

KINGSTON GAZETTE.



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Agents for the Kingston Gazette.
Brockville, A. SHERWOOD, Esq.,
Belleville, S. McNABB, Esq.,
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COMMISSARIAT SALE. Batteaux & Durham Boats.

WILL be sold at Public AUCTION, on MONDAY the 1st of June next, at the Commissariat Batteau Yard, at this Post, a number of Batteaux and Durham Boats, with their appurtenances
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.
Aft. Com'y. Gen'l. Office,
Kingston, 8th May, 1818. 50

Removal. Scott & M'Gee,

Surgeons, Chemists & Druggists.
HAVE removed to the Store lately occupied by Taylor & Parker, situate nearly opposite Moore's Coffee House, between Mr. Patrick Smyth's Crockery Store and the Custom House Office. The usual attention will be paid to every branch of the Profession.
They have on hand a general assortment of DYE STUFFS, PATENT MEDICINES and OILS; ACIDS and every Chemical in use.
Kingston, 9th May, 1818. 50tf

FOR SALE,

WHAT beautiful and very valuable Farm situated in the Parish of St. Peter's in Marysburgh, containing 200 acres, being Lots No. 18 and 19, east of the Rock; there are nearly 100 acres under good improvement, and 73 bearing apple and Pear trees. For particulars enquire of Mr. Walter McCuniffe, merchant, Kingston, or Mr. Wm. Benj. Baker of Marysburgh.
Having been informed that Aaron Conner has been trespassing, by cutting timber, throwing down his fences, and putting cattle into my enclosure; now hereby forbid said Conner taking away the timber he cut—I also forbid all and every person or persons to aid or assist said Conner to work or take said timber away, nor purchase it of him; if they do, they may expect to be prosecuted as the Law directs.
JOHN M'BEAN.
Marysburgh, (}
March 28, 1818. } 44tf

THE Copartnership of Metcalf and Williston is this day dissolved, A. Metcalf is authorized to close the concern.
(Signed) APOLLAS METCALF.
WILLISTON.
Kingston, 18th March, 1818.
The Subscriber intends, continuing the SADDLING BUSINESS
all about the first of June, at which time he expects to leave Kingston. He particularly desires all those indebted to him to make payment without further notice—And is now ready to pay the demands, held against him.
A. METCALF.

Notice.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he intends to continue the Boating business this season; therefore, if any persons wish to transport Planks, Boards, Brick, Lime, Sand, &c. &c. he offers them his services.—Apply at Mr. John Dawson's, Kingston.
WILLIAM YEREX.
April 13, 1818. 46.

LEFT, At the Stable of the subscriber, on the 18th of April, by a man by the name of Joseph Cockman, a dark brown MARK, with a round white spot in her forehead; supposed to belong to some person in the Bay of Quinte. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges, and take her away, or she will be exposed for sale to pay the same.
JOHN ADAMSON
Perth, April 25, 1818. 51

JUST RECEIVED, AND for Sale at this Office, and at various Stores throughout the Province,

PRINCIPLES & PROCEEDINGS OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE DISTRICT of NIAGARA,
For addressing His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT, Respecting Claims of Sufferers in War, Lands to Militia-men, and the general benefit of Upper Canada.—Price One Shilling Halifax.
Kingston, May 18, 1818. 51

FOR SALE,
Fanning Mills,
Of a superior quality; which will be kept constantly on hand by the subscriber, price 25 dollars.
P. J. FITCH.
Kingston Collins' Creek, }
May 12, 1818. } 50tf

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

Valuable Lands.
FOR sale by the subscriber Lot No. 18 and 19, in the tenth Concession, and half Lot No. 18, in the 6th concession, of the Township of Piercy. Apply to
JOHN BURNETT.
Kingston, May 9th, 1818. 50tf

BEER.
JUST received at the Store of S. Bartlet, a consignment of 94 barrels of Beer, of a superior quality, for sale for cash.
May 5, 1818. 49

FARMS FOR SALE
THE subscriber offers for sale a farm containing 33 acres, in the township of Ernest Town, 2d concession, having a good frame house, a large Barn and Shed, an excellent stand for a tavern and store, and one of the best situations in the country for a mechanic.
Also—One of the best farms in the township of Kingston, containing 100 acres, well timbered, and about 30 acres under improvement.
SMITH BARTLET.
April 28, 1818. 48tf

THE subscriber informs all those who are indebted to him, either by Note, Bond or otherwise, that unless the same is discharged on, or before the first day of June next ensuing the date hereof, their respective accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.
GEORGE DOUGLASS.
Kingston, March 23, 1818. 43tf

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

just received and for Sale by the Subscriber,
A CONSIGNMENT of excellent ALE, (in Casks) made by Hopper & McLean, Prescott—CIDER in Casks and Bottles—Fine Yellow SOAP
ALSO,
A few GRIND TONES of the best quality
Thomson & Detlor.
Kingston, April 20, 1818. 47-6

TO LET,
ON reasonable terms, for one or more years, and possession given immediately that suitable stand for a shop and all family, opposite to Mr. Edward Walker's. For particulars apply to the subscriber.
JAMES CUNNINGHAM.
Kingston, May 18, 1818. 51

By His Excellency SIR JOHN COPE SHERBROOKE, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Commander of His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of North America.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, heretofore for the purpose of maintaining the means of Circulation, and answering the exigencies of the Public Service, His Excellency Sir George Prevost, Baronet, then Commanding His Majesty's Forces in British North America, did make and prepare a number of Bills denominated Army Bills, and caused the same from time to time to be issued from the Army Bill Office established for that purpose at the City of Quebec, agreeably to the Provisions of the several Acts of the Province of Lower-Canada, made for the purpose of facilitating the Circulation of Army Bills:—And, whereas it is fit and proper that the Accounts of the said Army Bill Office should be finally closed;—I have therefore thought fit to issue this Proclamation, hereby requiring all Persons holding Army Bills to present the same for payment at the Army Bill Office, in the City of Quebec, on or before the 31st Day of October next, on which day the Army Bill Office will be finally closed:—And in default of such presentation for payment within that period, the holders of such Army Bills cannot receive or claim from the Military Chest the payment thereof.
Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at the Castle of Saint Lewis, in the City of Quebec, this first day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen, and in the fifty eighth Year of His Majesty's Reign.
(Signed) J. C. SHERBROOKE.
By His Excellency's Command.
T. F. ADDISON
Military Secretary. 51

From the Niagara Spectator.

TO THE PUBLIC.
IT having been stated to me by some of my friends that the public mind was impressed with the idea of my having participated in, and sanctioned the recent improper and unwarrantable publications of Mr. Robert Gourlay; I conceive it a duty which I owe to the Government, to the Province, and to myself to declare that beyond publishing a statistical report of this Province, he had neither my approbation nor my countenance.
In making this declaration, I trust that the tenor of my life justifies my asserting that factious discontent never originated in my breast. Having said this much in vindication of my own sentiments, I shall, in order to prevent error in, and rescue from distress the heedless proselytes of Mr. Gourlay's "one thing useful—viz. a radical change of system in the government of Upper Canada," transcribe for their information, an extract from the common law of the British Empire, which bears on the point of unlawful meetings or conventions, viz. "The constitution of Great Britain having placed the representation of the nation, and the expression of the national will, in the parliament, no other meeting or convention, even of every individual in the Kingdom, would be a competent organ to express that will; and meetings of such a nature, tending merely to sedition, and to delude the people into an imaginary assertion of rights, which they had before delegated to their representatives in parliament, could only tend to introduce anarchy and confusion, and to overturn every settled principle of government." An act of parliament was passed in Ireland, in the year 1793, to prevent any such meetings or conventions; and a few ignorant individuals, who in the same year had dared to assemble under that title in Scotland, were quickly dispersed, and their leaders convicted of seditious practices; for which they were sentenced to transportation.

I shall conclude with recommending to all, to weigh well how they attend to visionary enthusiasts.
THOMAS CLARK.
Niagara, April 18, 1818.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

In consequence of a handbill having this day appeared, signed by the Honorable Thomas Clark, of the Legislative Council, in which an attempt is made to stigmatize the principles adopted by the Niagara meeting; the committee, appointed by that meeting, recommend the people of other townships (where any doubt may exist in consequence of Mr. Clark's handbill) to postpone the election of their Representatives until a future day of meeting is advertised.

Great as the necessity is for an instant appeal being made to the supreme government, regarding the state of Upper-Canada, the committee would by no means press any measure until its legality is proved, and its propriety fairly established in the public mind. They pledge themselves to shew, in a few days, that they are not only right in what they have done; but, that the Hon. Thomas Clark, is grossly mistaken. (Signed for the Committee.)
ROBERT HAMILTON.
Niagara, April 18, 1818.

Till there is time for further proof, the following will testify the strange inconsistency of Mr. Clark.

To the Clerk of Township Meeting, 13th April, 1818, at Niagara.
Queenston, 13th April, 1818.

SIR,
You will herewith receive two dollars, one of which is the subscription of the Hon. Thomas Clark, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of carrying a Petition to the Prince Regent, relative to the situation of this Province, the other dollar for the same purpose, from
Your most obd't humble serv't.
(Signed,) W. G. HEPBURNE.

WE certify, that we saw Mr. Clark, give the dollar above mentioned, to Mr. Hepburne, for the purpose also above specified.
(Signed) THOS. DICKSON.
JAMES KERBY.

To the worthy Inhabitants of the District of Niagara.

NIAGARA, 21st April, 1818.

GENTLEMEN,
The above placards have already spoken for themselves. It is now my duty not only to defend my character as an individual, but to maintain the grand constitutional right of all British subjects—the right of holding meetings for petitioning the Prince or Parliament. This right, a Legislative Councillor has dared to question and traduce; but, woe to every attempt, which would lessen the liberties of the people, and vitiate the oracles of truth.

Gentlemen, but for the unnatural, the insidious, the infamous placard which is now placed before you, yesterday would have been a day of concord and confidence:—yesterday, the sun of regeneration would have risen to Upper Canada without a cloud; but, it will yet rise, and shine more bright, triumphant over the murky clouds of the morning.

The history of Mr. Clark's unhappy proceedings, and the defence of my own conduct and principles, shall follow, after I have first established the weightier matter of the law—our undeniable, and, till now, unquestioned, right of petitioning, and of holding public meetings for doing so. The right of petitioning is one of the grand articles of the Bill of Rights solemnly passed into law, when the British people had driven one sovereign from the throne and were about to establish in it another more agreeable to their will. No act of Parliament is half so sacred as this—the second great charter of British liberty. It emanated purely from the people uninfluenced by sovereign power, or unswayed by dominating aristocracy, and the era which gave it birth stands emblazoned in history as our glorious Revolution. The Parliament of Britain has never questioned this great right of the people, and the people are in the constant habit of exercising their right. The meetings of last year in England, at some of which 20,000 people were collected together, were all held under this grand constitutional privilege, and not a question was made regarding their

legality. The Parliament of Britain never attempted to suppress even the Spaw-fields meetings, which excited in the minds of some the greatest alarm, and, I myself, was in the House of Commons when Lord Falkstone presented a petition from one of these meetings, on the evening of the very day on which it was held.

What is all this which Mr. Clark has set before the people of Upper Canada, as a huge bear to frighten them out of the exercise of their most sacred right?—What is this quotation from the statute book? what are these stories to us, which concern the Irish rebellion and the conviction of Traitors? Is it possible that Mr. Clark could seriously believe that he could for any length of time even impose upon the ignorant, or appal the timid, with recitals of this nature? Can any man read the act of parliament which he has quoted, and not perceive, that it has no eye whatever to peaceable meetings. The act clearly specifies the sort of meetings which it was framed to repress—meetings "tending merely to sedition, and to delude the people into an imaginary assertion of rights." In the name of God, I ask, where is the system of sedition to be discovered in this Province? Unless from the mouth of the Hon. Thomas Clark, I never heard a breath in Upper Canada which could, by the remotest construction, be applied to any thing of the kind.—The pure and ardent loyalty of the people here has been one strong influence with me in exerting myself towards improving the connection of Canada with the mother country, and it excited in me peculiar feelings of disgust when I read in the Newspapers that surmises were on foot for bartering away such people, like slaves, to the United States. If I am guilty of sedition, why does not the Hon. Thomas Clark do his duty and bring me to trial? Mr. Clark knew of the Niagara meeting, and of my being present there, yet he suffers me to go at large to advise and attend other meetings.—ay, not only am I going at large and doing all this, but I dare the highest magistrate in the Province to lay hands upon me. There is thus no alternative for Mr. Clark, but either to do his duty, and arrest me, or to leave me alone and thereby satisfy the world that he has been woefully imposing on the public by assailing my conduct and principles—woefully and wantonly scandalizing the rights of the Canadian people. Doubting that the ignorant and timid might not be sufficiently astounded with a quotation of law, Mr. Clark seems to expect that my "heedless proselytes" will be certainly driven from their meetings and appalled, for ever, by a reference to an Irish act of Parliament, and a hint, as to what befell the ignorant in Scotland.

—In the year 1793, every body knows that rebellion was nearly bursting out both in Great Britain and Ireland; and every body knows, that soon after this, it did break out in the latter. I myself visited Ireland in the midst of its fiercest rebellion, when I was allowed to land and pass along, only from being known to the commander of the King's troops. I had thus, better opportunities than Mr. Clark, of being acquainted with the state of that country, and the necessity for strong measures on the part of government; and I was still better informed, than he could possibly be, of the situation of things in Scotland. I attended the trial in Edinburgh of one of the chief offenders, and remember well, on what grounds he and others were transported. They were charged with holding secret meetings, with administering oaths of secrecy, and having warlike arms in preparation for carrying their designs violently into execution: who would not wish to see men convicted of such practices, "sentenced to transportation?" Have I done any thing of this sort? Have I held secret meetings? Have I sworn any one to secrecy, or, been an advocate for oaths? Have I or my proselytes any thing to do with warlike arms? Mercy on us, for, by and by, the Honorable Thomas Clark will accuse us of sedition for eating our food, and, of treason, for meeting together, in church, to put up our prayers to the Almighty.

After the public, to whom Mr. Clark's placard is dedicated, have been so grossly insulted by him, I am per-