



*Notice is hereby given,*  
 That all persons indebted to the estate of  
 ALEXANDER McDONNELL, Baker, late  
 of the town of Kingston, deceased, by prom-  
 issory note, book account, or other obliga-  
 tion, are hereby notified that unless payment is made  
 to the subscribers (who are duly authorized  
 to receive the same and give acquittances)  
 their accounts will be put into the hands of  
 an attorney for collection.

All persons having any claims  
 against said estate, by promissory note, book  
 account, or other obligation, are requested to  
 produce the same for adjustment, on or before  
 the 15th day of March next, to the subscribers.

ALEX. MACDONNELL, Adm'r.  
 JANNET MACDONNELL, Adm'x.  
 Kingston, 10th Jan. 1811. 17—tf

**ROMEO WADSWORTH,**  
*Has received by the late arrivals from London  
 and Liverpool, a fresh supply of*  
**Drugs & Medicines;**

Which he offers for sale on better terms than  
 they ever have been sold in this country.

Among which are the following articles:

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 2 Tons Allum          | 30 lb. Gum Myrrh       |
| 100 lb. Anomony crude | 15 - Gum Scammony,     |
| 50 - Annatto          | Aeppo                  |
| 100 - Aloes           | 112 - Gum Thus         |
| 300 - Aquafortis      | 5 - Gum Tragacanth     |
| 100 - Nitre Fortis    | 5 - Mace               |
| 100 - Gum Camphor     | 200 - Magnesia         |
| 25 - Cantharides      | 150 - Manna            |
| 400 - Cassia          | 100 - Nutmegs          |
| 200 - Cloves          | 50 - Opium             |
| 3 Tons Copperas       | 200 - Peruvian Bark    |
| 200 lb. Crem Tartar   | 100 - Jasp             |
| 300 lb. Flor Sulphur  | 112 - Powder'd Rhubarb |
| 300 - Flor Chamomile  | 100 - Sagu in grain    |
| 50 - Fol Digitalis    | 75 - do. in powder     |
| 50 - Gum Ammoniac     | 75 Tons Glauber Salts  |
| 100 - Gum Arabic      | 75 lb. Spermacetti     |
| 75 - Gum Assaetida    | 60 - Tartar Emetic     |
| 50 - Gum Benzoin      | 25 - Soubil            |
| 40 - Gum Elemi        | 30 - Vitriol           |
| 15 - Gum Galbanum     | 56 - Tapioca           |
| 30 - Gum Guaiacum     | 30 - Vermacilla        |
| 60 - Gutt Gamb.       | 300 - Vitriol Roman    |
| 25 - Gum Juniper      | 56 - do. A.B.          |
| 28 - Gum Seed Lac     | 3000 - Salt Peare      |
| 30 - Gum Shell Lac    | 300 - Pearl Barley     |
| 20 - Gum Mastic       |                        |

- PREPARED MEDICINES.**
- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Anderson's Pills        | Glauber Magnesia       |
| Balsam of Honey         | Godfrey's Cordial      |
| Balsam of Gilead        | Godward's Lotion       |
| Bateman's Drops         | Hoppe's Pills          |
| Batcock's Elixir        | James' Analeptic Pills |
| Bowden's Iliac Plaster  | do. Fever Powder       |
| British Oil             | Jesuit's Drops         |
| Cephalic Snuff          | Liquid true Blue       |
| Corn Plaster            | do. Nankeen Dye        |
| Court sticking Plaster  | Lozenges Tolu          |
| Daffy's Elixir          | Magnesia Lozenges      |
| Dalby's Carminative     | Osmick Medicine        |
| Ear's Remedy for the    | Refined Liquorice      |
| Hooping Cough           | Steers' Opodeldoc      |
| Essence Costifort       | Stoughton's Elixir     |
| Do. Peppermint          | Trach. Bark, Huxhem's  |
| Do. P naryoyal          | Turlington's Balsam    |
| Essential salt of Lemon | Essence of Mustard     |
| Do. do. Vinegar         |                        |

- COLORS.**
- |                 |                            |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Blue, Black     | Litharge                   |
| White Chalk     | Yellow Ochre               |
| Red do.         | Prussian Blue, No. 1, 2, 3 |
| Carmine         | Rose Pink                  |
| Fake White      | Pumice Stone               |
| Frankfort Black | Rotten do.                 |
| Indian Red      | Savannah Brown             |
| Indian Ink      | Vermillion                 |
| Ivory Black     | Spanish White              |
| Lump Black      |                            |

- SAUCES.**
- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| Ess. Anchovies | Chester Sauce    |
| Quince sauce   | India Soy        |
| Sauce Royal    | Mushroom Ketchup |
| Cavice         |                  |

- SUNDRIES.**
- |                               |                        |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Apothecary scales and weights | Pewter Syringes        |
| Camel-hair Pencils            | Teeth Brushes          |
| Gally pots in forts           | Vial Corks             |
| Gold leaf                     | Bottle do.             |
| Ivory Syringes                | Wafers, superfine      |
| Lozenges Peppermint           | Wax, sealing supe fine |
| Parent Comp. Mortars          | do. for Waqe           |
| Pewter Ounce Measures         | White leather Skins    |
|                               | Windfor soap           |

- A L S O,**
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 100 Kegs White lead, ground  | Chocolate   |
| 150 do. Spanish brown do.  | Spermacetti Candles   |
| 50 Green do.   | do. Oil   |
| 50 Yellow; 50 Black  | Cask Raisins  |
| 200 boxes Window Glase   | Box do.   |
| Assorted, 6X8, 7X9, 8X10, 7X11   | Figs, Olive Oil   |
| A general assortment of shop furniture, vials of assorted, a variety of fur- ggon's instruments. | Curants, Almonds Wrapping & Writing Pa- Mels & Prime Pork Plug & Pigtail Tobacco Peppers, Allspice Coffee, Loaf sugar Together with a General Assortment of DYE STUFFS, PRESS PAPERS, TENS- TER HOOKS, JACKS, &c. &c. &c. |

**ON HAND,**  
 Gunpowder,  
 Hyfon,  
 Young Hyfon,  
 Hyfon skin,  
 Hyfon Chulan,  
 Sauchong.

COMMISSION BUSINESS transacted on the usual terms, and Cash advanced on any kind of Produce and other property left with him.

Montreal, Sept. 15, 1810. 1 | tf

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

*Midland District, BY virtue of a Writ to wit. J B of Fieri 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. Between                     | 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. |
| Do. drab do.                    | do. |
| Do. do. green under silk        | do. |
| Do. caltor                      | do. |
| Roram do.                       | do. |
| Plated do.                      | do. |

Gent's varnished leather Hats for travelling.  
 Servants' ditto do.

Boys' Morocco Hats of all colors.  
 Do. do. Caps do.

Mens' & Boys' fine Cordies.  
 Do. common do.

Do. Wool Hats of every description.  
 Gold and silver tinsel Cord Bands.

Common do. do.  
 White and yellow tinsel Cord Binding.

Coarse and fine Bowstrings.  
 Morocco of all colors suitable for Hats.

Fancy Tip Paper, do. do.  
 Best and common Glue.

Logwood, Copperas, Verdigris.  
 Aquafortis, Oil of Vitriol, Clothiers' Jacks.

Hatters' do.—Raising Cards.  
 Hat Brushes of all kinds in use.

Hatter's Irons, Stampers, Runners down,  
 Pickers, &c. &c. &c.

Ladies' most fashionable beav. Hats & Bonnets,  
 viz. White do. Maids' do. & children's do.

Light fawn do. do. do.  
 Drab do. do. do. do. do.

Hair, brown do. do. do. do. do.  
 Olive do. do. do. do. do.  
 Purple do. do. do. do. do.  
 Blue do. do. do. do. do.  
 And Green do. do. do. do. do.

**HAT TRIMMINGS, &c. &c. &c.**

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

Hat Covers of every kind in use.

**BINDINGS.**  
 Best military bindings for cocked hats;  
 Black Galloons from 10s to 30s per Groce.

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 Tassels } of all sizes & colors, for  
 Fancy Trimmings } Ladies' Bonnets.

Extra large Cords for Ladies' Pelisses.  
 Ash. 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 ap-  
 proved credit.

Montreal, Sept. 10, 1810. 1 | tf

**MISCELLANY.**

For the KINGSTON GAZETTE.

**RECKONER—No. 9.**

*Hæc nuge seria ducent*  
*In mala.* HORACE.

**MR. RECKONER,**

I HAVE prevailed upon myself to  
 write this letter to you to see if its insertion  
 will remedy a very great grievance to which  
 some children in the house that I board in  
 are daily exposed, and which never perhaps  
 came under your notice.—You must know  
 then, that the children consist of three boys,  
 very much indulged by their parents, and  
 very little inclined to indulge one another.  
 The house is continually filled with broils—  
 One gets a broken head, another a bloody  
 nose, while the mother, poor woman, exerts  
 herself unremittingly to please them all—  
 Now Peter that's very bad, why did you  
 strike William with your spoon?—Well,  
 my dear, here's a lump of sugar, and Peter  
 you must promise never to hurt him again—  
 Mamma I must have some too, it was Wil-  
 liam's blame—he threw some milk upon me  
 —Look at James, burning his stocking in  
 the stove—Now James, if I come, I shall  
 give it you.—It is in this way that the day  
 is spent—they are always domineering over  
 each other, and instead of obeying their  
 mother, they are continually opposing her  
 commands—they consider her a great re-  
 straint upon their inclinations, and frequen-  
 tly give her much unnecessary vexation. The  
 father rarely interferes, and instead of exer-  
 cising her authority, and enforcing obedience,  
 the pains-taking mother is forever employed  
 in giving them long counsels, which they  
 disregard or do not understand. She tells  
 them that this is not pretty, and that good  
 boys are obedient to their fathers and moth-  
 ers.—Yet as the most indulgent parents have  
 some system peculiar to themselves, some i-  
 deas of authority, there is one thing in which  
 these persons are both unnecessarily strict.  
 The boys are obliged to eat whatever is set  
 before them, whether they like it or not.  
 Here there is no indulgence, no respect for  
 antipathy; the dish is not withdrawn, and  
 if their obstinacy should exceed their hun-  
 ger, it is set apart for the next meal.—This  
 is the only point of authority insisted upon  
 by the father, and he has by some strange  
 reasoning convinced the mother of its prop-  
 riety.—Now Mr. Reckoner, I consider  
 this a very great evil, and I am not convin-  
 ced of its wisdom. It has indeed been said  
 by grave authority, that children should be  
 accustomed to all kinds of food, because it  
 may happen that in the course of their lives  
 they may be forced to live upon the aliment  
 they dislike.—But is not this a ridiculous  
 species of reasoning?—For those who live  
 in walled towns have as good a reason as  
 this to accustom themselves to eat horses, rats  
 and mice, and even boiled leather, because  
 it may happen that they will be besieged and  
 reduced by famine to feed upon all those o-  
 dious articles.—Surely sir, it belongs to no  
 principle of sound philosophy to anticipate  
 evils which may never happen, and to prepare  
 for trials which can hardly ever be encoun-  
 tered. Besides, such occurrences produce  
 of themselves the necessary preparation.—  
 The devourer of horses and dogs in the time  
 of a siege has his natural antipathies conquer-  
 ed by the pains of hunger—here the horrors  
 of death stand on one side and prejudice on  
 the other. But these boys are forced with-  
 out any such necessity to eat almost every  
 day what they dislike—one of them hates  
 pork, but he must swallow it or get no din-  
 ner—this is a law of the Medes and Persians  
 which altereth not—in vain does the pork  
 eater intreat for a slice of bread and butter,  
 or a little milk; his request is rejected with  
 disdain.—Another dislikes sapan, but he is  
 forced to eat of it as often as it is placed be-  
 fore him. The third cannot bear fish, but  
 in the particular of eating, a rigid equality  
 prevails. It is true that this variety of tastes  
 appears to create additional trouble, but it is  
 rather in appearance than in reality—for  
 they would be pleased with the simplest food  
 in exchange for that which they dislike.—  
 There is also something ridiculous in the in-  
 cessant enforcement of this law, they are  
 sometimes obliged to eat made dishes highly  
 seasoned, and surely it is not very likely that  
 they will be reduced in any situation of life  
 to eat such victuals or to starve.—Their  
 complaint, Mr. Reckoner, is of more impor-  
 tance than you may at first imagine—its in-

justice and absurdity are manifest, even to the  
 children themselves; and nothing weakens  
 parental authority so much as its improper  
 exertion.—The miseries of life are sufficien-  
 tly numerous without increasing them unne-  
 cessarily, and childhood, which is not with-  
 out its sorrows, is a very unfit time to en-  
 force restraints that produce much present  
 pain but no future good.—How much bet-  
 ter would it be for these persons to keep  
 their children in better order, and to restrain  
 them with reason; then we should not hear  
 the boys exclaim, we are not so happy as  
 farmer Duncan's children, who love their  
 parents and eat only what they like.

**BIOGRAPHY.**

—○○○○—  
**MRS. CONSTANTIA GRIERSON,**

WAS born in Ireland; and as Mrs. Bar-  
 ber judiciously remarks, was one of the most  
 extraordinary women that either this age,  
 or perhaps any other, ever produced. She  
 died in the year 1733, at the age of 27, and  
 was allowed long before to be an excellent  
 scholar, not only in Greek and Roman liter-  
 ature, but in history, divinity, philosophy  
 and mathematics. "Mrs. Grierson, (says  
 she) gave a proof of her knowledge in the  
 Latin tongue, by her dedication of the Dub-  
 lin edition of Tacitus to the lord Carteret,  
 and by that of Terence to his son; to whom  
 she likewise wrote a Greek epigram. She  
 wrote several fine poems in English, on which  
 she set so little value, that she neglected to  
 leave copies behind her but of very few.  
 What makes her character the more remark-  
 able is, that she rose to this eminence of learn-  
 ing merely by the force of her own genius  
 and continual application. She was not on-  
 ly happy in a fine imagination, a great mem-  
 ory, an excellent understanding, and an ex-  
 act judgment, but had all these crowned by  
 virtue and piety: she was too learned to be  
 vain, too wise to be conceited, too knowing  
 and too clear sighted to be irreligious. If  
 heaven had spared her life, and blessed her  
 with health, which she wanted for some years  
 before her death, there is good reason to  
 think she would have made as great a figure  
 in the learned world, as any of her sex are  
 recorded to have done. As her learning and  
 abilities raised her above her own sex, so they  
 left her no room to envy any; on the con-  
 trary, her delight was to see others excel.  
 She was always ready to advise and direct  
 those who applied to her, and was herself  
 willing to be advised. So little did she value  
 herself upon her uncommon excellencies,  
 that it has often recalled to my mind a fine  
 reflection of a French author, that great ge-  
 nuses should be superior to their own abil-  
 ities. I persuade myself, that this short ac-  
 count of so extraordinary a woman, of whom  
 much more might have been said, will not  
 be disagreeable to my readers: nor can I  
 omit what I think is greatly to lord Car-  
 ret's honor, that when he was lord lieuten-  
 ant of Ireland, he obtained a patent for Mr.  
 Grierson, her husband, to be the king's prin-  
 ter; and to distinguish and reward her un-  
 common merit, had her life in it. She was  
 mistress of Hebrew, Greek, Latin and French,  
 and understood the mathematics as well as  
 most men; and what made these extraordi-  
 nary talents yet more surprising was, that  
 her parents were poor, illiterate, country  
 people; so that her learning appeared like  
 the gift poured out on the apottles; of speak-  
 ing all languages without the pains of study;  
 or, like the intuitive knowledge of the an-  
 gels; yet, inasmuch as the power of mira-  
 cles are ceased, we must allow the used hu-  
 man means for such great and excellent ac-  
 quirements. And yet, in a long friendship  
 and familiarity with her, I could never ob-  
 tain a satisfactory account from her on this  
 head; only she said; she had received some  
 little instruction from the minister of the par-  
 ish, when she could spare time from her nee-  
 dlework, to which she was closely kept by  
 her mother. She wrote elegantly both in  
 verse and prose, and some of the most deligh-  
 tful hours I ever passed were in the conversa-  
 tion of this female philosopher."

**ELECTRICITY.**

An experiment of a new kind was tried  
 last summer at Phillipsthal, in East Prussia—  
 This was to split a rock by means of light-  
 ning. An iron rod, similar to a conductor,  
 was fixed in the rock, and on the occurrence  
 of the first thunder storm, the lightning was  
 conducted down the rod, and split it into  
 several pieces, without displacing it.