

thrown out; and every method that could be devised, has been employed to disconcert and discourage Mr. Adams in his endeavours to recover his ministerial usefulness in his congregation. I have been informed, that lately the leaders of the opposition actually invited a preacher of another sect to preach in the meeting-house of Clare, but that gentleman had the prudence and good-sense, to decline yielding to such an irregular and dishonourable proposal.

To all *Presbyterians* the state of this congregation is extremely interesting. For, regarding it in a proper light, it will be found to involve a general conclusion. The point is not merely, whether Mr. Adams can be turned out of his pulpit and congregation, in opposition to the remonstrances and authority of those regularly constituted bodies, to whose decisions congregations ought to be subject, according to the discipline of the Presbyterian church, but whether *every minister of the Synod* may be deposed at the pleasure of a dominant party in their respective congregations; not only *without*, but *against* the consent of Presbytery and Synod. It is evident, that this is a *general* question, in the ultimate decisions of which, the vital interests of Presbyterianism are immediately concerned. The point at issue is, whether the voice of a party in any congregation, or the decision of Presbytery and Synod shall prevail? And when I contemplate the violent and unjust per-

secution set up at Clare, I had much rather abide the decision of Synod, in such a cause: and would regret extremely to see the pillars of that constitution shaken, which has for several ages operated with such good effects in the province of Ulster.

Seeing now that the party at Clare has altogether set at nought the authority of Presbytery, of Synod, and of Synod's committee, I beg leave to inquire from some of your more learned correspondents, if there be any *farther remedy*, in such a case. Is there any *law* by which the meeting-house of Clare can be thrown open to Mr. Adams, and by which he may be protected in discharging the duties of the pulpit. I especially call on Presbyterians to investigate this business, and inquire how far the law can prevail to counteract the machinations of a mob, who have set law, justice, and common decency at defiance. The sooner a stop can be put to their *no-popery* career, the better. I hope the Synod, at its next meeting, will call in the aid of civil law; for the success of the dissenters at Clare, would be a most dangerous precedent. In the mean time, I would be glad to see what line of procedure might be adopted with effect. If any one can point out such a line, it will greatly ease my mind, and probably the minds of many others interested in the result of this most disgraceful business.

PRESBYTER.

PUBLIC OCCURRENCES.

JOHN HORNE TOOKE.

In a new periodical work, which has been commenced in Edinburgh, under the title of "Scottish Review," it gives us

much pleasure to meet with the following warm and eloquent testimony to the merit of this distinguished individual:

"Imperfect as is the review which the

materials before us have enabled us to take of Mr. Tooke's public conduct, it exhibits a character in which every lover of his country, and literature, will find many admirable features. Perhaps, in no age or country, has any individual raised himself, by the mere force of intellect and personal talents, without adventitious circumstances, to such very eminent distinction. His course was not chalked out by any former political character: he followed the undeviating path of patriotism, and trusted to the light of his own understanding for guidance and direction. He stood erect in a declining age; and amid much corruption in the government, and much thirst of innovation among the people, he adhered to a system of opposition to administration, without foregoing his integrity, or resigning himself to popular delusion. His efforts in behalf of that branch of the Liberty of the Press, by which the public opinion was brought fully to bear on the deliberations of the National Councils, alone entitled him to rank high among the patriots of modern times. The two Houses of Parliament, if they properly reflected on the advantages they have derived from this influence, the blunders, and disgraces which it has prevented, and the comparative rectitude of proceeding into which it has guided them, should erect a monument to his memory. But Fame has taken the debt of gratitude out of their hands; and while the select of the nation are shedding crocodile tears over departed venality, and decreeing sculptured honors to the despoilers of provinces, the nation itself has accepted into the treasure of its best affections the memory of a patriot, to whom it is indebted for its firmest strong-hold against the inroads of corruption and oppression.

"We have not forgotten, that that notable moderation, which certain lukewarm advocates of popular right are always ready to employ as an excuse for indolence or neglect, was raised with some vehemence against the individual whose character is now before us. But we are confident, that no impartial man will consider the fame of Mr. Tooke as blighted, by the pertinacity of his conduct, in any one of the public measures in which he was engaged, if he keep in mind the importance of a spirited expression of opinion on all occasions, and take into view the particular inducements and hopes which animated

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the breast of Mr. Tooke. Nothing, we are verily persuaded, can be more injurious to the interests of truth and of mankind, than the timidity which dissuades from the avowal of opinion on subjects which concern the general welfare. It is because few have the hardihood to oppose where the sentiments of the higher orders, the views of government, or the voice of the multitude, are against them, that we witness so much haughtiness and tyranny in the great, such a spirit of encroachment in those who rule, and so ungovernable a phrenzy in the people, when uncurbed by virtue, undirected by reason, and unrestrained by no considerations of prudence. Mr. Tooke was one of those power-braving few; and when we hear a man of such characteristic temperance, and uprightness of principle, accused of wanton severity in his opposition, our conclusion is not, that his censures were unjust, but that the deeds and persons he censured were of so depraved a character, and the chance of amendment so desperate, that his reprobation partook more of the vindictiveness of an honest indignation, than of the persuasive calmness which arises from a hope of reformation."

MORE SYMPTOMS OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

We believe the following will be found to be an accurate account of the number of Commissions of Bankruptcy, published in the London Gazette, during the year 1812:—

January,	129	August,	113
February,	171	September,	68
March,	162	October,	139
April,	157	November,	249
May,	155	December,	208
June,	145		
July,	113	Total,	1809

THE SYSTEM OF JOSEPH LANCASTER BENEFICIALLY ADOPTED IN THE HIGH SCHOOL OF EDINBURGH.

Mr. Pillans, the present head-master, or rector, who succeeded the celebrated Dr. Adam, has introduced the practice into this school of high excellence, and shown the practicability of its adoption into the higher classes of learning. He has made several important improvements in the mode of conducting education.

Among the most radical and important,

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however, of all his improvements, may be reckoned that partial adoption of Mr. Lancaster's system of teaching by monitors, in consequence of which, he is enabled to do very nearly *twenty times* as much as could possibly have been done without some such contrivance. The details of his plan could not easily be brought within the compass of a short notice; but the result is, that every individual boy, in a class or form of 160, is now called up, and thoroughly examined, at least two or three times every day, instead of being left for two or three days to inactive or counterfeited attention; and a spirit of industry and emulation is diffused through the whole body, instead of being confined, as formerly, in a great degree, to the boys near the head of the school.

The Proprietors will please to allow the following sentiments a place in the Belfast Magazine.

To the Memory of Miss ELIZABETH RAINEY, youngest daughter of the late William Rainey, of Greenville, Esq.; who was called from this vale of tears, to the blissful regions of eternal joy, on the 28th of December, 1812. Her death was occasioned by that deceitful, yet hope-flattering disease, the consumption. She died at Beechmount, in her 18th year, leaving many to imitate, but few to rival her exalted virtues.

"Our life is like the sunbeam of Winter, that flies between the showers over the heath of LONA. The son of the chase, lifting his head upon his hill, beholds the beam, and hails the day of the sun: he hails it, alas! as already gone! for the dun-robed clouds have drawn their shade over its path!"—OSSIAN.

I HAVE seen the untimely rose blighted by the gelid breath of wide-wasting Winter. With pity I have often witnessed the snow-veiled lily contending with the inclement storm, and weakly supporting the unequal conflict. I have seen it vanquished, broken from its tender stalk, with its foliage withered, its virgin beauty faded, its velvet leaves shrivelled up, and its gracefulness for ever gone! And, alas! I have seen the lovely human flower, blast-

ed and withered in the morning of bloom and beauty, like the untimely rose, and tender storm-beaten lily. Miss ELIZABETH RAINEY was the fascinating, innocent hope of an idolizing mother, and the delight of all her acquaintance. To her parent, she was the talisman of earthly happiness, the magnet which attracted all her maternal affections. - It was impossible, that any person could see the sweet paragon of modesty, and not admire her; and that heart must have been callous to feeling that could not be smitten with the insinuating navieté of her winning manners and pleasing address. She was captivating without art; beautiful, without being assuming, and accomplished without affectation; she was the lady in dignity of person, yet seemingly possessed of the engaging simplicity of the rural maid; To be brief, Miss Rainey was a composition of all the powerful attractions and amiable qualities of her sex; for she was wanting in none that corresponded with her years. Beauty and virtue were happily blended in her, and their attractive graces shone through her mind and person with divine radiance and celestial lustre; you who have seen her, and have had the pleasure of knowing her, will believe and justify the assertion, that she was one of the seraphic spirits clothed with humanity, those angels in mortal bodies, that surpass the painter's graphic art, and set the poet's descriptive knowledge at defiance.

They who have had the felicity of her endearing acquaintance, must now have the poignancy of grief for her premature death.

Sweet immortal, farewell! Thou art gone to thine own country; thou wast only a visitant here; an ethereal sojourner in the vale of tears, thou wast too virtuous to know pollution, too innocent and too angelic to reside long in an earthly habitation; for these reasons, thou wast called from this world of uncertainty to the regions of eternal peace. Adieu! fair flower of paradise: beam of benignant heaven, farewell! I drop the undissembled tear of regret, for the loss thou hast occasioned to thy relatives and friends. Youthful dweller of the grave, once more adieu! bright star of Eden, farewell!