



ABBOT & BASCOM,

Have just received and are now opening for sale, at their Store in KINGSTON,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS:

- AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:
- Low priced Broadcloth
 - Best Cloths
 - Hunter's do.
 - Scarlet do.
 - Kilts, Cassimeres
 - Baizes & Fianuels
 - Carpeting
 - Fluffings & Blankets
 - Plain & twill'd Velvets
 - Thickfets
 - Genoa Cord
 - Blue & drab Jersey Knit
 - Swanstown, worsted Cord,
 - Twillitt & Metailles
 - Vetting
 - Salisbury Flannel
 - China blue Furniture
 - Chintz do.
 - Ditto Fringe
 - Silk & cotton Bandanna
 - Hankierchiefs
 - Black & figured Silk do.
 - Linon & cotton pocket do.
 - Silk & cotton Shaw's
 - Printed & plain Bombazettes
 - Cainancoes & Durants
 - Widdones
 - Silk, lam's wool, worsted & cotton Hosi
 - Lamb's wool Gloves
 - Worsted do.
 - Red and blue Caps
 - Kobe Patterns
 - Fancy Gingham
 - " Calicoes
 - " Dimities
 - Color'd & white Muslins
 - Japan'd, feeded, dotted & figur'd blk. & white do.
 - Lenses & Laces
 - Cotton Sewings
 - White & color'd Thread
 - Tapes & thirt Buttons
 - Black, purple, blue, pink, brown, buff, and slate color'd Cambricks
 - White Cotton
 - Striped & check'd do.
 - Cotton Shirting
 - Linings
 - Parillias
 - Brown Holland
 - Silk & Cotton Umbrellas
 - Satin's, Lustrings
 - Taffines, Sarcenets
 - Silk & Twist
 - Black, blue, scarlet & drab Pelisse Cloths
 - Ditto Cords
 - Ditto Trimmings

A general assortment of DRUGS & MEDICINE—among which are—

- British Oil
- Herlen do.
- Steer's Opodeldoc
- Essence Peppermint
- " Mustard
- " Burgamot
- Ching's Worm destroy-ing Lozenges
- Godfrey's Cordial
- Jessit's Drops
- Church's Cough Drops
- Balsam Honey
- Hooper's Female Pills
- Anderson's Scotch do.
- James' Analeptic do.
- Lee's } Bilious do.
- Coit's }
- Wheaton's jaun. Bitters
- Imperial Tooth powder
- Lipfalve
- Nutmegs Cloves
- Cinnamon
- Cephalic Snuff
- Refined Liquorice
- Sel Poinent
- Saltpetre
- Windfor Soap
- Gold Leaf
- Silver do.
- Ivory Black
- Black Lead
- Anchovies.
- Ketchup
- Pink Root
- Court Plaster
- Sugar Candy
- Flor Sulphur
- Gum Camphor
- Barley Sugar
- Teeth Instruments
- Crown Lancets
- Common do.

They have likewise rented the New Store belonging to Mrs. FINKLE, in Ernestown, where they are now opening a General Assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, AND CROCKERY: all of which will be sold remarkably low, for prompt pay only.

Cash, Pot & Pearl Ashes, Wheat, Flour, Pork, Furs, Butter and Cheese received in payment.

Constant attendance will be given at each place; orders from gentlemen of the faculty attended to on the shortest notice; and medicine put up in the best order.

November 13, 1810. Stf

Northrop, Wolcott & Abbe, HAVE removed from No. 54 St. Paul Street to No. 102, one door North of Messrs. BELLOWS, GATES & Co. where they have a General Assortment of DRY GOODS on hand, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms. N. W. & ABDE. Montreal, 10th Sept. 1810. 1 tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } BY virtue of a Writ to wit, } of Pieri Facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of James North, at the suit of James Robins, I have seized and taken in execution lot number twenty-six on West Bay, in the township of Marysburgh, county of Prince Edward, and district aforesaid, containing by admeasurement two hundred acres, and an improvement of about 40 acres, be the same more or less, which will be adjudged to the highest bidder, at the goal door in the town of Kingston, on the 16th day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon. And any person or persons who may have any claim to the above mentioned premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

CHARLES STUART, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, October 9, 1810. 3tf

MONTREAL Hat Warehouse;

At the Sign of the MILITARY HAT, No. 54, Old Market Place.

JABEZ D. DE WITT,

MOST respectfully informs the Public, that he has on hand a most extensive and complete assortment of HATS, HAT TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

Amongst which are, Most superb Military Hats, with ornaments complete.

- Gentlemen's most fashionable Beaver Hats, Do. Betweens do.
- Do. Yeoman crowns do.
- Do. blk superfine green under do.
- Do. drab do. do.
- Do. black do. extra large brims do.
- Do. drab do. do.
- Best black water proof silk do.
- Ditto green under do.
- Do. drab do. do.
- Do. do. green under silk do.
- Do. castor do.
- Roram do. do.
- Plated do. do.
- Gent's varnished leather Hats for travelling. do.
- Servants' ditto do.
- Boys' Morocco Hats of all colors. do.
- Do. do. Caps do.
- Mens' & Boys' fine Cordies. do.
- Do. common do.
- Do. Wool Hats of every description. do.
- Gold and silver tinsel Cord Bands. do.
- Common do. do.
- White and yellow tinsel Cord Binding. do.
- Coarse and fine Bowstrings. do.
- Morocco of all colors suitable for Hats. do.
- Fancy Tip Paper, do. do.
- Best and common Glue. do.
- Logwood, Coppais, Verdigris. do.
- Aquafortis, Oil of Vitriol, Clothiers' Jacks. do.
- Hatters' do.—Raising Cards. do.
- Hat Brushes of all kinds in use. do.
- Hatter's Irons, Stampers, Runners down, Pickers, &c. &c. do.
- Ladies' most fashionable beav. Hats & Bonnets, viz. White do. Maids' do. & children's do. do.
- Light fawn do. do. do.
- Drab do. do. do.
- Hair, brown do. do. do.
- Olive do. do. do.
- Purple do. do. do.
- Blue do. do. do.
- And Green do. do. do.

HAT TRIMMINGS,—viz.

- Pink Linings
- Red do.
- Orange do.
- Yellow do.
- Green Linings
- White do.
- Blue do. [peryd.
- Bl'k do. fr. 1/6 to 3/9

BINDINGS.

- Best military bindings for cocked hats;
 - Black Gallions from 10f to 30f per Grose.
 - Best drab do.
 - Com. do. do.
 - Best black and drab Bands;
 - Common do. do.
 - White and black worsted Looping;
 - Common white Hat Buckles; steel do.
 - Yellow Union ditto; white do. do.
 - Cords and Taffels } of all sizes & colors, for
 - Fancy Trimmings } Ladies' Bonnets.
 - Extra large Cords for Ladies' Pelisses.
 - Fash. fancy Trimmings for do. [Bonnets.
 - Plumes of all colors, for Ladies' & Children's
- All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices, for cash or short and approved credit.
- Montreal, Sept. 10, 1810. 1 tf

From a London paper of 3d Sept. 1810.

PAPER CURRENCY.

SIR—Having given my approbation to some remarks of yours on the report of the bullion committee, I had hoped you would have pursued your design, or given further light to the public on a subject of such vital consequence to their general interests. But, sir, it is not to the high price of bullion, or to the scarcity of metal money, that we are entirely to attend. We ought first to inquire into matters of more paramount importance; and had our Parliament directed the committee to extend their inquiries into the causes of the decay of morals, the instability of wealth, and the high price of markets, it would have conferred an important service on the state. However, from a perusal of the report of the committee, I am of opinion that it contains arguments on which to establish the basis of the three great evils above named. It appears by the report that there are above 800 banks in England; that the national bank issue 31,000,000, and the town and country banks 69,000,000; making the sum of 100,000,000; and deducting, that this one hundred millions of paper currency has depreciated the value of metal money, and contributed to diminish the apprehension of seeing it melted down or exported.

This deduction may satisfy the limited instructions of the committee, but it does not satisfy a mind at liberty to make every deduction, and to inquire into every consequence. For my part I calculate, that the introduction of this 100,000,000 of paper currency has operated upon the nation in the same baneful manner, that the introduction of metal money into Spain, from the mines of Peru and Mexico, has operated on her inhabitants. It has made them corrupt, speculate, and extravagant! Are we any other? Are we not become effeminate, vicious, and luxurious? Are we the same kind of people that we were in the days of Elizabeth or Cromwell; in days when paper money was unknown?

"The envied prosperity of this country" was long the theme of Pitt. He little thought that prosperity rested on a basis of paper, and that the edifice of national wealth was constructed of materials which could, in an instant, be depreciated or consumed. He little thought, that the "envied state of prosperity" would burst like a bubble, or crumble into dust. He little thought that our "envied state of prosperity" would end in a decay of morals, an instability of wealth and a high price of markets, that threaten the overthrow of the country. But, fortunately, the disease is likely to produce its own remedy, and if 700 out of the 800 banks commit bankruptcy, in a gradual and progressive manner, there is no doubt but that our morals will improve, our wealth increase, and our provisions diminish in value. To the excess of circulating medium all our domestic calamities are to be attributed! Not to the absence of metal money, but to the excess of paper currency are we to impute our misfortunes! To remedy this, I protest against the encouragement of new banks. Above all, I protest against the project of a new "joint stock company," which proposes three branches—deposit, interest, and credit. That is, to blend the business of a pawn-broker, jew and money-lender, in one concern, and requiring cognovit, landed and personal securities for the paper it issues! The proprietors intend to assume the name of "The commercial loan and interest company." As I conceive their intention is no more than to take a shameful advantage of the convulsions in the mercantile world, I oppose it, and I shall make it my business, sir, to inform myself well on the subject of banking, and to lay before the public, through the organ of your paper, a plan for supplying the place of the town and country banks, and for diminishing the present excess of paper money. Such being my intention, sir, I for the present conclude, assuring you that I shall not fail re-mitting you the plan I mention for your next paper. I remain with esteem, &c.

A BRITISH MERCHANT. MINCING LANE.

COMMUNICATION.

THE president of the United States, in his late message to congress, has recommended the establishment of a national university, in addition to the colleges and academies already established throughout the several states.—The attention of our American neighbors to the diffusion of learning is one of their dis-

tinguishing characteristics. As their population increases, their means of education are multiplied and extended. Besides common schools in the several districts, into which their townships are divided, there is, in almost every considerable village, an academy, where youth are taught the learned languages, and especially the grammar and knowledge of the English language, with those arts and sciences which qualify their possessors for professional studies, the instruction of schools, and the transaction of business in the various useful and respectable situations of active life. The States are far from furnishing proper models in every thing. The violence of their political parties, their abusive attacks upon each others characters and the scurrility of too many of their publications ought to be avoided, as injurious to the peace and happiness of society, and unfavorable to an equal and impartial administration of justice; but their cultivation of the arts and sciences and encouragement of literary institutions are worthy of imitation.

For the KINGSTON GAZETTE.

RECKONER—No. 6.

Forfan et hac olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL. TO THE RECKONER.

SIR,

I AM one of those people who look at the best side of every event, and drive away from their recollection all disagreeable images and gloomy prognostications. You may suppose therefore that I do not hear without impatience groundless and ridiculous complaints which those who utter them can hardly be thought either to feel or to believe. In this country the greater number of the inhabitants are emigrants either from Europe or the neighboring States; and were you to credit their assertions, they are almost all overwhelmed with sorrow and regret that ever they left their native homes. The Europeans are indeed the most querulous and the most discontented, they look with contempt upon every thing which this country produces—much as a thing here as it is in England—even the eggs are not without contamination, they have neither the sweetness nor the nourishment of those produced by a British hen.

Modest reflecting people, Mr. Reckoner, are very much annoyed at these foolish complaints which commonly proceed from a despicable vanity that is willingly indulged to induce us to believe that the sufferers were persons of distinction and consideration in their own country. No man comes to this colony except with the view of bettering his situation; I do not say but that some may fail—but no one would have come who was at ease in Europe.

I happened to make a passage last summer across the lake with several gentlemen of this doleful humor, who never failed after dinner to deplore their wretched situation. Two were delighted with the faint prospect of again returning to their native smoke, but the rest were in situations which precluded all such enlivening hopes. I was curious to know the origin of these great men, and luckily an elderly gentleman who appeared very well satisfied with his situation, favored me with a few particulars concerning each: The person who sits always at the foot of the table, was a cowherd in Scotland till he had reached the age of seventeen. His father was so miserably poor that he could not afford to keep him at home a single summer to send him to school, so that he could neither read nor write. At this age his uncle, who had come to this country a private soldier, sent for him, and desired that he should acquire some little learning before he left Scotland. The boy was accordingly sent to the parish school, and after remaining a few months was dispatched to America. His uncle being old, got very fond of him, and having accumulated some money, first by supplying his company with liquor, and afterwards by keeping a dram-shop in New York, he left it to his nephew. The American war breaking out, this gentleman removed into Lower Canada, and has not only preserved but increased the property left him by his uncle. Were he to go to Scotland, to his native parish, he might still see many of his relations living in as great poverty as when he left them; but he cannot resist the temptation of appearing great.

The gentleman next him is the son of a land agent who joined the royal standard during the war, and was promoted to the command of a company. After the war his father