

MY FELLOW SUBJECTS.

Much ingenuity has been used to lead you.—It were not charitable to ascribe to the Agents who have been busy among you the same motives which led to a similar conduct in the most sanguinary monsters of our species; yet the Engine which they have set at work is the same that was by such employed on a too memorable occasion, I mean that which discharged over the vast country of France a diabolical explosion of bloodshed, infidelity and anarchy; at the contemplation of which every worthy person sickened with horror and disgust.

Disaffected men, who sought to rise from obscurity on the ruins of the best of Constitutions, attempted to work by means of the same Engine on our mother country; but the wisdom of the Legislature destroyed the machine, and preserved the Constitution entire.

The Parliament of Ireland, by the application of the same wise foresight, prevented the total subversion of that country, which was attempted by the same means.—In Scotland the same attempt was rendered abortive, by a similar prudence.

What do you, who are Loyal Subjects, who would not wish to endure the horrors, the bloodshed that must accompany a revolution, expect to gain through the means of this Convention?

If you say you wish for a redress of grievances, I answer, it is the worst possible way to attain that end. Do you suppose that the Lieutenant Governor will forward, or that the Prince Bogen would receive, a Petition from an Assembly of this description,—from an Assembly which militates (as was admitted in the debates carried on in our mother country, on all sides) against the spirit of the Constitution. There the only question was, whether that spirit was, or was not, too much involved in the long code of laws which compose the Constitution, to be brought clearly and with sufficient consciousness before a Jury. On its being determined in the affirmative, a specific law to prevent such conventions was passed, short and easy to be understood, and such as was adapted to the capacities of the honest, but unlearned class of the community of which a Jury is composed.

But, I would ask you, is not the right of petitioning in the regular constitutional manner open to you? can you not assemble in your own townships? can you not draw up resolutions? Can you not approve them, and forward your petitions?

If a whole nation chose to petition in this manner, there is nothing to prevent their doing so. Because the petitions are multiplied the effect is not weakened.

When you have the right of petition full complete is it not evident to you,—I ask those who will lay their hands upon their hearts and question themselves with sincerity;—is it not evident to you that "whatsoever is more than this cometh of evil?"

You are taught to believe that the Representatives you have chosen are playing you false: you believe it, because a strange Gentleman has told you so—well—can you not comply with the wishes of the amiable stranger and petition that you may try a new set of Representatives? no—the amiable stranger informs you—"That will not do," your new choice will be no better than your former.

For shame, Canadians!—what—cannot you and twenty five honest men in Upper Canada? not twenty five men who can be trusted out of sight of your amiable Stranger?—If your Lt. Governor (I mean His Excellency no offence) were publicly to say so, I hope and presume the whole country would, by petitioning the Prince Regent for his recall, instantly and effectually resent the calumny.

But no, my fellow subjects, a law of these Representatives will never do—and the lawful right of petitioning will never do—they will never do, because they are constitutional, and because they do not offer ready means of satisfaction to an unassuming Stranger who feels, perhaps, to give him his due, that he had stronger claims for being treated on the justice of his mother Country, than his delinquency has put him under a claim to retaliate.—Was a convention of these Representatives, an universal satisfaction would be, because, having withdrawn from your councils from your Legislature, you will have lost your right to give your Votes and consciences into the hands of those who will use them for the purpose of destroying your laws.

They will do, because some are... they will do, because some are... they will do, because some are...

On Indian Territory are with the knowledge of the American Government, and General Mitchell's conduct and message to Kinajee assure me it is not so. But there are persons who wish to get hold of the Indian lands, and they stick at no means, however cruel and oppressive, to obtain their ends. General Gaines' letter of August last to Kinajee clearly shows that he and General Jackson are determined, if possible, to get hold of the whole Indian lands. After falsely accusing them of murders, thefts, burning houses, &c. he says, "but there is something out in the sea, a barb with forked tongues; whip him back before he lands, for he will be the ruin of you yet. Perhaps you do not know what or whom I mean—I mean the name of Englishmen."

[We beg leave to apologize to the writer of the following article for its late appearance. By accident, it got mislaid.]
Communicated for the Kingston Gazette.
KINGSTON, Aug. 29, 1818.

Mr. EDITOR.

I have lately observed a great deal written in different newspapers, concerning the efficacy of *Alisma Plantago* in Hydrophobia.

There are eight species of this genus, some of which are common to America; but, may not possess the power of the *Alisma Plantago*, and to prevent mistakes in the use of so valuable a specific, it may be useful at the present season to state where the different species of this genus are to be found, particularly those indigenous to America. Although each species may be equally valuable; yet, the *Alisma Plantago* is the only one mentioned; and it would be desirable to know whether they all possess the same power.

- 1. *Alisma Cordifolia*, a native of America, found in stagnating waters.
- 2. *Alisma Damulomum*, or flat headed water plantain, a native of Britain.
- 3. *Alisma Flava*, a yellow water plantain a native of America, grows in swamps.
- 4. *Alisma Natans*, or creeping water plantain, a native of Britain.
- 5. *Alisma Parvifolia*, a native of America, found in boggy ground.
- 6. *Alisma Plantago*, or great water plantain, grows in all the marshy parts of Scotland.
- 7. *Alisma Ranunculoides*, or lesser water plantain, also a native of Scotland.
- 8. *Alisma Sabulata*, a native of America.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Mr. Arbuthnot.—We infer a letter written by Mr. Arbuthnot to an officer of rank in this country, about three months before his execution by General Jackson. From the evidence it affords of the character and pursuits of this individual, whose fate will undoubtedly become a subject of strict inquiry and investigation, it will be perused with much interest.

Savannah, Lower Creek Nation, Jan. 30.

Sir—When I last took the liberty of writing to you by desire of the Chiefs of the Creek nation, I little expected that war would have so soon commenced between the Americans and them; it is, however, actually begun by the wanton aggression of the former in an attack on Fowl-town during the night. Though this wanton attack has been disavowed by Gen. Mitchell, the American agent for Indian affairs, and he has made reparation for the injury and tolls sustained by Ishimathia and his people; yet, the continued aggressions of the Americans, and the numbers pouring into the nation, not from the land side alone, but from Mobile and elsewhere, by the Appalachian river, have compelled the Indians to take to arms, as their only resource from oppression.

Your friend Hillifago has been called by his people to put himself at their head; and he is now encamped at Spanish Bluff, the assistance of Doyle and Aubrey, who is now in possession of the Indians, with from 1,000 to 1,200 men: these men are principally Red Sticks, who are scattered about in the nation, and who have collected and put themselves under his command, and a few hundred Upper Indians, who have joined them.

On Indian Territory are with the knowledge of the American Government, and General Mitchell's conduct and message to Kinajee assure me it is not so. But there are persons who wish to get hold of the Indian lands, and they stick at no means, however cruel and oppressive, to obtain their ends. General Gaines' letter of August last to Kinajee clearly shows that he and General Jackson are determined, if possible, to get hold of the whole Indian lands. After falsely accusing them of murders, thefts, burning houses, &c. he says, "but there is something out in the sea, a barb with forked tongues; whip him back before he lands, for he will be the ruin of you yet. Perhaps you do not know what or whom I mean—I mean the name of Englishmen."

The other contents of this letter clearly show me, that those two Generals have formed a plan of possessing themselves of the whole Indian lands. That this plan has originated with Forbes, Inzerarity, or those of their subordinate agents, I have little doubt, as every part of the conduct of those inferior actors show they have been employed for the express purpose of rooting out the poor Indian from his paternal inheritance. The report of Humbly having made sales in the name of the chiefs, of all the lands from Pensacola to St. Augustine, comes from St. Mark's Fort. I shall soon be there and learn from what source they derive their information.

That false and improper sales have been made I have no doubt; without such had been the case, the Americans would have never pushed into the Indian nation by the Appalachicola. It is reported that John Forbes has withdrawn from all Indian concerns; but the Inzeraritys are enough, with their subordinate agents, to disturb the whole Indian nation: and I have no the least doubt, that through them the present troubles come.

The chiefs have written to Governor Cameron for a supply of ammunition, and which Kinajee informs me, Hillifago, when in England, had orders to demand in case of actual need. It is really necessary the English Government should do some thing for those people. In the late war they drew them into their quarrel against America; at the Peace they agreed to see them protected in their rights and privileges, and placed on the same footing as before the war; since then they have never troubled themselves about them, thinking it enough that his Majesty's Ambassador had orders to see that those people were protected in their rights and privileges. But how is his Excellency the British Ambassador to know if the Indian rights are protected? he is permitted to live quietly in his own land? He is directed to correspond with any private individual on Indian affairs, unless it can be put into his hands without any expense. Does he expect a true account of what is going on in the Indian nation from the American Government, or from the printed gazettes of some towns in U. S.?

they know, and infringe his Excellency of such matters respecting the Creek nation, as they are certain to be true, he can never have the means of judging what is proper to be done.

I have, by desire of the Chiefs, written his Excellency, the hon. Charles Bagot, on their affairs; and also Governor Cameron with a demand for a small supply, of which they stand greatly in need; I trust, Sir, you will make the representations to his Majesty's government as the circumstances of the case require, that those unfortunate people, who look up to you as their friend, may soon rest peaceably and quiet in their country.

You will pardon this liberty I take, which nothing but the pressing solicitations of Kinajee would have induced me to take, and with much respect I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
A. ARBUTHNOT.

OBSTINATE CONFLICT.

The following article, (says a late Liverpool paper) dated Faro, June 12, was received by the last Lisbon mail:—An Algerine corsair, full of men, was lately sunk off Cape St. Vincent, by two Portuguese men of war, after a most desperate and bloody conflict of nine glasses, wherein vast numbers were killed on both sides. The Rover maintained the action with great firmness, and such undaunted resolution, that at one time it was doubtful whether she would not have beat them off, notwithstanding the superior odds against her.

The Portuguese behaved manfully, and offered to give quarters, provided they would strike; when generous and humane offers, the pirates did, with horrid imprecations, disdainfully refuse; and a revengeful were the invaders to the last, that they fired grape and patridge shot from the deck, and small arms out of the tops into the men of war, as they were going down, which did a deal of mischief amongst the Portuguese. Both the ships were severely shattered—one had several shots between wind and water, which made her very leaky, and her sails and rigging cut to pieces—the other had her foremast and bowsprit carried away, with part of her starboard bow and a large shot went 18 inches in her mainmast. It is thought the pirates had expended all their cannon balls, as in the after part of the engagement they used from their great guns, marling spikes, ringbolt, rusty nails, bits of iron, and lead cut into square pieces.

From late London Papers.

GENERAL JACKSON.

We advertised lately upon an anecdote in the Morning Chronicle, respecting the conduct of General Jackson when he was Judge. As the matter was then related, we thought it a most discreditable affair; the following account of it makes it not only more probable, but more praise-worthy:—Gen. Jackson was formerly, as a Judge, sitting on the Bench, in one of the counties of Tennessee; an atrocious felon had escaped from the custody of the sheriff, seized on a loaded musket with a bayonet, and fixed himself in a corner formed by two walls, whence he bade defiance to the officers of Justice. The Sheriff had summoned ten men to take him but they were intimidated by his threats. The Sheriff reported to the Judge that he would not surrender; but was resolved to shoot the first and bayonet the next man that approached him. "Summon them then," said the Judge; soon after the Sheriff returned with the same information, "that the citizens attending the court were unarmed, and afraid to approach him." "Summon me then," said the Judge. He did so. The Judge descended from the Bench, and to the astonishment of the crowd, advancing up to the criminal with a determined countenance, laid hold of his

musket with one hand, and delivered him to the Sheriff with the other. General Jackson is the first who ever commanded with great success against the Indians; for even in the very victories which the English and Americans formerly gained over the savages; they lost more men than they killed of their enemies. General Jackson commenced his military career against the Creek Indians about five years ago; and afterwards commanded at the battle of New-Orleans. In the former war, he did precisely what he has now done.—He took possession of Pensacola, and the part of West Florida he now occupies, to prevent the Spaniards from supplying the Indians with arms and ammunition.

From the Upper Canada Gazette. Horticulture.

Messrs. Tredger & Darker, beg leave to inform the friends of this useful science that on Friday and Saturday next, will be exhibited at the Mansion House Hotel, seven Pumpkins, grown in their gardens, near York, this season, the produce of one seed, the plant of which covered 18 square yards. The weight of this fruit on the 27th inst. was as follows:

No.—1	118
2	105
3	104
4	84
5	66
6	49
7	43
weight of the Towel	549
	5
	454

The largest measured five feet eleven inches in circumference: so that one acre of land cultivated with equal skill and care would produce 77 Tons, 1 Cwt. 1 Qr. and 20 lbs. of this vegetable.

On the 27th of December, 1816, a murder was committed in the town of Toomavarra, in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, on the person of Henry Long. The murderers escaped, but it has been learnt that two of them proceeded to North America. Samuel Long, son of the deceased, hopes this statement will lead to the apprehension of the said two murderers, and by means of them, to a knowledge of the remainder. Their names and descriptions are as under:—

John Kennedy, about 21 years of age, fair complexion, has a mole on his right cheek—large under lip—black hair—about 5 feet 8 inches in height, and is by trade a Shoemaker.

Michael Toohay, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches in height, wants two of his front teeth, is bald headed and wears a wig, has a large cut over his right eye, of a fair complexion, lips, is left handed, pot-bellied and short thighs.

Fifty Pounds Sterling will be paid by the Police Office Dublin, for the apprehension of both or either of the said murderers.

Samuel Long will feel particularly grateful to any person giving him information respecting the said Toohay and Kennedy. Letters to be addressed to him at the Talbot Settlement, Upper Canada.

* * Editors of Newspapers in Canada and the United States are respectfully requested to give the above one insertion.

From the N. Y. Spectator. ENGLISH NEWS.

The Queen had not yet removed to Windsor. She had suffered a renewed attack of her disorder, and was very ill at the time of our latest dates.—One of our papers contains the following paragraph, in relation to American affairs:—"It is said, that Mr. Gallatin, Ambassador from the Court of France, and Mr. Rush, American Ambassador in this country, have been appointed Plenipotentiaries for the purpose of renewing and extending the com. treaty already existing between Great Britain and the United States, and held a conference with Lord Castlereagh on Saturday week at his Lordship's seat, North Cray, Kent, at which the Right Hon. Mr. Robinson and Mr. G. Lubbock, who, it is added, are the Plenipotentiaries appointed by his Majesty's Government to negotiate with the American Plenipotentiaries, assisted."

Lord Ellenborough, we are sorry to state, is seriously ill at his house in St. James's square.
London Paper.