

MR. EDITOR,  
SIR,

I should suppose Mr. Gourlay's answer to the several pieces which have appeared in your Gazette, had put at rest every unfavorable opinion of his motives. If I thought they were not sincere for the prosperity of the Province, I would willingly subscribe to expose him. No jealousy ought to excite in our bosoms ungenerous suspicions; and, for my own part, I find no reason to doubt his loyalty or sincerity. I believe him an honest, bold, independent character, perhaps somewhat too irritable: the disappointment he has met with (as he could not meanly stoop to men in Office) may have occasioned his warmth. He has made use of good argument to convince the enlightened part of the Province the necessity of dispersing the cloud which has so long obscured and prevented the beams of prosperity from shedding their beneficent influence on this happy soil. He is desirous to find out where the error lies. Is it in our Government at home have been kept ignorant of their Ministers here exercising their respective functions not according to the general welfare of the Province, but to meet their own private views? or are the Canadas of trifling importance to Great Britain, that she is indifferent of informing herself? It is too true we have long been a heavy burthen to her, and perhaps the sooner she is rid of us the better, for I know not why the people of England should be incumbered with her expenses, with little prospect of amendment from present appearances. On the other hand, with proper management we have the means within ourselves, not only to support our own expenses, but to assist our mother country for the generous sacrifices she has made.

Whatever may be the opinion of some men, I cannot but agree with Mr. Gourlay, that in refusing grants of Land to people from the United States, we have been pursuing a blind policy. I believe it is generally admitted, that most of the poor Emigrants from the old country are incapable of providing for themselves, much less their families, giving them a grant of good lands, with necessary utensils, and one or two year's provisions, we have had demonstrative proof of the fact; whilst an American, with his axe, will make provision for himself, and provide for his family, in the course of two seasons: such men are assuredly desirable in any new country. If we feel the necessity, adopt means to render them ineffective by distributing them amongst loyal settlers, with whom they will associate and intermarry. What are we to expect from emigrants who know little or nothing about clearing lands, and less of the nature of the climate; such men are only an incumbrance until they are made acquainted by practice; to import them is an additional expense to our mother country. If we will not suffer men to settle, who are capable of improving the country, how are we to expect an increase in the value of our Land and property. The Canadas never can become valuable, until a spirit of enterprise shall widely diffuse itself amongst the agricultural Interest.

I believe it can be proved by documents Mr. Gourlay was desirous of possessing, that the greater number of Deserters last War (in proportion to the number) were British Scotch and Irish; I am inclined to believe the general class of Settlers in a new Country, feel bound more by their individual interest than their Oath of Allegiance; and the children of that soil most congenial to their happiness and welfare. I do not discover any real benefit to this Province in settling a number of old Countrymen amongst their former Officers, unless it is to cultivate them a few years, for the more wealthy to reap advantage of their laborious toil:—I shall leave the subject however for others more capable to digest the matter. If I should be deemed presumptive in offering these observations, I shall have the satisfaction in feeling myself acquitted, by a desire to assist truth in its virtuous undertakings, with the further hope of exciting a more able advocate in behalf of a generous franger, who has the spirit to stand forth the champion of our Rights and Privileges.

VISITOR.

To the Editor of the Kingston Gazette,  
SIR,

Please to insert the following in your next paper.  
At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Augusta, (called by the following placard—) "Mr. Gourlay begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Augusta, that he will be at the house of Isaac Hurd, in the said Township, on Wednesday next, the 27th of May, at 2 o'clock, ready to shake any honest man by the hand, or look in the face those who have dared to slander his character."

held on the 30th of May, pursuant to adjournment from the 27th inst. The Chairman, (Richard Arnold Esquire,) not having made his appearance, Mr. Philemon Pennock was unanimously called to the chair.

The question (after some debate) was put—Whether or not, the Committee who were, last winter, chosen by the inhabitants of Augusta, did their duty in the expression of their opinion of Mr. Gourlay's political sentiments in the Resolutions signed and published by them, and was carried in the affirmative, with ONE dissenting voice.

A vote of thanks, for the impartial conduct of the Chairman, was then unanimously carried.

(Signed) PHILEMON PENNOCK,  
Chairman.

OBADIAH READ, Clerk.

[A Copy.]

Mr. Gourlay began the business of the day on the 27th May, by informing the people that he had come there on a very sacred business that of vindicating his character.—After some difficulty in procuring a person willing to take upon him the office of Chairman, and much more difficulty in procuring a Clerk, to whom he was obliged to promise half a Guinea for his services—he proceeded to take down the names of all present. Much time was taken up in endeavoring to prevent, from either voting or speaking at the Meeting those who were not actually resident in Augusta; but this point Mr. G. was obliged to give up, as the voice of the people was unanimous in extending those privileges to all who were possessed of a freehold within the Township of Augusta. By this decision an opponent was raised up against Mr. G. whom of all others, he wished to keep down. Foiled in this first attempt, Mr. G.'s next endeavor was to prove that one who signed the Resolutions of the Committee was not appointed a Committee-man in the same manner as the others. Failing in this, he endeavored to establish the fact that the said Committee were not chosen at all by the annual and regular Town Meeting of the Inhabitants of Augusta. It was admitted, after some discussion, that they were not thus chosen, inasmuch as the appointment of such a Committee could not properly be the business of an annual regular Town Meeting, their duty being expressly limited by law to the "choosing and nominating the Parish and Town Officers."—But it was clearly proved that the Committee was appointed by the people who were assembled at the Town Meeting, after the proper business of the day was over. Mr. G. then ordered his Clerk to write that the Committee were not chosen by the annual Town Meeting of Augusta, and proceed to shew that the Committee, in stating that they were thus appointed, were guilty of falsehood. This sophistry did not, however, succeed. Mr. Gourlay was called to order, and at length admitted in as much as the Committee had conceived themselves appointed by the Town Meeting, that they were guilty of a mistake. He then made the ridiculous assertion that there was no difference between a mistake and a falsehood. We must have charity enough to suppose that it was the paroxysms of his rage which led him into this miserable snare of showing himself so truly worthy of his great predecessor, the great Knight of la Mancha. Failing in his grand attempt to saddle the Committee with the ignominy of falsehood, Mr. G. mustered up his forces to another charge; it was truly desperate. This was to shew that they had neglected their duty to their constituents in drawing up resolutions against his sacred principles.—He wished this question, of all things, to be put, that a vote of censure might be passed upon this unfortunate Committee.—After much discussion—after Mr. G. had blattered and stormed by turns—after he had attempted to palm upon the people resolutions which had not been adopted nor even put to the vote—fearing, that instead of a vote of censure, such an one as appears in this paper would be passed, he withdrew his motion.—Alas! poor Gourlay! he now brought up his reserve. This was his first address to the people of Upper Canada, in which he proposes to publish a Statistical account of this country. He read it over, commented much upon it, especially, upon that part which speaks of the Genesee country; he expatiated upon its beauties—drew a comparison between the happy state of the people there and our "wretched condition," and alleged as the cause of their supreme felicity, their freedom from "political restraints," &c. &c. and then challenged the Committee to shew upon what parts of his Address they founded their opinion of his principles as expressed in their Resolutions.—But when Mr. G. sat down the sun had sunk beneath the western horizon.

Mr. Jones then rose, not to reply to

Mr. G. but to warn the people, by a general review of his proceedings, from falling into his delusive schemes. Mr. Gourlay not relishing this exposé, withdrew from the Meeting.

"Thou wear a lion's hide! dost it for shame;  
"And hang a calf's skin on those recreant limbs."

Some time after Mr. G.'s defection, it was proposed, as night was coming on apace, and the business of the day but half finished, that the Meeting be adjourned to the 30th following, which was accordingly done by the Chairman. The people met, as has been already seen, pursuant to adjournment, on the 30th; but Mr. G. continued "contumacious," though his absence was ably supplied by "one dissentient voice." The Committee stated their reasons for their conduct—pointed out the parts of Mr. G.'s address to which they had taken exception—proved from his subsequent writings and proceedings that their opinions were well founded, and were rewarded by the vote which has been already recorded.

LIVERPOOL, April 16.

Sir John Murray, M. P. for Weymouth, the hero of Tarragona, is to have the 58th regiment, vacant by the death of the Hon. Gen. Norton. Sir James Lept succeeds to the 3d. West India regiment, vice Sir John Murray.—Gen. Don, from the 95th is to succeed the late Gen. St. John, as Colonel of the 36th regiment, and Sir T. Hildop is to have the 95th.

Drowned, off Portsmouth, on the 21st of Feb by the overturning of a boat in a sudden squall of wind, Mr. Edward N. Longmore, aged 18, midshipman, on board His Majesty's ship Rochfort, and second son of the late George Longmore, Esq. medical staff, Quebec.

Died, at Edinburgh, on the 25th February, Lieut. Colonel G. Robertson, late Canadian Fencibles.

Lord Palmerston, was fired at on the 8th of April, as he was ascending the steps of the War Office, by a Lieut. Davies of the 62d regiment.—The ball only grazed him and produced a slight contusion on the back. The assassin was arrested.

It appears that the Dey of Algiers died of the plague on the 11th of March. He was succeeded by Coggia-Cavalli, formerly his minister, who was proclaimed the same day. The new Dey immediately ordered all the female christians and jewesses in confinement to be set at liberty.

From Bell's London Messenger of March 22.

The Bourbons have followed the example of other countries in recognizing the accession of the present King of Sweden. He is now acknowledged by every civilized power. This is an era, and a very important one, in the history of the monarchies of Europe. It stands forth as a precedent and an example, that the absurd notions hitherto imputed to Kings and cabinets, of the indefeasibility of regal rights have happily passed away, and that the god of the people is acknowledged to be of equal importance with the rights of descent. As this principle is a real gain to popular liberty, and on the other hand does not encourage any source of anarchy, we must again express our satisfaction with its recognition.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, of the first respectability, to his friend in Savannah, dated Feb. 28, 1818.

"A rumor has prevailed for some time past, that a divorce was to take place between the Prince Regent and the Princess of Wales; and it is now asserted, with confidence, that the application will be made to parliament, during the present session, for that purpose, with a view, it is stated, to form an alliance between the Prince Regent and the Dutchess of Parma, who, as you may see by the prints, is shortly expected in London."

LONDON, April 2.

Mails from Hamburg and Flanders arrived to-day. An article from Algiers, dated the 27th of February, represents that feat of barbarity and oppression as suffering most severely from the ravages of the plague. We select the following articles from the Hamburg papers: Hamburg, March 26.

We have received the following letter from Algiers, by way of Marfeilles:—

"Algiers, Feb. 25.—The state of things here become

worse and more dreadful every day. The plague continues to rage in a terrible manner. This distemper, of which above 50 persons die daily in the city, lasts in general only 24 hours, without any previous indisposition, without having felt any symptoms of the disease; other persons frequently fall victims of death from the infected air, and the use of unwholesome food.—The plague rages also in the neighborhood of Algiers, and farther in the interior of the country. To this we may add a mortality among the cattle. Besides these dreadful scourges we have other sufferings.

"His Highness the Dey causes daily, and without respect to persons, people to be arrested, executed or banished, and graciously seizes on their property.

"Every person is so terrified here, that people pretty openly express the wish that some foreign Squadron would make its appearance, and some Christian power or other make itself master of this state of pirates.

"Of the militia the third part is killed, banished or has deserted; great discontent prevails among the remainder. The Dey, however increases the number of his body guard by blacks, and has planted before his castle a strong line of 24-pounders, which command the city.

"Several magnificent buildings are erecting for the Dey and his family. In the midst of the general misery his Highness frequently amuses himself with balls, and causes the neighborhood of his palace to resound with music. The unhappy inhabitants, particularly the rich Jews, have been obliged to pay a contribution of 100,000 piastres, and 12 of the most beautiful girls; of the latter, some have, however, ransomed themselves for different sums, from 4000 to 8000 piastres.

"The Squadron of corsairs which was out lately on a cruise lies still dismantled in the harbor.

"Some of the principal Arabian tribes in the interior of the country are in a state of insurrection, and it is likely that others will follow their example, as the Algerine government is in want of means to reduce them to obedience.—May the insurrection extend hither!"

A frightful accident has plunged the inhabitants of Villiers-le-Bel, [Seine and Oise] into mourning. On Wednesday, the 25th, between four and five, the workmen were taking down a large bell of six milliers weight.—There were present, besides the workmen, about sixty persons, attracted by curiosity, and about 400 women in the church. A sudden crack from the arch was heard, and in an instant the church was encumbered with enormous stones, which fell from the height of 80 feet with an horrible crash. The women, in attempting their escape, hurt each other, and a number of the inhabitants of the place, attracted by their cries, on entering the church found 25 of their fellow citizens mortally wounded. Three of them died in a few minutes after. About fifty persons remained in the belfry, some

of them suspended from ropes, and all in a most perilous situation, but by the activity of their fellow-citizens, they were all saved. The damage is estimated at 50,000 francs.

On the 8th of April, the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth, with Prince Philip Augustus Frederick, took place at the Queen's palace.

At the fifth Anniversary of the Church Missionary Society, held at Bristol in April last, one of the gentlemen who addressed the meeting, stated "that he had spent the evening, and part of that morning, at the bed side of the celebrated Hannah More, to whom the obligations of this age and posterity are great; he found her on a bed of sickness, but surrounded with her Saviour's presence, enjoying an inward peace, which could only be derived from the book of God. She commissioned him to be her almoner upon the altar of that Society, wishing them God speed."

A Remarkable Discovery of a Murder.

The murderer of Mr. Martin, a receiver of taxes at Bilgny, says a letter from Bar-sur-Aube, was discovered a few days ago in the most singular manner, and arrested. The crime was committed on the 9th of February on the high road, at one o'clock in the afternoon. The shot entered Mr. Martin's heart, and he fell down dead. He was returning from collectings, and had only 130 francs about him, of which he was robbed, as well as of his watch and a ring. The charge of the gun was rammed down with a written paper.—This had been carefully taken up, and carried away with the body. The writing was still legible. On this piece of paper there, were expressions which are used in glass manufactories, and a date of near 15 years back. Upon this single indication, the judge went to the owner of the glass manufactory at Bilgny, examined his books, and succeeded in finding an article relative to the delivery of glass, of which the paper in question was the bill of parcels. The suspicion immediately fell on the son-in-law of this individual; the latter had been out of the country for ten years. Order was given to arrest the person suspected. When the officers came to him he was on his knees, praying. In his fright he confessed the deed on the spot, and even showed where the watch and ring were, which were indeed found under the thatch of his house.

It is an interesting and striking fact, that, supposing the British and Foreign Bible Society were to distribute as many copies of the Scriptures each year, as they have done during the first twelve years, wherein 1,675,994 copies have been circulated, it would still take four centuries to supply each individual in the world with a copy; and this is taking it for granted that the inhabitants of the countries called Christian are already supplied.

A morning journal gives the following as an extract of a private letter from St. Helena, dated January 26:—"Bonaparte's regimen almost confounds our calculation of the materials of which he is composed—so opposite does he appear to be from his former habits of life. He has not passed the threshold of his house these four months: the consequence is, his legs are swollen, his corpulence fast increases, he cannot help complaining of having a most painful palpitation at the heart, and his countenance is extremely pallid. His swollen austere manner shuts out all description of persons; he refused to see the Admiral (Plampin) a day or two since. Gen. Montholon, we are told, lately hinted to his Imperial master, that he had half a mind to go to Europe; when Bonaparte replied, 'you have always hitherto proved yourself devoted to me; wait 12 months longer, and then you will return with honor; for I shall by that time be no longer a trouble to any one.' Certain it is, that his health is become in a very precarious state."

A ministerial evening paper says—"A very extraordinary rumor is in circulation, to which we cannot give credit