

may not have been required, and, with the concurrence of the proper officers of the Church, may have visited his friends in Canada. That there can scarcely a doubt exist as to his having formed classes, as is reported, in the winter of 1791; the third being organized on the day of Mr. Wesley's death, March 2nd, 1791. What led to our mistake was, a statement we saw in a work styled a "Compendious History of Methodism," in which the author says that the Kingston in the Minutes was a Kingston in New England, and not Kingston in Canada. But this is directly opposed to Dr. Bangs, whose history distinctly calls it Kingston in Canada. We are satisfied that, from the commencement, he acted under the authority of his Church, and not unauthorized—a mistake Dr. Green has fallen into in some valuable communications furnished the *Christian Guardian*. It will also be seen that we correct another mistake of his, where he states that Losee was not received on trial until the Conference of 1791. The fruits of his labours furnish a return of 165 members, as being on the Cataraqui Circuit, the latter name having been substituted for Kingston.

Looking back to 1771, or twenty years from the time of the formation of the first classes in Canada, Bishop Asbury thus enumerated the Methodists on this continent: "300 in New York, 250 in Philadelphia, and a few in New Jersey." Dr. Bangs adds a few more in Maryland, collected by Robert Strawbridge; and gives the total at 600. In 1791, we have the following returns given in the American and English Minutes: United States, 63,269 whites and 12,884 colored. In Europe, 72,476; West Indies, 7,645; Nova Scotia, 730; Newfoundland, 150. There is a note appended to the return of the West Indies, which strikes us very forcibly of the great revivals of those days. It reads thus: "The returns of the last Conference in the West Indies was 1,800; but the work has been of such short continuance, and the increase so rapid, that only one half of the number is set down." So we may infer from this statement that nearly 12,000 had professed the religion of Christ in one year, in the Western Archipelago. Surely the abused and enslaved sons of Ham must have readily and joyfully received the gospel. The first revival of any magnitude in Canada commenced in 1796, at the Bay of Quinte. Samuel Coate and Calvin Wooster had just completed their long and toilsome journey, in which they had lodged twenty-one nights in the woods, and had arrived in time to attend a quarterly meeting of that circuit. After the preaching, on Saturday, whilst the Presiding Elder, the Rev. D. Dunham, had retired with the official brethren to hold the Quarterly Meeting Conference, Wooster remained to pray with some who were under awakenings and others who were groaning for full redemption.