

Timber & Spars.

WANTED to be delivered at the Naval Yard, in the month of June next, rafted for the Quebec market, and to be of the quality sent there to be exported to England.

White Oak. } Not to be less than twelve inches square, one third to be thirty feet long, one third thirty five and the other forty feet long.

Do. Pine. }

Red Pine. }

SPARS.

No. of pieces.	Feet length.	Inches diameter.
Six	120	41
Six	66	22
Six	33	13
Six	56	18
Six	25	10
Four	86	27
Four	46	17
Four	33	13
Four	28	11
Four	40	13
Two	26	10
Two	42	14
Two	61	21
Two	32	11
Two	25	10
Two	29	11
Two	50	21
Two	22	9
Two	50	10
Two	43	21
Six	110	38
Six	50	15
Six	31	12
Six	77	16
Two	64	35
One	76	23
Four	39	13
Four	33	13
Four	25	10
Four	56	11
Two	46	23
Two	42	14
Two	59	19
Two	66	18
Two	11	6
Two	59	15
Two	39	11
Two	45	12
Two	20	8
Two	34	11
Six	104	35
Six	56	21
Six	27	9
Six	35	13
Six	46	15
Four	63	18
Four	46	19
Four	32	9
Four	21	9
Four	25	11
Two	57	21
Two	34	11
Two	44	15
Two	59	17
Two	14	6
Two	39	14
Two	36	10
Two	50	10
Two	46	22
Two	19	9
Two	50	10
Three	71	22
Six	93	32
Six	47	15
Six	75	39
Six	32	11
Six	64	12
Four	52	17
Four	43	19
Four	45	18
Four	57	28
Two	29	18
Two	55	19
Two	72	24
Two	39	14
Two	24	8
Two	68	21
Two	38	14
Two	25	11
Two	38	12
Two	16	7
Two	50	11
Six	69	16
Three	91	24

No. of pieces.	Feet length.	Inches diameter.
Six	63	23
Six	58	13
Six	66	16
Six	47	12
Four	50	14
Four	34	9
Four	48	12
Four	33	9
Two	43	10
Two	45	15
Two	31	9
Two	46	12
Two	46	14
Two	32	9
Two	41	11
Two	35	10
Two	36	10
Two	42	11
Two	28	9
Ten	75	13
Forty	60	8
Forty	45	5
Six	109	26
Six	78	18
Six	56	13
Three	92	21
Six	58	14
Six	41	11
Four	79	19
Four	49	12
Four	30	8
Four	41	11
Four	26	7
Two	35	16
Two	42	14
Two	24	9
Two	64	17
Two	40	11
Two	29	8
Two	41	10
Two	18	6
Two	62	16
Two	37	11
Two	27	8
Ten	70	12
Forty	56	7
Forty	40	4
Six	55	13
Six	49	11
Six	38	9
Six	81	21
Six	45	12
Six	30	8
Four	65	17
Four	57	11
Four	26	7
Four	33	9
Four	25	7
Two	53	14
Two	32	11
Two	23	8
Two	54	15
Two	30	10
Two	28	8
Two	35	9
Two	22	7
Two	56	14
Two	30	10
Two	22	7
Ten	65	11
Forty	50	6
Forty	35	3

Any person wishing to deliver a specified quantity of the said timber must tender for two thirds Oak and one third White Pine, and the Spars must be taken in proportion of the different sizes.

Sealed Tenders will be received at this Yard on the 31st inst. expressing the prices for delivering them in or out of the water, when the parties are requested to attend.

EWD. LAWS,
Agent for receiving the said Timber.
Naval Yard, Kingston,
11th Jan. 1816.

Public Notice,

THAT James Reid, of this town, never did sign any kind of agreement or contract with John Karston, and will not be responsible for any debts he may contract.

JAMES REID.
Kingston, 17th Feb. 1816. 38tf.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of John M^r Graw, late of Marysburgh, deceased, are requested to bring them forward duly authenticated, on or before the first day of June next; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to pay the same without delay.

DOROTHY Mc GRAW,
Administratrix.
Marysburgh, 39 w 3 P.
February, 27. 1816.

COMMUNICATIONS.

No. 7.

As a further proof of the benefit resulting from this mode of instruction," continues J. Lancaster, "the following instance is remarkable. Several boys belonging to my school were in the habit of playing truant continually. This habit was contracted, as it usually is, by frequenting bad, idle company. One boy seemed quite incorrigible: his father got a log and chain, chained it to his foot, and in that condition, beating him all the way, followed him to school repeatedly. Nothing was of any avail; neither was the lad reformed by any thing the parent could do. He was at last reformed by a contest about an old rusty nail. I am not fond of laying wagers; but, without any other design than the improvement of two classes by raising a spirit of emulation among them, I betted with one of my subordinate monitors, a shilling against an old rusty nail that another class would excel in writing on the slate, that in which he taught. In case it did, the old rusty nail was to be mine; and the oddity of the thing tickled the fancy of the boys, and served as well for the bone of contention as any thing else. Both classes were disposed to exert all their powers on the occasion; determined not to be excelled. I lost the wager in the sequel; but if it had been fifty times the value, it could not have had a better effect than it had.

The truants I have been mentioning were in the two contending classes. The interest they took in the honor of their classes was so great that instead of playing truant, they came to school, to aid their companions in securing the honor, which was more than the prize. The interest they took in the thing was so great, that they became pleased with school; and, above all, the almost incorrigible boy became reformed, and one of the best proficient in learning in the whole school; and for two years after, which he remained with me, no more was heard of his playing truant. Thus, a little emulation and mental interest in what he had to do, produced that improvement, and delight in learning, which neither the log nor the horse whip, nor any other severe treatment he received from his father, could produce. The reformation was more striking in him, because he seemed a more hardened offender; but there were several others who completely reformed at the same time, and by the same means. It is by the application of this powerful influence, and by controlling each other, to useful purposes, that, under the blessing which hath rested on my labours, I have been so successful; and I believe that others who may wish to establish similar institutions, upon the same principles as mine, must build on the same foundation. The passions of the human heart must be their study, and they will find the system itself answer to the effect, as face to face in a glass. From successfully cultivating the affections, and studying the dispositions of my senior pupils, it is, that I have been able to turn the Public Spirit of youth in my institution against vice and profaneness. The following is a short extract from a letter addressed to John Foster, Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland, on Educating poor in that country: (sold by Dartnand Harvey, London.) a tract I wish to recommend to the perusal of the reader; and which, as well as the system of education, I am happy to say, has the marked approbation of the great and enlightened statesman to whom I had the honor of addressing it. He has repeatedly visited the institution; and, as well as his able friends, was extremely gratified at the sight of such a large number of boys, self educated in so singular a manner.

Friend Miles, I will give thee the letter in my next number.

OBADIAH.

St. Augusta, 24th of 2d month, 1816.

MR. MILES,
The following select Hints for the economy of time, expence, learning and morality, are designed for the ease and benefit of the fashionable quality, nicknamed, common, nobility, and gentry. Alas! poor simple vagrant, and when prayed for a few years more, bigotry and superstition will proclaim their titles hereditary.

To prepare all those immortal honours, without degrading rank, they must strictly preserve, that no time is to be expended on thought, as nothing comes of it among men of fashion.

The ware and tare of time by constant use to be avoided, as so precious an article ought to be employed sparingly.

Time often to be profligated by long and wearisome loungers, by way of making the most of it.

When time is heavy with lascitude, and dull with inoccupation, be tender of using it in this torpid and vaporish condition, and endeavor to refresh it by the slumbers of idleness.

Make up your minds at once and irrevocably on every question! by these means you

save the time that would otherwise be lost in choosing, and never after waste a moment in hearing what another man has to say.

Avoid the acquisition of too many nice ideas, which will demand considerable time to arrange themselves in your minds, the fewer your ideas, the more speedily will your measures be taken, and your resolutions formed; it being a much shorter process to determine with two ideas, than with twenty four.

Dispossess yourselves as much as possible of all feeling for other men, for this is giving to others a claim upon your time, and while you are sympathizing with their sufferings they are stealing a march upon you.

Rob other men of as much of their time as possible, by way of saving your own: this is a golden rule and a most ingenious economy.

Study your own gratification in every concern of life, and waste no time in thinking of the sacrifices you make to them, or of their consequences to other men.

Let all your time be spent upon yourself, and let your constant admiration of your own perfections absorb all the praise that is due to you from others.

Fill up your time as much as possible with pleasures that exclude participation. On this account the time spent in decorating your persons, and in the pleasures of the table, is worthily employed;—for then self is the sole object of it, and not a single moment is alienated from us. The best and greatest rule is this;—allow no time for praying, or for works of charity; for this is giving up a portion of time to eternity, which is a very great absurdity.

Secondly.—All expensive feelings and sensations to be subdued; viz. such as compassion, generosity, patriotism and public spirit.

The money bestowed on horses to be saved out of the education of our children; they are therefore to be sent to school where the cheapest bargain can be made for them.

To banish hospitality from our homes, & to ask the company of our friends, for the sake of pilageing them at play and in a view to the trifles which they in course leave behind them, and which we divide with our servants.

To sacrifice comfort to ostentation in every article of life, to go without substantial conveniences for the sake of shining superfluities, to be mean and sordid under our own roof, that we may look like prodigals in public, and to live like beggars in secret, to glitter like princes abroad.

To abandon all poor relation, and to make more than ourselves, in the expectations of being gainers at last.

To be loud against the ingratitude of the poor, which we have never experienced, and to reserve our charity for deserving objects, which we are determined never to acknowledge. To be active and forward in speculative schemes of charity which we are well assured can never take place; while we are silently raising our tents to the ruin of distressed families.

To pass by the door of famine with our money glued to our pockets—while to see a Merry Andrew ride the fleetest courser nicknamed Wellington—or a clown acting the part of Denis Bulgrudery—we can draw our purse strings as generously as princes.

To repair to the house of distress, not to dissipate our money in common place acts of compassion and generosity, but to extort good bargains from hunger and necessity.

To be lavish with kind speeches which cost nothing, and to lament when death has come in relief to misery, that the circumstances of so melancholy a case were not known to us in time, to afford us the luxury of exercising our humanity.

One of the learned body I heard debate in a long speech of near one minute and a half clear argument—that to become a member of two or three learned Societies, such as Brandy, Cards, and Smoking clubs—for thus we maintain the title of Philosophers at the rate of a few guineas a year, and instead of collecting a library to belong to a reading club, where one book may serve many persons, and where the librarian or waiter takes the responsibility of choice out of our hands, and contracts to supply Books, as Bakers do hot rolls and crackers.

A cheap system of morality may be collected from desultory admonitions, which generally are echoed in six or tandem, through the streets after the hour of twelve, so remarkable are they for clear and distinct articulation, that frequently the horses take flight at the sound.

These valuable passages contain all the morality necessary to a fashionable girl, the jarring of this Carole, or the rambling of his Waggon will soon shake them together, so as to form the mass into a compacted system he will soon acquire the title of a great Philosopher—in his own circle.

Blank Summonses
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.