

where he then was, with Col. O'Dogher-ty will be without lot of time and let an accident might occur before he could return home, executed a codicil to his own will, wherein he gave all the property he possessed to the Colonel's children. Traits of character like these require no eulogy.

Paris, Feb. 5.—Charles IV. the former King of Spain and the Indies, who died at Rome on the 20th of January, was the son of Charles III. and of Maria Amelia of Saxony. He was born at Naples on the 12th of November, 1748, and went to Spain as Prince of the Asturias in 1759 when his father was called to the Throne, vacant by the death of his brother Ferdinand VI. At the age of 17 years, he, on the 4th of September, 1765, espoused Maria Louisa of Parma, who assumed over him an empire which he never lost during their long union. He ascended the Throne on the 14th of December, 1788, and reigned till the 19th of March, 1808, the day of his first abdication in favor of his son; an abdication which was any thing but voluntary. At the time of the unfortunate journey to Bayonne, Ferdinand gave him back the Crown for a moment, which Charles IV., constrained by a superior force, immediately resigned into the hands of Bonaparte. It was then, on the 9th of March, 1808 that Charles in reality closed his reign.

It is not generally known in Europe that this reign was distinguished by important ameliorations, and by the rapid progress of commerce, agriculture, and manufactures. The inhabitants of Spanish America remained perfectly tranquil in the midst of the revolutionary agitations of the rest of the world—and if in Spain some discontent was manifested, they must be attributed to the conduct of Manuel Godoy, the too powerful favourite in whom and the Queen the King reposed all the affairs of the Government.

The foreign relations of the Spanish Monarchy were almost constantly unfortunate during the reign of this monarch. Spain, at first, refused to accede to the coalition against Revolutionary France; but when Charles saw the life of Louis XVI. in danger, he wrote to the Convention a letter, full of firmness and moderation; but which, though sent to the Convention two days before the King of France's death, was not opened, because the leaders of that body were fearful of the impression it might produce—Charles then declared war against the French Republic. The three campaigns made by the Spaniards were a mixture of successes & defeats, which at that period, when other nations sunk before the arms of France, proved that the armies of Spain were deficient neither in courage nor skillful Generals.

Convinced of the inutility of his efforts, Charles signed a peace with France, but he thereby lost the independence of his Crown: for a French Ambassador once admitted to the Court of Madrid, it never ceased to be agitated by the French and English parties. The alliance with Bonaparte cost Spain her fine marine, which was almost totally destroyed at the battle of Trafalgar. At the same time the English, to seize upon the commerce of the Spanish colonies, endeavoured to penetrate various points of South America, where they sowed the germs of revolution. The famous Miranda was received at London, and a formal convention was published between that Chief of the discontented Americans and an English Minister.

Charles, at length wearied of the yoke of Bonaparte, seized the opportunity of the second war between France and Russia, to make the most hostile preparations; but the battle of Jena deranged his projects, and the Prince of the Peace attempted to excuse them, by publicly declaring they had been directed against the Emperor of Morocco. It is known with what rashness his Crown was torn from Charles, and how the Spaniards rallied under the cherished name of Ferdinand, re-venge the national affront. The former monarch of the Spaniards, whom Bonaparte had saluted as Emperor of the Americas, and whom he never ceased to call his friend, deposed of his Crowns, lived during six years on a pension, which was never paid regularly. After having resided a short time at Fontainebleau and Compiegne, he established himself with his Queen and the Prince of Peace at Marfelles, whence, in 1811, he proceeded to Rome. After the fall of Bonaparte, he solemnly renewed the renunciation of his Crown in a Treaty concluded with his son, the King of Spain, who undertook to pay him an annual pension of three millions, and charged himself with his father's debts.

Journal des Debats. From the Connecticut Mirror. General Jackson.—The English papers continue their strictures upon the butchereries of Gen. Jackson, and upon the proceedings of Congress which resulted in his justification. This result appears to have been received in Great Britain with as great astonishment, as it was by the enlightened part of the American public. The London Times, however, consoles itself with the following threatening sentence. "The question is merely determined between Mr. Jackson and the United States; their votes cannot bind or conclude Great Britain; and the pleadings of her Government, and the sentence of her Parliament, are still to be laid before the world."

two, the loudest in their censures—Mr. Secretary Adams' gaudy and sophomoric rhetoric to the contrary notwithstanding. Things indeed must have come to a strange pass in this land of freedom, when even English disorganizers and jacobins condemn the policy and measures of their political brethren this side the water. The following paragraph affords a pretty good specimen of the temper and feelings of the British opposition. It is from the London Times, a paper of the Burdett stamp. The tone of the Liverpool Mercury is not dissimilar.

"The last arrival of the American papers has brought the result of a discussion of three weeks, on the question of the Seminole war, and of Jackson's manner of conducting it. Whatever may be the predominant feeling of the American people at the present day, we doubt not that some of them may live to wish, that the transactions of that war, and the votes of Congress with regard to it, could be forever buried in the same grave, and snatched everlastingly from the grasp of the historian, and from the observation and remembrance of the civilized world. If the insults offered to the Spanish Government, the persecutions exercised towards the Indian race, and the unheard of atrocities inflicted on British subjects, be matter of just reproach to that furious being, by whom, in the career of successful violence they were perpetrated; what shall we say,—what will society—what must posterity think of that legislative body, by whom such crimes were, after cool deliberation, acquiesced in, confirmed and applauded?"

It appears that we are not singular in our opinion of Mr. Secretary Adams' gaudy and sophomoric rhetoric.

HOME AFFAIRS.

Quebec, May 10th. On Thursday evening a huge mass of rock detached itself from Cape Diamond, and fell into Champlain Street, choking up the narrow avenue, and the space between it and the foot of the Cape, of about twenty yards. This is one of the very few spaces in that Street which is not occupied by dwelling houses or other buildings. A number of heavy pieces of Ordnance, and Gun Carriages belonging to the King are deposited there, many of which are now buried under the fragment. It is supposed, however, that they have received no material injury.

Alarm of Fire.

Last night, about 10 o'clock, an alarming fire broke out on the premises of John Goudie, Esq. Ship builder, at St. Roch. We understand that it originated in the Engine House, and spread to the adjoining saw and grist mills; all which were wholly consumed, together with a number of planks. A vessel on the stocks ready to launch, was in some danger, together with a dwelling house and store. The wind, however, happily did not spring up until near the conclusion of the fire, when it blew pretty strong. Had it begun earlier the devastation would, in all probability, have been more extensive. We have not been yet able to learn how this sad disaster had its origin. We cannot but deeply deplore the cause that checks the progress of that spirit of enterprise by which Mr. Goudie is so eminently distinguished. Too much cannot be said of the exertions of the military on the occasion. Unfortunately the tide was low and the water procured muddy, by which the Engines were in a great measure, choked. The premises are said to be insured. £4800 by the Quebec Fire Society; and £3000 in the United States.

On the 9th inst. was launched from the Yard of Mr. John Bell, St. Roch the Ship St. Lawrence, of 280 tons burthen. This vessel, we understand, was built for Capt. George Douglas, (late of the Ship Monarch,) and intended for a regular trader between London and this port.

On Monday Evening died of Hydrophobia, a child of seven or eight years of age of the name of Bigaout. The parents reside on the River St. Charles. The child was bit by a dog about six weeks since.

DIED, Yesterday, M. Gavin Hamilton, Esq. of this city.

Melancholy Accident.

As a Batteau, laden with Pease & Wheat and containing about 43 Passengers, was yesterday passing the Island of St. Paul on its way to Laprairie, by some mischance it upset. Forty persons are said to have instantly perished; but a man and two women seizing hold of the batteau, floated down with it to the foot of the current, where they were rescued from their perilous situation. We have been informed that at the departure of the batteau from this City, many persons who had embarked perceiving it to be too full returned ashore, and were thus providentially preserved from the untimely fate of their companions.

Montreal Courant.

We learn there are about 70 souls, mostly Canadians, preparing to set out from this place, the 25th instant, for Lord Selkirk's Settlement on the River Rouge. The number of Settlers there at this time, it is said, amounts to about five hundred. An intelligent Canadian, in easy circumstances, with whom we conversed, and who goes thither with the before mentioned Settlers, with all his family, says he passed a winter there when engaged in the Fur Trade, and reports it to be a fertile country, and the climate much milder than that of Canada. Thus, there is every appearance, that this

Colony, in the course of time, will become populous and flourishing. Montreal Gazette.

St. John's, (N. B.) April 10. Extra from a Letter to a Gentleman in this City, dated Tobago, 10th ult. 1819. "Never was there such a feere known in Tobago, (nor I believe in the West Indies) before, indeed the Doctors think it was a species of the yellow fever, the black vomit having prevailed a good deal—Among those that were carried off by this pestilential disorder, was the Collector and Lady; the Commissary, four Officers of the Royal York Rangers and 50 privates in about three weeks. The Governor was unfortunate enough to lose one of his young daughters and had a very narrow escape himself; numbers of civilians also fell.

For the Kingston Chronicle.

THE ORACLE.—MAY, 1819. No. 7.

If self the wavering balance shake, Its rarely right adjusted.

MR. ORACLE, It was a maxim of the Duke de La Rochefoucault, "That our very best actions spring from selfish motives, and that the good generally performed, is wholly incited by love for ourselves." As this rule directly questions the better feelings of our natures, it of course is doubted by many, yet there are not wanting those who pretend to believe its truth, and endeavour to account for the most virtuous conduct, as being caused by no other impulse than selfishness.—Will you please to let me know what you think of this Philosopher's sentiments, and whether you are of the same opinion? I am, Your Obedient Servant,

Whatever may have been the profession of La Rochefoucault, it is not easy to suppose that his belief accorded with it, or that he could in his mind blot out from human nature the virtues of disinterested charity and beneficence. Yet observation on the general conduct of mankind is not likely to give us a high idea of the common existence of morality, although it certainly may assure us that goodness is not wholly lost to the world. So few of our actions bear to be traced to their source, that they who do so are alarmed at the little virtue to be found there, while many think it unnecessary to make the attempt, satisfied that good has been produced, without considering the intention.—This is an error to which most men are liable, and which frequently induces them to rest their hopes upon grounds that are wholly fallacious.

Timon, King of Athens, has been much extolled by posterity for exclaiming to his friends, "That he had lost a day" because during it no good had been done.—Doctor Aikin justly remarks, "that if by good, he meant the distribution of gifts to his friends, wrong from his needy subjects, he deserves little praise."—It is probable that the benevolence of Timon was of no higher character, and yet that he fancied it generous. Had he inspected his own motives, he might have discovered, that the same vanity which made him publicly lament the neglect, was an incentive to his disinterested professions.—He always performed his obligations with courtesy, whose former praises were delightful to his ears, and it is most likely, that what at first arose from feeling, was truely, that what at first arose from feeling, was easily gratified by scattering superfluous wealth which it had cost him no pains to acquire, and we do not read of a single sacrifice he made in the accomplishment of his benevolence. In comparison with this man how highly superior does our great King Alfred appear. His whole life was a series of laborious exertion for the good of his Country.—His days & nights were spent in compiling laws for the benefit and security of the people, while his own conduct afforded an example of morality and justice rarely equalled. This virtuous monarch, in his thatched palace, on a straw mat, lighted by rush tapers, displayed all that is great and noble in man; and compared to him a Timon sinks into insignificance.

Self examination would often undeceive us who were most securely. Charity would prove more diligent without any sympathetic feeling for the sufferer, but arising either from a desire to act like other people, or to get rid of importunity. Devotion would be found a conformity to public worship, when most convenient to ourselves, from which we return no better practical Christians than we went. Correctness of life would be seen unaccompanied by the spirit of religion, and a wholly owing either to a desire for the approbation of others, or to cold unimpassioned dispositions. Easy circumstances and a happy temper enable many persons to acquire reputation for great morality, without making the least exertion in the performance of their duty. They pass their time in enjoyment, which, though comparatively innocent, consumes the whole of it, or in business which if troublesome is for their own benefit. They are guilty of no disgraceful actions, either because their situations exempt them from temptation, or their pride warns them of the injury they might sustain from the contempt of the world. Yet where is the merit of a life like this? The worst man may lead it, and while ever is external, whatever the bad may perform as well as the good, cannot be excused. From the heart alone we must be judged, it is hardly to be traced even by ourselves; and when closely inspected there will be few who attain higher degrees than that ascribed to them by La Rochefoucault.

True virtue waits not for opportunity to do good, but seeks it with ardor. She displays herself in action, and is not to be estimated by the quantity, but the sacrifice made in performing it. According to this standard "The poor cottager, who cultivates the potato field of his sick neighbor, in the evening, after a hard day's labour, for the support of his own family, has perhaps as much merit as even an Alfred himself. Such means of sacrificing passion to duty are in the power of every person, however low his station, and no man is so much exempt from evil as not to have some favorite desire, by the denial of which gratification he may prove his want of selfishness.

Pliny's Biographer says that he devoted his time to forwarding modest merit in every station encouraging ingenious talents, and vindicating oppressed innocence—and that he did it not so much from the abundance of his wealth, as from the wisdom of his economy.—This is a picture of true worth, when joined to that religion which teaches the government of the passions. It has been remarked by an author well acquainted with human nature, that a sure criterion for estimating our own dispositions would be to watch the tendency of the imagination.—Do we delude ourselves by fancying the pleasure which pomp and power might afford us? Do we are naturally proud and tyrannical. Do we picture to ourselves the happiness of rank and state? We are ambitious and fond of vain show. Do we imagine the delight of overlooking those who have slighted us? Revenge and hatred only wait the opportunity of displaying their influence over our minds. But on the contrary, if we feel pleasure in reflecting on the joy it would afford us to educate the orphan, protect the widow, or cheer the friendless by our support, then are we benevolent and humane. This mode of ascertaining the propensity of our natures may effectually shew the present state of the feelings, and give a correct idea of those vices which predominate. It would display in most of us an anxious desire after wealth power and consequence, for the purpose of gratifying influence, rapacity and pride, while a thought of serving others seldom inter-

fers with the ruling eagerness for our own advantage. But it should not be trusted as a criterion of worth, for even they whose wishes were in favor of philanthropy could be little depended upon if fortune gave them power. In the closet we adopt schemes for the general good which an intercourse with the world either makes us forget or reject as inconsistent with our ease. But let the project be patronised by the great, let it afford prospects of aggrandizement or certainty of profit, and we then pursue it with all the zeal natural to selfishness. The maxim of La Rochefoucault may therefore, be deemed one of those rules the few exceptions to which permit a very general application, and there will be much wisdom in suspending our judgment respecting the actions of others, lest by praises for apparent beneficence we lead them into error respecting their own motives, and render them too easily satisfied with that common place morality, which it is to be feared will be as unavailing as it is selfish.

Kingston Chronicle

KINGSTON, U. C. MAY 21, 1819.

The latest European intelligence which we offer our readers this week, is taken from the Quebec Gazette.

The Western Star of the 14th inst. announces the arrival at Montreal of Captain Spillbury, of the Royal Navy, with eleven families, who purpose settling at the Rice Lake.

On Monday evening last arrived at this place JOHN O'NEILL, Esquire, the British Commissioner appointed to ascertain the boundary line between Canada and the United States, and JOHN HAZEL, Esquire, Agent. These Gentlemen immediately proceeded upwards to Amherst Island, in the point where they left off their survey last December.

It is asserted on good authority, that the question relative to the right of property in Grand or Wolfe Island, has at length been determined, and that Government has relinquished its pretensions in favor of private claimants.—This extensive and fertile island, situated in front of Kingston, is of immense value, and if improved by its owners, will not only become a certain source of wealth to them, but furnish an abundant supply of provisions for this market.

COMMUNICATED.

Perth, 3d May, 1819. The School taught here by the Rev. Mr. Wm. Bell, was examined this day in our presence, and we have great pleasure in stating that the pupils acquitted themselves much to our satisfaction, and in a manner highly creditable to their Teacher.—The Prize in the superior class was awarded to Master THO'S. NAUGHTY of this Village.

JOSEPH TAYLER, WM. MARSHALL, J-P JOHN WATSON, HENRY GRAHAM.

SINGING SCHOOL.

Persons desirous of promoting sacred music in this place are respectfully informed that the School established for the instruction of youth in that science will be held at the Lancasterian School House on Monday and Thursday Evening of each week, at 6 o'clock. A general invitation is extended to persons professing capacity and inclination to improve in said music, to attend.—Communicated.

To our Correspondent M.

We, in our Editorial Judgment, are fully impressed with the idea that it would be highly improper to insert in our columns any apology for, or defence of "a custom contrary to humanity," and "the forgiving meekness of Christians."

DIED.

At Belleville, on Wednesday the 19th inst. aged 31 years, Allan Taylor, Elq. The death of Mr. Taylor is an event which will be long and feverely felt by his numerous acquaintances, and especially by those among whom he more immediately resided.

He was one of those meritorious individuals, who by his personal exertions and scrupulous attention, to honesty in all his dealings, acquired a large property, accompanied with the respect of all who knew him.

Port of Kingston.

- ARRIVED. May 6, 1819—American boat Hornet, Collard, from Sacket's Harbor, with potatoes and cattle; Steam Boat Frontenac, M'Kenzie; British boat Traveler, Covert, from the Bay of Quinte, with flour, eggs, wheat and boards. 10th—American Steam Boat Sophia, Vaughn, from Sacket's Harbor, passengers and baggage. 11th—British boat Julian, Caldwell, from the Bay of Quinte, with flour and rails. 12th—American schr. Nancy, Fairbanks, from Sacket's Harbor, with provisions; Steam Boat Sophia, Vaughn, passengers and baggage. 13th—British schr. Industry, Sampson, from Prescott. 14th—British schr. Catharine, Francis, from New-Castle, staves; American schr. Union, Eno, Oswego, flour, &c.; do. schr. President, Larabe, from Putneyville, flour, ashes, pork and potatoes. 14th—American Steam Boat Sophia, Wm. Vaughn, Master, from Sacket's Harbor, Passengers and Baggage. 15th—British Sch. Owen, J. Sinclair, from York; Flour. 17th—Open Boat Hornet, Elisha Collard, from Sacket's Harbor; Potatoes. British Steam Boat Frontenac, Capt. M'Kenzie, Master, from Niagara; Passengers, &c. 18th—Sch. Independence, Oliver Emery, Master, from Oswego; Flour and Potash. 19th—American Steam Boat Sophia, Wm. Vaughn; Passengers. CLEARED. May 8—Schr. Nancy, for Sacket's Harbor. 11th—Steam Boat Frontenac, Capt.

- M'Kenzie. 12th—Steam Boat Sophia, for Sacket's Harbor. 13th—British schr. Industry, York. 14th—Schr. Union and President, for Genessee. 15th—American Steam Boat Sophia, Wm. Vaughan, Master, for Sacket's Harbor; Passengers and Baggage. 17th—Open Boat Hornet, E. Collard for Sacket's Harbor. 18th—Sch. Independence, P. Emery, Master, for Sacket's Harbor. 19th—Steam Boat Sophia, William Vaughn Master, for Sacket's Harbor. British Schr. Owen, J. Sinclair, Master, for Hamilton; Merchandise. 21st—British Steam Boat Frontenac, Capt. James M'Kenzie, for York and Niagara; Passengers & Baggage.

A meeting of the Inhabitants of this town is requested at the Court House on WEDNESDAY next, at twelve o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament at its next session, for a renewal of the Act for incorporating a Banking Company in this Province. Kingston, 21st May, 1819.

PORTRAITS Done in MINIATURE. Inquire of JOHN MACAULAY, Esq. at the Post-Office. May 21st, 1819. 21

TO BE LET, a neat and commodious STONE DWELLING HOUSE, situate in Front Street, Kingston, and containing every suitable accommodation for a family, viz. Parlour, spacious drawing Room, four Bed rooms, several smaller rooms, a large Cellar, and also an extensive back Kitchen, in which are Servants' bed Rooms, a Cellar, &c; together with a four stall Stable and carriage House, and an excellent Garden: the whole of the premises enclosed by a new fence. The House is constantly supplied with water from a Pump and a Well;—is finished in a neat and respectable style, and is detached from any other dwelling. Its situation is also peculiarly pleasant, commanding a cheerful and uninterrupted view of the Bay and opposite shore. For particulars apply to the subscriber. JOHN KIRBY. 21st, May 1819. 21

Bank Notice. BANK OF UPPER CANADA. DIRECTOR for the week, John Ferguson, Esquire. Days of DISCOUNT—every WEDNESDAY. Notes offered for DISCOUNT must be all handed to the Cashier on the day preceding the DISCOUNT Day. S. BARTLET, Cashier.

BANK NOTICE. THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Upper-Canada Bank, will be holden in Kingston, at the Bank, on the first Monday in June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of electing Directors, and transacting other business connected with the institution. S. BARTLET, Cashier. Kingston, 6th May, 1819. 20

New School. A NEW SCHOOL is opened in this Town, nearly opposite the French Church; where the Teacher will assiduously endeavour to be serviceable to those placed under his tuition.—He respectfully tenders his services to young Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to study the English language Grammatically—systematic Writing—Arithmetic or Geography—and to Parents who wish their children instructed in the first rudiments of education.—Price of tuition from 2/4 to 5/ per month. Kingston, May 18, 1819. 21

Found, ON Long Island, a small SKIFF.—The owner can have it by proving property and paying charges, and applying to D. BROWN, Market-Place. Kingston, May 19, 1819. 21

NOTICE. THE undersigned request all persons indebted to the estate of the late NICHOLAS HAGERMAN, Esquire, to make immediate payment, and such as have accounts against the estate, are requested to present them for adjustment. Ch. Alex. Hagerman, Daniel Hagerman, Executors. Kingston, 15th March, 1819. 12

BANK OF CANADA. THE Subscriber being appointed agent for the Bank of Canada, he will negotiate bank notes for bills on Montreal, Quebec, or for Specie. Wm. MITCHELL. Kingston, O.C. 15th, 1818. 20

NOTICE. THE subscriber being appointed Agent of the MONTREAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY acquaints the public that he is now ready to issue Policies on either real or personal property, on very moderate rates of premium. W. MITCHELL. Kingston, 8th April, 1819. 1508