in general; and devoutly trust, that, at this crisis, as on several similar occasions in former years, the influence of Christian principles and discipline on the poorer classes of our Society will be found to be highly beneficial, in discountenancing the machinations of the ill disposed, and in leading the suffering poor of our manufacturing districts, whose distresses the Committee sincerely commisserate, to bear their privations with patience, and to seek relief, not in schemes of agitation and crime, but on reliance on Divine Providence, and in united prayers for the blessing of God on our country and on them-

XI .- That this Committee highly approve of the conduct of those ministers, and other official members of our societies, resident in the disturbed districts, who, by their firm and decided measures, have supported the principles of Christian loyalty and social order, notwithstanding the opposition and calumny which they have incurred from men of intidel and factions minds.

The Committee, having thus given their conscientions opinion respecting the indispensable duty of the Methodist Societies, at the present crisis, cannot take leave of their brethren withont adding their own exhor ations to those contained in the excellent address of last Conference, and to the advice which the Committee themselves addressed to the Societies in the year

1817. The Committee are seriously apprehensive that many members of the Methodist Societies, in common with other classes of persons, will be exposed to attack from the coming craftiness of wicked men, who are endeavouring to make the imperfections of the best institutions the ostensible reason, and the distresses, peculiar to the times, the occasion for breaking through all the fences of public order and private happiness, and reducing society to a state of chaos, in which the weak would become the prey of the strong, and all would be misrule and misery. - It is impositble to observe what is now passing without recognizing, in the active agents of an anti-octal and anti-christian conspiracy, those " who bring in damnable heresies, even denying the Lord that bought them;" and who, at the same time, "despise Government; presumptions are they self willed; they are not afraid to poak evil of dignities."-Need the Committee a e the injunction " From such turn away?" That many a " now suffering under the pressure of adverse circumstances, occasioned chiefly by the revulsion arising from those mighty events which have shaken terribly the nations of Europe, the Comfaittee are well aware; and happy would they be, were it possible immediately to remove these sufferings. - But it must be remembered, that it is never in the power of individual benevolence. nor in the nature of human institutions, to cure all the ills of life. The poor we shall always have, while men vary in their moral, mental, and personal faculties. To the state of mankind. which admits of such a variety of condition, with its concomitant trials and discipline, our holy religion is admirably adapted; and, although it be not designed wholly to alter the temporal state of man, and to re-cue us from suffering and tribulation, yet it is of infinitely greater value, by teaching us how to sustain and rise above them, and by patient continuance in well doing, under all discouragement, to seek for glory, honor, and immortality, in that better world, to end. which this short and transi ent life is but the pil grimage. Many of our present national difficulties, the Committee humbly trust, will be but temporary. In the mean time, religious people ought seriously to consider, whether the hand of God be not apparent in the failure of our commerce, and in the want of employment for the poor; whether he may not have a controversy with us for our multiplied sins, and contempt of his word and commandment; and whether it be not their peculiar duty to unite in special acts of solemn humiliation and intercession. What, in any case, could be gained by the projects of those who are the promoters of tumult and anarchy?-Nothing that can benefit the humble follower of Jesus! But what may be lost by an acquiescence in these projects? The peace of your minds! The domestic comforts of your families! The friendship of the wise and good! Perhaps

way : their steps take hold on hell.!" The Committee have ailuded, in one of their resolutions, to the unvielding loyalty of Mr. Wesley. We ought ever to remember, that, as his excellent principles were founded on the word of God, so they often helped to open his way for the promulgation of the glorious truthes of the Gospel, and greatly promoted his useful efforts for the benefit of mankind. Your venerable founder had occasion, at very critical periods of our history, to vouca for the loyalty of the Methodist Societies. This Committee, and the Conference itself, have subsequently repeated such pledges; and when your religious liferties have either been attacked, or required extension, the soundness of your principles, and the order of your public conduct, have at once been our boast, the strength of our defence, and the ground of our success. Let none among you diappoint our hopes and expectations in this day of trial; but let all redeem the pledges which we have not reinciantly given for you.

your civil liberty, as well as your religious priv-

fleges, and the protection of your persons and

property by wholesome laws! And who are those

men, who are so eager for this new state of

things? Are not the leaders of the party, and

too many of their followers, the avowed impug-

ners of that holy Bible, whose promises support

you under the vicisitudes of a changeful world,

and whose precepts and laws, with their just

and awful sanctions, arm your souls against

temptations, and strengthen you in the way of

righteourness and truth? Are they not the revil-

ers of the Lord Jesus Christ, wind died for our

sins, and rose again for our justification; and

the contemners of that blessed Spirit, whose con-

solations are promised to those who betieve in

Jesus? With such men, what concerd can you

have! " Misery and destruction are in their

Some, perhaps, may not see the necessity of our well-meant endeavours upon this important occasion; but we address ourselves to the Members of the Methodist Societies alone. Even with them we assume to right to take such a step; but as our duty, and the information we possess, render it indispensable that those who are set to watch the most sacred of privileges should sound an alarm when they behold an approaching dan-

In thes expressing to you our sentiments on the present state of public adairs, the Committee seek not themselves, but your interests, and are your servants for Jesus wake. And if they have recommended strong measures, in a case which they hope and believe will be found to be of very rare occurrence, they have done so with no other view than that of preserving, not only the purity of the Methodist Societies, but their privileges; for if ever those societies become contaminated with disaffection, how can we mainrain on your behalf those rights which loyalty alone can claim.

Finally, dear brethren, let us entreat you, in reference to the subject now under consideration, to be careful that your conversation be as becometh the gospiel of Christ. And be in nothing terrified by your enemies, who may threaten you for your loyalty to your religion, to your government, and the institutions of our beloved country, for even on the supposition that such threats should ever be executed against any of you, it would only follow, that unto you it would then be given on the behalf of Christ, not only to believe in his name, but also to suffer for his sake. If there be therefore any consolation in Christ, if any comfort of love, if any fellow-hip of the Spirit, if any bowels and mercies, fulfil ye our joy, that we be like minded, having the same love, being of one accord, of one mind, blameless and harmless, the sons of God without re buke, in the midst of a crooked and perverse generation, among whom shine ye as lights in the world.

Signed on behalf and by order of the Commit-

P. S. The Committee respectfully recommend that the preachers should read this address to the Societies, or take such other methods for making them acquainted with it, as local circumstances may se in to them to render expedient.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SOUTH AMERICA.

St. Thomas, 11th Jan. 1820. We have an arrival to-day from Margaritta, which brings us politive accounts that Lima is taken by the independents under General St. Martin : and that Quito has declared itself Independent-and has fent Deputies to Bolivar, at St. Fee, defiring to be admitted into the Union of Venezuela and New Granada.

"Bolivar, after establishing a government at St. Fee, and taking the Spanish general Calsada, who with about 400 men, had retreated into Popayan, a prisoner, with his troops, has arrived with the main army, which was confiderably reinforced by New Grenadians, in the plains of Venezuela. Bolivar himself made a hasty vilit to Angostura, where he remained only 24 hours ; during his stay he made General Arismendi, (who had acted as Vice President,) Governor General of Cumana, (to be taken,) and Doctor Zea, was reappointed Vice President, and is shortly to go to Rome, by way of England, for the purpose of obtaining from the Holy See, Bishops, &c. &c.

" Bermudez has been appointed Governor of the province of Socorro. General Anzuategi is dead of the yellow fever.

" Mariano Montilla has arrived here from Margaritta, but is to return again immediately, to take charge of the expedition now ready at that Island, the destination of which is a fecret.

" Marino was with about 5000 men at Maturin, and there fell fick, which has caused a delay of his march, and it is feared will be very detrimental to the final movements of the Independents in Venezuela.

"The provinces of Venezuela and New Grenada, have taken the name of the republic of Columbia. If possible, I shall fend you a copy of the decree, dated 17th December, 1819, at Angollura

"The next opportunity, I shall write you again. I look on the Republic of Columbia, as firmly established. In a few months we shall see Morillo's power at an

.. P. S. I this moment learn, that Dr. Zea, is not to proceed to Europe, but to the United States, as Ambassador Extraordinary."

New York, Feb. 11.

Latest from Spain. Letters from Madrid, to the 7th of December, received in London, quoted by the Boston Patriot, mention, that the birth-day of the young queen was celebrated in a very splendid style, on the 6th. In the evening, the whole city was illuminated. One of the letters fay -" There are, unquestionably, affairs of interest pending between this government and that of England. Couriers are inceffantly pasfing from Madrid to London and back. The Duke San Carlos is now at the head of our diplomacy, and takes an active part. He is the Ambassador of favor; and though he is not rich yet he supports a magnificent establishment at London."

" A report prevails in Madrid that the people of Cuba have made overtures for independence to their mafter, with an offof a treaty very advantageous to him, and one hundred millions of dollars payable in inflalments-twenty millions down. You will readily believe this to be a report-for at fuch a price the King's Confessor would not allow him to helitate at any facrifice."

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The French Funds have of late rifen remarkably. The following extract of a private letter, dated Paris, 25th December, will sufficiently explain the circumflances to which this is owing, and may ferve to flew the alarmifts among us what fort of effect their labors are producing :

" Paris, December 25 -The rife in the funds here has been totally unexpected, even by the Minister, and two or three houses are said to be in a very tottering state; in consequence, Ministers naturally attribute the rile to the confidence of the publie in the new men and new meafures; but as thefe circumstances produced a contrary effect, we cannot suppose the same cause to produce a rife or fall. The fact is, the London ministerial press, forgetting that all Europe has her eyes on England, has exaggerated infinitely the cause of alarm; in consequence of which, all Europe regards England as on the eve of a revolution. They withdraw their capital in the English Funds, and the terror has extended to the native holders; and as thefe gentlemen never willingly fuffer their capital to lie idle, they looked around, and found the French Funds offer a degree of stability and advantage not to be found elfewhere. On Monday, one house alone received orders from England to purchase Stock to the amount of £600.000; & if the present conduct of the English government and its press goes on a little longer, there will not be a shilling of foreign capital left in the English Funds."

The Revenue for the quarter up to the 4th of December, is 700,000 less than the corresponding quarter of 1818.

The convict ship having on board Doctor O'Halloran, arrived at Botany Bay on the 1st of July.

Vienna, December 6. The Ministers allembled in this city display the greatest activity .- Particular conferences are frequently held at midnight, and feme of thefe have lasted until two le'cluck A. M. Much has been faid of

grand fetes, &c. nothing of this kind has taken place. The important affairs with which Ministers are charged, occupy their fole attention. There is no longer any doubt as to a change in the Constitution of the German States. We expect a favorable result on the subject of internal commerce. Many Statesmen, it is faid, are of opinion that the revenue of the interior ought to be suppressed.

From London papers from the 6th to the 30th December.

Great alarm prevails in the manufacturing towns in Yorkshire, at the frequency of canine madness.

A rara Avis-A quiet little woman ! Lately died at Chacewater, aged 21, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Ralph; her height was only two feet ten inches; the was not at all deformed, but rather well proportioned; he was never known to laugh or cry, or atter any found whatever, though it was evident. The both faw and heard; her weight never exceeded twenty pounds.

An order was received at Sheerness laft week, by the Officer of his Majesty's Ordnance, for all the guns mounted on the fortifications round the town, which are 18 and 24 pounders, and others that lie outfide the garrison wall, dismounted, to be taken into garrison.

We are informed that all the woolen manufactories in Keswick are now in full activity, large orders having been received.

The number of regular and volunteer troops, infantry and cavalry, in Glasgow and its neighbourhood, at prefent, amounts, we understand, to about 5000.

The powder belonging to the dealers in Edinburgh which was deposited in the various magazines in the vicinity has been this week removed under an efcort to the

The Prince Regent has presented the Persian Ambassador with a very costly dreffing case, containing numerous necesfaries in gold and filver, with an appropriate inscription on the lid, of his friendflip towards his Excellency.

A man employed in the prevention of fmuggling on the coaist of Suffex, owing to the darkness of the night, on Tuesday last, fell over the Cliff a skort distance from Rottingdean, a depth of one hundred and nine feet ! and strange to relate, without receiving any injury, and was enabled to walk home to the absove village.

From the United States.

Missouri Chazetian. This important and deeply interesting question has been deaded in the Senate of the United States, by a vote of 27 in favor of flavery, to 16 against it .- The majority was larger than was expected. After this vote, there can be be but little reason to expect that the House will refift the paffage of the bill. It is ftill in debate in that body. Mexrs. Taylor, Claggett, and Doufe have spoken in favor of the restriction, and Messrs. Holmes, Smyth and Reid, against it.

Utica Patriot.

Non-Intercourse.

A letter from Wahington, received in Bolton, intimates that a Bill will foon be introduced into Congress for the purpose of interdicting all intercourse with the British Dependencies on this Continent, and in the West Indies.

Tingston Elhroniele

KINGSTON, FEBRUARY 25, 1820.

The attention of the United States' Congress has been almost exclusively engrossed since the commencement of the -e-sion, by the Bill for admitting the Mi-souri Territory into the Union. -The question has been decided in the Senate by a large majority in favor of slavery-but it has not yet been determined in the House of Representatives. Long speeches have been made on both sides without producing much effect.

The late accounts from South America shew that the prospects of the Patriots are daily brightening in every quarter. The capture of Lima and Quito by the forces of Buenos Ayres and Chili, if correct, will prove a decisive blow to the supremacy of the spaniards in Peru- and the recent successes of Boltvar and other chieftains in the Provinces which now assume the name of the Republic of Columbia, augur a speedy and favourable termination to their struggles for independence.

Cobbett, that notorings and sulgar Egotist, has failed in his attempt at a reconciliation with his ancient ally Sir Francis Burdett, whom, with his usual modesty, he requested to secure him a seat in the House of Commons by purchase .-- He meals violently at one moment at the gross corruptions of the " Boro ghmongering system," but at the next has no soft of objection to obtain a seat himself in Parliament, by the same means which he affects to condemn. Such is the consistency, and such the disinterested patriotism exhibited by the noisy reformers of the present

From our attentive correspondent at New-York, we have received a file of late English papers, containing some interesting debates in the Imperial Parliament on the various Bills brought forward by Ministers at the commencement of the Ecssion. In the progress of these debates, the necessity of strengthening the hands of Government by some more efficient Legislative enactments is most clearly proved, "The Bill," says the Birmingham Chronicle, "to prevent Military training, which has now passed into a law, may be almost said, to have been carried through the House of Commons by acclamation, so deep and general was the sense of its necessity. And even that which has occasioned most discussion-the Bill to prevent Seditions Meetings, has only served, by the repeated, and protracted debates which it has provoked, more fully to explain the nature of the restrictions which it contemplated, and more completely to convince the king enquiry at Mrs Newall's. cool and unprejud ced part of the nation, that this or some other more effectual mode of cocreing the turbulent and disaffected, must ty and tranquility of the country cannot be preserved.

The inadequary of the existing laws to repress the publication of blasphenio is and sedifferent ridge is the old by the first, that I

Paine's Age of Reason, directed the immediate publication of his trial, and inserted in the body of this publication the very work which caused his condemnation. In the ever changing state of society, laws, which are at one time sufficiently strong to check the growth of an evil, fail at another time in producing the desired effect, and it consequently becomes necessary to alter or modify them in such a way, as may more effectually counteract the arts which are devised to evade them, and restrain that insolence which in contempt of light penalties wantonly and wickedly repeats the violation of them. The bold and daring manner in which the Leaders of the Radical Reformers avowed their designs to overturn the Government, and the means they employed to sap the foundations of morality and religion by the circulation of blasphemous and seditious writings among the populace, required the adoption of some strong measures, to check the torrent of infidelity and rebellion which was beginning to overspread the country. "We shall not enter into an enquiry" adds the Birmingham Chronicle, "into the extent of the injury which the liberties of England are likely to receive from the prevention of such Meetings as that of Smithfield; which we are content to believe was " one of the most despicable that even Mr. Alderman Waithman ever saw." Still less are we inclined to estimate the loss which truth, and reason, and fair argument will sustain from the silence now likely to be imposed upon Mr. Orator Hunt and his fellow labourers. These are high matters, grave questions of political economy, which we cannot presume to determine. We are content to purchase peace and tranquility even hy such sacrifices as these; and we have only to express our earnest hope, that if this, and the other bills now before Parliament pass into laws, they will be promptly and vigorously carried into execution. It is evident the Radicals are disconcerted. The bold and manly front of resistance has imposed a salutary check upon their audacity. They had flattered themselves that loyal men were few or timid, that the Government was irresolute or diffident of support, and that the military might be seduced from their allegiance. In all these expectations they have experienced an unlooked for and mortifying disappointment. They have found that their insolence, their threats, and their preparations have roused the spirit, instead of awakening the fears of those whose property they had destined for the spoiler, and whose persons they had marked as the victims of the great Jacobinical sacrifice, by which their triumph was to be at once secured and celebrated. They have seen that the Government of the country is wise enough to perceive, and skilful enough to devise the means of counteracting their nefarious projects; and to their utter confusion and alarm, they have observed wise, and good, and virtuous men of all parties, forgetting their dissentions, or sacrificing them upon the altar of their country, and rallying round the throne in the hour of peril. And to complete their dismay, they have found, (and long, we will boldly predict, they will continue to find) that the British Soldiery are as invulnerable to the insidious attacks which the serpents of domestic treason may real marien their lovely asthey have alway shown themselves unconquerable by the open and more gallant bearing of a foreign ene-

Carlile, after being condemned for printing

The danger which threatened the public peace is ally illustrated in the two letters addressed to the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon; which, notwithstanding their length, we have been induced to copy, for the purpose of shewing the actual state of things in that part of the empire. The apprehensions of the writer may perhaps have given a high colouring in some points, but there is little doubt that he presents a faithful picture of the ultimate designs of the disaffected. He exposes in a glowing style the folly of the Duke of Hamilton and those other noblemen who, in the heat of their opposition to the Ministry, so far forgot themselves as inconsiderately to lend their countenance to the proceedings of a party which directly aimed at the subversion of social order, and which would have buried the honours and privileges of rank, the rights of property, the precepts of religion, with all that is excellent and venerable in the British Constitution, in one common sepulcine.

65 The Rev. Mr. Bell from Perth, will preach in the Lancasterian School House on Sunday next; Divine Service will commence at 11 o'clock in the morning, and at 4 in the afternoon.

We are informed that, a few days fince, one of the Six Nation Indians, at the Grand River, shot a black woman; after which, he invited three of his friends to the house; made them all drunk, and set fire to the house and consumed them. The Indians were holding a council, and the refult is not yet known. It is flated, as most probable, the monster will be shot, who committed this favage act.

Niagara Spellator.

The article signed A METHODIST will appear in our next.

意気系統為依據核动物系統 MARRIED,

On the 23d day of January, by the Rev. Ofreial Smart, Mr. John Martindale to Mrs. Mary Thumwood. - On the 25th January, Mr. John David to Miss Phoche Peters, of Ernest Town. -On the 14th inst. Mr. Jasper Young to Miss Ann Patterson.

At Eath, on the 22d Feb. by the Rev. John Stoughton, Mr. MARTIN STOVER to Miss CATHARINE SECREE, both of the Township of Ernest Town.

tone-continuous residentes de la constitución de la BOARD AND EDUCATION

RS. NEWALL embraces this opand the public, that the has removed her School from Cornwall to Brockville, and the affures her friends, that the shall conflantly endeavor to merit the patronage of the public by an affiduous attention to the literary improvements of the young Ladies committed to her care, and by a ferupulous regard to their moral principles and health. The fituation in Brockville in respect to health, possesses superior advantages; it has the benefit of a pure and unconfined air, which gives to the necessary exercise an innocent recreation of the pupils during the intervals of tłudy.

Cards may be had of the terms by ma-Brockville, Feb. 19th, 1820.

WOOD, delivered in their yards at 10f. per Cord. Orders directed to Mr. Samuel McCrea, and left at Moore's Cof

8w6

fee House, will be duly attended to. Kingston, 4th Feb. 1820.

Hard Ware Store. STANTON, respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a

Store, in Water Street, in the stone building formerly occupied by the late L. Herchmer, Elq.

Among the articles he offers for fale are the following :-Iron, Steel, Sheet-Iron Double and Single, Tin, Nails from

4d. to 30d. Spikes, Hammers, Mason's and Plasterer's Trowels, Mortice and other Locks, Hinges, Files, Razors, Scissors, and Penknives, Bureau, Sofa and Bedstead Mounting, Glass, $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, Putty, White Lead, &c. &c. Kingston, 19th Feb. 1 20. 8w3

Lands for Sale. A CRES of excellent and well timbered

land on the Ottowas River. being Lots No. 1 and 6 in the front Concession of Gloucester, on the East side of

the entrance of the River Rideau. Apply to Meffis. BLACKWOOD & LAROCQUE, Montreal.

8w6

Montreal, Feb. 16th, 1820. FOUND.

TN a small leather purse on the new I read between Abbot's House and this Town, two Notes of Hand given by Henry D. Hartin in favour of Nathaniel W. Dopkins or bearer, and dated at Western on the 14th inst one Note is for 55 dollars payable on the first of May next-the other for 27 dollars payable one year from the date-These Notes are left at the Chronicle Office, where the owner may get them, on proving property, paying the expense of this Advertisement, and allowing the subscriber a reasonable compensation for his trouble. SAMUEL CARTER,

Kingston, February 25th, 1820.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Kingston, that he has undertaken CHIMNEY SWEEPING.

And that he will attend at their houses for

that purpose, on the shortest notice. GEORGE LEWIS Kingston, Feb. 8, 1820.

STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA From late London popers.

Pikes.

The reports now in circulation of pikes being found in different places, remind us of a laughable hoax upon fome credulous alarmists at Portsmouth, in 1793; these fapients belonged to Mr Reeve's lociety. A witty cleigyman (knowing the fecretary's officiousness to make himself of consequence) hinted that there were pikes and half pikes in a house at Portsmouth, the fecretary eagerly inquired, where? The clergyman feemed unwilling to be an informer; this increased the other's curiofity, who infisted upon a disclosure .- The wit led them through different streets, and at length pointed to a door of a house occupied by a Mr. Pike, his wife, and fix children; the fecretary knocked, and out came Mrs. Pike, when the joke was discovered, and all the party laughed heartily, except the disappointed secretary.

The British government are building and have ordered to be built, at their different dock-yards the following veffel -3 of 120 guns, 1 of 106, 2 of 104. 8 of 84, of 80, 6 of 74, 5 of 60, 1 of 50. 29 of 46, 13 of 28, 8 of 20, 22 floops of 10 guns, 6bombs, and 2 cutters-total 100 veffels.

A novel mode of disposing of an estate has been publicly announced in Suffolk. A house with garden and orchard, at Thorndon, near Thwaite, is to be rafled for by one hundred fubscribers, at five pounds each. Should the number be completed, the winner is to pay twenty pounds, and the prefent proprietor ten pounds for the good of the company.

The heir of Gustavus, Ex-King of Sweden, and the nephew of the emperor Alexander, is now in Edinburgh, where he is to refide for feveral months with a view to the furtherance of his education. During his incognito, his title is Count Itterburgh. He is a young man of 19 or 20, and of a manly and modest address.

George Smith, of Manchester, accompanied by twenty families, confisting altogether of 70 persons is about to proceed by the ship Stentor, from this port, to the Cape of Good Hope, under the protection of Government.

Last week, a converted jew was publickly baptifed at Edinburgh.

On the 9th inst. the magnificent prefent of a superb service of china from the King of Prussia to the Duke of Wellington, arrived at Apsley House : the workmanship and paintings are matchless both in beauty and costliness.

On the 2d inst. Mathew Robinson, fexton of Fostern, aged 67, was found dead in a grave he had commenced digging in perfect health.

On the 13th a meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor (Mr. Hunt in the Chair) for confidering measures to promote frugality temperance, and fobriety. (why not AMILIES may be supplied with | include honesty?) Mr. Cobbett moved a fet of resolutions (which were carried) pledging the meeting to abstain from all exciseable articles, and he undertook to prepare a plan for the general instruction of the whole kingdom,

CHARLES ATMORE, Chairman, THOMAS BLANSHARD Sections.