



Ernest Town Academy.

THE subscribers hereby inform the friends of learning that an *Academical School*, under the superintendance of an experienced preceptor, is opened in Ernest Town, near the Church, for the instruction of Youth in English reading, speaking, grammar and composition, the learned languages, penmanship, arithmetic, geography and other branches of Liberal Education. Scholars attending from a distance may be boarded in good families on reasonable terms, and for fifteen shillings a year can have the use of a valuable Library.

ROBERT McDOWAL,
BENJA. FAIRFIELD,
Wm. FAIRFIELD,
SOLOMON JOHNS,
STEPH. FAIRFIELD,
Wm WILLCOX,
SAMUEL NEILSON,
GEORGE BAKER,

School Committee.

Ernest Town, 11th March, 1811. 27

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. bl'k 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.
- Do. green under do. do.
- Do. drab do. do.
- Do. do. green under silk do.
- Do. callor do.
- Roram do. do.
- Plated do. do.

Gentl'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.

Hair, brown do. do. do.

Olive do. do. do.

Purple do. do. do.

Blue 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 3/9
- And Green do. do. do.

Hat Covers of every kind in use.

BINDINGS.

Best military bindings for cocked hats;

Black Gallions from 10/ to 30/ 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.

Fash fancy Trimmings for do. [Bonnets.

Plu 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 ff

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of SMITH & LYONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the concern will be settled by Andrew Smith: and all those who are indebted to them either by note or book account, are desired to make immediate payment to Andrew Smith, who is duly authorized to receive and discharge the same.

ANDREW SMITH,
JAMES LYONS.

Elizabethtown, April 24th, 1811.

The business will be conducted in future by ANDREW SMITH, who will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce. 8

GRENO & SAWYER,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have opened a shop one door east of R. Walker's Hotel, where they have for sale a quantity of

Fashionable CHAIRS.

Old Chairs and Carriages repaired & painted.

Sign Painting and Gilding executed with elegance and dispatch. May 7.

FOUND,

A large Mill-Saw.

THE owner may have it, on proving property and paying charges.

Apply to THOMAS FALKNER,
Kingston, May 2, 1811.

NEW GOODS.

—000\$0\$000—

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

FURNITURE and printed Calicoes, Silk Shawls, Cotton do. Ladies' plain and figured Silk Sleeves, Leno ditto, Kid Gloves, black worsted Hosiery, Carpeting, Vellings, Brown Hollands, Checks, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold very low for Cash or Country Produce.

B. WHITNEY.

Kingston, 11th March, 1811. 25

REMOVAL.

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. & ABBE.

Montreal, 10th Sept. 1810. 1 ff

Earthen & Glass Ware.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have received by the late arrivals from Liverpool, a general assortment of EARTHEN & GLASS WARE, which they offer for sale wholesale and retail, at their Store, No. 50 St. Paul Street, lately occupied by James Dunlop, Esq. on as good terms as can be had at any store in this city.—Ware packed in the best manner, and a liberal discount made for cash. Country Merchants and others are requested to call.

GREEN & EATON.

Montreal, July 1810. 26 ff

THE BEST KIND

OF ALBANY Inspected SOLE-LEATHER, just received and for sale at 1/4 per lb. at the Store of

March 12. S. BARTLET.

CANDLES.

THE subscriber has just received 75 Boxes dipped, and 16 Boxes mould CANDLES, which will be sold low by the box or less quantity.

ALSO—A few Fur Caps, weavers' Reeds, Clover Seed—and a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Liquors and Groceries, Crockery and Hardware;

which will be sold as usual at the Montreal prices, and all kinds of produce received in payment.—Cash paid for most kinds of Produce.

Kingston, February 26, 1811. 23

CASH paid for RAGS,

AT THE PRINTING OFFICE, KINGSTON.

ORIGINAL MISCELLANY.

FOR THE KINGSTON GAZETTE.

RECKONER—No. 20.

Ergo hominum genus incussum, frustra que laborat, Semper et in curis confumit inanibus ævum.

LUCRETIVS.

THE helpless situation of man, and the dangers to which he is exposed, have always been favorite topics of declamation with moral writers of every age. But if we look correctly into the matter, we shall find every necessity a blessing, and every want a source of enjoyment. In what consists the superiority of those nations, who, inhabiting the fairest portions of the globe, are not exposed to the same necessities with those of higher latitudes? Do the natives of Indostan, of the islands of the South Sea, or of the most fruitful regions of Africa and America, excel the rest of mankind in the arts of peace, or of war? Are they better acquainted with science, or further advanced in moral and political knowledge? Their lands supply them spontaneously, or with little culture, with all the necessaries of life; and the possessors, pressed with no difficulties, and sensible of no particular wants, give themselves up to indolent repose. How shall they cultivate arts which they do not require? Every thing which they want may be procured without trouble or even inconvenience. Their genius lies therefore dormant, or spends itself on trifling subjects unworthy of enlightened reason. The fireness of their climate, the luxuriance of their soil, which appears, at first sight, so beneficial; are found in effect exceedingly pernicious; for the mind partakes of the sluggishness of the body; and both sink into the lowest state of degradation.—

In those countries where nature has been less bountiful, the art of man hath made up the deficiency; and not satisfied with doing this, it has contrived ten thousand comforts unknown in regions of more promising aspect. Even in the refined luxuries of life, the nations of the colder, and more severe climates, far surpass the inhabitants of the milder sky; for their invention, first put into action by necessity, stops not when this necessity is supplied; but continues to make new discoveries for the accommodation of life.

It is not in the most fruitful climates that we look for political amelioration, or for governments that are capable of extending to all their subjects the inestimable benefits of true and rational liberty; for they have always been the seats of despotism and slavery. But among the northern nations, whose souls are raised to exertion by their native storms—among them, all the different branches of knowledge are carried to the highest perfection. They find a fresh benefit in every advance, which amply rewards them for their trouble in making it. Man is indolent in a state of nature—he seldom exerts himself unless urged by necessity. If he happen to live where the earth supplies him with food, he rests satisfied with what she presents him; and he will spend his life in eating and sleeping, like the other animals. Accordingly we are told by travellers that the most indolent nations are those who have the least labor to perform.

To be placed in a country which demands assiduous diligence to make it comfortable, is not therefore a hardship; for the arrangements necessary to be made, improve our mental faculties. We are obliged to look before us; every day will not provide for itself, as in some of the most fruitful climates. The ground must be prepared a year before we reap the crop. It is true we may overstep the medium—the climate may be too rigorous. Both extremes are to be avoided—too much heat and too much cold may be equally inconvenient, though in different ways—the former by making us indolent and stupid, and the latter by requiring too much bodily exertion. In a country like this, where industry is sure to be rewarded most bountifully, we have less reason to complain than the Otaheitan who can live upon the spontaneous production of his island. Our industry gives us moral habits. It has always been observed that the first effectual lesson of civilization given to savages is to teach them the value of regular habits—to rear domestic animals or to cultivate the ground. Until they have attained the pastoral state, they have no leisure to think of their improvement in morals or in knowledge. Their time is consumed in preparing for the day that passes over them—and in civilized life the most wicked are commonly those who have the least industry. But still those

who are forced to labor think themselves privileged to complain. Were any exempt from this labor, these complaints might be heard with patience; but let the man be pointed out who does not labor, either from necessity or choice. Labor of some kind is necessary to man; and if his circumstances place him above working for his support, he employs his time through choice. It is true he has the freedom of choice—he may be diligent or idle as he pleases; and the honest poor man has no choice: but this advantage is rather imaginary than solid; and is perhaps balanced to the poor man from having his occupation determined. He is not afflicted with doubts and jarring predilections; but proceeds at once to his stated task. Voluntary labors are frequently the most severe; for few toil so hard as the sportsman with his gun or his line: few attend with more attention, or are more anxious to succeed. The sportsman delights not in the number of fish that he takes, but in his skill in catching them; and he is infinitely better pleased with one that has called forth all his ingenuity, than with thousands which give up the contest without a struggle. Offer him in the morning more than he can possibly catch during the day—advise him to stay at home, and not to expose himself to fatigue and the certainty of bringing on disease; and he will laugh at your precautions. He goes out for the very reasons with which you wish to dissuade him from going. The obstacles which he must encounter add keenness to his pursuit; and his pleasure increases in proportion to the number and greatness of the obstructions which he has overcome. Indeed, things easily effected never interest the heart, because they possess not the power of disturbing it with fears of miscarriage, or of rousing it into action with the hopes of success.—Perhaps too the value of most things keeps pace with the required exertion to obtain them. The more ordinary difficulties of life therefore, are so far from being evils, that they were advantageous. They keep us employed; and he whose mind is occupied, and body kept in moderate action, cannot be more happy.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER.

THE more we consider the tone and temper of the American papers, the more we are convinced that an accommodation of our differences with the United States is not to be expected—we had almost said not to be desired. After our Orders in Council had been issued, Orders notoriously, as can be proved by dates, the consequences of Bonaparte's Decrees, America complained almost exclusively of them. In speaking of them she always dealt unfairly by us, constantly imitating the language of France, and speaking of them as if they had forced Bonaparte to issue his Decrees—not as if these Decrees had obliged us to issue our Orders. Bonaparte promises to rescind his Decrees, and we express our readiness to repeal our Orders provided his Decrees are really rescinded.—But this will not content America. She must go farther. An order was issued during Mr. Fox's administration, for blockading the Enemy's coast from the Elbe to Brest. She insists upon our abandoning the principle upon which that blockade was issued, and that we should accept the French definition of blockade. She reminds us of an instruction sent to our Admiral in the West Indies, relative to the blockade of Martinique and Guadaloupe, and because we chafe to relax our system of blockade in a particular instance, she insists that that shall be the eternal guide and rule of our conduct. She keeps always out of sight the outrageous violations of Bonaparte—he has pillaged and robbed her in the most barefaced manner.—But the moment he promises to alter his conduct, she gives full credit to him, opens her ports to his ships of war (so great boon, to be sure, he not daring to send a ship of war to sea) and having him at her back, thinks she may talk big, and assume a menacing language to us. When she negotiated with Mr. Erskine, and Mr. Jackson, she said nothing of the blockade of 1806—she required in it at the time it was ordered—she does not bring it forward until she has arranged her differences (such an arrangement!) with France—and then she says, "This is a time for increasing in our demands on England—She is at war with France; France has made peace with us, and England will not be able to resist our united force."—If France kept any measure with the different