



KINGSTON GAZETTE.

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

Agents for the Kingston Gazette.
Ennes Town, JAMES RANKIN, Esq.
York, WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq.
Brookville, A. SHERWOOD, Esq.
Bellville, S. McNABB, Esq.
Montreal, N. MOWER, Printer.

The BAY and RIVER STEAM BOAT CHARLOTTE.

WILL leave Kingston for the Head of the Bay of Quinte every Sunday afternoon 5 o'clock, and Wednesday morning 2 o'clock;—Returning leave Bellville for Kingston Tuesday morning 2 o'clock, and the Carrying place Thursday morning 2 o'clock; leave Kingston for Prescott every Friday morning 7 o'clock, and Prescott for Kingston Saturday morning 7 o'clock.
SMITH BARTLET, } Managers.
SOLOMON JOHNS, }
DAN WASHBURN, }
Kingston, June 1, 1818.

To Bakers.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.
TENDERS will be received at this Office until Wednesday, 17th inst. at 12 o'clock, from such persons as may be desirous of entering into Contract for the supply of Bread required for the Troops in this Garrison, to be baked from Flour received from the Commissariat Stores, from 25th June to 24th December 1818.
The Tenders must express the names of two parties for the performance of the agreement.
Asst. Com'y. Gen'l's. Office.
Kingston 1st June, 1818.

For Sale.

BY the subscriber, (2 Doors North of John Jennings Esq.)
CHERRY Boards and Plank
18 inch Shingles, and
Cord Wood
JOHN TUTTLE.
Kingston, 30th May, 1818.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of McDonald and Jones, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All persons holding accounts against said Firm, are requested to present them for settlement, and all indebted to said Firm to make immediate payment.
PETER McDONALD,
EDWARD JONES,
The Business in future will be carried on by Edward Jones, who is authorized to settle all accounts as above mentioned.
May 27.

Sheriff's Sale.

Midland } ON SATURDAY, the
District } 27th inst. will be sold
at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, Lot No. 18 and the southerly half of Lot No. 49 in the said Town of Kingston, seized by virtue of an Execution out of His Majesty's Court of His Bench at the suit of Alexander Hart & Benjamin Hart against the Lands and Tenements of Peter Grant—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock in the forenoon.
JOHN McLEAN, Sheriff M. D.
Sheriff's Office, 1st June, 1818.

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

To Let,

FOR the term of eight or nine years, on reasonable terms, the premises at present occupied by the subscriber, consisting of a large Two-story house, bake house, stable, &c. For particulars, apply to the subscriber.
LOUIS TAPIN.
Kingston, June 2, 1818. 1tf

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of Robert Williams & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against the concern are requested to present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to the same, are requested to make immediate payment to ROBERT WILLIAMS, Esq. who is duly authorized to settle all accounts of the concern.
Robert Williams,
Jonas Abbot,
Thos S. Whitaker.
Ernest Town 21st May, 1818. 213

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Thorne & Moran is dissolved by mutual consent. All debts, dues and demands against the concern, will be settled by J. Thorne, and debts due to the concern, are to be paid to said John Thorne.
John Thorne,
Michael Moran.
Kingston, 4th June, 1818 213

BOOKS.

THE subscriber requests those who have the following Books, belonging to him, might be returned immediately to Miss REED, viz. 1st and 2d vol. Shakspeare, and 2d and 3d volume Children of the Abbey.
N. B. The 1st and 2d volume of Sir Charles Grandison may be had at the same rate the other five volumes sold at, by applying as above.
J. THORNER.
June 8. 2

Notice.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of hand, drawn by the subscriber, and payable to the Pierce Stanton, for two hundred and fifty dollars; as no consideration or value has been received for the same. The note is payable in June 1820.
GARRET STRIKER.
Hallowell, 18th May, 1818. 1

A Dwelling House and Bake-house to LET for any number of years that may be agreed upon. For particulars enquire of
WALTER McCUNIFFE.
Kingston, June 2, 1818 11f

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. 50f

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

NOTICE.

THE subscriber requests all those who have any demands against him to send in their accounts duly authenticated for payment, on or before the 20th June; and all those indebted to him, are requested to make immediate payment.
LOUIS TAPIN.
Kingston, June 8, 1818. 2

WANTED, a Groom and a Farmer.—None will please to apply who do not bring with them the most satisfactory credentials.—Enquire of the Printer.
June 4, 1818. 2

WANTED to hire, a respectable Woman as a Wet Nurse.—Enquire of the Printer.
Kingston, June 9th, 1818. 2

FLOUR, Oats and Peas,

For sale by
Monjeau & St. Germain.
June 8. 2

ATTORNIES Blank Bills of Costs, for sale at this Office.

From the Niagara Spectator.

SIR,
The silence which followed the abusive publication, addressed to me in one of your papers of February last, proceeded from a conviction that such a composition would more effectually counteract the dangerous influence of the writer, than the most laboured exposure of his errors could have done; and having in reality no other motive for writing, than a wish to caution the inconsiderate and unenlightened, I could only thank him for the assistance he so unexpectedly afforded me,—and therefore left the cause in his hands, until I felt it a duty again to interfere. In doing so I am far from flattering myself I have any personal influence with the people of this country. I address them through you, merely as an individual, sharing equally their interest and their grievances. I have fought and bled in defence of their property and rights, and have retired to spend my little fortune among them.—I am not a blind partizan of government, nor am I an habitual vilifier of its ministers or measures; and, having never solicited a favour, or received one to which a fair claim did not honestly entitle me, I may confidently assure my fellow residents, that neither my interest, nor any other consideration, shall ever tempt me to offer them any counsels, that are not the result of mature reflection and real attachment to the interests of this country, in which my own are necessarily and inseparably interwoven—When I first addressed Mr. Gourlay, I cautiously avoided personality and every expression that could be construed into an imputation prejudicial to his character, of which I knew nothing, and which I was far from suspecting to be affailable.—His reply caused an immediate revolution in my feelings towards him, and I believe I was not singular in my sentiments. I am certain I should equally have censured such a publication, had its vulgar and paltry abuse been directed against any other name than my own. It caused a momentary indignation in my breast, which was quickly mastered, by a feeling less flattering to the author; nor should I again appear to oppose his measures, did I not feel myself called on for the public good, to expose some traits of his character, which have come to my knowledge. Mr. Gourlay says, in one of his publications, I am but a sorry scribbler. This may easily be accounted for. Scribbling has not been my profession; had it been so, I should now be more equal to the task of unmaking him. He also boldly asserts, that the Major will not rally; he is mistaken, the Major now rallies and charges Mr. Gourlay, with intentions to influence the minds of the people of this

country; or creating discord in society, and disturbing that tranquility which existed previous to his arrival. He left England, to come to this country in an embarrassed situation, and it is notorious that he some years since, got into the most serious difficulties in his native country, for publishing his political principles there. Let him deny this charge if he can; I have good authority for my assertion—and is it this character, brave and loyal Canadians, that you would follow as a leader? Pause, and reflect well, before you enter further into his schemes, which can only have sinister views for their object. In every community there are individuals incapable of distinguishing between the interested affectation of public spirit, and the honest enthusiasm of a true patriot.—This point is not an essential one to be established. If the people are deluded, and misled, it signifies little whether they are influenced by an artful adventurer or a blind enthusiast;—the first is probably the least dangerous character, as he would merely possess himself of their cash, while the other would lead them to attempts dangerous to their own safety, and perhaps fatal to their constitutional privileges. I served in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798, and saw with deep regret, a well intentioned, enthusiastic and generous, though deluded people, exposing themselves, to all the miseries caused by a blind adherence to interested and plausible men; who under pretence of redressing their wrongs, treacherously led them to ignominy and to death.
The French revolution furnished many similar tragedies, and ended in the perfect "overthrow of the system of government,"—the people rose in bodies to throw off the oppressions of a single ruler, and in consequence have, till lately, bled under the most tyrannical abuses that ever assumed the name of government.—
Two questions I would wish publicly answered which I shall now propose, viz. what are our grievances, and by what means (if any exist) are they to be redressed? Mr. Gourlay acknowledges in one of his publications, that there is no such thing here as an oppressed multitude,—again he says, "every individual has reason to be satisfied with his own relative condition." In the name of all that is rational, what more is to be wished? Is there a country under any constitution, than the blessed one which protects ours, that can boast so highly? He dwells on unsatisfied claims; but is there a man in Canada so blind, so credulous, so deluded, as to believe Mr. Gourlay's influence necessary to obtain them? Is there one, who, on mature consideration, will not be convinced that his name will rather throw a stigma upon their proceedings than ensure their

success? In saying this, I am perfectly divested of all personal animosity to him,—he is to me as if he never existed, except as he may influence and impose on the society of which I am a member.—He wishes to pass for a man of influence and property—he speaks of letters he addressed to every member of the House of Peers!! and asked me in a pompous manner, if I was aware that he corresponded with Lord Bathurst. Had he ever received one line from Peer or Commoner in approbation of his character and conduct, I doubt not but it would have been published for our information. He affects to threaten me with a report of my conduct at the horse guards! The more unfavourable he makes it of me the better; it cannot but assist in establishing the little credit I have already in store there, by coming thro' such a channel,—and I shall conclude with declaring had Mr. Gourlay lavished his praises on me, as liberally as he has bestowed abuse, I should have felt myself called upon to vindicate my character by making known to the public, that it did not arise from any intimacy I had with him.
RICHARD LEONARD.

Drummond Hill,
Niagara Falls,
April 23, 1818.

To the Editor of the Niagara Spectator!
NIAGARA, May 7, 1818.

SIR,
After the reputation of your newspaper had risen so high, it is pity you should have suffered that reputation to be sunk by the insertion of Major Leonard's last communications. In your province as Editor, you have most important duties to regard, not only for your own interest, but that of the public; and you ought to be cautious in the exercise of these. Whatever can tend to public good should be advanced with boldness and freedom, while that which has no object but the gratification of malice, ought, rigidly, to be restrained. Major Leonard's last letter stands a glaring example of this last description of writing, while the one appended to it can only give disgust from its dullness and dirt. These letters can do me no harm, for every man of sense must see through them in a moment; but as Major Leonard, a Magistrate of this District, has told the public that "it is notorious that he (1) some years since, got into the most serious difficulties in his (my) native country for publishing his (my) political principles there," I conceive it right, on several accounts, to call on this Magistrate to detail the particulars to which he alludes,—to state what were the difficulties I got into, in my native country,—what publications and principles of mine, brought me into difficulties. It is vain to "dare to deny" till I know the specific charges alleged; and when Major Leonard brings forward his charges, in due form, it will also be necessary for him to produce the "authority" which he assures us is "good."
If Major Leonard, either refuses to comply with such reasonable demands, or fails in satisfying the public, as to the grounds and propriety of what he has advanced, I trust the worthy inhabitants of this District will join me in petitioning the Lieutenant Governor as soon as he arrives in Upper-Canada to have the name of Richard Leonard struck out of the commission of the peace.—"Nihil leges sine moribus" is a maxim as true as it is ancient; and for Major Leonard's information I shall translate it thus: it is of no use to have Magistrates, unless they have sense and discretion.