address printed in your newspaper before I went with it to York but I was disgusted with your having inserted in the Spectator a very improper article, I mean that on the case of Randal and Phelps. Your publishing such trash as that signed J. H. upon my business, was also, in my opinion, discreditab; and were such abomination as we have seen in Mr. Heron's Cleaner, to appear in an British newspaper, the Editor could not upon his receipts from the public, afford ink sufficient to supply his press: the public would desert him to a man; and, he would be soon taught that "the better part of willom is discretion."

Such attacks upon me I regret because they are discreditab; to the country, not from any injury I sustain from them; for Dr. Johnson's notion quoted by the Traveller as to *rebounds* being sensible is very true. The traveller, tho' he has, so far aptly applied this quotation, is however, very much mistaken in thinking that such an address as my second one to the resident land owners of Upper Canada might be published once a week in England for months without causing "a single reply."

I have probably more experience in these matters than my friend. I have on various occasions published addresses in England which have caused rebounds. I have been bitterly assailed on various occasions through the medium of Newspapers, Pamphlets and Reviews; but, I never wrote on a subject so pressing important to the public as that of my second address to the Resident Land owners of Upper Canada. The Traveller, good naturedly, tells us, that he does "not pretend to give any opinion about the matter," as he feels himself "unqualified to do so;" that he does "not feel attached to either side of the question," and again is "happy to say" that he is "too ignorant to form any opinion;" yet notwithstanding all this bashfulness, he expresses opinions as if he was quite decided upon some points which require much experience and penetration, and upon others of high importance, where he is completely wrong.

Disrespectful exits in England of half the importance to the public as those which called forth my second address, we should soon hear of rebounds. The people of England would not allow the grand constitutional laws of the country to be wantonly set aside: they would not silently permit the rights of property to be trifled with, its value sunk, and its security lessened: they would not pass over such a speech from the throne as that lately delivered from the throne of Canada without censure: they would soon stigmatize the conduct of their Representatives, were they to provoke suffering claimants with insulations in reply to such a speech. But it is impossible for things to come to such a pass in England:—the people there may be oppressed by rogues; but they never will endure to be insulted by fools.

The Traveller, in order that he may combat the "false pride" of the people of Canada, has most unaccountably taken it for granted that this, their ruling passion, was offended with my first address. "It tended," he says, "rather to provoke than to conciliate the minds of the people;" and he thinks "men of liberal minds forgot that it was not very conciliatory." These notions must certainly proceed from a bee of my good friends brain. I slept several days at York, after this address was published there, and I saw among the happy days of my life, for every person who conversed with me on the subject seemed pleased with my performance. Two months ago I publicly named the Administrator and Chief Justice as being at the head of these, I shall now give a few more names. Mr. Grant Powell, Mr. (now Judge) Boulton and three sons, the Messrs. Jarvis, Col. Cameron, Col. Wells, Captain Fitz Gibbons, with many others. Immediately after this address was in circulation, I set off on a journey to the west. The kind reception I met with from the people induced me to remain out double the time, and travel double the distance I had first proposed. I was entertained most hospitably by many individuals to whom this address was my sole introduction; and many tavern keepers would accept from me no pay. Not a single complaint of the address did I hear from the mouth of a single Canadian during my journey of a thousand miles, nor had I the slightest idea of open war against the cause till I read the idle nonsense which appeared in the Niagara Spectator.

This had no serious effect: the people laughed at it; and would laugh again, I believe, were it set forth as my indication of their national character—any proof of their *false pride*. The notion that my first address "tended rather to provoke than to conciliate the minds of the people" is a prime sample of the ingenuity which a sentimental man can display.—It puts us in mind of the fortification planned and executed by my Uncle Toby and Tim in order that, during its assault, a sympathetic movement might be made in the covert ways of the widow Wadman. Is it not possible that my worthy friend the Traveller may at this very moment be be-labouring the "false pride" of the people in order to fester the heart of some Canadian fair one?

[To be concluded next week.]

KINGSTON: TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1818.

An elderly woman by the name of FRASER, who has for some time been about Kingston, was found dead in the street on Wednesday morning last. She was seen in a state of intoxication the night before her death.—We understand she was formerly from Quebec.

COMMUNICATIONS. TO THE MAGISTRATES OF THE DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN, The practice, which at present prevails, of permitting persons who have suffered loss by fire to travel with Petitions "Humbly shewing, &c." calls loudly for your interference.—You are not perhaps aware of the mischiefs which may result from it. It directly has a tendency to operate as an inducement to the poor, to become incendiaries of their own property. A Log Hut with its furniture is of trifling value, but if destroyed by fire, it furnishes abundant matter for a Petition. Now as no cognizance is taken, either of actual loss sustained, or amount of contribution levied, it may in many cases happen, that the sufferer is not only assisted, but is in fact remunerated.

It is by no means our intention, by this statement, to close the pockets of the charitable, or to recommend that all Petitions should be quashed. There are, no doubt, many cases, where distress is real, and where to refuse aid would be inhuman.

To prevent imposition, and by so doing promote the claims of those who are really entitled to relief, we would recommend,

- 1st. That all Petitions should be sanctioned by a Magistrate.
 - 2nd. That the actual amount of loss sustained, having been ascertained by Affidavit, or by the testimony of credible neighbours, be inserted in the body of the Petition.
 - 3d. That the Petition should be in force for a limited time, and that it should be confined to certain parts of the District, according to the amount of loss.
- These regulations would at once relieve us from the apprehension of imposition; and if persons contributing were careful to insert the amount of their subscriptions, by being thus enabled to ascertain whether a sufficient sum had been collected, we should no longer have the idea, that our mite might be either superfluous or misapplied. Yours, &c. B. S.

Written extempore, on JOHN O'BRIEN, 37th Regt. who died through inebriety, in the Hospital.—Addressed to the sick by a Patient.

Soldiers, most seriously reflect, With solemn awe on that object Now laid before your eyes; And bear in mind that dreadful scene, Which ought to caution all such men Intemperance to despise.

It indicates that from th' excess Of that base custom, Drunkenness, Arises every evil, Which implicates such foolish men Often in the snares of death and sin, The agents of the d—v—l.

When that poor victim freely quaff'd With much delight the baneful draught, Ah! little did he think The heinous crime of suicide Was guilt attach'd to those who died Depriv'd of sense through drink.

Of this pernicious vice beware, Lest you may thus unhappily share That man's unhappy fate— Think on the everlasting woes Which Scripture says awaits on those Who die in a drunken state! Kingston, 31st March, 1818. J. N.

YORK, March 26. On Tuesday week, Daniel Soles, junior, about 19 years of age, hanged himself in his Father's house, and the following day an Inquest was held on

the body, when the Jury returned a verdict of—*Felo de Se.*

On Wednesday week, a stranger by the name of Sweany, from Armagh, Ireland, a Carpenter by trade, dropped down dead at Mr. Duggan's. An Inquest was held the following morning. Verdict—*Visitation of Almighty God.*

Lieutenant Governor's Office, York, March 23d. 1818. HIS Honor the Administrator has been pleased to appoint HENRY JONES BOURTON, Esquire, Barrister at Law, Acting Solicitor General of Upper Canada, until His Majesty's pleasure be thereon known.

BOOKS.

THE following works will be sold on THURSDAY Evening 16th inst. at the subscriber's Auction Room, positively without reserve—Sale to commence at 7 o'clock.

- Marshall's Life of Washington 5 vols. 8 do.
 - Johnson's Poets, 8 do.
 - Pope's Works, 6 do.
 - Duncan's Poems, 2 do.
 - British Classics, 4 do.
- The last containing the Spectator, Rambler, Guardian, Adventurer, and Perian Letters.
- Burns' Works,
 - History of England, 10 vols.
 - Sir Charles Grandison, 7 vols.
 - Shakespeare, 12 vols.
- With a great variety of other works. J. THORNER. April 13. 46

Millard District. THE Court of to wit: General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this District, will be holden at the Court House in the town of Kingston, on Tuesday the 28th day of April, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon: Therefore, all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and all other Peace Officers, as well as those that have any business to transact at said Court, are hereby required to take notice, and give their attendance accordingly. JOHN McLEAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, April 13, 1818. 45

Commissariat Sale.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 27th April, at the Commissariat Store, the under-mentioned articles, viz. Empty Rum Puncheons, and Empty Pork Casks. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Kingston, 10th April, 1818. 46

COMMISSARIAT CONTRACT.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until Saturday the 9th May, next, for a supply of FLOUR for His Majesty's Magazines at this station, warranted to keep sweet and sound for twelve months from the date of delivery.

The tenders must state the rate per barrel of 196 lbs and give the names of two sureties to be bound in the contract with the person making tender. No tender will be received after the hour of twelve o'clock, on the above-mentioned day.

Ast. Com'y. Gen'l's Office, Kingston, 13th April, 1818. 45

COMMISSARIAT SALE.

THE reversion of a Lease for the two ensuing seasons, of a piece of ground with a large commodious Store, on the Carrying Place, at the head of the Bay of Quinte, at present in the occupation of the Commissariat Department. The property to revert to the owner, R. C. Wilkins, of the Carrying Place, on the expiration of the above period. A sale of the above will be made at Public Auction, on Wednesday 6th May next, at the Commissariat Store, on the premises. Ast. Com'y. Gen'l's Office, Kingston, 13th April, 1818. 46

A Second Hand CABLE, For Sale by MONJEAU & St. GERMAIN. Kingston, April 10, 1818. 46f

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he intends to continue the Bearing business this season; therefore, if any persons wishes to transport Plank, Boards, Brick, Lime, Sand, &c. &c. he offers them his services.—Apply at Mr. John Dawson's, Kingston. WILLIAM YEREX. April 13, 1818. 62