

Ques. How can that be made plausible? Ans. The plausibility of the remark is plain, when a picture of the whole proceedings is fairly drawn. Ques. Display a view thereof? Ans. When Mr. Gourlay introduced himself to public notice in Upper Canada, his views, no doubt, led to an enquiry into the state department. In proceeding to effect that enquiry, he met with difficulty, which terminated in refusal. That turned his views from the object proposed, and he launched out into an indecorous lashing, against the government. Ques. Was that a judicious proceeding? Ans. No, it was a very imprudent step, in which was discoverable a refractory disposition, and a mode of retaliation, of which an historian should divest himself. Ques. In what does the blame consist? Ans. In quitting the proposed object, to vent his spleen through the public prints, and through that medium, making an appeal to the people. Ques. How would a man, possessing qualifications for the purpose, and pursuing a line of conduct to effect it, have conducted in such a case? Ans. After repeated attempts, finding it impossible to prevail, he would have given up the point, & made proper remarks on the proceedings in his history. Ques. How can an observing mind, capable of reflection, justify Mr. Gourlay, in his alluring mode of public appeal? Ans. It is not possible, from a judicious observation to approve of the measure, but on the contrary, to mark it with pitiful disgust. Ques. Could not Mr. Gourlay have bestowed his labours among the public in a more commendable way? Ans. Yes, had he held out to us the advantage of good public roads, and pointedly noticed the benefit every land owner would derive by them, or any other internal public improvement, as spiritedly as he has held out his false views of existing grievances; the turbulent spirit of opposition in parties, that is now so prevalent among us, would not have found a vent, and his labours would have been purely laudable. Ques. Is it not necessary to guard our political rights, and keep them free from innovation? Ans. Yes, but when we overstep the threshold, and pass beyond our bounds, we are the innovators. Ques. You do not then admit, that it is not possible to stretch too far, in our practice on the rights of the people. Ans. No, let Mr. Gourlay, with all his positive declarations, that he is always right, undertake to penetrate the island of Great Britain, from one extremity to the other, with hand-bills and Pamphlets, containing inflammatory language; and in which are pointed out the proceedings and resolutions of other meetings, and let him conduct himself in every respect, as he does here, and I hesitate not in declaring, that he will find himself lodged in a prison, before he had passed 5 parishes. Ques. How is it possible that so many people can become infatuated, so as to favour and support such proceedings? Ans. It is the effect of surprise, by which the imaginary idea of infatuation is formed, and our reason deceived; but when reflection takes her seat in the mind, the lurking deluder is removed. Ques. I recollect that you have remarked to me, that since the appearance of Mr. Gourlay's complaints, you have made enquiry, respecting existing grievances. What is the result of that enquiry? Ans. I have repeatedly put the following questions to the old U. E.'s, and have as repeatedly received the following unequivocal answers. Q. When you arrived in this country, from the United States, did you receive land, and all the assistance and support, promised by the King of Great Britain? A. Yes. Q. Have your children, when of age received land (if applied for) according to the King's promise. A. Yes. Q. Are you satisfied with what the King has done for you? A. Yes. Q. Have you heavy taxes to pay? A. No. Q. Are you in any way borne down by oppression? A. No. Q. Do you think your lot is better than if you had remained in the United States? A. Yes. Q. What are your reasons for thinking so?

A. Because we have fewer taxes, and better laws. To the above questions, the answers have been invariable. To the following, the following various answers have been given. Q. What then, are your motives for supporting Mr. Gourlay's cause. One would reply—He is sent out by the Prince Regent, and thereby seemed to indicate, that he must be favourable, out of Royal attachment to the King. Another would reply. We have a right to Petition; without seeming to consider, whether or not, there is any real cause, to enforce the measure. Another would reply, Mr. Gourlay is the man we wanted, he will see us righted in every thing. Another, That Mr. Gourlay will obtain land, for all those that subscribe to, and sign his petitions. With many more similar answers; all of which seem to have been raised, in the ground of delusion, and misconception. [No. 2 concluded next week.]

FOR THE KINGSTON GAZETTE.
MR. MILES.
Having observed in your Gazette of the 7th instant, a continuation of Robert Gourlay's scurrilous and abusive letter, in which he asserts the most daring falsehoods, I have to request you will have the goodness to insert the following plain and candid truths.—On his apparently seditious expedition against what he calls the enemy, which he styles his route, and upon his arrival at the Inn of Johnstown, he states that while in the act of watering his horse at the well, and before he could get the bucket out of his hand, he was accosted from behind by a person unknown to him, who pushing forward a Piccard, immediately struck him from behind, several times, upon the back with a stick. Audi Alteram partem!!!—I did meet this said Gourlay at the well, I asked him if his name was Gourlay, upon his answering in the affirmative, I showed him one of his infamous productions, and enquired whether he was the author of it? Having replied to this question also in the affirmative, I then told him my name, said that what was stated in that paper was false, that he was a Liar and a Blackguard, and I would treat him as such, and accordingly did so; having nearly had my satisfaction, and while in the act of pursuing him, with the remnant of the rod of correction, which had been broken to pieces upon his shoulders and back, he seeing a mob rush in from the street, cried out murder, upon this Gourlay's gang (amongst whom I could discover a man who goes by the name of Indian Grant) attacked every person whom they conceived had loyalty in their veins; I was struck by this unprovoked Indian, and by several others, and when so many were attacking me at once, I thought myself fortunate in getting off with a scratch upon the nose, and some of Mr. Gourlay's friends, would I believe be happy enough now, had they got off so well; but the subject—John McDonnell, Esq. when in the act of commanding the Peace, was knocked down by Gourlay's Indians, and violently assaulted by other inhabitants of Johnstown, whose names I decline mentioning at present, as their conduct will undergo judicial enquiry; after some time had elapsed, R. Gourlay commenced his Harangue to the inhabitants of Edwardsburgh, but I feel proud to say, that though they might feel an inclination to listen to him, they were too loyal to be led away from their duty to their King by any unexamined ideas of Reformation; this was clearly evident from the shout of you lie, you lie, from several quarters, when this fellow in the plenitude of his insolence, had the audacity to say in the presence of men who had fought and conquered in our Sovereign's cause, that the Prince Regent never would assist those who had suffered during the late war, and that therefore they ought to lay his Petition (for I never can call it a Petition in which this Gourlay is any way concerned, the voice of the people) at the foot of the Throne. Hearing this and many other insinuations, such as the weakness of Government, the discontent of thousands, that Radical change, which no man of sense, or loyal object, can misunderstand, and I conceived it a duty due to my King and Country, to stop this fellow in his career. I therefore went to one John McDonnell, Esq. whose loyalty no man can doubt, at least the reputation of an arm in the service of his King and Country, is a tacit acknowledgment that he would rather witness the prosperity than the misery of his Country; when latter would be the necessary consequence of this man's success, and where that I perceived this fellow was a scurrilous character. Upon my oath his warrant was issued, and I conceive he acted properly; and upon this self same Warrant, this would be great man was poor fellow, was placed in duress vile. In respect to my objecting to his riding in a Gentleman like style, (viz. on horseback) I now say, that a man suspected of sedition, instead of being allowed the society of a Constable in a Car, on the contrary should be made to trip it on a light fantastic toe, having the hangman however pretty close with his badge of office (a rope) pretty well secured round the fellow's neck. The two Gentlemen with whom Gourlay so pleasantly passed his time on his route toward Brockville, must have considerably enlarged his ideas on the subject of radical change; they both add or have held honorable situations on the staff of Mr. Wilson, Inn Keeper at Prescott; the one in capacity of Bar Keeper, the other as Candle Snuffer; and I believe of recent importation from the United States, and I must doubt whether they have sworn allegiance to our King. But that's no stumbling block to my friend Gourlay.—Well, then he proceeds, on after parting with his companions at Prescott, and pursues his route, when he has the good fortune to meet with two friends, who, moved with compassion at his chop fallen countenance, tender their aid, viz. Mr. Ziba M. Phillips, and David D. Jones. The latter person I know well, he was my prisoner last war, by Col. Pearson's order, on suspicion of corresponding and giving information to the enemy; and, in my opinion, he did so. The Magistrate who was so severe as to require five hundred pounds security, was I understand, one Richard Arnold, and as I know he is fond of a joke I will relate an anecdote for his amusement. A certain family, asking the usual morning refreshment of or rather one of the children cried out, Mamma, Mamma, are we all Magistrates then? No, no, my child, said the Mamma, its only Daddy and I. Well then, to proceed, this Gourlay, having sworn that I had committed Assault and Battery, the said Justice issued his warrant to detain me before him. The two bail, proud of their

prey, exclaimed, "Yes, yes, bring him up, that we may see the Gentleman." Previous to this, however, (what a sad disappointment to my friends) I had given in bail to John McDonnell, Esq. for my appearance at the next Quarter Sessions, there to stand my trial; but the Constable, I suppose having his cue, said go I must, for he supposed the Justice's wife commanded it so, and she wished to see me. "Vobis sapientia!" My sole wish being for the prosperity of this Province, I sincerely hope that the inhabitants will not be so blind to their own interest, as to allow this Gourlay, this outcast from Fifeshire, to disturb the peace of our hitherto happy country. We must take care that this creature, with an Adder's tongue within his lips, does not sow dissensions among us, and turn Father against Son, and Son against Father. Let us recollect the Snake in the grass, and let every loyal and faithful subject, bruise, with his heel, the Serpents head. I have now only to add, that, though the laws of my country may punish me for the public chastisement of this disturber of our tranquility, yet I feel somewhat justified in my conscience from the certainty that I could not have had satisfaction, for the injury offered to my country and myself, by this fellow, in any other way than that I adopted. R. D. FRASER. Edwardsburgh, 15th July, 1818. N. B. I have now done with Mr. Gourlay. I shall not think it worth my while to answer any more of his false and scurrilous publications; there is only one way in which I will take notice of him, and then he may depend upon it, I shall never shrink. R. D. FRASER. Johnstown District, U. C. 16th July, 1818. MR. MILES. We, the undersigned, beg leave to request you will have the goodness to insert the following Certificate in your Gazette, for the information of the public. We do certify, upon honor, that we were present on the 25th of June last, at a meeting of the Land Owners of Edwardsburgh, and saw the whole of the proceedings of that day, and we do affirm that at the commencement, and prior to mob collecting, we did not see any person whatever within one rod of Robert Gourlay, except Richard D. Fraser, Esquire, who asked the said Gourlay if a certain paper which he said Richard D. Fraser, Esquire, produced, was his production or not, the said Gourlay having answered in the affirmative, R. D. Fraser, Esq. then told him that he did not go behind his back to say that what he stated in that paper was false; and he said R. D. Fraser, Esq. then told him that he was a liar and a blackguard, and would treat him as such, and accordingly did so. (Signed) Ed. Pe. KINGSBURY, Capt. late 81st Regt. JOHN FRASER, Lieut. late 1. M. Edwardsburgh, 27th June, 1818. FOR THE KINGSTON GAZETTE. In a case now depending in the Court of King's Bench, and standing for trial at the approaching Assizes, between Horatio G. Berthrong, Plaintiff, and Benjamin Whitney, Defendant, the said Whitney has taken the extraordinary step of publishing in the Kingston Gazette, an elaborate statement of the case of action, and has introduced in it as a witness in his own behalf to support his plea of property and illegality of such an attempt to prejudge the public mind, to bias the jury, and thereby prevent an impartial trial, require no comment. That a comment is correct in a number of points, particularly as to the quantity of Staves which I contracted to deliver to him; as to the circumstances of the Staves which he supplied, as to the conduct of the Referees, and the evidence produced before them on the trial. Several witnesses, whose names and testimony he has excluded from his one-sided statement, proved to the satisfaction of the Referees, that I had delivered to him the quantity of Staves required by my contract. To complete the whole, it is true, I had occasion to purchase a small number in the market, for which I had sufficient time. He himself offered to supply me with the number I wanted for that purpose. I agreed with him for them, to be paid for by deducting from the amount I was to receive, the same price for which I could purchase them elsewhere. The few Staves I thus bargained with aim for, were taken down to the place of delivery, and there I delivered the whole, within the limited time; and the market price for the Staves thus supplied by him was credited to him, and, at the Arbitration, was allowed and deducted by the Referees, from the sum stipulated in the contract, and the balance was awarded to me. Having honestly fulfilled the contract, I was not, thank God, in his power, as he asserts, but was equitably and legally entitled to my pay; which he refused, and put me to the necessity of commencing an action to obtain my rights. By his address, and his ample means of paying fees and defraying expenses, he has kept me out of my just due until this time. The award was submitted to three intelligent, respectable, and impartial Referees, who, after a full hearing, unanimously made the award, of which he complains, and for which he abuses both them and his own Counsel. The Court, however, accepted their award, and rendered judgment in my favour. As I could not collect it in the State of New York, by reason of his absence from that State, and as both parties have removed to this Town, I have been obliged to commence an action here on that judgment. At the last Assizes, he eluded a trial, by an affidavit for a witness who was alleged to be material in his cause, and was easily to be obtained at that time; and now he has made a desperate effort to anticipate the hearing, and induce the public, and our jurors among others, thus to prejudice the cause, on his own partial, incorrect, and illegal testimony. All I ask of those who have been thus prematurely and improperly troubled with this dispute, is, that they will have the justice to suspend their decision, until the cause can have a fair hearing, before an impartial Court and jury, upon the testimony of disinterested witnesses. HORATIO G. BERTHRONG. Kingston, July 27, 1818. To Let, THAT part of a Dwelling House with Garden and Stable in this Town, near the Public School House, now occupied by the subscriber. For further particulars apply to Mr. Robert Richardson, or to the subscriber on the premises. JAS. RICHARDSON. Kingston, July 27, 1818. 91f

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1818. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. "Oxygen"—"Rusticus"—the continuation of the Address "To the Inhabitants of Upper Canada," will appear in our next, and perhaps some others that we have not mentioned.—Mr. Gourlay's letter will also be resumed, from the Niagara Spectator. Lord Selkirk arrived in town yesterday; in the Steam Boat Frontenac, from Niagara. We understand the trial between the Hudson's Bay and North West Companies, is postponed till October, then to take place at York. We understand the times of holding the Court of Assizes this year, in the Districts below York, are as follows:—at Kingston, August 10; Brockville, August 25; Cornwall Sept. 8; Hamilton, Sept. 21. LAND COUNCIL. The three next Land Council days, will be on Wednesday the 22d day of July, 12th of August, and 2d of September.—Up. Can. Gaz. The Quebec papers, mention, that about 3000 emigrants have arrived at that Port this season. * * * * * MARRIED. On Sunday afternoon, the 26th inst. by the Rev. Official Stuart, Mr. ROBERT AEKINS, to Miss MARTHA PURDY, by license. Here yesterday morning, Mr. A. MARSHALL, Surgeon, Kingston, to JANE, eldest Daughter of Mr. Samuel Davidson, Surgeon, Edinburgh. Montreal Herald, July 11. DIED. In this Town, on Sunday morning last, widow JANE NORTON, late consort of the late N. Norton, aged 50 years. At her residence near Kingston, on Tuesday the 14th instant, Mrs. MARY O'BRYEN FULLER, Widow of Thomas Richard Fuller Esquire, late Major in his Majesty's 41st Regiment. Her Character and conduct conciliated the esteem of her friends, and a reconciliation, and the Love and affections of her Relatives. Her patience and resignation were brought into exercise by the frequent attacks & insidious progress of the fatal disease that terminated her life. Near the close of her Existence, she expressed a lively confidence in that lone which faith in our Saviour and his Promises impart to the Christian. And the peace and composure that marked her last moments, afforded consolation to the afflicted Survivors, who are all comforted by this Event, to be come prepared and to die the Death of the Christian. [Communicated.] NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, Assize and Nisi Prius, will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, on Monday the Tenth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; at which time and place, all Magistrates, Coroners, Constables, and all others concerned are desired to be there present, and to do and perform what to their several Offices in that behalf belong. JOHN McLEAN, Sheriff, M. D. Kingston, July 27, 1818. A Farm FOR SALE, PLEASANTLY situated on the shore of the bay of Quinte, and immediately opposite the Upper Gap—being the East half of Lot No. 18 in the first concession of Frederickburgh.—About 40 acres are under improvement, well fenced, and a new frame House, with a good celler on the premises. The above farm will be sold together with a pair of strong work Horses, a Waggon and Farming utensils. Application to be made to the Printer. July 27. 9. Dissolution. THE Co Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Blanchard and Ives, is this day dissolved. They tender their sincere thanks to the public for favours, and would also inform that they intend carrying on the business of butchering and selling in the Kingston Market, by each individually, where they respectfully solicit a continuance of past favours. EPHRAIM BLANCHARD, ABNER IVES. Kingston, July 27, 1818. 9w2 LOST, a few nights since in the Street fronting the gov. Houle, a large Wig, with the owners name worked with silk on the inside. Whoever will be good enough to return it shall receive the hearty thanks of the owner to whom it is of considerable use. July 27. STRAYED, FROM the subscriber on the 20th July, a pale Red Cow, with long straight horns; has no other particular mark. A liberal reward will be given to the person who will bring her back. A. MANUEL. Kingston, 27th July, 1818. 9w2

DISTRICT DIVISION. IT is ordered, that from and after the first day of August next, the Midland District be divided into the following divisions for the holding of Courts of requests; the county of Frontenac to contain two Divisions, the first division to include Wolf Island, the Township of Pittsburgh, the Town of Kingston and the first and second Concessions of the Township of Kingston, the second division to include the other concessions of the Township of Kingston; the Township of Loughborough, and the Township of Portland: The county of Addington to be one Division; The County of Lenox to be one division; The County of Hastings to be one division; The township of Ameliasburgh to be one division; The township of Hallowell and Sophiasburgh together including the big Island to be one division. And the Township of Marysburgh to be one division. The Justices acting within and for each division, or the major part of them to appoint the place of holding the court within and for their divisions. Ordered by the Sessions 15th July, 1818. ALLAN MacLEAN, Clerk of the Peace Mid. District 93 THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have removed to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. Johns and Finkle, and have received of the late importations, and offer for Sale, a good and well selected assortment of DRY AND FANCY GOODS, adapted to the season, consisting partly of the following articles, viz. Black, Blue, Grey, and Brown Superfine and second Cloths, White and coloured Flannels, assorted single and double milled woollen Kerseys, Ladies Pellice Cloths of different colours, Velvets, Corduroys, corded Kerseys, Merets, and Princes Cord, Cotton Kersey, Fustians, Janes, Merfells, Dimities and Nankeens; Russia duck, Brown Holland, Imitation Sheetings and coarse Canvas, Plain and figured Bombazets, assorted Colours, White and coloured Cambricks, plain and figured Jaconets and book Mullins, super-fine Prints and common Calicoes, Cotton Shirting, Steam Loom wrought Cottons, Gurrags and Long Cloths, Gingham, striped cotton, Turkey stripe and Apron checks, Fish Linens, Linen and Cotton Bedticks, Furniture Calicoes, Linen Cambricks, Linen and cotton Diaper Table Cloths, Stockinets and Stockinet Drawers, Silk, Tulle, Merfells, Swansdown, and Patent Cord Velling, Silk and Cotton Leno and Mul Mul 4-4 6-4 7-4 Shawls, a few pieces plain and coloured Luteflinga, Ladies coloured silk Gloves, Ladies and Gentlemens Woollen Cotton and Worsted Hoes, Silk Handkerchiefs, Pocket do. Cotton Laces, Cotton Fringes, Ribbons, Bread, Tape, Sewing silk, Pins, Silktwist and Braes, &c &c. Likewise a quantity of well flavoured Strong Jamaica Spirits, warranted good retail proof Liquor at 1. to 2. Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Port and Tenebriffe Wines, Lyme Juice, Peppermint, Twankey, Hyfon and Hyfon Skin Teas, Loaf and Muscovado Sugars, Coffee, Allspice, Pepper, Indigo, Starch, Soap, Fig Blue, Tobacco and Snuff. WALTER McCUNIFFE, & Co. Kingston, July 27, 1818. 9 THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the Bank of Montreal, any sum required can be obtained at his Office for good Bills on Montreal or Quebec, or for Specie. THOMAS MACKLAND, AGENT. Kingston, 27th July 1818. 9 Lost, ABOUT the 17th inst. a large Sow, with only one eye. She has now probably a litter of Pigs with her. Whoever will return said Sow to the subscriber, or give information where she can be had, shall be well rewarded for their trouble. Michael King, Baker. Kingston, July 27. 9w1p ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain piece of land, being part of Lot No. 16, in the 3d Concession of the township of the Midland District, and thereby avoid being concerned in an unjust proceeding. Henry H. Audley. July 28.