

KINGSTON GAZETTE.



VOL. II.] KINGSTON, (UPPER CANADA,)

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1812.

[No. 26.]

Just received from England, A NEW ASSORTMENT OF Cloths & Cassimeres,

And are now offered for sale by the subscribers at Mr. Wm. Stoughton's Inn, on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Broadbent, Whitehead & Son.
Kingston, Jan. 13, 1812. 9

A few barrels excellent Newcastle Salmon, for sale by

CUMMING & HAMILTON.
January 18. 10ctf

Fresh Goods!

S. BARTLET has received a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Liquors & Groceries, Crockery & Hard Ware,

which he will sell, wholesale or retail, at his usual low prices for Cash, or any kind of produce.—Also for sale, Boards and Plank, & a few Barrels Flour of a superior quality for family use.

Cash paid for Produce, and advanced on property consigned for sale.
Kingston, Dec. 3, 1811. 31f

Land for Sale.

THE following valuable Lots of Land in the township of Frederickburgh, are offered for sale by the subscriber, viz.

Lot number six, in the first Concession additional.

Lot number twenty-five, in the fourth Concession.

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.
Dec. 3, 1811. 31f

Fashionable Hats & Trimmings.

THE subscribers have opened and now offer for sale, next door to Robert Walker's Hotel,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT Of the Most Fashionable

Hats & Trimmings;

Which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail, for Cash, Country Produce, or approved Credit.

SMITH & BUTTERWORTH.

N. B. Old Hats neatly Dressed on the shortest notice.—Cash paid for Fur & Lamb's Wool.
Kingston, 13th December, 1811. 5f

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received from Montreal, and for sale at the Gazette Office:

Addison's Works—M'Farland's View of Heretics—Life of Joseph—Ashe's Travels—Seasons in England—Ira and Isabella, a new novel—Character of George 3d—Porrey's French Spelling-book—French Vocabulary—Child's Spelling-book—Words displayed—Porteus's Evidences of the Christian Religion—Bibles—Testaments—Watts' Psalms and Hymns—Psalms—American Cookery—Children's books—Catechisms, &c.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration for the Estate of the late Doctor JOHN GAMBLE of Kingston, deceased, requests all those who have any claims on the said Estate, to render their accounts, properly attested, on or before the first of June next, in order that some arrangement may be made with them: And all those indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the same to the subscriber, that she may be prepared to lay a statement of the Estate before the creditors.

Isabella Elizabeth Gamble,
Administrix.

Kingston, November 15, 1811. 11f

SPAFFORD's GEOGRAPHY,
For sale at this Office.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of three several Writs of fieri facias, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suits of Laurence Herchmer and John Kirby, of the town of Kingston, merchants, and Nicholas Hagerman of the township of Adolphustown, Esquire, against the lands and tenements of James Gerolomy of the township of Marysburgh, yeoman, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Gerolomy, the west half of lot number seventeen, in the first concession of the township of Marysburgh, containing by admeasurements one hundred acres, be the same more or less, together with a log house thereon erected. I do hereby give notice, that the above mentioned lot of Land, with the building and appurtenances thereunto belonging, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at my office in the town of Kingston, on the seventeenth day of March next, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

CHARLES STUART, Sheriff.

And every person or persons having claims on the above described lot of land and premises, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice to the said Sheriff, at his office in the town of Kingston, previous to the sale thereof.

Sheriff's Office, 28th April, 1812. 24

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber either in notes of hand or book accounts, are requested to call and make a settlement with him on or before the first of May ensuing, or in case of failure their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney, and a prosecution commenced against them without further notice.

JAMES PERROT.

Essex Town, March 25, 1812. 20f

To Clothiers.

THE subscriber informs the Clothiers that he erects Machines for Shearing Cloth; the utility of them are such that they are worthy every workman's notice; a boy twelve years old can tend them. They perform the work of Shearing in a neat manner, and will shear sixty yards in one hour; they are not liable to cut the Cloth, or to get out of repair. The price of them is one hundred dollars; there will be a reduction to those that pay the cash down. These Clothiers who wish to purchase Machines, will apply to the subscriber, in the town of Hope, District of New Castle, and Province of Upper Canada.

ELIJAH HIGLEY.

Hope, March 11, 1812. 18 3m

4 Boxes Garden

Seeds, raised at Lebanon, State of New York, for sale at the Store of

JOHN MACAULAY.

Kingston, March 3, 1812. 16

For Sale.

THE South half of Lot number twelve in the first Concession of the township of Loughborough, containing one hundred acres. Inquire of the subscriber.

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT

Kingston, April 10, 1812. 22tf

Wanted,

A FEW Ship Carpenters in His Majesty's Dock Yard, at Kingston. Application to be made to Mr. JOHN DENNIS, Master Builder.

March 30, 1812. 20

To be Let,

AND possession given immediately, a good Tan Yard and Currying Shop complete, with its Tools, as also a Dwelling House on the premises of the subscriber.

ANDREW KIMMERLY.

15th April, 1812. 25

Cash paid for clean
COTTON & LINEN RAGS at this
Office.

Webster's Spelling-Books,
For sale at this Office.

MISCELLANY.

For the KINGSTON GAZETTE.

RECKONER—No. 61.

TO THE RECKONER.

IT may be proved by the experience of every day, that the greater part of our unhappiness arises less from great & overwhelming calamities than from trifling occurrences and discordances which might be very easily overcome. I was remarking to a friend of mine that our old companion Amherst had been very lucky in getting for himself a suitable partner. I am glad of that, said he, for I understood that her temper was far from good. Why said I, perhaps in that respect she may not be faultless, but she has many excellent qualities to make amends for so trifling a deficiency. Amends! no sir, a bad temper can never be balanced, in a family it is every thing. I was struck with this remark, because we seldom hear a person much blamed for any little defect of this sort, and having since turned my attention to the influence of temper, I am convinced that the remark is strictly correct. Next day calling to visit a gentleman of my acquaintance, I found him engaged in a vehement altercation with his wife. It appeared that a poor man had been relating to him, a dreadful calamity which he had suffered by shipwreck, in losing, not only his property, but his wife and all his children; the appearance of the relator threw some suspicion on his narrative, but as it might be true, and this Gentleman in doing good is not disposed to scrutinize too severely, he gave him a guinea, adding that he would have given him two had he been certain of its truth. His wife was loud in her vociferations, she knew that the fellow was an impostor, that he was even a drunkard, he had every appearance of it—declaring that her husband always suffered himself to be imposed upon—he would give away all he had, and reduce her and her children to absolute beggary. The husband bore it for some time with much patience, but seeing his countenance beginning to change, I cut my visit short, and retired saying to myself, temper is every thing. There are many persons who seem to have taken a secret oath never to be pleased—They are full of contradiction, prolific in raising objections and disappointing all hopes of innocent pleasure. You begin to relate an entertaining anecdote, which you are sure must interest and please your audience—but you have hardly finished the first sentence, when one of these persons makes an objection, anticipates your story, shrugs up his shoulders and turns up his nose. In this country the great evil of servants is in many families a never failing source of irritation. The mistress is continually talking of their carelessness, their stupidity, their laziness, she must do every thing herself, they do nothing or nothing to the purpose.—The poor husband who is perhaps actively employed all the day, and wishes

to enjoy himself in the bosom of his family, finds himself continually assailed with this eternal topic, and either loses his temper or deserts his home to find that tranquillity elsewhere which it constantly refuses him.—Well, said I to Berofus this morning, how comes it that a man of your sense is so given to liquor? My wife sir was a scold, nothing would please her—She was continually finding fault if I did not chime in with all her caprices—I had no feeling—if I assisted a Friend—I was spending that which ought to support the family—though I laboured night and day, I did nothing, while she deplored her unhappy situation, in being obliged to do every thing, provide every thing and see to every thing altho she did not trouble herself half so much as any of her neighbours. I bore her temper long without complaint. She will get better, said I—it is impossible for a person endued with common sense long to continue thus—her duties of a mother will ameliorate her temper, she will discover that we have all duties to perform, and that we are all so dependent upon one another that even self interest will lead her to see the propriety of mutual accommodation. But I waited in vain, matters daily grew worse, and my own temper began to give way. For some time I determined to act with decision and be no longer passive as I had hitherto been, but this produced perpetual wrangling. I sometimes obtained the victory, but the combat was incessantly renewed—Sometimes I would reason with her on the great detriment, which such conduct would produce; but sir a perverse woman pays no attention to reason. After exhausting all the arts which I could exert to reclaim her in vain, I began to look out for companions with whom I might spend a few hours in agreeable fellowship. I began to frequent taverns, to neglect my business, and never to go home till I was primed above regarding the scolding of my fair partner. I confess that this was a miserable expedient, but there are very few, who would have persevered so long. My affairs went rapidly to decline, and I have become a sot. My wife has lost nothing of her vinegar, she continues her vociferations and never thinks, that she has been the cause of the present wretchedness of herself and family. She tells her neighbours that she has done her duty, that she has been industrious, that had I been like her we should have been now very differently situated. I feel my own degradation, and might have been able to reform; but as there was no change for the better in my wife, I had no encouragement—There are many persons in this town in the same situation, who have been driven from their firesides by their loquacious companions. Indeed this is the cause of nineteen out of twenty of those who become drunkards after they have families. There is indeed much truth in these remarks of