

breathing peace, arrests the warrior in his career, when he goes forth like a destroying angel, to immolate thousands at the gory shrine of a lawless and infuriate ambition; which, by removing the cause, will release us from all the calamities of war—the greatest curse and moral evil afflicted humanity ever entailed upon itself.

The Bible Society, in its progress, will level that mound which has so long separated the Mahometan, the Jew, and the Gentile; the deluded follower of the false prophet will lay aside his Alcoran, and receive the Bible; the Israelite will reject the Talmud, and own his Saviour; and the Gentile will flock to the ensign which has been set up for the nations to assemble the outcasts of Israel, and gather together the dispersed of Judah from the four corners of the earth. This Society has traversed Europe, making every capital the estuary of its love and successful labours. In Asia, the pious missionary who goes, like Paul, bound in the spirit, not knowing what may befall him on his journey—who surrenders all his present enjoyments to endure perils, hunger, and fatigue, and climbs the hill or descends the valley, to publish the glad tidings of the gospel—is become the active instrument of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and trims the midnight lamp to give the Bible to the Hindoo in an intelligible language, to rescue him from perishing on the banks of the Ganges, or from being crushed under the vehicle that carries his wooden god. The millions of China, lost in idolatry, and ignorant of that resurrection which is the earnest of their own, are already visited; and you will irrigate the deserts of Tartary with the fertilizing streams of the gospel; there will be given unto them the glory of Lebanon, the excellency of Sharon and of Carmel. Nor are the remote and extensive regions of the northern Asia beyond the reach of your genial influence; the Siberian exile, whether lost in the deep recess of some lonely glen, or buried in the eternal gloom of his dreary forests, when light shines into darkness, will bless you. For more than two centuries has western Africa been visited by Europeans; but, alas! the flag under which they sailed was long the signal for rapine and desolation, though now the harbinger of peace and blessing. You have indeed signed the death-warrant of slavery, broken the chains of negro thralldom, and told the sons of Guinea to be free; it remains then for you, who have released the body from its fetters, to emancipate that part which is immortal—to point to an everlasting inheritance—to that kingdom whose light is God, and whose foundation is eternity. May "He who can draw out the Leviathan with a hook," put his yoke upon the barbarian, and christianize, through the instrumentality of this Institution, that extensive continent, from its interior to its extreme shores. But let us cross the Atlantic—there is a numerous family—more than 120 Bible Societies have started into existence in North America; the Indian, wandering in his native wilds, is an object of their charity: the Esquimaux even now read the scriptures in their own language. Nor has the southern continent of the new world been forgotten; it has been visited by the bounty of that Society which considers the whole human family equal in their claim, as the children of one universal Parent. Oh! could we hover on the wing of fancy in the blue concave, and behold our sun but a twinkling star and every twinkling star that lights up the fabric of nature, as the sun and centre of another system! Could we see the Almighty Father with his fiat give impulse to the planetary worlds that revolve around them, while we contemplated the immensity of the design, and the magnitude of the power that could accomplish it! Lost in wonder and astonishment, the mind sinks into its own vacuity. But, when we remember that the same Supreme Intelligence which supports the whole, has condescended to reveal his will to mankind for their government, and give, through the Mediator of the new covenant, a more perfect dispensation; Oh! then, to muse his "ineffable praise," we must call in the aid of "expressive silence," and while we receive the invaluable favour, let us give some evidence of our gratitude by the diffusion of the blessing. Let then the British mariner and christian, offering in one hand the documents of Heaven, with the other unfurl the swelling canvass to the gates of a propitious Providence, to explore every region and every-clime, touch upon every

shore, and visit every island that rises from the bosom of the ocean. May we not look forward to that time when the temple of the Jaggernaut, of the Lama and Japanese idol, and every temple that has an altar raised unto the unknown God, will lie in ruins, and one universal temple be erected, in which the people will be the living church—the heart—the altar—and the incense, adoration and gratitude! To realize this rapturous prospect and prophecy, some may offer their time, some their talents, and others a pecuniary sacrifice; all may throw their mite into the treasury, looking for a reward in that "undiscovered country," where the light will yet burst upon your enraptured vision.

A young man has trespassed too long upon your attention: There may be those, but I trust there is no one present, who will call zeal, enthusiasm—or an expression of interest in the concerns of this noble Institution, presumption. In such a cause, we must not be abashed by the strictures of the critic, the frown of the worldling, or the malignant smile of ignorance and envy: let me then petition you for the millions of human beings who are still sunk in the lowest steps of barbarism and degradation—for the wild Arab and the tawny Hottentot—for the savage-devouring cannibal—for the wretched inhabitant of Terra del Fuego, whether he traverses the mountain covered with burning lava, or clothed in perpetual snow—for the Indian still wielding the murderous tomahawk, and the shivering native of Kamshatka. Oh! on such a theme, I forget my humble character, and would entreat you by that love which is the characteristic of that gospel we promulgate, and which flows universal to the whole human family—by every domestic duty and social obligation—by the shedding of that blood which was to seal and ratify the new covenant, to aid us in the accomplishment of this our one grand and unexceptionable object, till every mountain rise an altar, and every stream flow a libation; till every vale ring with Hosanna, and every mouth become vocal with one utterance! In our own favoured country, we will give stability to the throne and constitution, peace to the community, and to the state a vigorous and enlightened population:—we will do more than this, we will make the Bible the religion of the world!

LONDON, JULY 15.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JULY 13.  
PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

At one minute to two the arrival of the Prince Regent, at the House, was announced by a salvo of artillery. Shortly afterwards his Royal Highness entered the House, with his accustomed State, the Duke of Wellington carrying the Sword of State. The Dukes of York and Kent were present, and took their seats near the Throne.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who was dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform, and wore a dress hat and plume, having taken his seat on the Throne, in his robes, and covered, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was directed by his Royal Highness to command the attendance of the Commons.

Shortly afterwards, the Speaker, in his dress robes, accompanied by Lord Castlereagh in full dress, wearing the Order of the Garter, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Court uniform, and followed by a great number of the Members of the House of Commons, came to the Bar.

The Speaker then addressed the Prince Regent in the following words:—

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"We, his Majesty's faithful Commons of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, assembled, attend your Royal Highness with our concluding Bill of Supply.

"The subjects which have occupied our attention have been more numerous and more important than are usually submitted to the consideration of Parliament in the same Session.

"Upon many of these subjects we have been engaged in long and painful examinations, but such has been the pressure of other business, and particularly that which ordinarily belongs to a first Session, and such is the magnitude and intricacy of many of those inquiries, that the limits of the present Session have not allowed of bringing them to a close.

"But Sir, of those measures which we have completed, the most prominent, the

most important, and, we trust, in their consequences, the most beneficial to the Public, are the measures which have grown out of the consideration of the present state of the country, both in its currency and its finances.

"Early, Sir, in the present Session, we instituted an inquiry into the effect produced by the Exchanges with foreign countries and the State of the Circulating Medium by the restriction upon Payments in Cash by the Bank. This highly important inquiry was most anxiously and most deliberately conducted, and its result led to the conclusion that it was most desirable quickly, but with due precautions, to return to our ancient and health state of currency. That whatever might have been the expediency of the Acts for the Suspension of Payments in Cash at the different periods when they were enacted, and doubtless they were expedient while the country was involved in the most expensive conflict that ever weighed down the finances of any country, still that the necessity for the continuance of these Acts having ceased, it became us, with as little delay as possible, (avoiding carefully the convulsion of too rapid a transition) to return to our ancient system; and that if at any period, and under any circumstances, this return could be effected without national inconvenience, it was at the present; when this nation, with a proud retrospect of the past, after having made the greatest efforts, and achieved the noblest objects, was now reposing, in a confident, and as we fondly hope, a well-founded expectation, of a sound and lasting peace.

"In considering, Sir, the state of our finances, and in minutely comparing our income with our expenditure, it appeared to us that the excess of our income was not fairly adequate for the purposes to which it was applicable—the gradual reduction of the National Debt.

"It appeared to us that a clear available surplus of at least five millions ought to be set apart for that object.

"This, Sir, has been effected by the additional imposition of three millions of taxes.

"Sir, in adopting this course, his Majesty's faithful Commons did not conceal from themselves that they were calling on the nation for a great exertion; but well knowing that honour, and character, and independence, have at all times been the first and dearest objects of the hearts of Englishmen, we felt assured that there was no difficulty that the country would not encounter, and no pressure to which she would not cheerfully submit, to enable her to maintain pure and unimpaired, that which has never yet been shaken or sullied—her public credit, and her national good faith.

"Thus, Sir, I have endeavoured shortly, and I am aware how imperfectly, to notice the various duties which have devolved upon us, in one of the longest and most arduous Sessions on the records of Parliament.

"The Bill, Sir, which it is my duty to present to your Royal Highness, is intitled, 'An Act for applying certain Monies therein mentioned, to the service of the year 1819, and for further appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament;' to which, with all humility, we pray his Majesty's Royal Assent.

The Royal Assent was then given to the Appropriation Bill, and the Bill for removing the Attainder of Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent then delivered the following Speech from the Throne:—

My Lord and Gentlemen,

It is with great regret that I am again obliged to announce to you the continuance of His Majesty's lamented indisposition.

I cannot close this Session of Parliament without expressing the satisfaction that I have derived from the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the several important objects which have come under your consideration.

Your patient and laborious investigation of the state of the circulation and currency of the kingdom demands my warmest acknowledgments; and I entertain a confident expectation that the measures adopted as the result of this inquiry, will be productive of the most beneficial consequences.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year.

I sincerely regret that the necessity should have existed of making any addition to the

burthen of the people; but I anticipate the most important permanent advantages from the effort which you have thus made for meeting at once all the financial difficulties of the country; and I derive much satisfaction from the belief that the means which you have devised for this purpose are calculated to press as lightly on all classes of the community as could be expected when so great an effort was to be made.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

I have observed with great concern the attempts which have recently been made in some of the manufacturing districts, to take advantage of circumstances of local distress, to excite a spirit of disaffection to the institutions and Government of the country. No object can be nearer my heart than to promote the welfare and prosperity of all classes of his Majesty's subjects; but this cannot be effected without the maintenance of public order and tranquility.

You may rely, therefore, upon my firm determination to employ for this purpose the powers entrusted to me by law; and I have no doubt that, on your return to your several counties, you will use your utmost endeavours, in co-operation with the Magistracy, to defeat the machinations of those whose projects, if successful, could only aggravate the evils which they profess to remedy; and who, under the pretence of reform have really no object but the subversion of our happy constitution.

The Lord Chancellor then, by the Prince Regent's command, prorogued Parliament to Tuesday the 24th day of August next.

The Prince Regent was loudly cheered both in going to and returning from the house.

#### JUST RECEIVED

By the Subscriber per the Protector from Greenock, the Brothers from Liverpool, and the Joseph & Jane, the Joseph & Mary, and Prince of Waterloo from London, and now opening for sale, an extensive assortment of

#### MERCHANDIZE,

Among which are the following articles:—  
CLOTHS and Kerseymeres, Flannels, Blankets, Tartan Paid, Stuffs, Carpeting, India and British Cottons, Muslins, Cambrics, Callicots, Handkerchiefs and Shawls, Cotton Checks, Striped Cotton, Shirting do. Scotch Homespun, Irish Linens, Sheetings of various discriptions, Flax and Tow Osabergs, India black Silk and Bandannoe Handkerchiefs, Persian Taffeties, changeable Lustrings, Florentine, Parisnet, Slops assorted, Britannia metal & Block-tin Tea-pots, Iron Tea-kettles, Nails of all sorts, Knives and Forks, Scythes, Scotch Augers, Watches, & Watch Chains, China Snuff-boxes, and gold Rings. Saddles & Bridles. A variety of Book and writing Paper, Parchment, Quills, Sealing Wax and Wafers. Ladies and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, plated and Wool do. Window Glass, Glass and Crockery Ware assorted.

COGNIAK BRANDY,  
HOLLANDS GIN, WINES,  
White Wine VINEGAR,  
SOAP, and CANDLES,  
Leaf-Sugar, Pains and Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Allum, Brimstone, black Lead, black Pepper, shelled & Pearl Barley, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

LIKewise FOR SALE,  
FLOUR, CORN, RUM, SUGAR,  
MOLASSES and SALT. All which will be sold low for Cash or approved Credit by  
JEDEDIAH SLASON.  
Frederickton, 31st May, 1819.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, out of the house of Thomas Moore, in Ludlow, on the 16th July last, the following described Promissory NOTES, viz. one in favor of Job Smith, jun. signed by Joshua Jewett, dated October 27th, 1818, to the amount of 92 dollars and 50 cents. on demand and use; and one in favor of Samuel S. Foster, signed by Joshua Jewett, dated October 27th, 1818, to the amount of 63 dollars and 50 cents. on demand and use. I hereby forbid all persons buying said Notes; and whoever will secure the thief, will be handsomely rewarded.

SAMUEL S. FOSTER.  
Minamichi, 17th August, 1819.