

ries of short essays, and of stories of fictitious compositions, subservient in a pleasing manner to moral or religious improvement; of interesting notices of great events or of distinguished characters in history; and of remarkable instances of virtue in obscure situations. Subjects of natural history, and antiquities of immediate interest to the inhabitants of the Highlands, will occupy a part in every number; with matters of cottage and farm economy, and with accounts of the more interesting and practical processes in the useful arts, and with notices of the proceedings of Religious and Benevolent Societies. It is conceived that a Journal of this description is due to so large a population now prepared and anxious to take advantage of it, and in no point of view unfit for the intellectual privileges enjoyed by the common people in other parts of the empire. It is hoped, too, that such a Journal may be acceptable and useful, not only to the resident inhabitants of the Highlands, but to those who have recently emigrated to manufacturing towns in the low country, and to the settlements abroad.

Whatever may be the destination of the class of people for whom this Journal is intended, there can be no doubt of its utility, if properly conducted, and of its tendency to promote their best interests. If they are to mingle with a more advanced community at home or abroad than that from which they sprang, it is desirable that they should enter it on a footing of as little disparity as possible. If they are to remain in their native Highlands, their situation will afford more leisure than usually falls to the lot of the labouring classes in this country, for every purpose of improvement which a literary Journal can contemplate.

The individuals to be concerned in this work, it may be readily conceived, have not been moved to undertake it by any consideration of self-interest. So far from regarding it as likely to prove a source of profit, they scarcely anticipate that it will remunerate the labour employed in conducting it. It will assuredly not be used to serve any purposes of party, either in Church or State; nor is it undertaken as an organ for the publication of any novelties of opinion, or any favourite effusions of fancy not likely to interest or instruct the people to whom it is addressed. Their advantage alone will be kept in view throughout the work. And on that ground of disinterested benevolence, the projector trusts that it will meet with such support from the public as will justify the undertaking and ensure its continuance.

The projector can entertain no doubt, that the numerous Societies instituted in this country, for promoting the improvement of the Highlands, and of the Highland population, will give their countenance to an undertaking, the object of which is essentially the same which they have themselves pursued for many years with unwearied assiduity. He trusts, too, that Highland proprietors individually will see the benefits which it promises to confer upon their tenants. From these two sources, an extensive support may be expected to this undertaking. Many of the Highland clergymen also, have applauded the project of such a Journal; and much may be hoped from their endeavours to promote its circulation in their parishes. But after all, the chief encouragement to the work must be derived from the people themselves, who will no doubt receive it with their characteristic zeal for the acquirement of knowledge, and who either individually or by small associations, will contrive to find means, independent of the benevolence of others, for procuring its circulation largely amongst themselves.

It is well known, that similar periodical works have been set on foot in the principality of Wales, among a people speaking a dialect of the Celtic language. There they have proved the means not only of imparting much useful information, but also of exciting an uncommon desire for reading, and for acquiring more extensive knowledge, than the limited literature of their own language affords. The Welsh journals have thus contributed very materially to the study of the English language, and to the introduction of English books; and it is hoped, that a Gaelic Journal, conducted on the same principles may prove equally efficient in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. Along with the Journal it is proposed to publish, every month, a short original Gaelic Sermon, in a separate form. These Sermons will supply a lamentable blank, which has hitherto been allowed to exist in the means of Gaelic instruction. There are, indeed, some volumes of translated sermons for sale in that language, but not one original sermon composed in it has ever come from the press. It seems obvious that a single sermon, published periodically, at a cheap rate, composed on purpose by authors well acquainted with the characters, habits, and associations of those to whom they are addressed, will be more accessible and attractive than the larger and more costly works referred to.

The Rev. Dr. McLeod of Campsie, and Dr. Devay of Glasgow, have obligingly undertaken, both to conduct the Journal and to prepare the sermons. The Journal will consist of one sheet large duodecimo, price 6d. The sermons will be uniform in size with the Journal and be sold at 2d. Communications, both from subscribers and contributors, may be addressed in the mean time to either of the above named Gentlemen, or to the Rev. Principal Baird; or to Duncan Stevenson, Esq., University Printer, Edinburgh.

UNIVERSITY CHAMBERS, EDINBURGH.
The authors of the preceding Prospectus and Notice, having been pleased to put my name so prominently forward in them, I feel myself both authorised and called upon to submit here the following explanation:

The purpose of proposing the publications in question, was suggested to me by facts which I had occasion to observe in two late tours, undertaken through the Highlands and Islands, by desire of the General Assembly's Committee, for the establishing of schools in these districts. In the course of these tours, I observed the great and prevailing want of books in the Gaelic language, and, at the same time, the general and eager desire for reading and

knowledge, which the spread of education by the schools recently opened had produced among the people. I observed, too, that a great proportion of the inhabitants, however, were too poor to pay the price of a volume of any size at once, and that, besides, they cannot yet be reckoned on as possessing those sedentary and studious habits which might pre-dispose them to read such a volume continuously and throughout. Short, occasional, and cheap works, like those now announced, seemed, therefore, to be suitable in these circumstances, and they cannot but appear, I presume, to be directly and powerfully calculated, through the Divine blessing, and under the direction of their able and judicious conductors, to advance the intellectual moral and religious improvement of a vast and valuable portion of our hitherto neglected Christian countrymen. With these impressions strongly on my mind, I respectfully take leave to suggest, that the success of the publications alluded to may be promoted by the patriotic and benevolent friends of the Highlands and Islands in any of the following ways: By contributions from individuals and societies in the Lowlands for the gratis distribution of copies to Highlanders either at home or abroad; by subscription from proprietors or others in Gaelic districts; also, for gratis distribution among their tenants, or in their neighbourhood—by individuals in these districts subscribing for single copies to themselves—and by procuring small groups from the poorer classes to unite for taking a copy jointly. In the latter way, an association of six would obtain a copy of the Magazine for family perusal, and in joint property, at a penny; and an association of four would obtain the Sermon in the same manner for a half-penny per month.

Encouraging promises of patronage in all these forms have been already received, and the object assuredly is one which calls touchingly and loudly for liberal support. The object is at least such a one as will plead, I humbly trust, my excuse for presuming to obtrude the present address.

I have the honour to be, respectfully,
Your most obedient,
Humble Servant,
(Signed)
GEO. HUSBAND BAIRD.

EXECUTION.
From the Quebec Off. Gazette.
On Thursday last, at half past 4 o'clock, the Troops in Garrison proceeded from their respective Barracks to the Citadel, in pursuance of the General Order, Commanding the execution of the prisoner Moore, 66th Regt. under sentence of death for desertion, and for a violent attack on the life of Serjt. SURBY, of the same Regiment, while in the execution of his duty. The public are in possession of the facts of this case.

The Troops were formed under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Cockburn, R.A. Commandant of the Garrison, in the ravine near the eastern Barricade, making two sides of a square. When the arrangements were completed, the Prisoner was brought out from the Cape Guard, with an escort preceded by the band of the 66th Regt. playing in slow and solemn time the dead march. Next came the coffin, borne by six men; the prisoner followed, attended and supported by the Rev. Mr. McMahon, the Roman Catholic Clergyman, whose attentions to the unfortunate man were most humane and unremitting, and surrounded by the escort. The Prisoner advanced with an apparently firm step to the place of execution, passing in front of the whole line, and through the firing party to the gallows, on which he knelt, while the proceedings of the Court Martial, the sentence, the approval, and the order for his execution were read aloud by Town Major Frost. When these were concluded, the Reverend Clergyman and the prisoner were engaged a short time in earnest prayer; and on the former slowly retiring, the fatal signal was given to the firing party, drawn up at about six paces. His death was instantaneous, not a motion being perceived. The whole Garrison then filed past the corpse in ordinary time, and immediately returned without music playing to their barracks.

The men appointed to the firing party were drawn by lot, from his own regiment, three men from each company, in all 18. Two were reserved, and of the other 16, one musket only was unloaded. The pieces were charged by the non-commissioned officers, who informed the men that one piece was unloaded, with the humane intention of leading each man to believe he had a chance of avoiding the necessary but very painful duty imposed upon him. It is supposed, owing to this arrangement, that almost every shot took effect.

It is most satisfactory to learn that the prisoner, having no hopes of a remission of the sentence, on account of the enormity of his offence, became speedily resigned to his fate. He fully acknowledged the justice of the sentence, and it marks a good trait in his character, that he earnestly desired to see Sergeant Surby, and in an affecting interview exchanged christian forgiveness with him, remarking that he might have given much stronger evidence against him, than he actually did on the Court Martial.

By permission of the Commander of the Forces, the body of Moore, who had always expressed great anxiety on the subject, was given up to the disposal of his friends.

The prisoner M'Cormick, servant to Mr. Gibson, 66th Regt. who in addition to his desertion most ungratefully robbed his master, was present during the awful scene. His sentence, transportation for life as a Felon, was also read to him.

At nine o'clock A. M. the troops in Garrison attended Divine service in the Cathedral, when at the conclusion of the sermon the attention of all was rivetted by the eloquent and impressive notice taken by the Revd. Chaplain, Dr. MILLS, of the awful occurrence of the morning. We are told by an eye witness that the impression was sensibly to be traced in the countenances of the men returning from Church. A sombre and religious air had banished the slightest appearance of levity.

The solemn effect of this necessary example must have been considerably heightened by the aptness of the spot chosen for the execution, the stillness and beauty of the morning, the early hour, and the complete abstraction of the mind from any thing

which could divert its attention, or diminish the powerful lesson impressed on the military spectators. The scene has been described of us as beyond any thing awful and subduing. The effect of the Dead March, played as the band advanced from the Cape Guard, and for a considerable period heard, but unseen, the troops, until the procession doubled the angle of the bastion, may be well imagined. The solemn expectation of the assembled troops—the measured pace of the prisoner approaching at a distance—his last death march along the whole line—the cessation of the mournful dirge—the kneeling on the coffin—the reading of the sentence—the last prayer—the volley—and the disfigured corpse—as they successively rivetted the attention, must have produced the most soul-stirring effect on all who witnessed this Military execution.

THE CHRONICLE.

KINGSTON, JUNE 6, 1829.

We have no later news from Europe.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The first division of the CAMERON HIGHLANDERS arrived in this garrison on Sunday last, in the Steam-Boats NIAGARA & DALHOUSIE from Prescott, under the command of Col. Douglas. From the reputation of this gallant corps, for moral worth, to which the Magistracy of Montreal has recently borne testimony, joined to their well earned fame as brave soldiers, we have every reason to believe that they will become great favorites in Kingston.

On Monday morning last the Head Quarter division of the 71st Light Infantry embarked on board the Niagara for York, under Lt. Col. Jones. The remaining two companies of the 71st, left this place on Wednesday afternoon in the ALCEORE, for the upper posts.

The Head Quarter Division of the 68th Light Infantry, under the command of Major Winniett, arrived here yesterday in the Niagara Steam Boat, and immediately proceeded in bateaux to Lower Canada.

It is not probable that this gallant Corps, which is deservedly popular, will revisit this Province, as it has already remained in Canada the customary period. The opportunity was accordingly taken of presenting the worthy Major Commanding with an expression of public sentiment, which, with his very handsome and eloquent reply, will be found below. It is to be regretted that the shortness of the time did not admit of more signatures being obtained to the address, for though the number affixed to it was very respectable, yet we know that many of our fellow townsmen will regret that they were prevented from joining in the parting tribute to their old acquaintances.

At a meeting of the Magistrates and other Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston, held at the Court House, on the 5th day of June, it was unanimously resolved that the following Address be presented to Major Winniett, Commanding the 68th Regt. Light Infantry.

To Major James Winniett, Commanding His Majesty's 68th Light Infantry Regt.

SIR,
We, the Magistrates, and other Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston, understanding that the 68th Regt. are about to leave this command, and that in all probability the period approaches when an order to embark for the Mother Country will deprive these Provinces of the long and duly appreciated services of that corps, avail ourselves of this opportunity to offer you, the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, under your command, our heartfelt acknowledgments for the amiable and friendly deportment ever evinced by the officers, and the exemplary, quiet, and orderly conduct, on all occasions manifested by the men while amongst us.

It will ever be a source of the most sincere pleasure to us to learn that the lot of your Regiment may always be such as its distinguished character justly merits; and that comfort and good fortune may constantly attend it.

To Yourself, individually, we beg to say, that the approach of our final separation excites in our breasts feelings of sorrow, such as all who are acquainted, as we are, with the kindness of your heart and the urbanity of your disposition, cannot fail to sympathize in.

Signed by 80 Inhabitants.
Kingston, 5th June, 1829.

ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,
I beg leave in the name of the Regiment which I have the pleasure to command, to return you our warmest thanks for the sentiments of esteem, and friendly regard, expressed by you for the Corps. Be assured, we proudly appreciate this gratifying mark of your good will towards us. Our residence in the Town of Kingston has always been a source of pleasure to us, from the cordial and constant friendly disposition of the Inhabitants—and we trust you will believe, we shall never forget this additional mark of your esteem.

For myself, personally, I beg to add, that I have for several years enjoyed the friendship and partaken of the hospitality of many of the Inhabitants of this Town.—This kindness has been uniform, and has impressed me with gratitude for their attentions, and the warmest interest for their welfare.—That you may continue in the enjoyment of all happiness and prosperity is among the most anxious wishes of my heart.

I am, Gentlemen,
With the sincerest regard,
Your well wisher,
And humble servant,
JAS. WINNIETT,
Major 68th Regt. Commanding.

The Thermometer has ranged this week from 76° to 84° in the shade.

The Hon. Captain Byng, R. N. and Lady, arrived yesterday in the Queenston

from Lower Canada, on a visit to Commodore Barrie.

The Lord Bishop of Quebec arrived in Town this forenoon in the Dalhousie from the Lower Province. His Lordship is on a visit to the distant parts of his Diocese.

THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.—We make the following short extract from a small pamphlet entitled "Historical Sketch of the 79th Regiment, or Cameron Highlanders."

"The regiment is commanded at present by SIR RONALD FERGUSON, Bart, who lately succeeded Sir Alan Cameron, the gentleman who in 1793 raised the regiment. In this country the commanding officer is Col. NEIL DOUGLAS, Lt. Colonel of the Regiment, and one of the Aides du Camp of the King. This officer was present with the regiment at Copenhagen, Sweden, Crona, Walcheren, and Cadiz, was wounded at Busaco, commanded the Regiment at the battles of the Pyrenees, Nivele, Nive, Toulouse, and Quatre Bras, where he was wounded. For his services at Toulouse, he was presented with a gold cross by the then Prince Regent, a gold medal for the battle of the Pyrenees, and two gold clasps for the engagements of the Nivele and Nive. He has been invested with the cross of the 4th class of the order of St. Valdimir by the Emperor of Russia, that of Knight Companion of the Order of Maria Theresa by the Emperor of Austria, and with the cross of a Companion of the Bath by the then prince Regent for his services in the war of 1815. The Major of the Regiment, Brevet Lieut. Col. Andrew Brown, joined it in June 1795, as Ensign and Adjutant, and was present with it during its services at Martinique, Copenhagen, Sweden, Walcheren, Egmont-op-zee, Alexandria, Rhamanieh, Crona, Foy d'Aronce, Fuentes d'Honore, Salamanca, Burgos, Pyrenees, Nivele, Nive, Toulouse, and Quatre Bras. He was invested with a cross as Companion of the Bath for his services during the war, and with a gold medal by Schah H. the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire for his services in Egypt.

Adjutant General's Office,
York U. C. 16th May, 1829.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to direct that in future the several Regiments of Militia in this Province, shall consist of two Battalions each, the first Battalion to be composed of men not exceeding forty years of age, and the second or Reserve Battalion of such men as may be within the limits of the Corps, from that age to the period established by Law.

2. The attendance of the Reserve Battalion may be dispensed with on the next day of assembling.

3. The Establishment of the first Battalion will be Eight Companies of Light Infantry, (when they can be formed of thirty men each,) these will be divided into a Right and Left Wing.

4. One Company in each Wing will be armed with Rifles.

5. Young Men under the age of Eighteen, enrolled for the Militia, will not be assembled with the Battalion, but Commanding Officers will make arrangements for their being instructed in small Divisions near their own homes.

6. It is recommended that the Militia Fines, which are placed at the disposal of the Colonels of Regiments for the incidental expenses of their Corps, may be expended in remunerating one Sergeant in each Company, to be employed in Drilling the young men who are not called out with the Battalion.

7. A half-yearly Return will be sent in to the Adjutant-General, on the 24th June, and on the 24th December, of the Fines due and collected, in which will be specified in what manner the amounts paid into the hands of the Colonels of Regiments have been disposed of.

8. Colonels will be responsible that the Fines are demanded from every individual who may be absent on the day appointed by Law, for the assembling of the Militia.

9. Commanding Officers will assemble their Battalions on the day appointed by Law, at such places as may be found convenient; they will require no Man to repair to a place of Assembly more than ten miles from his home; they will notify to the Adjutant-General the place which has been fixed for the assembling of the Battalion under their orders, and if the Battalion cannot be conveniently collected, they will appoint a place of Assembly for each Wing.

10. No Officer will in future be recommended for a Commission who has not completed the course of Drill by the Regulations issued on the subject.

11. Officers who may be entitled to an appointment in the Reserve Battalion, will forward their applications to the Adjutant General, through the Colonels of their respective Corps.

By Command of His Excellency,
N. COPPIN,
Adjutant General of Militia.

Casualty.—A young man of the name of M'Carty, a stone cutter, was unfortunately drowned while bathing, yesterday, at Point Frederick; aged about 23.—Religious Advocate.

MAY TEA SALE.
The Public Sale of Teas for May took place on Saturday the 23d instant, at the Warehouses of the Honourable East India Company. We understand that it went off with spirit; but a small proportion of the quantity offered having been withdrawn. The sales consisted of 2556 chests, at the following prices.

Taukay, 1468 chests and boxes, 2s 11d 3s 1d & 3s 2d.
Hyson Skin, 396 chests, 2s 8d. 3s & 3 1/2d.
Hyson, 233 chests and boxes, 5s 2d.
Young Hyson, 213 chests, 4s 4d & 4s 6d.
Gunpowder, 2 boxes, 5s 1d & 9s. 1d.
Suchong, 37 boxes, 3s 1d. & 3s. 2d, 19 chests, 2s. 7d.
Congou, 27 chests, 2s 9d.
Bohea, 60 chests, 1s 10d. & 1s. 11d.
Peckoe, 10 boxes, 4s 5d.

Mont. Off. Gaz.

It is mentioned in one of the late London papers that Capt. Forbes and Lieut. Newhouse with a detachment of 40 men for the

79th Highlanders had marched to Portsmouth to embark for Canada—and that the Depot had been ordered from Birr, in Ireland to Perth.—Mercury.

PASSENGERS.

In the Mansfield, from London, Capt. Castle, 79th Regt. and lady, Mrs. Stainback, Deputy Comy. General Price, Dr. Grenier, of Quebec, Mr. Routh, Miss Price, unior, and Master Castle.—ib.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Comparative Statement of Arrivals, Tonnage and Settlers to the 1st of June 1828, and the same date of 1829.

Years.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Settlers.
1828	206	54935	3629
1829	213	50364	4813

It is a curious fact and one which must give the Welland Canal a great superiority over the Erie or American Canal, that the first vessel which entered Buffalo, at the mouth of the American Canal, was on the 13th ultimo, while the outlet of the Grand River, which is the outlet of the Welland Canal, was open on the 11th April, giving one full month's earlier navigation to the English Canal. It is probable that Buffalo harbor is closed earlier in the fall than the outlet of the Welland Canal. With such natural advantages, in this respect, the further improvement of the St. Lawrence below Kingston, and some tolerable regulations of the Colonial trade, we ought to be the tributaries of the St. Lawrence and its Lakes: It will be our own fault if we are not.—O. Q. G.

The Colonial Trade.—A letter from St. Johns, N. B., dated 12th inst., announces that intelligence was received from England by the last packet, of the British Government having determined to abolish all tonnage duties on American vessels entering the free ports of the British North American colonies. This is rather an important measure, and one certainly favourable to the trade of these colonies, and beneficial to the West India planter. The object of the new measure is this—American vessels are not now admitted into the West India ports, but they can go to those of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; now, by abolishing the tonnage duties and naturalizing their cargoes, by considering them and putting them on the footing of British Colonial products, they can be sold at a very low rate in the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick markets, where they will be purchased and sent to the West Indies in British vessels. Thus at once securing to the British merchant and planter, the triple advantages of the carrying trade on the long route—obtaining the articles at a reduced price—and drawing off the British island trade, from what is now called the neutral islands, and transferring it to the northern colonial ports. It is not improbable that free ports may be made in the West Indies—say Nassau, Jamaica and Barbadoes.—Albion.

To the Editor of the Kingston Chronicle.

SIR,
Having read in the Herald of the 3th instant, a communication signed W. Smith, (a Methodist preacher I believe) purporting to be a vindication of the decision of a junto of persons respecting the convention at Hollowell, in the case of the Rev. Henry Ryan, and directly and impudently insulating the feelings of the individuals composing the Hollowell committee and the public of all denominations there, permit me through the medium of your impartial paper, to address a few words to the above referred to Rev. Sapient (to use his favourite epithet) or Sapient-headed Gentleman. I shall not attend to the problem in Euclid which he attempts to follow this doughty person through the mazes of folly, falsehood, and absurdity, in which he has foolishly entangled himself, but only remark those absurdities most conspicuous in effrontery and inconsistency. In his first tirade he fears that "the resolutions purporting to be the expression of public opinion concerning the late convention, &c. will have a tendency to mislead the public mind"—excellent logic—famous conclusion—the public opinion to mislead the public mind! What next? Rev. Sapient—"that they are the effusions of spleen rather than the utterance of generous and disinterested feeling." I admire your style—the sentence is well finished. I ask in the name of common sense, where is spleen, where is the interestedness, not surely in the members of the committee—they did not belong to Mr. Ryan's Church—they were of different religious persuasions, but linked together by the greatest of all bonds, philanthropy, and influenced by the noblest passion that ever warmed the human heart, sympathy for persecuted innocence and traduced worth. "They preface their resolutions by calling themselves a meeting of the inhabitants of Hollowell." Pray, Mr. Wiseacre, should they have called themselves a meeting of the inhabitants of Kingston, or York. "The inference (see Herald) is, that quite a number of the people either in the village or Township attended." A very natural inference, indeed; and you might have added, a very true one. What next? Rev. Sapient. Now, Sir, the fact is, that these Gentlemen were under the disagreeable necessity of forming their whole number into a committee. I confess I'm at a loss to know the precise meaning of "quite a number" and "their whole number," and I fear my readers will be so too, for nonsense never can be understood. Now, if this perversion of truth means that the intention was first suggested by a few, there is nothing more reasonable—every thing must have a beginning. The Methodists did not spring into existence in a day like insects habited in the mud of the Nile, and it is not to be expected that two or three hundred people would, as it were by magic, form themselves into a meeting without any previous notice. Will the Rev. writer have the

hardihood to assert that there was not a number of the inhabitants of Hollowell, and its environs at Munroe's for the purpose of expressing their disapprobation of the proceedings of the convention. Yes, quite a number: a number quite sufficient to express the public sentiment on the occasion, and that every one of them, with the exception of one paltry individual, voted in favour of the resolutions then and there passed. "In their second resolution," &c. (see Herald) "a young gentleman, not a member of our society, invited the individual referred to to preach in our Chapel." After having done this, "he immediately goes to the trustees" [I should think no time was to be lost by the young gentleman, truly] "and in a haughty and insolent manner, demanded the use of the key." This is very consistent, forsooth—a young gentleman to behave in such a manner. I promise you, Sir, you have lost the right name for the thing. A young gentleman—not a member of your society—still more extraordinary to demand the key from trustees, with haughtiness and insolence, one of whom would frighten you into respect by a frown, another by a pitiful look. I conclude you must not have told the truth in one case or the other. However, to prevent a like mistake to the next gentleman, have the goodness to pin to the tail of your next communication, a form proper to be used on each emergent occasion. What opinion can the public form of trustees who would shut the door of their Chapel against a minister of Christ for such trivial causes. Certainly the fear of the Lord was not in their hearts, nor was for the spread of the Gospel. The next I shall notice is the interference of the Trustee with the Auditors during the performance of Divine Service, by a Minister of the Church of Scotland. You say the request of the Trustee was not from a wish to disturb the order of the House. What then— for to expect that a Protestant, a Presbyterian, or a Roman Catholic, would conform to the customs of the Methodist Church, is as absurd as a Catholic congregation to strive to force a dissenting Christian to sprinkle with water, to excommunicate, or to excommunicate, in the manner of the Catholics. The Trustee must have known very little of the world, and still less of common politeness to behave as he did. If an intercourse of the sexes must be prevented by the intervention of space and place among Methodists when at Church, it is a hard case indeed; but the conduct of the Trustee is ridiculous in itself, and merits not a moment's serious notice. Next in order comes on privileges on this head. The Rev. Sapient says "I do not think that when the (people of Hollowell) generously subscribed towards the building of the House they had any idea that the control was invested in the hands of the subscribers." Nor do I and I am very confident that the generous subscribers never expected to see that House prostituted to the base uncharitable purpose to which you and your colleagues have applied it. How often have you appealed to public opinion. Public opinion has condemned you. You have been hissed at. The finger of scorn has been pointed at you. You have received merited contempt, and now you have to deliver your stupid ideas to empty galleries and unoccupied benches. And what causes this change: Your impudence, your falsehood, your malice and envy, your want of charity, humility and peace. A great father of the Church says "ubi humilitas, ibi charitas, et ubi charitas, ibi pax." Take the last sentence as a criterion to judge your convention. Do you suppose the Holy Spirit presided where such rancor was manifest. The convention says that Elder Ryan has not supported his pamphlet with evidence. Unfortunately for religion and morality, that pamphlet, which is now before the world, is too truly verified. No problem in Euclid was clearly demonstrated. Would they compel Elder Ryan to hold up to public view the character of individuals, and expose in open day their irregularities, in order to support his pamphlet. It is the nature of envy to attack the best characters. Elder Ryan has been promulgating the Gospel in Canada for many years. He is faithfully and loyally devoted to the King and Constitution. When waraged in this Province, and its demoralizing effect threatened to injure religion, Ryan fled not from his sacred charge; others ran away though they now hold their heads as high as if they braved the front of danger. This must not be forgotten. Elder Ryan's intention was to have the Canada Episcopal Methodist Church independent of that of the United States, and every loyal man will wish the same. The generality of Methodist Preachers get the little education they are masters of in the United States, and they imbibe their politics also. This Elder Ryan wished to do away with. This is the head and front of his offending. It is unnecessary for me to enlarge on the pastoral labours of Elder Ryan. His reward will be obtained not in this world, but better; for the reckless malevolence which he has been persecuted by his grateful and unworthy followers is the best proof of the approbation of his Divine Master for him. Whom He loveth He chasteneth, etc.
W. SAUNDERS.

Hallowell, April 30th, 1829.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 1st of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon there will be exposed to Public Sale at His Majesty's Jock Yard, on Point Frederick, a Quantity of Paper Stuffs and Rags.—They will be put up in Lots, to suit Purchasers.

JNO. R. GLOVER,

Napal Storekeeper,

Dock Yard, 4th June, 1829.

TENDERS will be received at the Engineer Office, Kingston Mills until the 24th day of July next, for excavating about 50,000 Cubic Yards of Earth, upon the Catarqui Creek, (line of Rideau Canal)—Specification of the manner in which the work is to be performed may be obtained by application to Lieut. BRISCOE, R. E. at Kingston Mills.

Kingston, 4th June, 1829.