

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER.

To Appear in Numbers, one Number every Month, at twelve and six pence, Halifax C'y. a Year.

THIS publication will be issued by Mr. George Dawson, Book-Seller, York, under the inspection of the Rev. Dr. Strachan.

It shall be devoted to theological and miscellaneous subjects, and particularly to interesting religious intelligence, and biographical and obituary notices.

Besides occasional original matter, it shall contain selections from the various British periodical works, moral and religious. These works will be regularly received for that purpose; and the readers of the Christian Recorder will thus be furnished in the speediest mode with valuable and interesting selections from the latest British periodical publications.

While it shall be the object of the Journal to record important religious events in general, particular regard will be paid to those which relate to the Protestant Church.

The Christian Recorder will present its readers with a passing map of the religious world; and shall be, occasionally, enriched with the sentiments of those masters of theology who were the glory of the days that are past, and whose writings exhibit the soundest views of Christian doctrine and order, and the highest fervors of pious feeling.

Whatever can advance the interests of religious truth; the purity, the unity, and the prosperity of the kingdom of the Redeemer; and the faith, holiness, and consolation of the Christian, shall, as far as practicable, find a place in this Journal.

The plan, if executed with tolerable ability, must certainly render this publication useful and interesting to all classes of Christians, and the price of it is so low as to bring it within the reach of all who can be profited or interested by its contents.

It shall be printed with a handsome type, and on good paper of a large size.

The first number shall appear early in March, and a number will be published regularly every month. The work being issued solely from an earnest desire to promote the interests of religion, with the view to its general circulation, it will be furnished at the low rate of twelve shillings and six pence, Halifax Currency, a year.

Agents shall have a commission of 20 per cent. on the amount of subscriptions for which they become responsible.

Subscriptions received by Mr. G. Dawson, Book-seller, York, to whom communications, post paid, may be addressed, and to whom persons at a distance may transmit their names, with directions by what conveyance the Journal shall be sent to them.

York, January 12, 1819.

Subscriptions received at the Post-Office, Kingston.

Black Smith Work

REYNALDS & Co. lately arrived from Ireland, beg leave to inform the Gentlemen and inhabitants of Kingston and its vicinity in general, that they have commenced the

HORSE SHOING AND BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, near the upper end of Store Street, between Mr. Douglas's house and Mr. Powell's. All orders with which they may be favored, shall be executed in such a complete and workmanlike manner, and on such low terms, as, they hope, will entitle them to a share of the public patronage.

Kingston, 10th October, 1818. 20tf

NOTICE.

THE late Partnership of James Ranken & Co. having dissolved itself this day, by the death of Roderick Mackay, Esq. the business will in future be carried on by the subscriber, to whom all persons who are indebted to the above firm, will please pay their accounts without delay; and those who may have claims against that concern will please present them for adjustment.

ROBERT GRAHAM. Point Frederick, 21st Sept. 1818.

BUILDING LOTS. A FEW Lots of one Acre of Ground, being a very good soil for Gardens, and good situation for Dwelling Houses, one mile from Kingston, on the New Road leading from Store Street, for Sale on favorable terms, apply to

S. BARTLET. January 1, 1819. 1tf.

TO LET, AND immediate possession given, that well known stand for a tavern, the property of Mr. John Size, situated in Store Street, Kingston.—For further particulars apply at the Office of Allan MacLean.

Kingston, Jan. 12, 1819. 3tf

FOR SALE,

A PEW, in St. Georges Church, Kingston.—Apply at this Office. Jan. 12, 1819. 4

BLANKS, For the Courts of Request, and various other kinds, for sale at this Office.

METTERNICH, RICHIEU, CASTLE BRAGH, WELLINGTON. HARDENBERG, BERNSDORFF, NESSLORFF, CARO D'ISTRIA. Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 15, 1818.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the members of the Midland District Auxiliary Bible Society will be held at the Episcopal Church in the Village of Bath on Monday the 15th February next, at ten o'clock, A.M. All persons who may be desirous of joining this laudable Institution are most respectfully invited to attend.

JAS. RANKEN, Secretary. Bath, January 25, 1819. 52c3

CONTRACT FOR SAW LOGS,

To be delivered at the Kingston Mills.

TENDERS will be received by the subscriber, until the 15th February next, from persons willing to enter into a contract for supplying LOGS for a Saw Mill, at the above premises, for one year from the first of May next.

Particulars will be made known on application to the subscriber.

ROBERT STANTON. Kingston, 28th Jan. 1819. 5

FOR SALE.

THREE valuable FARMS, two of them lying in the Township of Kingston, 3d concession; one containing 50 acres, being a part of Waterloo, with a good House and Barn, Tan House, Bark Mill, and eleven good Tan Vats.—a good situation for a Distillery, there being a constant supply of water; the other lying about half a mile East of Waterloo, in the 3d concession, containing 153 Acres and one third, being the East and West halves of Lots No. 20 and 21, with 40 acres of improvement, well fenced, and cuts 25 tons of Hay yearly; the other part well timbered, and a small creek running through the middle of the Lot. It is a handsome situation for a Dairy.

For particulars enquire of JOHN RYDER, Jun. Waterloo, Jan. 20, 1819. 5tf

NOTICE.

THE Magistrate and Inhabitants of the Midland District, are requested to meet at Bath, in the Township of Ernest Town on the second Saturday in February next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting some plan for affording relief to the Poor of the District.

ALEXR. FISHER, THOMAS MARKLAND, PETER SMITH. Kingston, 15th Jan. 1819. 3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to acquaint the public in general, that he keeps an INN, in the red house opposite the upper Barrack Gate, in the Town of Kingston, where travellers, of all descriptions; Farmers, or others, who shall visit this place, can be accommodated, with ease and comfort. He has likewise good stabling for horses, and will thank every one who will favour him with their custom.

JOHN HYNES. Kingston, 21st January, 1819. 4w4

TO LET.

FOR one or more years, and possession given immediately, that Stone house, situated in Store Street, lately occupied by Mr. Medcalf, with Stable, Garden and other out houses.

The situation of the above premises is most advantageous for a Dwelling house. For particulars apply to

FRANCIS X. ROCHELEAU. Kingston, 15 Jan. 1819. 3

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FOREIGN NEWS.

Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle.

LIVERPOOL, November 25. The conferences at Aix-la-Chapelle having finally closed, and most of the Allied Monarchs and their Ministers having taken their departure, the State Papers which are to announce to the world the results of this august Congress of Sovereigns, have at length made their appearance. These papers are four in number but they are neither very voluminous nor very explicit. The two first consist merely of an invitation to France to join the great confederacy, and the other a declaration of power to an alliance which is founded on such magnificent purposes. The third and fourth contain a simple and dignified appeal to the whole civilized world, in vindication of the great objects which the allied powers have already accomplished, the still greater objects which they have in view, and the sacred compacts into which they profess to have entered for the benefit of the human race. They solemnly invoke the assistance of heaven and of mankind to carry their noble projects into execution, and declare that their great objects of contention hence forward, shall be such only as respect the gradual advancement of the human species, and the maintenance of peace and good will on earth.

DECLARATION Of the Allied Sovereigns, on the breaking up of the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Now that the pacification of Europe is accomplished, by the resolution of withdrawing the foreign troops from the French territory; and now that there is an end of those measures of precaution which deplorable events had rendered necessary, the Ministers and Plenipotentiaries of their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of France, the King of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, have received order from their Sovereigns to make known to all the courts of Europe the results of their meeting at Aix-la-Chapelle, and with that view do publish the following Declaration:

The convention of the 9th of October, which definitively regulated the execution of the engagements agreed to in the Treaty of Peace, of November 20, 1815, is considered by the Sovereigns who concurred therein, as the accomplishment of the work of peace, and as the completion of the political system destined to ensure its stability.

The intimate union established among the Monarchs who are joint parties to this system by their own principles, no less than by the interests of their people, offers to Europe the most sacred pledge of its future tranquility.

The object of this union is as simple as it is great and salutary. It does not tend to any new political combination—to any change in the relations sanctioned by existing treaties. Calm and consistent in its proceedings, it has no other object than the maintenance of peace, and the security of those transactions on which the peace was founded and consolidated.

The Sovereigns in forming this august Union have regarded as its fundamental basis their inviolable resolution, never to depart, either among themselves or in their relations with other States, from the strictest observation of the principles of the right of Nations; principles which, in their application to a state of permanent peace, can alone effectually guarantee the independence of each Government and the stability of the general association.

Faithful to their principles, the Sovereigns will maintain them equally in those meetings at which they may be personally present, or in those which shall take place among their Ministers; whether it shall be their object to discuss in common their own interests, or whether they take cognizance of questions in which other Governments shall formally claim their interference. The same spirit which will direct their Councils, and reign in their diplomatic communications, shall preside also at these meetings; and the repose of the world shall be constantly their motive and their end.

It is with such sentiments that the Sovereigns have consummated the work to which they were called. They will not cease to labour for its confirmation and perfection. They solemnly acknowledge, that their duties towards God and the people whom they govern, make it peremptory on them to give to the world, as far as in their power, an example of justice, of concord, of moderation; happy in the power of consecrating, from henceforth, all their efforts to the protection of the art of peace, to the increase of the internal prosperity of their States, and to the awakening of those sentiments of religion and morality, whose empire has been but too much enfeebled by the misfortune of the times.

METTERNICH, RICHIEU, CASTLE BRAGH, WELLINGTON. HARDENBERG, BERNSDORFF, NESSLORFF, CARO D'ISTRIA. Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 15, 1818.

FROM THE BOSTON REPERTORY.

January 22, 1819.

WE are indebted to Mr. Hooper of the Exchange Reading Room for Paris papers to December 7, received by the Margat, Mella, from Rochelle. They contain no news of importance. The foreign troops had all left France, and the English troops had all left the continent. The allied foreigners were on their way to their respective homes. Lord Castlereagh and the Duke of Wellington were at Paris. An expedition, commanded by Captain Philibert, was on the eve of sailing for different parts of the East Indies. Mr. Perrotel, a Botanist, is to be joined to the expedition for the purpose of carrying out various productions of France and bringing home vegetables of the other hemisphere. He carries with him more than 500 kinds of seeds, and an assortment of fruit trees. It is said that the government have determined to put naturalists on board all the vessels which go from the French ports.—The produce of the vintage of this year for the kingdom of Wurtemberg is estimated at 15 millions of florins and that of Baden at 20 millions. The produce of the last vintage was so abundant in some parts of Italy that the quintal of grapes has paid but 16 sous. Great quantities of Wine have been put in cisterns for want of casks.

Mr. Ritchie, an English traveller, 28 years of age, has embarked at Marseilles for Africa, accompanied by Mr. Dupont, a young Frenchman, on a tour of discovery in the interior of that continent. Mr. Ritchie was Secretary of the prefect embassy at the court of France, when learning that it was the intention of the ministry to send an agent to the interior of Africa, on the invitation of the Dey of Tripoli, he earnestly solicited the appointment.

The emperor of Austria was expected to arrive at his capital on the 3d of Dec. The count of Wallis, Austrian Minister of Finance died suddenly of an apoplexy about the end of November. The Persian Ambassador, Mirza Abdul Hassan Chan, was expected at Vienna on his way from St. Petersburg, where he has resided some years, to Paris and London.

French five per cent. 69.

HOME AFFAIRS.

From the Upper Canada Gazette.

GRIEVANCES.

As stated by certain inhabitants of Ernest Town—Continued.

Another source of complaint is the injudicious grants of public money. Among several which have appeared to us objectionable, in the present pecuniary circumstances of the country, we beg leave to state, that in the appropriation of nine thousand two hundred pounds towards defraying the charges of the civil list of the Province for one year, by the act of the 57th of Geo. III. there is the sum of four hundred pounds appropriated "for four Clergymen," and fifty pounds for "one Minister of the Gospel." Believing the Clergy Reserves, which equal a seventh part of all the Lands granted in the Province, "to be an appropriation beyond all precedent lavish," for the maintenance of the Clergy of one religious denomination, we consider it a grievance that the Provincial fund should be encroached upon for that purpose; and we likewise humbly hope, that the Crown Reserves, being equal to another seventh part of the lands granted in the Province, may consistently with the design of their reservation, be made to produce a fund sufficient to relieve the mother country from the burthen of the civil establishment of the Province; without charging so heavy a sum upon the Provincial Revenue. With this view we wish the subject to be represented to the proper authorities for consideration.

3. The instructions issued by Lieut. Governor Gore to the Magistrates, not to administer the oath of allegiance to emigrants from the United States, without special licence, besides putting applicants to the trouble and expence of going and sending to York from all quarters of the Province, have made their admission to the oath depend upon the discretion of the Executive, in cases where it is a matter of legal right, if the Act of the 13th of Geo. II. for the naturalization of foreign protestants, by seven years residence, and the 30th of the present King, entitled, "An Act for encouraging new settlers in His Majesty's Colonies in America," are in force in this Province. Until the instructions referred to, we believe, those statutes were considered to be in force here, and were acted upon accordingly; and they have not been repealed. But the effect of those instructions has been to suspend their operation; and, as the oath of allegiance is a requisite qualification for holding lands, many valuable settlers have thus been excluded from purchasing, settling and cultivating land in this Province, where agricultural labour, especially that which is adapted to

the clearing of new lands, is so much wanted. To remove this obstacle, Resolutions were introduced into the House of Assembly, at their Session in 1817, declaring those statutes in force here, and for other purposes; some of which Resolutions were adopted by the House, but, before they had acted upon the others of them, they were suddenly prosequed, and thereby prevented from making the intended representation on the subject. The prohibitory instructions, we are informed, remain unrevoked, although, in some instances, disregarded by Magistrates, who think them contrary to law. We complain of this as a grievance.

4th.—There is a grievance of an opposite character, the recent attempts to execute British Navigation Laws, which from the first settlement of the Province, have been considered as not in force in this Province, and therefore have not been executed here, until the Collector of Kingston lately undertook to put them in execution, by seizing a cargo of flour belonging to James Crooks, Esq. together with the vessel in which it was shipped at Burlington, with a clearance from the Collector there to the port of Kingston. Under the same laws one or two other seizures are said to have been made. Without presuming to decide the question of the applicability of these Navigation Acts to this Province, we will only remark, that if they are to be executed upon the principle of being now discovered to be applicable to our inland waters, after more than thirty years in execution, it would surely be reasonable to give His Majesty's subjects notice of the intended change, by a public Proclamation of it, before subjecting them to the forfeiture of their property, for shipping their goods on board vessels not supposed to be prohibited, having also been employed by Government in the transportation of Public Stores from one port to another in this Province. It would also be just that the same laws should be enforced alike against all, if against any, vessels, boats, and cargoes coming within their prohibition; whereas we are informed, and believe, that cargoes of great value have been, and are, suffered, without seizure or interruption, to be transported to and from the port of Kingston, on bottoms as fairly within the prohibition of those laws, if in force here at all, as that in which Mr. Crooks' flour was transported.

5th.—The Collector of the same port has also required boats, &c. employed exclusively in the inland trade of the Province, and the transport trade between this and the Lower Province, to be entered at the Custom-House, as being within the Provincial Statute on the subject, after sixteen years uniform practice upon that Act, as applicable only to boats, rafts and carriages arriving from the United States.

6th.—Ignorance of the laws not being admitted as a legal excuse for transgressing them, it is important, that they be fully and seasonably promulgated. On this point we have had cause for complaint. The Provincial Statutes passed from year to year, and generally taking effect from their dates, have been so tardily printed and distributed, that they have frequently been in operation for months, before any effectual publication of them. Sometimes, indeed, we have been, a great part of the year, subject to laws, which we had no practicable means of obtaining.

7th.—We complain of the highway taxes, required of the inhabitants of the Province by Statute; not on account of their object, which we highly approve; not for their amount, to which we do not object; nor for the manner of their payment in labor, which is more convenient than if payable in money, without the option of paying in labor; but for their apportionment, which we think is unequal and unjust, and in which we pray to Your Excellency to recommend an alteration.

8th.—Applications have been made to the Executive for faculties to Acts of incorporation for various useful purposes, viz:—for Chartering, Banking and Manufacturing Companies, in which the capital of a single person would operate but partially, in effecting, were it applied, but in which many are willing to vest a part, and with the remainder not to be subject to the demands of such purposes. Such applications have received for answer, that instructions from home were to give sanction to no bill of that nature. We complain of this as a grievance, and desire your Excellency will think proper to recommend to His Majesty's Ministers at home the necessity of giving the Royal assent to Acts of incorporation, when such Acts appear for the general advantage of the Province; by which a vast sum might be saved to the people which is now expended in the importation of various articles of manufacture whose materials are abundant in this Province.

9th.—Another abuse of the Custom House laws appears to us to deserve notice. In the winter of 1816, the late Wm. Fairfield, Esq. of this township, then tra-