

From English Papers to the 19th April.

(From Blackwood's Magazine for April.)

DOST MOHAMMED.

The affairs of Afghanistan have elicited so much interest, that a slight narrative of the rise of its late sovereign may serve to clear some of the narratives on the subject. A portion of the troops of Nadir Shah, in his invasion of India about a century since, were Afghans—a race of barbarians, inhabiting a country whose Alpine temperature in winter, and whose fertility in summer, rendered them one of the most vigorous and athletic races of Northern India. Nadir, though a brilliant soldier, was a tyrant, and therefore hated; but, on his return to Persia, he became a sot, and was easily circumvented by a court cabal. Poison and the dagger are the Eastern Bill of Rights. A conspiracy was formed against him, and he was stabbed when lying in his tent, probably drunk. A period of general convulsion followed, in which his auxiliary troops fought each other, or dispersed to their own homes. In the general disruption, the principal officer of the Afghans, Ahmed Shah, seized a convoy of treasure belonging to Nadir, returned with his barbarians to his mountains, drove all opposition before him, and giving himself the picturesque title of the "Pearl of the Age" (Dooree Doorance), became monarch of Afghanistan.

Ahmed had begun life as a robber on a large scale, and he continued his trade on an increasing one, as long as he lived. He must have been a formidable neighbour, for he made four invasions of India; fell heavily on the decaying house of Aurungzebe, and robbed and massacred without mercy wherever he conquered. At length, a quarter of a century of profligacy and plunder, and toil in the pursuit of both, brought the founder of the Afghan throne to his grave. He died in 1773, about twenty years after Clive had laid the foundations of the British Indian Empire, by the battle of Plassey.

In the East the conqueror is always succeeded by a coward—and the founder of a kingdom by a fool; but the kingdom sometimes escapes the natural fall of the dynasty. Timur Shah, the son of Ahmed, was an indolent voluptuary; but the kingdom survived him, though he reigned about as long as his active and clever father.

On his death four of his crowd of sons were rivals for the throne. Humaioun, the eldest, attempted to proclaim himself king at Candahar, but was attacked by the army of Shah Zemaun, his brother, who had seized on Cabul, and assumed the throne, and by that brother had his eyes put out, and was thus rendered, in the Indian style, incapable of empire. India is the land of conspiracy, and a conspiracy was now formed against Zemaun, or his vizier, or both. The conspirators were seized, and their heads cut off. But they had been powerful chieftains—their clans vowed revenge. Mahmud, a third brother, put himself at their head, left Herat, of which he had been governor, and seized Candahar. All those affairs were bloody, but thoroughly Indian. Zemaun, who had been preparing for an excursion of robbery to Hindostan, now stopped on his march, and hastened back to crush the rebellion; but his troops, either tired of him, or corrupted by his brother, no sooner saw Mahmud's lines, than one half of them marched over to him. The vizier and the monarch had only to turn their horses' heads and fly. They escaped to one of the mountain tribes, but Mahmud's gold followed them there. They were both delivered up; Zemaun, by a retaliatory fate, was blinded, and the vizier, more fortunate, was put to death. But in this furious family, there was a fourth brother, Shoojah, who had been left in charge of Zemaun's principal jewels at Peshawar. An insurrection—how raised is among the secrets of Cabul diplomacy—suddenly burst round Mahmud in the midst of a life of revelry; he was dethroned, and the jewel-keeper placed in his room. Shoojah was now king.

But the Afghan throne was again to be beset by insurrection. Mahmud escaped from his prison, and Shoojah was forced to leave his harem, raise an army, and pursue him. He had, at the same time, an army fighting in Cashmere. The horizon now began to grow cloudy on all sides. His Afghanian army was attacked and ruined in a single battle; the next intelligence was that Mahmud's general, Futteh Khan, a chieftain of remarkable bravery and talent, had taken Candahar; this was about 1810. Shah Shoojah then advanced to meet the rebels, with a powerful army; but he was beaten in two pitched battles, and forced to fly to the Punjab, the territory of Runjeet Sing.

Mahmud was monarch once more, and, like a savage, forgetting what he owed to the talents and bravery of his vizier, Futteh Khan, or, probably, jealous of his popularity, he blinded him, and shortly after put him to death. This act of atrocity produced the consequences which it deserved; the brothers of the vizier flew to arms.

Dost Mohammed Khan, one of them, who has since figured so largely in the history of this distracted country, made himself master of Cabul. Two others seized Candahar, Cashmere, and the rest of the dominions.

Shah Soojah, under the protection of Runjeet Sing, was still unlucky; he was plundered of his jewels. The "Lion of the Punjab" starved the fugitive prince, until he gave up especially the famous diamond, named "The Mountain of Light;" and, at length, Runjeet having no more to get from him, Shoojah and his family were suffered to make their way to the British territory in 1814.

The origin of the war with Dost Mohammed is still involved in some obscurity. The Persian attack on Herat, openly directed by a Russian general, had naturally excited suspicion of the loose fidelity of the Afghan king. It was unquestionable that he had commenced a correspondence with Russia, under the pretence of protecting himself against the aggressions of Runjeet Sing. The British governor-general, unaccountably forgetting the absolute fickleness of the barbarian character, and the notorious facility with which it is swayed by money, is said to have refused advancing a subsidy of £ 300,000, which the "Dost" (prince) declared to be absolutely necessary to his throne; and a march across India and a war were preferred, which have already cost, on a general calculation, about twenty times the subsidy, or seven millions sterling, and may cost an unlimited sum before quiet is restored. But the gallantry of the British troops shone conspicuously in this brief, but dangerous, campaign. Dost Mohammed was beaten, and taken prisoner; and now, after two years of nominal triumph, the whole struggle is to be begun again.

But a new display of sentiment is actually fastening itself on this unpromising subject, and the Whigs and Radicals are beginning to exalt the Afghans into patriots, heroes, and all other fine things of the Radical school. The orators say that the Afghans had a right to hate the British for forcing a beloved sovereign from them, and an unbeloved sovereign on them; that Dost Mohammed was the universal delight, and Shah Shoo-

jah the universal hatred, and that they were only performing the part of William Tell and Timoleon. But what is the fact? It is a mere repetition of the case of Napoleon and Louis XVIII. The French would, doubtless, have preferred Napoleon, because he gave them plunder; but we had strong reasons for preferring Louis, because he allowed us to remain at peace. The Corsican was, doubtless, more a favourite with the French amateurs of "La gloire," than the old fat descendant of the forty lazy kings; but he was a much more inconvenient neighbour for us,—and that was the grand question for us to consider. Accordingly, we flung that robbing and murdering emperor of the braves from the throne, and put the old man in his seat. This was exactly the case with the Afghans. Dost Mohammed was sanguinary and treacherous; he made war upon us, and we beat him, captured him, and sent him to study the art of respecting the British government in a dungeon. Shah Shoojah may be a sot or a simpleton, but he will not make war upon us; and, therefore, it is our convenience to keep him on the throne. Whether we have done all in the wisest way—whether we might not have made Dost Mohammed as careful of preserving the peace as the shah, is altogether a question of circumstance. Whether it would not have been much better to have left the Dost and the Kamram, and the whole circle of savages, to fight it out, and cut up each other, we have not the slightest doubt would have been the right proceeding, and must be the proceeding after all. But to represent the Afghans as chivalric, sensitive, and romantic,—as imitating in the slightest degree the rising of the Swedes for Gustavus, or the Scotch for the Chevalier, is nothing but to burlesque all truth, and make a tinsel novel out of a barbarian incident. The real nature of the insurrection is, an intrigue to drive Shah Shoojah from the throne, and put the contriver of intrigue into it; the same thing has been done a hundred times over in India. An individual or a party have got together money enough to hire soldiers; the nation are banditti, and would hire themselves to any one; the perfidy, lies, bribery, and villany of all kinds with which every thing done by the Asiatics is carried on, make a conspiracy—at once the conspiracy swells into a rebellion. If the British resident is a man of sense and vigilance, he watches the plot, crushes the rebellion, and hangs the principal performers. If he is merely a showy coxcomb, he allows himself to be tricked with his eyes open,—imagines himself the first diplomatist in the world, while he is laughed at by his own palankin bearers, and sits down to pen a dispatch to the governor-general, announcing the general pacification produced by his genius, when, in the next five minutes he is shot in the midst of a general rebellion. Or, if he is a sulky, self-sufficient, and obstinate official, he despises all notice of the movements around him, refuses to believe that he is not infallible, and finally walks into the pitfall of the enemy, in the face of day. But the true evil of such things and persons is, the hazard into which they throw clever people and brave men, who were compelled to rely on them. Still we must have no vanishing of the Afghans; they are a bloody, plundering, and vicious race of savages. The British were certainly impotent in remaining so long in their country; but the Afghans had been actually benefited by them: British expenditure gives opulence wherever it goes,—there had been no acts of tyranny,—the population were protected,—and, as to the idea of their feeling disgraced, like so many Romans or Englishmen, at seeing an enemy's army supporting a returned sovereign, all is verbiage. The only difference between the parties, is, that the British paid, but did not bribe, while the Dost Mohammed party bribed, but did not pay, and, among barbarians, the bribe always carries the field.

The blow in Cabul is the heaviest that has fallen on the Indian army since the days of Hyder Ali, when the force under General Matthews was broken up by the Mysore cavalry—but this was upwards of half a century ago. It is a heavier blow than fell on the British army in Europe during the whole Continental war; for though our troops on the Continent often suffered from disease and winter, they fought successfully, and even the march to Corunna was finished by a victory. But in Afghanistan, every kind of blunder seems to have been committed, and every kind of loss suffered, unrelieved by a single ray of victory. Our gallant troops have been enforced indignantly to fly before a rabble, because the rabble had food and they had none; and the force which a few months ago would have marched triumphantly from end to end of India, is now fugitive, or showing its habitual bravery only in dying on the field.

LAND SLIDE AT NEW ORLEANS.—On the night of the 23rd March, between 7 and 10 o'clock, a large portion of the Levee, on the West side of the river, fronting the second Municipality Ferry, gave way, carrying with it the hotel known as the Willow Grove, together with the beautiful garden attached to it, the building occupied by the Boat Club, ten-pin alleys, and several out-houses. Mr. Bell is a severe loser—not having had time to save his establishment. The Bee says—"We visited the premises towards midnight, and could scarcely see a solitary vestige of the garden, in the cultivation of which the proprietor had evinced so much taste, and which formed one of the principal attractions of the surrounding neighbourhood. The noise with which the embankment and buildings gave way, resembled the discharge of a park of artillery, and could be heard distinctly all over the city. The gap extends to about 400 or 500 feet front, by about 200 feet in depth, and the soil was still wearing away when we left the spot.—Fears are entertained that the damage will extend farther, as the only barrier against the encroachment of the river consists in a slight embankment, which scarcely can be styled a levee. We are happy to add that no lives were lost on this occasion."

LIVERPOOL MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—This institution appears to be by far the most extensive and prosperous establishment of the kind in the kingdom, and is effecting an immensity of good in the large and important community in which its operations are carried on. The buildings devoted to the purposes of the institution cost 15,000*l.*; it contains upwards of 3,300 members, with 850 pupils in three day schools, and 600 pupils in fifteen or sixteen evening classes. There are fifty teachers regularly employed, whose salaries amount to 5,000*l.* a year; a library of 9,000 volumes with 1,600 readers, and a daily distribution of 200 books. The public lectures are delivered twice a week, and are attended by audiences varying from 600 to 1,300. The total receipts for carrying on this extensive machinery amounted last year to 6,939*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* The evening schools afford instruction in English, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, mechanical philosophy, navigation, astronomy, botany, naval architecture, mechanical, landscape, architectural, and ornamental drawing and painting, together with modelling and practical perspective. At the last exhibition of the Liverpool Academy there were eight paintings by teachers in the institution, and twenty one by artists who were formerly pupils within its walls. There are also day schools in connection with the institution, in which a comprehensive system of education is carried on, adapted to the age, capacities, and pursuits of the pupils. The extra classes comprise instruction in chemistry, natural philosophy, the French and German languages, classics, vocal music, &c.

SYRIA.—We are happy to find, that Bishop Alexander has received every attention from Tahir Pacha and the authorities of Jerusalem, and was received in the most friendly manner by the Greeks and Armenians. Although no firm manner had yet reached them from Constantinople to authorise the construction of the Protestant church, still it was hoped the objection would be offered to its erection. The people of Mount Lebanon, however, were less favourably disposed towards the prelate; and the chiefs and people of Druse, as well as Christian tribes, had addressed a petition to Omer Pasha, in which they protested against the "English high priest" establishing himself in their mountains, and expressing their conviction that "his presence would prove most prejudicial to the country, and inevitably produce disorder and anxiety in the mountain, and cause ruin and trouble among those subjects who had been intrusted and committed to the keeping of the Sultan." A melancholy accident had occurred at Jaffa. The first lieutenant of the *Hecate*, British steam-frigate, three marines, two sailors, and a pilot, were upset in a small boat on the Jaffa reef, and all drowned.

NEW STEAM FRIGATE, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.—The Admiralty have given instructions for the building and equipment of a new steam frigate, which is to surpass, in size and power, everything of the kind yet afloat. She is to be of 650 horse power; to have engine-room for 600 tons of fuel; complete stowage under hatches for 1000 troops, with four months stores and provisions, exclusive of a crew of about 450 men; and is to be armed with 20 guns of the heaviest calibre, besides carronades. The vessel is expected to be fully completed and ready for sea before the close of the present year. With half a dozen ships of this force at command, 6000 men might within three weeks from the first receipt of the news from Afghanistan, have been landed at Alexandria, marched in six days through Egypt (with leave of its Viceroy) to Cosseir, on the Red Sea, and transported thence in nine days more to Kurrachee, on the south coast of Scinde.

The *Leinster Express* announces the stoppage of one of the largest manufacturing houses in Ireland, the firm of Joseph Beale and Co., of Mountmelleck, Queen's County. The Emperor Nicholas has promised the hand of his daughter, the princess Olga, to the Duke of Nassau.

PRESERVATION OF IRON.—Mr. Tregelles, of Neath Abbey, says that he has found that coal tar, mixed with one-third its weight of quick lime, and then boiled and used hot, protects iron in a surprising manner from the action of sea water.

LIMERICK, April 13. The ships Albion and Lord Brougham have been accepted by the Admiralty to convey drafts of 350 men from Cork to Quebec.

On Sunday, the Barque Ocean, Knox, master, left Waterford, for Miramichi, having on board 223 passengers. Four vessels at Galway are filling with emigrants for America.

There is a great tide of emigration to North America through Waterford, during the present season, as well direct from that port, as through Liverpool.

The Medina of Dungarvon, 700 tons, is laid on at that port with passengers for Miramichi.

The Amazon and Eagle have sailed from Waterford for Halifax, and Newfoundland, with 520 emigrants.

The *Ninian*, of this port, 850 tons, Bowler, Master, with 223 passengers for Quebec, and *China*, of this port, 900 tons, Jones, Master, with 334 passengers for Quebec, were towed down the river yesterday morning, by the *Garryoven* steamer, and have since sailed with a favourable wind for their destination. The adventurers are, in nine instances out of ten, farmers, and farm labourers in the *Ninian*, from Limerick and Clare—in the *China*, from Limerick, Clare, and Galway. The *Governor*, a first class brig, also of this port, Gorman, master, followed yesterday evening with 130 more passengers of the same description, from Patrick's-Well and Clare, to settle in Canada.

THE MONTROSE BURGERS.—The nomination takes place on Saturday. The candidates are—Mr. Hume, the Hon. E. J. Stanley, and Mr. Johnson. As the latter had never the shadow of a chance, the contest, if it take place, will lie betwixt Mr. Stanley (whig) and Mr. Hume.

UNITED STATES. A correspondent, writing from Washington, states that the negotiations between Lord Ashburton and the Secretary of State will be carried on in personal interviews between those functionaries—also, that Lord Ashburton is of opinion that he will not find it necessary to remain more than two months in this country. The Legislatures of Maine and Massachusetts are forthwith to be convoked on the Boundary question. It is said that the British will probably offer an equivalent in money or land, and that perhaps they may pay for the Creole negroes, as they have often done in similar cases. The late messengers from England bring a consent to pay for one of the American vessels taken as a slave on the coast of Africa and sent into Boston. These, it is remarked, are pacifying circumstances, though trouble may arise from the orders given to the British cruisers, to bring to all suspected vessels.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE MAINE LEGISLATURE.—Governor Fairfield, "deeming the present posture of the question relating to the North Eastern Boundary, and the matters connected therewith, to form one of those extraordinary occasions contemplated in the constitution," has issued his proclamation for convening the Legislature at Augusta, on Wednesday the 18th May, "in order to receive such communications as may be made to them, and determine on such measures as they may consider will best promote the welfare of the State and Nation."

THE CREOLE SLAVES.—The slaves charged with piracy, belonging to the American brig *Creole*, had been examined and discharged.

The Chief Justice at Nassau, addressed them in the following words:—"It has pleased God to set you free from the bonds of slavery; may you hereafter live the lives of good and faithful subjects of Her Majesty's Government."

Dr. Channing and other eminent citizens of the U. States, have come out boldly in defence of the rights of the bondsmen.

ST. JOHN, N. B. MAY 7.

TREASURY DEBENTURES.—It is reported that the Governor and Council have determined to issue Treasury Debentures of £5 and upwards, (with interest at 6 per cent., payable half yearly,) in order to meet the demands upon the Province. As these Debentures will be likely to pass current in the Province, the measure will be a great relief at the present time; and the fact of their bearing interest will induce many persons of limited means to lay them past for the purpose of receiving interest on small amounts.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1842.

The papers received by yesterday's Steamer are without any news of interest.

None of the spring vessels from Europe have yet arrived in our harbour, but there has been an arrival at Port Hill, in 33 days from Bristol, which port she left on the 7th ult. We understand she fell in with a great deal of ice on the passage.

Major Generals Sir James A. Hope, K. C. B. and Sir Richard Armstrong are appointed to the staff in Canada, to replace Lieutenant Generals Clitherow and Sir James Macdonell.

A private letter received in Charlottetown, from St John's N. F. dated April 25, says—"The Seal Fishery has been very unsuccessful, and will be ruinous to many who were engaged in it. The times here are very gloomy."

The prices of Oil in the English market, April 18th, are quoted as follow—Seal Oil, Pale, £40 per tun (252 galls.) Brown, £32 10. to £35. Cod, £28 to £30.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.—The House of Assembly is still in a manner existing, but as it was only elected for four years, and the time is nearly expired, it may be considered as virtually dissolved. Candidates are already offering themselves for the new House. Capt. Swabey was the first in the field, whose Address to the Electors of the Second Electoral District of Prince County, has appeared in print; and so also have the addresses of Mr. R. Montgomery, for the Second Electoral District of Queen's County, and Mr. William Stewart, for Princetown. Dr. Crafer, it is reported, is also a candidate for that ancient borough.—As to the two members who represented it in the expiring House, Mr. Montgomery, it is said, does not intend to offer himself, and Mr. Clark, the other, cannot, having accepted the office of Sheriff of the County. Mr. Gorman, one of the representatives of the First Electoral District of Prince County, will in all probability, be again returned—we have not heard whether Mr. Yeo, the other member for that District, intends to offer himself.

We are ignorant of the intentions of the present members for the Second Electoral District of Queen's County, the Hon. J. S. Macdonald and Mr. Forbes. It is reported that Dr. Macgregor, of Brackley Point Road, is an aspirant for the honour of representing this District.

As to the First Electoral District of Queen's County, Mr. R. Montgomery and Mr. M. Macfarlane are already in the field. Mr. Clark, the Sheriff of Prince County, has been strongly solicited to offer himself, and so, it is rumoured, is Mr. W. Macneill, the Speaker of a former House of Assembly. As to the views of Mr. C. Macneill, one of the present members, we are as yet ignorant.

We know nothing of the movements in King's County, if, indeed, there are any.

Lot 34, 5th May, 1842.

Messrs. Cooper & Co. GENTLEMEN;

As the Chairman of a Public Meeting which was held in this Township, on the Second inst., in accordance with my duty, I beg leave to transmit to your Office, for insertion in your next *Herald*, the inclosed documents, for public information, in the hope, that the other Electoral Districts throughout the Island will follow the example.

I am, gentlemen, Yours, &c. JAMES ROBERTSON.

At a public meeting of the Electors of the Southern Section of the First Electoral District of Queen's County, held this day at the Six-mile-house, St. Peter's Road, Lot 34, on James Robertson having been called to the chair, the following Resolutions were severally proposed and adopted:—

1. RESOLVED, That as union is strength, it is the opinion of this Meeting that it is highly expedient that the Electors of the Northern and Southern Sections of this District respectively nominate a Candidate to represent them in the next House of Assembly.

2. RESOLVED, That as the approved and well-tried principle of pledging Candidates to sustain popular claims in the Legislature, is a measure of the utmost importance to the oppressed people of this Colony, therefore the Electors at this Meeting will withhold their votes and interest from such Candidates as refuse to take the following pledge:—

I [A. B.] a Candidate for the First Electoral District of Queen's County, do hereby pledge myself unequivocally, that if returned a Member of the House of Assembly of this Island, at the ensuing Election, I will use all my influence, and endeavour by every constitutional means in my power to redress the oppressive grievances which operate against the Agriculturists of this Colony; that I will use my best endeavours to cause the Wilderness lands of the Island to be disposed of as in the neighbouring British Colonies; and being fully convinced that an additional Assessment thereon will not effect the oft and long prayed for redress, I will oppose the same in Legislation. That I will use my best efforts to cause the Fishery-Reserves to be thrown open for the use of all British fishermen, reserving the equitable claim thereto to such as have made improvements on the same; and the wrongs done to the Loyalists of this Island I will endeavour to remedy; and, lastly, will preserve unimpaired, as regards the qualifications of Electors and Candidates, the popular right of Representation in Colonial Parliament, as now established by Law.

3. RESOLVED, That this Meeting has reason to approve of the general conduct pursued by the Representatives of this District, Messrs. Macfarlane and Macneill, in their Legislative capacity; and in testimony of the esteem in which their services are held, in endeavouring to effect redress of the people's grievances, this Meeting deems it just and expedient to tender its thanks to the above named gentlemen, for their past legislative services.

4. RESOLVED, That this Meeting feels bound to call on Mr. Mungo Macfarlane, as Candidate for this section of the District, to repair to the hustings at the ensuing Election; and this Meeting pledges itself not only to vote for him, and the Candidate to be named by the other part of the District, but also to use all constitutional means to insure their return.

5. RESOLVED, That the chairman of this Meeting do forthwith forward the foregoing Resolutions and pledge to our nominated Candidate; and after ascertaining his sense thereon, it is the desire of this Meeting that a copy of the said Resolutions and Pledge, together with his answer, be published in the *Herald*, Newspaper, of this Island.

JAMES ROBERTSON, Chairman.

The Fourth Resolution was carried by a majority of votes—all the others passed unanimously.

The Chairman having left the chair, it was moved that the same should be taken by Doctor McGregor; and immediately a motion was made and carried, that the thanks of the Meeting be tendered to the Chairman, for the impartial manner in which he had performed his duty.

Five-Mile-House, May 6th, 1842.

Mr. James Robertson, Chairman of a Meeting of Electors held on the 2d May, 1842.

SIR;—In conformity with my verbal acceptance of the proposition made to me by the Meeting of which you were Chairman, I have now to state, that I agree to stand at the ensuing Election as one of the Candidates for the first District of Queen's County—and I hereby take the Pledge, as contained in the Resolutions of that Meeting. At the same time, I must observe, that if the liberal Candidates do not uniformly take the pledge, I am not to be bound thereby; and this I do, not as though I would assume the privilege of altering my conduct, but because I think, if any one of the liberal Candidates is to be received without being pledged, I have an equal right; for I must say, that it did not sound well to hear some in the last House boasting that they had not taken the pledge, and would not take it, though they were as liberal as those who had. In regard to myself, I thank my Constituents for the mark of their confidence, in returning me last Election; but were I to consult merely my own feelings, I would not again come forward as a Candidate, knowing that, however resolute I may be in adhering to the principles I profess, I have not troubled the House with many arguments in support of my views, and would not have often interposed, had there been less personality in the debates than there were. As, however, my neighbours call on me, I will go; and if I cannot say much in public, you shall find that I will vote right, which is, perhaps, more than can be said for some good speakers whom you have formerly sent. If the Meeting, or any of those present, wish you to publish this letter, you may do so.

I remain, Your most obedient servant, MUNGO MACFARLANE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Dear Sir; As a Public Meeting has been held in this neighbourhood, a report of which is to appear in your paper, I beg leave to request that you will also allow a place for the following remarks.

As regards its being a general Meeting of the Electors, I beg to observe, that whilst anonymous notes were sent to some within a gun-shot of the place of meeting, and to others who reside at the distance of many miles, I only received information of it in the most casual manner. The meeting was not numerous, however respectable it may be