

sure, and I advise you to do the same: for damn the bit of this do you get on the road. "Why, massa," says the negro, "no no swim more nine or ten miles." "Nine or ten miles," says Tom, as if in amazement at the short distance, "why, man, I'm going to Tobago, which I believe is over two hundred miles, & shan't be back for a fortnight."

ALWAYS HAPPY.

An Italian Bishop struggled through great difficulties without repining, and met with much opposition in the discharge of his episcopal functions, without betraying the least impatience. One of his intimate friends, who highly admired these virtues which he thought impossible to imitate, one day asked the Prelate if he could communicate the secret of being always easy. "Yes," replied the old man: "I can teach you my secret, and with great facility: it consists of nothing more than that of making a right use of my eyes." His friend begged him to explain himself. "Most willingly," returned the Bishop: "In whatever state I am, I first of all look up to Heaven, remember that my principal business here is to get there; I then look down upon the earth, and call to mind how small a place I shall occupy in it, when I come to be interred; I then look abroad into the world, and observe what multitudes there are who are in all respects more unhappy than myself. Thus, I learn where true happiness is placed, when all our cares most end, and what little reason I have to repine or complain."

CANDOUR.

Candour is a quality referring to man considered singly and individually—sincerity applies to him with reference to his connection and intercourse with his fellow men. Candour implies an unprejudiced, pure, unspotted mind; sincerity (sine cera, without wax) implies a mind which is open, ingenuous and undisturbed. Hypocrisy is the opposite of candour, and dissimulation of sincerity. A man is candid in his confessions; sincere in his professions; he is candid when he acknowledges pity; candid in repentance; sincere in love or hatred; candid when he praises or blames himself; sincere when he praises or blames others. Candour and sincerity generally go hand in hand, and such is their resemblance, that it is often difficult to distinguish the one from the other; they may be called the Orestes and Pylades of the mind, close in their companionship, and sacred in their attachment, so that when we see the one, we may be certain the other is not far off.

TRUTH.

Truth is the union of sincerity and candour—in ancient times, her image was worshipped; it is now counterfeited. It was a beautiful idea of antiquity which made her the daughter of Time and the mother of Virtue; but in this enigmatical age, perhaps it was as well to call her the child of Honour and the mother of Misfortune. Her face is fair and beautiful, her apparel resplendent and snowy whiteness; her form exquisite and her motions graceful; but her enemy, Deceit, who dares not attack her openly, imitates her dress, her air, and her mien; assumes her name, tyrannizes over her followers, and like the impostor, in the Arabian tales, shamelessly usurps her crown, palms herself on the world as Truth, and the mistaken world believes her, and calls truth, falsehood, and falsehood truth.

INFALLIBLE CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

Take 2 ounces Peruvian Barks, 2 ounces powdered Cloves, and 1 ounce of Cream of Tartar, mix them together, divide the composition into twelve equal parts, (each part constitutes a dose) and after taking an emetic, let the patient take three doses each day (morning, noon, and night), till the complaint is checked, then one every morning till all is taken. Each dose may be taken in a glass of any kind of spirituous liquor mixed with water.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

NEW-YORK, June 5. The Canada, Captain Rogers, arrived last evening from Liverpool, bringing the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser London papers to April 30th, Liverpool to May 1st, and Price Currents to May 1st.

THE CABINET.

- PEERS. Lord Chancellor, - - Lord Lyndhurst, Lord President, - - Earl of Harrowby, Lord Privy Seal, - - Duke of Portland, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Bexley, Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs, Viscount Dudley, Sec. of State for the Colonies, Viscount Goderich. COMMONERS. Sec. of State for the Home Department, The Rt. Hon. Wm. S. Bourne, President of the Board of Trade, The Rt. Hon. Wm. Huskisson, President of the Board of Control, The Rt. Hon. C. Wm. Wynn, Sec. at War, - - Viscount Palmerston, First Lt. of the Treasury, The Rt. Hon. G. Canning, and Chan. of the Exch'r. NOT IN THE CABINET. Lord High Admiral, His R. H. the Duke of Clarence, Master Gen. of the Ordnance, Marquis of Anglesea, Lord Chamberlain of the Household, Duke of Devonshire, Master of the Horse, - - Duke of Leeds, Chief Sec. to the Lt., The Hon. W. Lamb, Lieut. Ireland, The Hon. W. Lamb. LAW APPOINTMENTS. Master of the Rolls, - - Sir John Leach, Vice Chancellor, - - Mr. Hart, Attorney General, - - Mr. Scarlett, Solicitor General, - - Sir N. C. Tindal.

of the Morning Papers, that none of them were entirely correct. It will be seen, also, that the offices of Judge Advocate General, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and Master of the Mint, which, in the lists referred to, are given to Sir J. Mackintosh, Mr. Calcraft, and Mr. Tierney, together with several other comparatively subordinate appointments, remain yet to be filled up.

The name of the Marquis of Lansdowne does not appear in the above list; but we have the satisfaction of being able to state, that the noble Marquis has consented to give the support of himself and of his political friends to the Government of Mr. Canning, though, for the present, at least, he declines taking office. The acceptance, indeed, of the post of Lord Chamberlain by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire is the best proof of the intended concurrence of the noble Marquis, and that of those moderate friends (to whom we yesterday alluded) who usually act with him.

In laying before our readers the names of the distinguished individuals who will henceforth constitute his Majesty's government, we cannot omit the opportunity of expressing our great satisfaction at the appointment of the hon. W. Lamb, to the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. The manly, and every way high and estimable qualities which distinguish that gentleman must render his accession to any Government a topic for congratulation.

His Majesty will hold a Council on Monday at two o'clock to receive these Noble men and Gentlemen, when the Ministers who have retired will deliver to the King the Seals of their respective Offices, which will immediately transfer them to the hands of their several successors. Some Members of the new Cabinet will afterwards be sworn in of his Majesty's Privy Council, and take their seats accordingly.

We feel assured that the arrangements, now finally made will give general satisfaction. It combines those qualities which are well calculated to inspire public confidence; and abstaining, as we are anxious to do, from any expression that may revive the recollection of what has passed, we feel warranted in anticipating that the new Cabinet will possess an energy and efficiency capable of promoting the best interests of the Empire.

One of the curious phenomena of the present time is the almost unanimous support which the press has given to Mr. Canning, Strange as the methods of some writers may have been, and revolting to better feelings as may have been the style of others, it is viewed altogether, an honorable thing to the press itself, that this course has been so warmly and generally adopted. Two or three of the inferior London Journals only have endeavored to attract the public attention, otherwise withheld from them, by taking a line in opposition to the common sense. The most consummate ignorance cannot be imposed upon to fancy that this has been otherwise than voluntary in the various parties; that, in short, they have merely conformed to public opinion, and, in turn, become its organs. But the sentiment which we think has done them particular credit, in this instance, may be referred to, as producing their zeal and cordiality in the cause, uniting, as it seems, so many conflicting interests. The Press has long been a growing power, and its influence, for good or evil, is immense. The possession of such weight has not escaped those who wield its energies; and the result has been, with all its faults, to elevate the character of this mighty engine, and to enrol among the number of men connected with its efforts many persons of high talent, and of fair and praiseworthy ambition. By such men, the elevation of Mr. Canning must be recognized as the triumph of great abilities and great genius.

However far behind him in the glorious race, he is the highest type of that order to which they themselves belong; and in his elevation to the attainment of the utmost goal for which the mind could pant and the nerves be strained, they recognise the triumph of principles which open the paths of wealth, honor, and fame, to every individual in the land possessed of powers to outstrip his competitors. Thus, every man who fancies himself endowed with superior gifts, every man who admires them, and every man who loves to see them justly rewarded, is enlisted on the side of the individual whom the King has placed to the head of the National Councils.

This indeed, is a proud distinction for England, not in one case alone, but obvious throughout the whole of our institutions. By superior endowments, Mr. Scott, the late Lord Chancellor reached the Woolstack, founded a Peerage, and acquired an imperishable reputation. By superior endowments, Ensign Wellesley became Generalissimo of Europe, in the hour of her greatest struggle, rose to a Dukedom, and took a rank in the State only below Royalty. By superior endowments, Mr. Canning, after long adorning the annals of his country, and serving her interests under the most difficult and trying situations, till he has exalted even the name of Britain among the people of the earth, has now mounted the highest step of the political ladder. Should we not rejoice in thus seeing genius appreciated and employed where it can most benefit the cause of mankind? And should we not feel, without the idea of odious comparison, that if the Lawyer and the Soldier have attained their respective pinnacles of honour by the force of their talents, it is no less to be admired when a similar result attends the efforts of the consummate Statesman? It would be beyond measure, invidious to deny to Mr. Canning what has been willingly given to Lord Eldon and the Duke of Wellington: but, on the contrary, as it requires higher powers to constitute a Statesman, than to constitute a Judge or a general, so ought the country (including its Judges and its Generals) to hail, in the presence of that distinguished person, the happy working of a system, and the existence of a state of society, favourable alike to the development of every intellectual energy, and to the consequent prosperity of the nation."

Mr. Robinson is gazetted as a Peer, with the title of Lord Goderich, Chief Justice Abbot as Lord Tenderton. Mr. Plunkett as Lord Plunkett.

The Morning Herald says it is generally reported in the political circles, that as soon as parliament meets, an expose will take place in both Houses of the circumstances which led to the breaking up of the late Administration: and that in the Lords it will be made by the Duke of Wellington or Lord Eldon; and in the Commons by Mr. Peel. Mr. Henry Goulburn, Sir N. C. Tindal

solicitor General, and Mr. Wm. J. Banks, have all offered themselves as candidates to represent the University at Oxford in Parliament, in the room of Sir John Copley, now appointed Lord Chancellor, and raised to the peerage.

It is said that the King's Palace in St. James's park will at least take two years longer before it can be ready for his Majesty's reception. A number of gardeners and others are daily employed in the grounds, in which a fine sheet of water has been formed, which will be stored with the most choice kinds of fish.

From the U. E. Loyalist.

PUBLIC MEETING AT PORT HOPE.

At a Meeting held on Saturday the 2d June at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Village of Port Hope, pursuant to the Public Notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity and practicability of constructing a Harbour and building a Wharf at Port Hope, and to consider of the best means of carrying the same into effect—JOHN T. WILLIAMS, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Mr. ERASMUS FOWKE appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having briefly stated the object of the Meeting, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—1st. That the absolute necessity of a Wharf and Harbour, having been experienced for many years, and the greatly increased population of the County of Durham having rendered that necessity still more imperative, it is the opinion of this Meeting that an application should be forthwith made to the Legislature for the purpose of carrying that desirable object into effect.—Proposed by John D. Smith, Esq. and seconded by John Brown, Esq.

2d. That a Notification, according to Law, be immediately forwarded for insertion in the U. C. Gazette, stating, that an application to the Legislature will be made at the next ensuing Session of Parliament, for the privilege of constructing the said work as a County measure.—(Moved by C. Fothergill, and seconded by David Smart, Esquires.)

3d. That in furtherance of this object, and this alone, and to raise an additional fund in aid of the work, an application should also be made to the Legislature, at the expiration of the present Assessment Law, for the purpose of Assessing all Town Lots in Port Hope, according to the rate now levied in the Town of Brockville.—(Moved by John T. Williams, and seconded by John D. Smith, Esquires.)

4th. That to make up the requisite sum for the completion of the work, an additional assessment be levied throughout the County of Durham, to be continued until the principal and interest of the money borrowed be fully liquidated, and no longer.—(Moved by John Brown, and seconded by J. Hutchinson, Esquires.)

5th. That C. Fothergill, J. T. Williams, and D. Smart, Esquires, be a Committee to draft a Petition to the Legislature, and to obtain signatures thereto.—(Moved by Mr. D. Bedford, and seconded by Mr. E. Wilson.)

6th. That as it is possible the object of this Meeting may not be carried through the Legislature as a Private Bill, and that it may be possible to obtain it as a Public Measure, the introducer of the Bill in the House of Assembly be instructed to accept it as such, rather than lose it altogether.—(Moved by Mr. James Robertson, and seconded by Mr. William Brogden.)

7th. That Charles Fothergill, Esq. our present Representative, be instructed to introduce and advocate the measure in the House of Assembly.—(Proposed by Mr. Horace Grant, and seconded by Mr. Calvin Hamlin.)

8th. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to John T. Williams, for his able conduct in the Chair.—(Moved by Mr. Job Fowke, and seconded by John Hutchinson, Esq.)

THE HERALD.

KINGSTON, JUNE 19, 1827.

The arrival, at New-York, of the ship Canada enables us to present our readers with a list of the persons forming the new Administration.

Mr. Canning, the Prime Minister, may find it difficult to satisfy the Irish Catholics, without losing the support of too many of the influential members of both Houses of Parliament, whose younger sons, brothers, and other connexions and friends are interested in the livings derived from tythes &c. by which the Catholics of Ireland feel burdened and oppressed. No Minister ever had a more responsible or delicate part to perform, than he has on that embarrassing subject.

A pamphlet has been published in London, and attracted great attention, entitled "the Grand vizier unmask'd, or Remarks on Mr. Canning's supposed claim to public confidence, by a Protestant Tory." Bell's weekly Messenger says, "it is understood to proceed from a high quarter, and assumes the most decided tone relative to the new ministerial changes." The Editor of the New York American, who it appears received a copy of the Pamphlet for the Canada, thinks "it is written in too fierce and intolerant a spirit (though with ability, and certainly by one having access to the highest sources), to produce any very strong impression."

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lord Viscount Goderich (late Mr. Robinson, Chancellor of the Exchequer) succeeds Earl Bathurst, as Secretary of State for the Colonies. Time will discover whether the political differences, which have for some time existed between that Department of his Majesty's Government and some of the Provincial Assemblies, will, under the new administration, be succeeded by a better understanding and a more satisfactory state of things. We hope for the best.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT in England, it is said, more than any other department of the government, opens the road of prefer-

ment to native genius and personal merit, independent of hereditary & family claims. Among other instances in point, is that of John Singleton Copley, who, although a son of a Boston painter, without wealth or any great family connexions, has risen, through successive stages of promotion, to the highest honors of the law, and is now Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst, President, ex-officio, of that august body, the Imperial House of Lords, the assembled Aristocracy of the nation. Such examples of liberal impartiality in the distribution of important offices, are honorable to the national government and character.

Trinity Term of the Court of King's Bench commenced yesterday (Monday 18th) and will continue through this and the next week. On the last day of this term, we believe, it is usual for the Court to announce the appointment of the Assizes, to be holden in the respective Districts of the Province, during the vacation between Trinity and Michaelmas Terms. As soon as the appointed times shall be known, they will be published in the Herald.

The Editor of the Chronicle defends his admirable little article of the 8th inst., by saying "it contains nothing that is either false, unwarrantable, or ungentlemanly."—What the intention of our neighbour may have been we pretend not to determine; but certainly the article in question was truly described by us last week.

The Chronicle, for the sake of consistency we hope, declares that he has not changed his opinion respecting the York riot, and thinks the "whining outcry of the Herald, of its being one of the most notorious outrages that ever disgraced the Province, contemptibly unworthy," &c. Passing over the coarseness of the expressions which the worthy Editor has called to his aid, we repeat, that in our opinion, the outrage, was one of the most notorious that ever disgraced this Province; and we think moreover, that its character would be quite as strongly reprobated in the moral land from whence our neighbour lately came.

The Editor of the Chronicle allows that the motives of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in dismissing Mr. Lyons from his office for the part he had taken in the riot, may be praiseworthy, yet he is far from thinking that the occasion called for such a step on the part of His Excellency. Now had His Excellency's new adviser given the above opinion at an earlier period, it is possible that Mr. Lyons might have retained his situation, and that the Records of the Niagara District would have fallen into other and more deserving hands. It is here worthy of remark, that the Chronicle censures His Excellency for dismissing Mr. Lyons from the Government office, while we think that his Excellency performed an act of justice in so doing—the Chronicle approves of the appointment of Mr. Lyons to the situation of Registrar, and attacks the Herald most furiously for daring to question the propriety of the appointment. The Chronicle, therefore, wishes to exercise the right to censure and approve at pleasure, but finds fault with the Herald for venturing to do either.

The Chronicle considers it a very absurd mode of reasoning to contend that the law has not been satisfied, because the amount of the penalty imposed by the jury was paid by Official gentlemen in York and other parts of the Province, and, "for the sake of illustration," the worthy Editor supposes a case, in which we have the honor of figuring to great advantage. Our neighbour's "illustration" is not a very happy one, yet it may serve to divert the attention of his readers from the subject under discussion. Perhaps it might not be amiss to suppose another case, "for the sake of illustration"—Let us suppose, then, that a few of the many persons slandered by the Chronicle had been wicked enough to enter his office, destroy his Press, Types &c. and that the jury had given a verdict against them for Burglary (this is supposing the transaction to have taken place an hour or two later than the York riot) and that, upon their not finding it convenient to be hanged, some of their friends had come forward and been hanged for them.—We ask, would any one deny that those officious friends were defeating the ends of justice, and making themselves appear very ridiculous? "No, surely not—the idea is absurd."

The Editor of the Chronicle is quite mistaken in supposing that our slumbers are disturbed in consequence of the patronage he receives from Government—or that we are dissatisfied with our "present different sources of public patronage." Our remarks will not warrant such a conclusion. The Chronicle has for many years received £50 currency, ostensibly, as we said last week, for publishing "notices," &c. and yet we think it will be found that the notices, advertisements, &c. &c. actually published in that paper, do not average the sum of fifteen pounds per annum, at the usual rates of advertising. Why, therefore, the proprietor of the Chronicle should omit notices which he is paid for inserting, or why the Government should be compelled to pay three prices for advertising, is certainly not a little surprising.

It is reported that the 16th and 66th Regiments of foot are expected from England, to relieve the 70th and 76th Regiments now in Canada. The expected Tea ship arrived at Quebec on Sunday the 10th inst.

We understand that the Phenix Insurance Company intends appointing an agent in this Town.

MARRIED.

Yesterday morning, by the Rev. Dr. Stuart Mr. WILLIAM SPANTON, of the Commissariat, York, to MISS CAROLINE SPAFFORD of this place. On the 14th inst. by the Rev. H. Foote Mr. Abel Gates of Pittsburg to Miss Polly Marks of Young.

DIED.

On the 4th inst. at Mr. Peter Davy's, Bath, with an inflammation on the lung, Harriet Maria wife of William Harvey late of Amherst Island.

AUCTION.

Will be sold by public Auction, on Saturday, the 30th instant, in the Market Square, Kingston, an excellent

BREEDING MARE AND TWO COLTS.

(Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.) Two months credit will be given on furnishing the Broker with approved Security. M. MORAN, A. & B. Kingston, June 14th, 1827.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced business at the well known Store, formerly occupied by the late

Mr. A. Richmond,

where he has on hand a choice assortment of TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, EARTHEN and GLASS WARE, HARD-WARE, and some staple articles of DRY GOODS, which he will dispose of at the lowest terms.

JOHN MILLICHAPE, Kingston, 13th June, 1827.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

From the Marmora Iron Works, SOME days past, two Horses; the one a dark Bay, about fifteen hand, aged; no particular marks, but stoutly built and in good condition; the other a Dun Horse, somewhat less in size and bright than the former one, a Ring-bone swelling on his off hind leg.

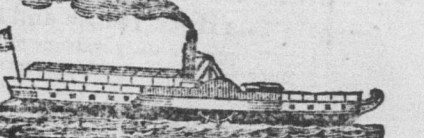
\$10 REWARD

will be paid to any person giving such information as will lead to their recovery, or if Stolen, to the conviction of the thief. Apply in Kingston, to John Strang, Esq. at Belleville, to James H. Sanson, Esq. to the subscriber at the Works. A. MANAHAN. 2v

FOUND.

AN IVORY HANDLE belonging to a Parasol.—Apply at the Herald office. June 16.

THE STEAM BOAT



Charlotte,

H. GILDERSLIEVE, MASTER. WILL as usual leave Kingston for the Bay of Quinte every Monday and Thursday at 10 o'clock; leave the

CARRYING PLACE

for Kingston every Tuesday at noon, and BELLVILLE for Kingston every Tuesday evening and Friday morning; leave

H A L L O W E L L

for Kingston every Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock, and Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Leave Kingston for

PRESCOTT

every Saturday morning, and Prescott for KINGSTON on Mondays, touching at BROCKVILLE & GANANOQUA on the way up and down.

The York Stage meets the Boat at the Carrying place, every Tuesday morning. Kingston, May, 1827.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber now offers to sell his Tavern stand, situated in the centre of the pleasant and interesting village of BATH,

and if taken while in humor, he will dispose of it at a very reduced price. The premises are too well known to need describing. The conditions of payment will be made easy, and an unquestionable title given.

A. P. FORWARD.

Bath, 30th May, 1827.

THE connection hitherto subsisting between the subscriber and Mr. Thomas Slicer, of Bellville, has this day ceased and determined.

TURTON PENN.

May 31st, 1827.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on that part of Wolfe Island, known as Ferguson's Point,

and the marsh within the same, as they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law. JOHN KYTE, RICHARD H. SMITHER, HENRY W. WILKINSON. Kingston, 28th May, 1827.

Cash or Books paid for Bagg

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