

Notice is hereby given, TO all persons indebted to the estate of ALEXANDER McDONALD, baker, late of the town of Kingston, deceased, by promissory note, book account, or other obligation, that unless immediate 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. ALEXR. MACDONELL, Adm'r. JANNET MACDONELL, 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. Antimony crude, 15 Gum Scammony, 50 - Arnatto, 112 - Gum Thus, 100 - Aloes, 50 - Gum Tragacanth, 300 - Aquafortis, 5 - Mace, 100 - Nitre Fortis, 200 - Magnesia, 100 - Gum Camphor, 150 - Manna, 25 - Cantharides, 100 - Nutmegs, 400 - Cassia, 50 - Opium, 200 - Cloves, 200 - Peruvian Bark, 3 Tons Copperas, 100 - Jasp, 200 lb. Crem Tartar, 112 - Powder'd Rhubarb, 3000 lb. Flor Sulphur, 100 - Sago in grain, 300 - Flor Chamomille, 75 - do. in powder, 50 - Fol Digitalis, 3 Tons Glauber Salts, 50 - Gum Ammoniac, 75 lb. S. e. macetti, 100 - Gum Arabic, 60 - Tartar Emetic, 75 - Gum Affaetida, 25 - Solubil, 50 - Gum Benzoin, 30 - Vitriol, 10 - Gum Elemi, 56 - Tapioca, 15 - Gum Galbanum, 30 - Vermacilla, 30 - Gum Guaiacum, 300 - Vitriol Roman, 60 - Gum Gamb., 56 - do. Arb., 25 - Gum Juniper, 3000 - Salt Petre, 10 - Gum Shell Lac, 300 - Pearl Barley, 20 - Gum Mastic.

- PATENT MEDICINES. Anderson's Pills, Balm of Honey, Balm of Gilead, Bosman's Drops, Bowdock's Elixir, Bowden's Illuc Plaster, British Oil, Cephalic Snuff, Corn Plaster, Corn sticking Plaster, Daffy's Elixir, Dalry's Carmine, Earl's Remedy for the Hooping Cough, Essence of Mustard, Do. Peppermint, Do. Pennyroyal, Essential salt of Lemon, Do. do. Vinegar.

- COLORS. Blue, Black, White Chalk, Red do., Carmine, Flake White, Frankfort Black, Indian Red, Indian Ink, Ivory Black, Lamp Black.

- SAUCE S. Cherokee Sauce, India Soy, Mushroom Ketchup, Cavice.

- SUNDRIES. Apothecary scales and weights, Camel-hair Pencils, Gallypots in sorts, Gold leaf, Ivory Syringes, Lozenges Peppermint, Patent Comp. Mortars, Pewter Ounce measures.

- ALSO. 100 Kegs White lead, ground, 150 do. Spanish brown do., 50 Green do., 50 Yellow; 50 Black, 200 boxes Window Glass affixed, 8X10, 7X9, A general assortment of shop furniture, vials, affixed, a variety of surgeon's instruments.

- ON HAND, Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson skin, Hyson Chulan,ouchong.

TEAS. 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.

By virtue of a Writ 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. 3ii

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. bl'k superfine green under do. Do. drab do. do. Do. black do. extra large brims do. Do. drab do. do. do. Best black water proof silk. Ditto green under do. Do. drab do. do. Do. do. green under silk do. Do. caltor do. Roram do. Plated 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. Olive do. do. do. do. Purple do. do. do. do. Blue do. do. do. do. And Green do. do. do. do.

HAT TRIMMINGS,—viz. Pink Linings Green Linings Red do. White do. Orange do. Blue do. [peryd. Yellow do. Bl'k do. fr. 1/6 to 3/5] Hat Covers of every kind in use.

- BINDINGS. Best military bindings for socked 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. Cards and Tassels 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

MISCELLANY.

For the KINGSTON GAZETTE.

RECKONER—No. 10. Interca dulces pendunt cercum oscula nati, Casta pudicitiam servat domum.—VIRGIL.

MR. RECKONER, MY eldest daughter having read your second paper last evening to my family and a few friends who had come to visit us at this festive season, it occasioned a great variety of remarks. Tho' frequently culpable ourselves, we wish our children to be good; but to bring about our own reformation in trying to make them virtuous, is an advantage which had never occurred to any of us before. A maiden aunt confessed that she had never been very fond of children, that she had frequently wondered how people could be so patient with squalling brats, act so foolishly for their amusement, and sacrifice their own ease and happiness to increase their pleasure: but she had now learned the secret. By rendering their children happy, parents render themselves happy. She determined therefore to reform, and be as kind to her nephews and nieces as she had formerly been harsh. For my own part I looked upon my five boys and three girls with redoubled affection, and my memory furnished me with many proofs of the truth of your observations. Instead of making us more selfish, children unquestionably expand our benevolent affections: We are frequently kind to others that they may have friends. A tender father looks at his family smiling around him—who will protect them, he says in his heart, if I happen to be taken away? This induces him to become more social, his heart opens to generous impressions, he selects faithful friends, and he binds them to him by the kindest attentions, that his children may not be destitute, if bereaved of their father. The same sentiments persuade him to be the guardian of his friends' offspring, when it becomes necessary, and to discharge the duty with the most scrupulous fidelity. The Golden Rule is before him. My children may be in the same situation, they may stand in need of that integrity which I am at present exerting in behalf of those helpless innocents left by my lamented friend.—Society is bound together by the rising generation, for it counteracts many of those sordid passions which seek only private gratification. My temper, Mr. Reckoner, was harsh and irritable before I had children, my wife was too mild and diffident to check it sufficiently—her kindness and forbearance frequently produced seasons of compunction, but my habitual violence returned. I was always repenting of my excesses and always committing new ones—but when my children began to distinguish right from wrong, I perceived the gross absurdity of endeavoring to teach them the government of their tempers when I could not govern my own: this induced me to watch it more carefully, and becoming daily more convinced of its impropriety, I gradually restrained it, till I am now completely master.

My notions of religion were loose and unsatisfactory; indeed I knew little more than the name; but when I began to teach my children to say their prayers evening and morning, this subject acquired new importance. It is dishonorable and hypocritical thought I to be teaching what I do not practice, to be impressing the tender minds of my children with reverence for religion, while I disregard it. These reflections determined me to examine its evidences, and the result was a firm conviction of its purity and truth. Several persons acknowledged that they had reaped advantages of the same kind—they had left off vices and conquered bad habits, left their children should imitate them. One very old man declared that he never began to think seriously, till his favorite son was killed by the accidental fall of a tree. I thought of nothing but of riches; my avarice increased every year—wheat had been very high, I had little to sell, which grieved me exceedingly, but I resolved to prepare for the next season. I cleared twice as much ground as usual, and by the fall of the last tree my son was killed. It appeared to be a judgment upon me, there was no necessity for my clearing so much land, I had enough. I was thrown into a new train of thinking; my affection for my child conquered my avarice, and his death restored me to myself. The tears dropped from his eyes as he spoke, and there was silence for some minutes.

In order to enliven the conversation, some objections to marriage were stated and examined. In particular situations several of them were allowed to have great weight, but few of them applied to a country like this, where the means of living is so much within the power of every honest man. People by marrying do not subject themselves to greater difficulties than they feel when single; but this cannot always be said in populous countries and in great towns. Here the industrious man can never want bread for his children, he can always keep them comfortable. But in a country overstocked with inhabitants, a man by getting a family risks his independence and his happiness, for he will be more miserable at seeing his children famishing than if he had remained a bachelor. We next proceeded to examine the qualifications which the parties ought to possess in order to be happy when united, but these I shall detail in a future letter if you should admit this, which is perhaps already too long. But I thought that it would give you pleasure to know that your paper enabled us to spend an evening most agreeably, which might have been dull and insipid if left to our own resources. It gave rise to many animated, but friendly debates. It restored to our minds the feelings of those happy moments when we were fondly anticipating that union of interests of souls which has been productive of so much felicity. It warmed our hearts towards our children and to one another, and we rose convinced that to be a father or a mother was to strengthen the finer movements of the soul.

Singular adventure of a British Soldier in a campaign in North America.

IN the year 1779, when the war with America was conducted with great spirit upon that continent, a division of the British army was encamped on the banks of a river, and in a position so favored by nature, that it was difficult for any military art to surprise it. War in America was rather a species of hunting than a regular campaign. "If you fight with art," said Washington to his soldiers, "you are sure to be defeated. Acquire discipline enough for retreat and the uniformity of combined attack, and your country will prove the best of engineers." So true was the maxim of the American general, that the English soldiers had to contend with little else. They sallied out of their impenetrable forests and jungles, and with their arrows and tomahawks, committed daily waste upon the British army, surprising their sentinels, cutting off their stragglers; and even when the alarm was given, and pursuit commenced, they fled with a swiftness that the speed of cavalry could not overtake, into rocks and fastnesses whither it was dangerous to follow them.

In order to limit as far as possible this species of war, in which there was so much lost and so little honor, it was the custom with every regiment to extend its out-posts to a great distance beyond the encampments; to station sentinels some miles in the woods, and keep a constant guard round the main body. A regiment of foot was at this time stationed upon the confines of a boundless savannah. Its particular office was to guard every avenue of approach to the main body; the sentinels, whose posts penetrated into the woods, were supplied from the ranks, and the service of this regiment was thus more hazardous than that of any other. Its loss was likewise great. The sentinels were perpetually surprised upon their posts by the Indians, and were borne off their stations without communicating any alarm, or being heard of after.

Not a trace was left of the manner in which they had been conveyed away, except that, on one or two occasions, a few drops of blood had appeared upon the leaves which covered the ground. Many imputed this unaccountable disappearance to treachery, and suggested as an unanswerable argument, that the men thus surprised might at least have fired their muskets and communicated the alarm to the contiguous posts. Others, who could not be brought to consider it as treachery, were contented to receive it as a mystery which time would unravel. One morning, the sentinels having been stationed as usual over night, the guard went at sun-rise to relieve a post which extended a considerable distance into the wood. The sentinel was gone! The surprise was great; but the circumstance had occurred before. They left another man, and departed, with-