



GUARDIAN OFFICE.

King street, nearly opposite the Court House and Jail. W. J. COATES, PRINTER.

PLAY BILL.

Written by Sir Matthew Hale, and posted on the corners of the streets in London. For the benefit of the poor in spirit, by command of the Supreme Governor of the world. At the desire of all who love his appearance—at the

THEATRE OF THE UNIVERSE, on the Evening of time, will be THE GREAT ASSIZE, OR

DAY OF JUDGMENT.

The Scenery which is now actually preparing, will not only surpass every thing that eye hath seen, but will infinitely exceed the utmost stretch of human conception. There will be a just representation of all the inhabitants of the world, in their various and proper colors, and their customs and manners will be so exactly and minutely delineated, that the most secret thought will be discovered. For God shall bring every work in judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good or evil. Eccles. xii. 14.

This Theatre will be laid out on a new plan and will consist of a pit and gallery only; and, contrary to all others, the Gallery is fitted up for the reception of people of high (or heavenly) birth; and the Pit for low (or earthly.) N. B. The gallery is very spacious, and the pit without bottom. To prevent inconvenience there are separate doors for admitting the company; and they are so different, that none can mistake that are not willfully blind. The door which opens into the Gallery is very narrow and the steps up to it appear somewhat difficult; for which reason there are seldom many people about it. But the door giving entrance into the Pit is very wide, and seems commodious; which causes such numbers to flock to it, that it is generally crowded. N. B. The strait door leads towards the right hand, and the broad one to the left. It will be in vain for one with tinsel coat and borrowed language to personate one of high birth, in order to get admittance into the upper places; for there is one of wonderful and deep penetration, who will search and examine every individual; and all who are not savingly converted, but die in their sins, and all who have not learned the language of Canaan, and all who cannot sing the song of Moses and the Lamb; all those who are not born again, and baptized with the Holy Ghost; all who have not received a white stone and a new name written thereon, all these must be turned to the left hand.

The Principle Performers.

Are described 2d Thess. 1, 7, 8, 9; Mat. xxv 31, 32; Dan. vii. 9, 10. But as there are some people much better acquainted with a play bill, than the word of God, it may not be amiss to transcribe a verse or two for their perusal: 'The Lord Jesus shall be revealed from Heaven with his mighty angels, in flaming fire, taking vengeance on them that know not God, and obey not the Gospel, but 'to be glorified in his saints.' A fiery stream issued and came forth from before him. Thousand thousands ministered unto him, and ten thousand times ten thousand stood before him. The judgment was set and the books were opened—and whoever was not found written in the book of life was cast into the lake of fire. Rev. xx. 15.

Act I, of this grand and solemn piece,

Will be opened by an Archangel with the trumpet of God. And the trumpet shall sound and the dead shall be raised. 1 Cor. xv. 52.

Act II, will be a procession of Saints in white, with golden harps, the music accompanied with a new song, Hallelujahs, shouts of joy and humble praise.

Act III, will be an assemblage of all the unregenerate. When instead of music and divine songs there will be lamentation, and mourning and woe, accompanied with weeping and gnashing of teeth. To conclude with an Oration by

THE SON OF GOD.

It is written in the 25th of Matthew, from the 34th verse to the end of the chapter—but for the sake of those who seldom read the scriptures, I shall here transcribe two verses, 'Then shall the King say to those on his right hand, Come ye blessed of my father inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world; then shall he say also to them on the left hand, depart from me ye cursed, into everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels.'

After which the curtain will drop.

Their joys and sorrows then what tongue can tell? Some raised on high and others doomed to Hell! These praise the Lamb, and sing redeeming love, Lodged in his bosom all his goodness prove;

While those who trampled under foot his grace, Are banished now forever from his face; Divided thus, a gulf is fixed between, A dread everlasting! blest eternal scene.

O that they were wise, that they considered their latter end. Deut. xxxii. 29.

Tickets of admittance into the Pit, are sold at every place of temptation, where the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life are displayed.

Tickets of admittance into the Gallery may be had gratis, at the fountain open for sin and uncleanness, (and no where else.) Acts vi. 12. But will only be given to those who are willing to deny all ungodliness, and take up the cross daily, and forsake all self righteousness and follow Christ in the regeneration. He that hath ears to hear let him hear. Mat. xi. 15. Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap. Gal. vi. 7. Tickets not transferable, and no money will be taken at the door; all that are admitted into the Galleries must be sprinkled with the blood of Christ and sealed with Immanuel's signet.

Prepare to meet thy God! Amos, iv. 12. For in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh. Mat. xxiv.

(BY THE REV. J. FLETCHER.)

'Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee, because he trusteth in thee.' (Isaiah xxxi. 3.)

The very centre of the Christian religion is union with Christ, and the receiving him as our all; in other words, called faith, or a 'staying our minds upon him.' To the doing this, there are many hindrances, but the two greatest and most general ones are—

First, the want of self-knowledge; this keeps ninety-nine out of one hundred from Christ.—'They know not, or rather feel not, that they are blind, naked, leprous, helpless, and condemned; that all their works can make no atonement, and that nothing they can do will fit them for heaven. When this is truly known, the first grand hindrance to our union with Christ is removed.

The second is, the want of understanding 'the gospel of Christ.' The want of seeing therein the firm foundation given us for this pure and simple faith, the only solid ground of staying our souls on God. We must remember, that the gospel is 'good news,' and not be slow of heart to believe it. Christ receiveth sinners; he undertaketh their whole concern; he giveth not only repentance, but remission of sins, and the gift of the Holy Ghost. He creates them anew: His love first makes the bride, and then he delights in her. The want of viewing Christ in this light, as the author and finisher of our salvation, hinders the poor humble penitent from casting himself wholly on the Lord, although he hath said, 'Cast thy burden on the Lord, and he shall sustain thee.'

I do not mention sin, for sin is the very thing which renders man the object of Christ's pity: Our sins will never turn away the heart of Christ from us, for they brought him down from Heaven to die in our place; and the reason why iniquity separates between God and our souls, is because it turns our eyes from him, and sets up in us the capacity of receiving those beams of love, which are ever descending upon and offering themselves to us. But sin sincerely lamented, and brought by a 'constant act of faith' and prayer before the Lord, shall soon be consumed, as the thorns laid close to a fire; only let us abide thus waiting, and the Lord will pass through them and burn them up together.

When the soul feels its own helplessness, and receives the glad tidings of the gospel, it ventures upon Christ; and though the world, the flesh, and the devil pursue, so that the soul seems often to be on the brink of ruin, it has still only to listen to the gospel, and venture on Christ, as a drowning man on a single plank, 'with, I can but perish;' remembering these words, 'Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee, because he trusteth in thee.'

The consequence of thus trusting is, that God keeps the soul from its three-fold enemy:—Devils in temptation, in persecution, in heaviness. Through all, it finds power to repose itself on Christ,—to say, 'God shall choose my inheritance for me.' Here the Christian finds peace with God, peace with himself, and peace with all around him;—the peace of pardon, the peace of holiness; for both are obtained through staying the mind on Christ. He walks in the perpetual recollection of a present God, and is not disturbed by any thing. If he feels sin, he carries it to the Saviour; and if in heaviness, through manifold temptations, he still holds fast his confidence;—He is above the region of clouds.

The careless sinner is not to be exhorted to trust in Christ; it would be to cast pearls before swine. Before an act of faith, there must be an act of self-despair; before filling, there must be emptiness. Is this thy character? Then suffer me to take away thy false props. Upon what dost thou stay thy soul? Thy honesty, morality, humility, doing good, using the means, business, friends, confused thoughts of God's mercy? This will never do. Thou must be brought to say, 'What shall I do to be saved? Without trembling at God's word, thou canst not receive Christ. Nothing short of love will do.

The penitent needs, and blessed be God, has every encouragement. You have nothing but sin;—it is time you should understand the gospel. You see yourself sinking,—Christ is with you.

You despair of yourself,—hope in Christ. You are overcome,—Christ conquers. Self-condemned,—he absolves. Why do you not believe? Is not the messenger, the word, the Spirit of God, sufficient? You want a joy unspeakable,—the way to it is by thus waiting patiently upon God. Look to Jesus. He speaks peace; abide looking, and your peace shall flow as a river.

MINISTERIAL USEFULNESS.

How may I be most useful in the Lord's vineyard? This is a question often asked by those who are just entering on the field of labour. It appears that a satisfactory answer may be given in the following language—"Give thyself wholly to the work." Wherever the whole heart is engaged, those efforts will be made, which are generally attended with success. Where the heart is fully set on one object, the invention will be at work to devise means for its accomplishment: not only to devise means, but those which are best calculated to produce the desired effect.—Thus, the mind of a devoted minister is continually dwelling on the salvation of souls; every thing he does has a reference to this great object; while others, turn aside to rest awhile on earthly things, his heart ascends up to God for the redemption of lost souls. The minister who intends going to heaven, attended by a throng of souls redeemed by his instrumentality, must not be content with preaching from the pulpit. There is more to be done by preaching, like Paul, from house to house, than men are generally disposed to believe. He that would win souls to Christ, must give himself fully to the work in all its parts.—When in the pulpit, he may present the truths of the gospel clearly, and impress them on the conscience by the most powerful arguments that can be drawn from reason and revelation combined; and all will fail

of arresting the sinner in the road to ruin. But, let him descend from the sacred desk and mingle with his flock; let him take his place in the family circle and there unfold the treasures of divine grace; and soon will he witness the tear of conscious guilt steal silently down the cheek of those who, under his former ministrations, were entirely unmoved. The next time that countenance is seen in the sanctuary, it is not with the idle gaze of the careless sinner; but with the deep solemnity of an anxious inquirer. Truth will then fall on the awakened sinner, with the force of seven thunders. While he converses with them about their souls and endeavours to guide them to Christ; they feel that he is interested for their salvation. While he does this, he inspires them with confidence in him; and induces the belief, that he is sincere in the course which he advocates. This belief is of the utmost importance to success in the ministry.

Sinners are too ready to suppose, that preaching is the business of the servant of Christ—that in the pulpit, he should exhibit the warmth and zeal of Paul, in union with the flowing eloquence of Apollus. But if, after leaving the desk, he exhibits the same tender solicitude for the salvation of sinners; and during the week impresses those truths he inculcated on the Sabbath, they must feel that he believes them of the last importance. By conferring in private with his people, he learns their state; he finds out those excuses, which impetent persons use in destroying their souls.—He knows at once what his sermons ought to be. Instead, therefore, of entering the pulpit prepared to deliver truths, which though important in themselves, yet will not suit the condition of his flock, he is there prepared to give to each individual his portion and in due season. The skillful physician first ascertains the disease of his patient, and the part most affected, and then applies the appropriate remedy. It is no less important for him who would heal the souls of men, to know where the malady rages with the most violence. He may preach to his people a whole year and then know nothing about their spiritual condition.—Never can he learn their state, except he preach the gospel from house to house. He who fails in this part of Ministerial duty, neglects one of the most important means of bringing souls to a sense of their danger.—Southern Religious Telegraph.

SPIRITUAL INFLUENCE.

Perhaps there is no subject whatever, in which we ought to be so careful not to go before our guide, as in this of spiritual influence. We ought neither to expect more than is promised, nor to take upon ourselves to determine what the scriptures have not determined. This safe rule will produce both caution in judging of ourselves, and the moderation in judging, or rather a backwardness in taking upon us to judge of others. The modes of operation of God's Spirit are probably extremely various and numerous. This variety is intimated by our Saviour's comparing it with the blowing of the wind.—We have no right to limit it to any particular mode, forasmuch as the Scriptures have not limited it; nor does observation enable us to do it with any degree of certainty.

The conversion of a sinner, for instance, may be sudden; nay, may be instantaneous, yet be both sincere and permanent. We have no authority whatever to deny the possibility of this. On the contrary, we ought to rejoice, when we observe in any one even the appearance of such a change. And this change may not only be more frequent than our observations would lead us to expect. For we can observe only effects, and these must have time to show themselves in: while the change of heart may be already wrought. It is a change of heart which is attributable to the Spirit of God, and this may be sudden. The fruits, the corresponding effects, the external formation, and external good action will follow in due time. "I will take the stony heart out of their flesh: and will give them a heart of flesh." These words may well describe God's dealings with his moral creatures, and the operations of his grace; then follows a description of the effects of these dealings, of these operations, of that grace, viz. "that they may walk in my statutes and keep up my ordinances and do them; which represents a permanent habit and course of life (a thing of continuance) resulting from an inward change which might be a thing produced at once.

In the mean time it may be true that the more ordinary course of God's grace is gradual and successive; helping from time to time our endeavors, succoring our infirmities, strengthening our resolutions, "making with the temptation a way to escape," promoting our improvement, watching our progress; warning, rebuking, encouraging, comforting, attending us, as it were, through the different stages of our laborious advance in the road of salvation.

And as the operations of the Spirit are indefinite, so far as we know, in respect of time, so are they likewise in respect of mode. They may act, and observation affords reason to believe that they do sometimes act, by adding force and efficacy to instruction, advice, or admonition. A passage of Scripture sometimes strikes the heart with wonderful power; adheres, as it were, and cleaves to the memory till it has wrought its work. An impressive sermon is often known to sink very deep. It is not, perhaps, too much to hope, that the Spirit of God should accompany his ordinances, provided a person bring to them seriousness, humility and devotion. For example, the devout receiving of the holy sacrament may draw down upon us the gift and benefit of divine grace, or increase of it. This, as being the most solemn act of our religion, and also an appointment of the religion itself, may be properly placed for it; but every species of prayer, provided it be earnest; every act of worship provided it be sincere, may participate in the same effect; may be to us the occasion; and the instrument of this greatest of all gifts.

In all these instances, and in all, indeed, that relate to the operations of the Spirit, we are to judge, if we will take upon us to judge at all (which I do not see that we are obliged to do) not only with great candor and moderation, but also with great reserve and caution, and as to the modes of divine grace, or of its proceedings in the hearts of men, as of things undeterminable by us. In our own case, which it is of infinitely more importance to each of us to manage rightly, than it is to judge even truly of other men's, we are to use perseveringly, every reasonable, every probable, every virtuous endeavor to render ourselves objects of that merciful assistance, which undoubtedly and confessedly we much want, and which, in one way or other, God, we are assured, is willing to afford.—Paley.

SPIRITUAL ENJOYMENT.

In our pursuit of the things of this world we usually prevent enjoyment by expectation. We anticipate our own happiness, and eat out the heart and sweetness of worldly pleasures by delightful forethoughts of them; so that when we come to possess them they do not answer the expectation, nor satisfy the desires which were raised about them, and they vanish into nothing.—But the things which are above are so great, so solid, so durable, so glorious, that we cannot raise our thoughts to an equal height with them. We cannot enlarge our desires beyond a possibility of satisfaction. Our hearts are greater than the world, but God is greater than our hearts and the happiness which he hath laid up for us is like himself incomprehensibly great and glorious.—Let the thoughts of this raise us above this world, and inspire us with greater thoughts and designs than the care and concerns of this present life.—Tillotson.

RELIGION OF THE IMAGINATION.

There is a system of religion prevalent in many parts of New-England, which operates as much upon the imagination as upon the heart. It is calculated for refined minds; it fills them with beautiful ideas of God and Heaven, and friendship, while it excludes every thing that is vindictive, and softens every thing that is "harsh" in the Bible. You may hear the friends of this system dwelling upon the refined and elevated views which it presents; of the relation of man to his Maker; of the "pure and holy" minds of some of their friends; distinguished for their zeal in the support of this system; of the "pure aspirations" of other minds, (by which nothing is meant but the vapourish effusions of a sickly sentimentalism.) These persons love to "imagine" every thing; they are not contented with the eye of faith, which presents eternal things in their reality, but they must invest their God and their Heaven, with the array of a poetic fancy. They will speak charmingly of communing in imagination with the spirits of departed friends, and ask you if you do not suppose they are hovering over us every moment. Their firmness in view of death, when they manifest any, never seems to be that childlike confidence of the soul that reposes itself on God, but such a readiness to enter upon untried scenes as the reader of fiction feels, when he has mused upon the creations of the poet's mind, and longs to enter upon them. We say this of some; for there are others who have been educated under a different system, which, in spite of their efforts to shake it off, has exerted a sober influence upon their minds.

We are always grieved when we see these imaginary Christians. They are certainly substituting the shadow for the substance. They feel a glow of imagination, and mistake it for the glow of devotion. They seem to love God just as they love the mountain or the waterfall, or any sublime object. We are always afraid they know but little of "the love of Christ which passeth all knowledge;" we know, indeed, that in all their professions of love for his character, they are guilty of the inconsistency of admiring "the unsearchable riches of" a creature!

But our grief is changed into something more distressing, when we see their ministers feeding them, as they often do, with the beauties of poetic language and sentiment, instead of the bread of life. They can throw a charm around their morality by interweaving it with those expressions which are associated in the minds of their hearers with the evangelical prayers and pious conversation of their orthodox parents, while they leave their hearers to misunderstand their intended meaning. In this system of faith we fear there is just enough of alarm to satisfy a drowsy conscience that it is not asleep, and too little to awaken the soul from the slumbers of moral death. "Peace, peace," is the burden of their conversation; since fancy has made for them a God, and a hereafter which awakes no fears. We tremble when we think that the description given of this religion by a distinguished writer, is true. It is a religion with "the last touchings and finishings of art; where infidels may be received without conversion; and where they may be converted with scarce a perceptible change in doctrine, heart, or life; where the thoughtless, the gay, and the beautiful, and the dissipated, may float together down the stream, to the sounds of music, and sleep the sleep of death, and wake not till their redemption has ceased forever.—N. H. Obs.

WOULD YOU HAVE A REVIVAL?

What are you willing to do to promote it? Have you ever examined yourself on this subject? In other places where revivals are progressing, spirited exertions have been made by the church, to bring about this desirable object. They have not been careful about a little time, neither have they demurred at a little expense. You no doubt are aware, that in all enterprises of moment, the means must bear some proportion to the end. Do you feel willing to sacrifice some time, and expend some money, if you could witness a revival in your neighborhood? Some Christians are always ready to wish well to the cause of God, and

are forward in prayer meetings, &c. but when pecuniary assistance is suggested, they appear as if they had suddenly lost all their religion!

Would you have a revival? It must begin with yourself then. 'If the church needs quickening, have you any heart to go forward and urge them to duty, while you, yourself are living in the neglect of it?—Have not your love for God, and anxiety for the souls of men, been lessening month after month, for some time past? Have you not lost in a great measure that spiritual mindedness you once enjoyed? And do you feel secure and at ease in this state? Oh Christian, deal faithfully with yourself. If you ever mean to live nearer to God, awake now from your slumber. Will any thing be gained by deferring it? Do you indulge any hopes of freeing yourself from the lamentable condition in which you are, without a resolute determination—a vigorous effort? Oh humble yourself before the Lord. Repent of your sins. Tell your brethren and sisters in the church, of your resolution to serve God in newness of life, and be careful that you give ample demonstration of this in all your subsequent conduct. If you do thus, your example will not, cannot be lost upon the church.

Would you have a revival? Then you must settle that difficulty which you had with your brother sometime since. The reconciliation which took place soon after, was merely a superficial piece of business. You did not heartily forgive one or the other, for both of you have since indulged in uncharitable language respecting each other. Take care, Christian, that this is not the ruin of your soul. Is it too much for you to go to your brother and ask his pardon. Have you not injured him by cherishing bitterness of spirit toward him, and indulging yourself in unkind speeches respecting him? Have you not spoken evil of him in his absence? Oh the injury you are doing the cause of God! How many sinners are kept back from the Kingdom of heaven on your account! Hasten to your brother! The moment you begin to confess your unkindness toward him, his own faults, as if by the power of magic, will rise in full view before him, his eyes will overflow with tears, and his heart melt within him. You will then both be peace-makers, and the blessing of heaven will surely rest upon you. Oh the pure, the ineffable joy that will then fill your breasts.—N. E. Christian Herald.

Selections from Philip Henry.

PRAYER.

Sometimes our heavenly Father withholdeth mercies to quicken prayer; grants them to awaken our thankful acknowledgements; or if denied, to excite penitent reflections, searching and trying,—why and wherefore: for it is never so but there is some cause. Thus the soul and God converse, and correspond. He replies in his providence either in giving, delaying or denying.—We in suitable returns as there is occasion; and if so he is never wanting to rejoice, either in kind or kindness, as he sees best.

ANSWER TO PRAYER.

It is true of prayer, what is said of winter, that it rots not in the skies. Though the answer be not always in the thing asked, yet it is in something else as good, or better. Abraham's prayer for Ishmael was heard in Isaac. Sometimes God answers us by strengthening us with strength in our souls, Ps. cxxxviii. 3. He answered his Son so, Luke xxii. 42 and 43. If the prayer be for the removal of a present burden, and if it be not removed, yet, if we are enabled with faith and patience to undergo it, the prayer is answered.—

'If for the bestowing a desired mercy, as that of Moses, that he might go over into the promised land; if he say as he did to him, 'Let it suffice thee'; that is, if he give a contented frame of heart in the want of it, the prayer is answered as was also that of Paul's when he prayed that the thorn in the flesh might be removed; 'My grace,' saith he, 'is sufficient for thee.' We have great need of heavenly wisdom, (the Lord give it!) both to discern and to improve answers to prayer; if we have them not in kind, if we have in kindness, we should be no less thankful.—ib.

FAITH.

Illustrating the nature of faith he would observe that—we must take hold of Christ, as a man that is sinking in deep waters takes hold of a bough, or cord or plank. We must see him to be the only way, and rest on him accordingly. We must see ourselves pursued by the justice of God and see him to be the only altar. As the guilty malefactor took hold of the city of refuge. As a besieged garrison takes hold of terms when offered. As a man takes hold of an arm that is going to strike him, so we must resort to and except of Christ.—Plainly thus; there are three things in believing, the sight and sense of our sin and misery.—Assent to the testimony given in the word concerning Christ, believing that though I am a great sinner, yet he is a great Saviour—Application of him to ourselves, consenting to take him to be ours, and we to be his,—to be ruled and saved by him. ib.

REPENTANCE.

Concerning this he hath sometimes said, "If I were to die in the pulpit, I would desire to die preaching repentance; as if I die out of the pulpit I would desire to die practicing repentance."—And he had often this saying, "He that repents every day, for the sins of every day, when he comes to die, will have the sins of but one day to repent of. Even reckonings make long friends. Speaking of Luke xxii. 62, he would say, Peter's sin is recorded for our admonition, his repentance for our imitation."

The ingredients of true repentance are—hearty sorrow—particular confession—faith in Christ—and general amendment.

Faith and repentance are inseparable companions; where one is, there the other is also. He that says 'I believe' and repents not, presumes; he that says 'I repent' and believes not, des-

pairs. Faith in Christ does not justify from sin, where there is not godly sorrow for sin; neither can sorrow for sin obtain pardon for it, where there is not faith in Christ because his blood, alone cleanseth from all sin.

The motives to Repentance are,—the shortness of life, and uncertainty of the space for repentance, Rev. ii. 21—the misery and danger of impenitence, Luke, xiii, 35—the commands of God, Acts xvii. 30, 31—the goodness of God, Rom. ii. 4—his readiness to forgive us upon our repentance, Ps. lxxvii. 5—the gospel's gracious invitations of Jesus Christ, Matt. iii. 2—there is no other way of pardon and reconciliation.—ib.

RELIGIOUS & MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

(For the Christian Guardian.)

Hallowell, May 18th 1831.

Dear Brethren: The following extracts from letters lately received have been highly interesting to individuals, they will no doubt be read with pleasure by many of your religious readers.

The Rev. Z. Paddock, of Cazenovia, writes April 12th.—"The visit of brothers Ryerson and P. Jones was a treat to our citizens here. I know of no one circumstance which has had a more convincing influence upon the minds of those who were sceptically disposed, than the conversion to Christianity of the Natives of Canada and the States. It is, indeed, a practical exemplification of the power and truth of the Gospel. Every feeling of my heart says, 'let this work go on!' I take great pleasure in saying, that God has done an astonishing work in this place. During the last 4 weeks not less than 400 persons have professed to experience regenerating grace! The Seminary has shared gloriously in this work. Scarcely an unconverted student will leave the Institution at the close of the present term. Such a promising company of young men have never before gone from the school.—Brothers Burns and Cary were here yesterday. They report the Oneida Mission to be in a promising state. I hope we shall be able to send a Mission to Green Bay after the Conference in June.

On the 9th inst. (May) Mr. Paddock again writes: "The state of religion here (Cazenovia, N. Y.) is still prosperous. Our Chapel was crowded yesterday, and the people were solemn and deeply affected. The God of grace and mercy has visited, not only this Village, but several neighbouring Villages and Towns. It is estimated, that not less than ONE THOUSAND precious souls have experienced a gracious change, within the compass of ten miles, during the last two months.—Our country was perhaps, never so graciously and so powerfully visited. From all we can learn, the increase of our Church will exceed that of any former year. It is indeed a year of jubilee. Glory be to God! the Millennial reign of the Prince of Peace appears to be at hand! Much spirituality appears to be possessed by our Ministers and people."

Letters from various parts of this Province mention the peace and harmony of our Church, the increasing zeal for public and benevolent Institutions, the united efforts Christians generally to arrest the progress of vice, and especially the vice of intemperance, and that revivals of religion prevail in several parts of the country. Very respectfully, WILLIAM CASE.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Chamberlain, dated at Honolulu, August 10, 1830, published in the Missionary Herald for April.

[Mr. C. states very briefly some of the more important facts with regard to the several stations.] With regard to *Tanai*, the business of instruction has been going on as usual. The only thing that can be alledged as an obstruction to the fullest operation of the school-system, has been the absence of so many of the better scholars to cut sandal-wood for the payment of the national debt. But I believe the island is now pretty much free from the last assessment, and that the people are at liberty to return to the schools.

The state of things at Lahaina, on the island of Maui, continues to be encouraging. On the 11th of July, 34 natives were received into the church. The schools are in their ordinary flourishing condition, and so great is the demand for books, that, in order to keep the scholars throughout the islands supplied, Mr. Richards has given this advice to keep *both* presses constantly at work. Preaching is, I believe, regularly conducted at two places on the Sabbath.—*Waikuku*, on the windward side of the island, which the brethren regard as an advantageous place for a permanent establishment, has enjoyed the labors of Mr. Green part of the time, since his removal to Lahaina. He resided there with his family several weeks, and, since the departure of Mr. Andrews to Hilo, which happened about the last of April, he has made occasional visits to preach and examine schools. He has also made a visit to this place of about a fortnight. A case of discipline in the church has caused the members of the station some trouble, but it is believed that it will be overruled for good. The person has been excommunicated.

[As 42 persons had been admitted to the church at Lahaina before, the number of natives connected with the church at that station, at the date of this letter, (making allowance for the excommunication above mentioned) was 73. The number of truly pious natives, is supposed to be considerably greater.]

*Hawaii*.—An effort was made at our last general meeting, as you will have learned, to strengthen the station at Hilo. We have all felt a deep interest in the subject, for the sake of the people, who have been regarded as in an interesting state, and as standing in need of more ample instruction. A large population may be brought under the influence of the gospel; but full, clear, patient, and laborious preaching and school instruction must be employed, and with these, attended by the blessing of God, this may become one of the most interesting stations of the mission. I mentioned before that Mr. Andrews had removed from Lahaina for a season to aid this station. He was about commencing a school for the improvement of the teachers. Our minutes will have informed you that a resolution was passed at our last meeting, to attempt an establishment for invalids in the more elevated parts of Hawaii. And you have been subsequently informed, that Mr. Judd, Mr. Ruggles and their families, had repaired to that station, which is called *Waimea*. The experiment has succeeded thus far beyond our most sanguine expectations. Governor Adams afforded prompt and efficient aid. In less than three months, five good native houses were erected, and the whole was enclosed by a neat stick fence, so that the family took possession of the new establishment in circumstances of much comfort. The governor was very generous in supplying their tables with fresh beef, and the people in furnishing them with vegetables and other necessaries.—The whole establishment, including various means of support, afforded the families for about four months, is estimated to be worth to the mission not less than 600 dollars—a very acceptable free-will offering to a specific object from a grateful people, who begin to feel that the mission is one of the greatest of their national blessings. The health of Mr. Ruggles, it is believed, has materially improved, and it is hoped that the atmosphere of that region will prove salutary to liver complaints in every case where the disease has not become inveterate.

The attention to religion, so far as external appearances are concerned, is very pleasing. The congregation is large on the Sabbath. In the morning, our spacious house is filled, and becoming seriousness pervades the congregation. Other meetings are well attended. Multitudes are pressing into the *poaha*, i. e. the Thursday meeting, for religious inquiry. None are admitted to this meeting, except persons who are found on examination by ourselves, to have a general understanding of the essential doctrines of the gospel, and a

belief of them, and who declare their intention to renounce all known sin, and obey every every known duty.—Such evidences of a renovated heart are not required, as would be insisted on in order to a participation of the Lord's Supper.

Since the middle of March, I have myself examined 324 persons; and of this number, I should hope, that as many as one in ten are pious. The whole number which, on this island, have been admitted to this meeting, cannot, I think, be less than 1000. And I trust there may be found among them, at least, 100 persons, who might with great propriety be received into the church. The native members of the church have recently held a meeting, at their own instance, for the purpose of comparing their views with respect to the moral and religious character of those persons within their knowledge, who have expressed a desire to join the church; and upwards of 100 names were written down of persons, whom they do not hesitate to recommend to our notice, as suitable candidates for baptism and church-fellowship.

Those who belong to the *poaha* are brought, in some degree, under the watch and care of the church, and so far as they are conscientious, they are bound to correct principles and practices.—*Christian Watchman*.

ANNIVERSARIES IN NEW-YORK.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The fifteenth anniversary of this society was held on Thursday, May 12. During the year, 97 new auxiliaries have been formed, an increase unusually large, and most of them formed in the newly settled parts of the country, where they were much needed. The whole number of auxiliaries at this time is 756, scattered through every State and territory in the Union.

The receipts of the year leaving out the sum borrowed at Bank; amounts to \$125,316 73. Of this sum \$50,142 50 were in payment for books; \$2,716 from legacies; \$10,863 34 as ordinary donations; \$52,370 40 towards the general supply; and the remainder from miscellaneous sources.

Books Printed.—The number of Bibles and Testaments printed in the course of the year amounts to 242,183 copies.

Books Issued.—The books issued in the course of the year have been 242,183. The number, though exceeding but little in the aggregate the issues of the preceding year, contains a much greater quantity of entire Bibles. The number of Bibles issued the past year is 171,972, an increase in this class of issues over those of the preceding year of 41,618 copies.

Sunday Schools.—A grant of twenty thousand New Testaments has been made to the American Sunday School Union, for the purpose of gratuitous distribution among such children in the new settlements as are unable to purchase them.

General Supply.—In May, 1830, this Society proposed to attempt the supply of every destitute family in the United States with a Bible, in the course of two years, provided the auxiliaries would co-operate and furnish the means in season. Very much has been done towards carrying this great undertaking into effect, although the work is not yet complete.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The sixth annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held in the Middle Dutch Church, New-York, on Wednesday, May 11, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Dunbar, Van Vechten, Reynolds, and Breckenridge; Gen. Williams; and the Rev. Drs. Mayer, Lansing, Miller, and McAuley. Rev. Dr. Milnor presented a view of the various grounds afforded in the present state of the Society for gratulation and encouragement; and in compliance with the urgent request of the committee of arrangements, laid before the meeting a delightful narrative of his visit to the Isle of Wight, where once resided "The Dairyman's Daughter," the "Young Cottager," the "African Servant," and the lamented author of the tracts with those titles, Rev. Leigh Richmond; from which it appeared that the scenery depicted in those tracts, is described with no less accuracy than beauty. The Rev. Dr. Codman, of Dorchester, Ms. stated that he visited the Isle of Wight in 1825, and fully corroborated the statements of the Rev. Dr. Milnor.

New Publications.—Seventy-three new publications have been unanimously sanctioned by the publishing committee and stereotyped since the last anniversary, making the whole number of the society's publications 571.

The whole number of pages of publications printed, in different languages, during the year is 63,763,000.

The number of pages gratuitously distributed has been 2,955,209.

The total receipts and expenditures during the year, ending May 1st, is \$42,922, 53 cts.

GENERAL UNION FOR PROMOTING THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

The third anniversary meeting of this society was held on Tuesday, at 10 A. M. in the Dutch church in Nassau-street.

Several resolutions on the importance of sanctifying the sabbath were passed; and on the suggestion of Dr. Edwards, a pledge of "total abstinence" with respect to Sabbath breaking was given in this form:—Believing that all attention, on the first day of the week, to worldly business, except such as is required by works of piety or mercy, or in promotion of our spiritual good, and that of others, is a violation of the divine will, and injurious to the social, civil and religious interests of man, we therefore agree that we will abstain from it, and from all conversation and amusement, and will use our influence to persuade all to do the same, both in our own families and throughout the community.

After an impressive address by the Chairman an anthem was sung. The meeting continued upwards of three hours; and it is believed that on no former occasion has a deeper and holier impression been made of the importance of the Christian Sabbath, and the obligation of men to keep it holy.

The addresses were by Messrs. Wilder, Jay, Badger, Parker, Squier, Reese, and Goodrich, and were unusually impressive.

SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

(For the Christian Guardian.)

Trafalgar, May 20th, 1831.

Messrs. Editors:—According to appointment, a Sunday School was organized on the 17th March, in the 6th concession of Trafalgar, and the following persons were appointed Officers, viz. Mr. RICH. BLOOMFIELD, Superintendent. Mr. CHRIST. MOOR, Vice-Superintendent. JAS. STEPHENS, Secretary.

Committee.—Mr. Philomen D. Dean, Mr. Wm. Madden, Mr. John Forrest, Mr. Edward Rutledge, Mr. Andw. Cunningham; together with 9 teachers, male and female.

We have at present in regular attendance 56 scholars, and an expectation of more. The conduct of the scholars is very pleasing; and the parents of the children use every means to promote the interests of the school. And we trust by the Divine blessing that many will be brought from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to the glorious liberty of the children of God. JAS. STEPHENS, Secretary.

(For the Guardian.)

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW NELSON SUNDAY SCHOOL.

This school was organized by the Rev. William Smith, on the 21st day of April 1830, and was kept every Sabbath afternoon during the summer and fall till 21st of November, making 31 Sabbaths. The number of scholars that attended the school during the summer was generally between 20 and 30. The number of verses which have been recited by the school during the 31 Sabbaths of its continuance, summer and fall, was 4,136, and since the commencement of the school this Spring, (4 Sabbaths) the number of verses recited is 758, making the total number of 4,894 verses of the New Testament, and 376 Sections of Catechism.

There has been obtained for the school 38 Testaments and 3 Bibles, of which 12 Testaments and 3 Bibles is a donation from the Nelson Bible Society on Dundas-Street.

The following persons were appointed to take the charge of the school for the ensuing year:—

REV. DANIEL PICKETT, President. Mr. CHARLES HOWARD, Vice President. JOHN KENNEY, Secy & Treasurer. Committee, Messrs. Joseph Collins, John Thomas, and David Parsons. JOHN KENNEY, Secy. Nelson New Survey, May 7th, 1831.

(From the Southern Religious Telegraph.)

SABBATH SCHOOL CHRISTIANS.

A preacher of the gospel in a branch of the Protestant Church, was heard to remark, a short time since, in substance as follows:—

"I fear, if Sabbath Schools continue to increase, that we shall be overrun by and bye, with Sabbath School Christians,"—that is, with Christians who have been nurtured and reared under the holy influences of the Bible and Sabbath Schools.

I have no fears of this kind—but I indulge the confident hope that the church will have very many "Sabbath School Christians," who, like Timothy, will have known the Scriptures from their childhood; Christians who are made such, by the belief of the truth as it is in Jesus, and by the sanctification of the Spirit. The prayers and efforts of Christians of this character are greatly needed to promote the diffusion of the gospel in our own country, and among the heathen—of Christians who will not be governed by momentary excitement—but by the knowledge of the will of God as taught in the Bible—knowledge that shall awaken a permanent influential conviction in their hearts, that their time, talents and property, all belong to the Lord—and that they have no right as his servants to use them, except for purposes which shall promote their own holiness and the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom in the world.

TEMPERANCE.

(For the Christian Guardian.)

Richmond, 28th April, 1831. Mr. Editor:—On the third July last a meeting was held in the fourth Concession of Richmond, for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society. After an appropriate address delivered by the chairman, the Rev. G. Bissel, a Society was organized called the Richmond Temperance Society, and the following Officers appointed for the year.

THOMAS WILSON, President. PHILIP J. ROBLIN, Vice-President. JAMES WILSON, Secretary, and four Managers.

At the time the Society was formed, it could only number 8 signatures; but by the exertions of the managers, in a few months it increased to nearly one hundred.

On the 22d inst. was held the Society's semi-annual meeting, and an able and appropriate sermon was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. G. Ferguson; after which the President took the chair, addressed the meeting, and an amendment was voted to the constitution on the principle of entire abstinence, except for medicine, and that in "time of sickness only." It is to be understood that the neighbourhood in which the Society gained its members, is a new settlement where the inhabitants have recently commenced clearing on lots covered with a heavy growth of forest timber, which is not easily removed without united strength in logging-bees. At these bees it was formerly considered indispensably necessary to have whiskey, and that in such abundance that enough was usually provided to intoxicate the whole company; and such solicitations used that this temptation was seldom resisted by those addicted to habits of intemperance; and indeed few lips escaped a salute from the chirping bottle.

After the labour of the day was over, those whose appetites were not yet satiated, repaired to the house and drank off the remainder (if any) in bumpers in the evening. Those bees in their season were followed up, from firm to firm for several weeks together with scarcely a day's intermission. The influence of such quantities of strong drink on the morals and habits of a neighbourhood is easy to conceive; and indeed the practice was so confirmed that when a measure to counteract this lamentable evil was spoken of, it was thought that a society could not be formed that would effect any change in the customs and habits of the people; and that there could be no bees or raisings without the aid of the usual beverage. But, notwithstanding all the predictions against the society the following facts which have lately occurred within the precincts of this Society, will demonstrate the utility of such societies wherever they are established. In six successive days were raised—a house and barn of heavy timber in one day for one man, three large barns of heavy timber, two others finished and five acres of land logged. All this was done without the taste of strong liquor, completed with safety and good humour, and without a murmur or complaint. Thus in a few months has Temperance triumphed over opposition, contempt & ridicule, and continues progressing, which makes it matter of wonder and surprise at the sudden and honourable change, of an evil custom of long continuance in society. JAS. WILSON, Secy.

ADVANTAGES OF DRUNKENNESS.

The following ironical oration on the advantages of drunkenness, was delivered at an exhibition of the African school in Philadelphia, by one of the pupils.

I have the pleasure of addressing this audience on the numerous advantages of drunkenness; and on the disadvantages of modern temperance societies, which really threaten, (would you believe it?) to banish rum and whiskey from our land. This world is, you all know, a world of care, toil, sorrow, and vexation; and it has been long the question, how we may escape these, and promote our happiness. Now it has been found that to drink ardent spirits freely has a wonderful tendency to deliver men from the troubles of this life. I have seen a man well covered with old stuff, so perfectly free from care, that he would lie down quietly like a pig beside a cellar door, or even in the gutter; and he did not care for any body, or any thing. The rude little boys, (white boys I mean) would even burn feathers under his nose, without giving him any disturbance. You all know that in a hot day in summer, there are a great vexation to most people; and they are millions that annoy us. But let a man thoroughly soak himself, as if he were a sponge, in good old Jamaica or Cogniac; and then, jolly-faced fellow! he will calmly repose himself in the basking sun, on a market stall; or if the toasting flies cover his ears, his gaping mouth, and his long tongue, [laugh] projected from between his teeth, he can still lounge; and nothing cares he for this plague of Egypt. The flies themselves are the only sufferers, when they happen to tread on his red hot nose, or when he belches forth a stream of inflammable gas from his throat; or sweeps them away in the gulf stream from his nostrils.

Many are the domestic troubles to which mankind are liable: but let a man get half-seas-over, and then he can kiss a scolding wife, and smile on his ragged and half-starved children, without any anxiety for the future. Good drink is said to be meat, drink, and lodging to him that is fond of it. If a man loses his estate, if his children and wife come to dishonor, if his neighbor slanders him, if he sickens and is ready to die, why, if he can drink deep he drowns all his sorrows; he feels no pain, let who will kick him; and as for honor, it is a puff of idle breath. Now in this miserable life, these temperance societies of which we hear so much, are putting a stop to the use of ardent spirits, and of course they take away all the solace of good gin, all the advantages of rum, and we shall be brought by the tyranny of fashion to the deplorable necessity of drinking water, tea and

coffee. Who can endure this thought! Who will yield up the joys of drunkenness! Who can think of becoming every day a sober man! The dram-shops of our famous city and liberties will be broken up, if this temperance cause succeeds; and then those rosy-faced landladies who live by selling hot water to white sailors, and their lasses, and now and then to coloured gentlemen, must go to the wash tub for a living. Then our worthy magistrates will have little to do; for now three-fourths of their fees come from the free use of whiskey. Are we prepared to make all our fat landladies of the bar live like spinsters and washerwomen; and to turn all our magistrates into dry laborers and shop-keepers? Besides, if the white people all become sober and industrious, where shall the people of colour find occupation? We must conclude by wishing, that people of colour may all quit rum, because it often turns them white as Cain who is said to have become the first white man, through fear; but the people of colour would forget themselves if they should encourage temperance societies among the white rabble of our metropolis.—*Philadelphia*.

We received, a few days since, a letter from a Physician in one of the New England States—an ardent friend of our cause—in which he says:—

"I will merely add that my practice as a Physician has diminished more than one-third in consequence, of the temperance of the people.—*Jour. of Humanity*."

"THE TAVERN SIGN BROUGHT DOWN."

In reference to the Tavern Sign S—, mentioned in my last, says the Secretary of the Auxiliary of Winchester, Virginia, the circumstances, so far as I am informed are in substance as follows:—Some unknown person left in the tavern the Tract *To Distillers and their Allies*. It came into the tavern keeper's hands, who on looking into, found on the cover a piece headed "The Drunkard's Home," which drew his attention. He read it and became considerably out of humor, wondering who could have left that in his house. The result, however, was, that he took down his sign, declaring that his house should never again be called "The Drunkard's Home."—*Tract Magazine*.

A TEMPERANCE PHYSICIAN.

A neat and interesting biography of Dr. Lemmus is thus closed in the *Lynx Mirror*:—"In morals he was correct and his temperance was exemplary. For more than thirty years of his life, he drank neither spirits nor wine. His principal beverage was cider diluted with water, or coffee, of which a vessel stood warm on his table at all hours. While a member of the Senate, he dined with the Governor; being solicited to take a glass of wine with him, he set the table in a roar, by replying in this way: "I have nothing to put in, sir." At another time, being urged by a lady to drink some spirit, after several refusals he said, "well, Madam if you insist upon it, I will take some; but you must lend me a bottle to carry it home."

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

(For the Christian Guardian.)

YORIC, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1831.

In consequence of the senior Editor of this paper being absent, editorial articles are omitted; except such remarks as the passing occurrences of the week elicit.

Fire!—Wednesday forenoon a fire broke out in a Cabinet maker's shop in King Street, opposite the Methodist chapel. The building was in a few minutes consumed, together with several articles of furniture, tools, &c. which were in it at the time. An adjoining building caught fire from it and would also have been burned, had not the prompt and efficient exertion of the fire company, arrested the progress of the flames. By the help of an excellent engine and a ready supply of water afforded by the carters, the house was saved with a comparatively trifling injury; and the fire extinguished without doing further mischief.

Another small building in the back part of the town, the dwelling of an Irish labourer, was burned last week with all the poor man's furniture and clothes.

Afflicting.—On Tuesday last a little girl about eight years old, daughter of Mr. Scott, who lives near the water side, while engaged in doing something about the wharf accidentally fell in, and was drowned before she was discovered by the family.

The account of the late events in Europe, published in this day's paper, is of still increasing interest. The affairs of France, of Belgium, and of Portugal, will engage the attention of the watchful statesman; while the continued successes of Poland, who exerts every nerve to free herself from the yoke of a despotic tyrant, must be cheering to the heart of every philanthropist. But the subject which will chiefly fix the attention of our readers, is the dissolution of the British Parliament. We have given below, as ample details of the proceedings on this important occasion as the limits of our columns would allow. The disorder and confusion of both Houses is represented as beggarly as description. The old tory party, (the same as the party in this Province who call themselves, "high church and king's men,") who were determined in their opposition to a reform in parliament, were completely confounded at the prompt decision, and resolute firmness of His Majesty; and some of them made no hesitancy in declaring it as the general opinion, that if a new Parliament were elected the *tithe system* would be abolished.

(From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.)

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE—DEFEAT OF THE WHIG MINISTRY ON THE REFORM BILL, AND DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT—FURTHER SUCCESS OF THE POLES—PROROGATION OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

The Packet Ship *Napoleon*, Capt. Smith, announced 'below' last evening, has furnished London papers down to, and including, Sunday, April 24th. Their contents, both as respects the British Empire, and the noble struggle of the Poles, are of the highest importance. There is much interesting news respecting the affairs of other nations, but England and Poland are the two grand objects of attention for the present moment.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Monday, the 18th of April, was the day assigned for going into committee on the Bill for a Reform in the representation in Parliament. Great interest was felt on the occasion, and the crowds assembled in the galleries, and about the House, equalled any former occasion.—Lord John Russell opened the debate, and explained the alterations of the Bill, which the Ministry had decided upon proposing to the committee. Gen. Gascoyne answered Lord John Russell, and concluded a speech of considerable length by moving, as an amendment—"that it is the opinion of this House that the total number of knights, citizens, and burgesses, returned to Parliament for that part of the united kingdom called England and Wales ought not to be diminished."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Sadler, and a debate ensued which continued until the close of the sitting of the 19th, when the question was taken, and the amendment was ADOPTED, by a majority of EIGHT. The vote stood—for the amendment, 299; against it, 231. The ministers were therefore left in the minority. The debates during both nights, were very long; but by an extra committee, we have succeeded in giving copious abstracts of the most interesting speeches. It was felt on the morning of the 20th, it is stated, that the ministers tendered their resignations, which were declined by the King. But on the 21st, a stormy debate arose on

several questions connected with the Reform question, when—

Sir R. VIVIAN rose, and alluded to various reports which were abroad—reports of an intended dissolution of Parliament, because they wished to hold up the number of members of the House. (Loud cries of hear, hear, hear.) It was important that they should know whether they were to be sent back to their constituents. (Cheers.)—He was willing to allow the bill to go into a committee, and there discuss its merits in detail. The hon. baronet wished to ask the noble lord opposite, if he intended to proceed with the bill, or to dissolve Parliament on account of the majority declaring that the representation of England and Wales should not be diminished.

Lord ALTHAM, in reply, said, that in consequence of the feeling of the house on the subject, as expressed by the division on General Gascoyne's motion, it was not the intention of His Majesty's Government to proceed farther with the bill; but with regard to the other part of the question, he felt that it would be inconsistent with his duty to give the hon. baronet an answer.

[Col. Davies and another member, with some warmth, objected to the course of Ministers, but there was such confusion in the House, that the meaning only of their speeches could be gathered.]

Col. SERRAVALLO said, that if ministers hereafter gave no greater satisfaction to the country than they had hitherto done, he wished never to see their faces again. (A laugh.) Mr. ROBINSON thought that Ministers had acted wisely, after the vote of last night, in determining to dissolve Parliament, and to wait for a more favorable occasion for again bringing it forward. He believed, and so he thought did the country, that those members who voted for the motion of the representative of Liverpool, were enemies to all reform. (Hear, hear.) When he said all reform, he meant salutary reform, which the people required, and which would give them, not a nominal influence, but a legitimate influence in that House. (Hear.)

Lord MORRETT thought, this resolve on a dissolution, showed the spirit and wisdom of the ministers. Let their constituents judge between the parties at issue. Sir C. FOSTER congratulated the House that the measure was thrown overboard. Dissolution, he thought, they would not dare to recommend, or that their advice would be followed. (Hear, hear.) Resignation was hopeless; there might be action out of the budget, and thrown over the bridge on every measure, but they could take to their steamboats and live on that tax. They would cling to office till the last, and hang by the oars when the boat went to pieces.

Mr. H. DAVIS could show his constituents that the Reform Bill was a Revolutionary measure, and so believing, he was not afraid to meet them.

The debate, though desultory in its commencement, was continued until a late hour, when—

Mr. W. BANTON rose and proposed an adjournment.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that as the adjournment was only moved in order that honorable members might have an opportunity of delivering their sentiments on the question of Reform, and as during the whole debate on the bill, not an honorable member had confined himself to, or spoken on, the question before the House, he should feel it to be his duty to resist the proposed adjournment to the utmost of his power.

Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, and on division the vote appeared to be—

For the adjournment..... 161  
Against it..... 142

Majority against Ministers..... 22

Thus were the Ministers again defeated, and by an increased majority. The motion under discussion, related to the corrupt state of the representation of Liverpool; and the motion to adjourn not only disposed of that subject, but stopped all other business, and amongst other matters, the presentation of the report of the Committee of Supply on the Ordnance Estimates. This was deemed tantamount to "a stoppage of the Supplies"—such object has since been avowed. The consequences was, that the Ministers waited on the King in a body, on the morning of the 22d, and declared their inability to carry on the government of the country, unless he convoked a new Parliament—or words to that effect. After brief consideration, the King decided upon dissolving the Parliament in person. This resolution was taken at 12 o'clock, and such was the suddenness of the determination, that there was not sufficient time to make the arrangements usual on such occasions. The resolution having been taken, no delay was allowed in carrying it into execution on that very day. "None of the troops," says the Atlas, had sufficient notice to enable them, as ordinarily, to line the streets; and even the royal cortège was deficient in many of its state appointments. At the House of Peers all was confusion. Some of their lordships appeared in their robes, others in plain clothes. The galleries and lobbies of the House of Commons were crowded to excess. The utmost anxiety prevailed throughout the neighbourhood. The following extracts comprise the details of both Houses, at this extraordinary crisis.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MAY 22.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—At one o'clock, orders were sent down to the House of Lords that His Majesty would come in person to prorogue Parliament. The necessary preparations made on occasion of the Royal visits to the House were gone through as speedily as possible.

Their Lordships began to assemble at two o'clock, principally dressed in their robes. Among the earliest in attendance were the Duke of Cumberland, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Durham, Lord Clanricarde, Earl Grey, and Lord Wharfedale, whose motion for an address to His Majesty not to dissolve Parliament was fixed for this day. The greater part of their Lordships, however, were unharmed, on account of the suddenness of the announcement of the King's intention to come down to the House. The number of peers in attendance was exceedingly numerous.

Prayers were read at half-past two by the Bishop of Exeter. The following sentence was taken as applicable to passing events, and the people praise thee; yes, let the whole people praise thee!

REFORM IN PARLIAMENT.

A Noble Lord presented a petition from one of the royal burghs of Scotland, against this Reform. (A laugh.) On the motion of Earl Mansfield, it was resolved that Lord Shaftesbury do take the chair, when the house went into a committee on a bill, the name of which we could not learn.

The Earl of Mansfield said, it was quite evident for what purpose they were now assembled.

The Duke of Richmond rose to speak to order. He would move the standing order of the house, that peers should take their places, as he saw a noble earl seated near a junior baron.

Lord Lyndhurst said the noble duke was in error.—(Hear the clamor from the barons' bench, near the bar, was so great that we could not catch a word.)

The Duke of Richmond rose to order. The noble and learned baron had used offensive language.

The Marquis of Londonderry rose to order, and said it was a miserable shift to prevent persons from expressing their opinions on this *comp. detat*. Cheers and laughter from the ministerial benches. If the noble duke wished to put himself at the head of this *comp. detat*, his object was to prevent the expression of their opinions.

The Marquis of Clanricarde.—Is this to order? (Cheers, mixed with cheers and cries for Lord Wharfedale, and the order of the day.)

Lord Wharfedale moved the order of the day, that an address be presented to His Majesty not to dissolve

propriation of church property to the use of the state; they also demanded universal suffrage and the vote by ballot. [Lord Mansfield] had, he rejoiced to think, advised his Majesty on this important subject; he stated to the King that if he gave his assent to a dissolution for the sake of this bill, it was a measure so pregnant with danger that he was certain an attack would be made on the credit of the country; first on the privileges and then on the existence of this House, and lastly on the privileges of the Crown itself [the King] replied that he would not be prevailed upon to do anything which would be in any way connected with the happiness of the people. [Hear.] He rejoiced that he had spoken in a time of great clamor. Here the entrance of his Majesty put an end to the discussion. One or two of their Lordships, however allowed a clamorous expression or two to reach the royal ear. His Majesty expressed his seat on the Throne, wearing the crown and scepter, and surrounded by a numerous body of the royal household; he looked remarkably well, and wore beneath the royal robes the uniform of an admiral. The Commons were summoned to attend at the bar, preceded by Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt and the Speaker. About 100 members were in attendance in the small space below the bar. They rushed in so tumultuously that the Speaker was twice or thrice obliged to call them to order. The Speaker, on reaching the bar, brought up the civil list bill and several others, prefacing his doing so with a brief address to the King. The royal assent was given in the customary manner to these bills. The sight at this moment was most imposing; the three estates of the realm, on perhaps the most important occasion in the history of the country. It was half-past three before this preliminary business was gone through. His Majesty then read in a firm tone of voice the following:

**SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.**  
*My Lords and Gentlemen,*  
 I have come to meet you for the purpose of proroguing this Parliament, with a view to its immediate dissolution. I have been induced to resort to this measure for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of my people, in the only way in which it can be most conveniently and authentically expressed, for the express purpose of making such changes in the representation, as circumstances may appear to require, and which, founded upon the acknowledged principles of the constitution, may tend at once to uphold the just rights and prerogatives of the crown, and to give security to the liberties of the people.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*  
 I thank you for the provision you have made for the maintenance of the honour and dignity of the crown, and I offer my special acknowledgments for the arrangements you have made for the state and comfort of my royal consort. I have also to thank you for the supplies you have furnished for the public service. I have observed with satisfaction your endeavors to introduce a strict economy into every branch of that service, and I trust that the early attention of a new Parliament, which I shall forthwith direct to be called, will be applied to the prosecution of that important subject.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*  
 I am happy to inform you that the friendly intercourse which exists between myself and foreign powers, affords the best hopes of a continuation of peace, to the preservation of which my most anxious endeavors shall be continually directed.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*  
 In resolving to recur to the sense of my people in the present circumstances of the country, I have been influenced only by a desire, and personal anxiety, for the contentment and happiness of my subjects, to promote which I rely with confidence on your continued and zealous assistance.

His Majesty then turned round to the Lord Chancellor, and said—  
 My pleasure is that this Parliament shall be prorogued, and forthwith, on Tuesday the 10th day of May next.

The Lord Chancellor then rose and said—“It is His Majesty's pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the 10th of May; and the Parliament is prorogued to that day accordingly.”

The Members of the House of Commons instantly retired.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**  
 The SPEAKER, attired in his full state robes, entered the House shortly after 2 o'clock, at which time there must have been between 4 and 500 members present. This body of the House was crammed, and there were a great many members in the side galleries. The Speaker took the chair precisely at 20 minutes past 2 o'clock, and called on Mr. Hodgess.

Mr. Hodgess—“Sir, I have to present a petition from the county of Kent in favor of reform.” (Hear.)

Sir R. VIVIAN rose amid tremendous confusion, which, although the hon. baronet spoke in a most impassioned strain, rendered him for some time almost inaudible. We understood him to deprecate in strong terms the dissolution which he understood was about to take place. “It is folly,” said the hon. baronet, in the loudest tone, “to disguise from ourselves, that we are on the eve of a revolution—(loud cries of “hear” from all parts.) Ministers, it appears, have determined to advise His Majesty to dissolve Parliament. They appear to have no reason to assign for such a course, but accident. Ministers came into office saying they would not rule by patronage. (Loud cheers.) No, they will not. An honorable and learned gentleman said last night, that I had attempted to raise the cry of “No Reform,” which I had tried to do in every possible agitation. I boldly avow that that is my feeling on any object. (Loud cries and shouts of hear, hear, hear.) For, Sir, it cannot be denied that we have lost the balance of power between the English and Irish members. (Hear, hear, hear.) I do not, Sir, believe the Roman Catholic priests for the part they have taken in returning members to this House. I only censure those measures which give them the power. (Hear, hear, hear.) We were told, Sir, the other night that Mr. O'Connell would be brought up for judgment. (This must be merely rumor. I will say, Sir, that the administration of this country contended against the influence of the hon. member for Waterford, if they have not made a compact? (Hear.) The repeal of the Union must soon take place, for either Earl Grey or the right hon. member for Waterford must give up the contest. (Hear.) And can it, Sir, be supposed that the hon. member for Waterford will give up the fight, when he is nearly, I was going to say, the sole governor of Ireland? (Hear, hear, no, no.) If that hon. member were not in his place, I would most humbly pray him not to exert his great influence in the present agitated state of Ireland. I would pray him, Sir, to be merciful in these days of agitation, and would pray him, Sir, moreover, to have mercy on the present Whig administration. (Tremendous shouts of “hear” and cries of “hear” from all quarters.) I remember what a learned civilian said last night, and it put me in mind of a little circumstance that occurred since I have been member for Cornwall. It so occurred that I had to present a petition for three persons who were confined in goal by a noble marquis for some 19 or 20 pence rent. This was in consequence of their voting contrary to the noble marquis. He would not mention names, but it was a Whig Lord; who now voted for reform. (Hear.) For two centuries the constitution of Parliament had remained the same as it was now. A change, however, was about to take place, and strange to say, the funds were rising—(hear.) Little, Sir, do the fundholders know of the effects of a reformed Parliament. [Tremendous shouts of “hear.”] They ought to know that no new government had much regard for the debts of an old one. [Hear.] Let, Sir, the fundholders not deceive themselves. Let them not lay the flattering unction to their souls, that their property was safe, or that the funds would not be touched. [Hear.] Why, Sir, the very men now in power, those who advised the King to dissolve, in order to keep their places; those very men have always contended that the money that was to carry on an unnecessary and useless war—[Loud cries of “Question.”] Sir, the question before the House is, whether we are to be dissolved or not—[Cries of “No, no,” that is no longer a question; and laughter.] Well then the question is, are we to be dissolved because we have voted the numbers of the English members should not be reduced?

Sir F. BURDETT then rose to order. He submitted that there was no question before the House. An hon. member had presented a petition in favor of reform, a measure which had his perfect concurrence and—[loud cries of “Order” from all parts of the House.]

The Speaker said the question before the House was on a petition praying for reform. What the hon. baronet had been speaking about was a dissolution of Parliament, which, in his humble opinion, was not at all, or in any way, applicable to the question of reform. (Hear, hear.)

Several hon. members rose at the same moment. The SPEAKER—“If hon. members appeal to me, they must take the law as I lay it down.” (Hear, hear.)

At this moment there was loud cries for Sir R. Vivian to proceed.

Mr. PENNYSON rose amid loud cries of “Order” from the opposition benches, which continued so long that it was impossible for any hon. member to proceed. At length, Sir R. VIVIAN was heard to say, that when he was called to order by the Speaker, the tenor of his speech had reference to the matter of the petition; and—

Mr. TENNYSON interrupted. [He again attempted to obtain a hearing, but was totally unable from the loud cries of “Order, order” “Chair, chair.”]

Mr. TENNYSON—“I say, that this conduct is disorderly.” (Chair, chair, order, order.)

Mr. TENNYSON—“I must be heard, there is no statement in the petition that involves a question relating to the dissolution of Parliament.”

The cries of hear, hear—order, order—chair, chair—defied all attempts at description; never was such a scene witnessed in the memory of the oldest man within the walls of St. Stephen. Order having been somewhat restored.

Sir R. VIVIAN said, Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to see the law you have laid down. [Hear.]

Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose. [Hear.] We heard him make use of the words—the hon. baronet is mistaken—but what followed afterwards, from the confusion that prevailed, it was impossible to catch. (Loud cries for Sir R. Vivian to go on.)

Sir R. VIVIAN—“I really forget, Sir, the topic I was talking upon—(loud laughter.) It comes, however, to this—if a reform bill passes this House, let ministers incur all the responsibility on their own heads—(hear, hear.) They had held out to the different classes of the country the very great benefits that would accrue, but if a change took place it may be for the benefit of the one and the injury of the other. No great change could take place without injury to some—(hear, hear.) The farmers would no longer obtain those profits which they had hitherto been in the possession of—(hear, hear.) Ministers could not appeal to the agricultural interests with any hope of success, and a stronger feeling of excitement had prevailed since the time of the breaking up of Sir Robert Walpole's administration. The prevailing opinion now was, that the times were to be repealed—(hear, hear.) Let us get a reformed Parliament, it would take the crown off the King's head. [At this moment the discharge of cannon announced that His Majesty had arrived at the House of Lords. As every succeeding gun was fired, the cheers and groans of members became stronger and louder. The shouts were, indeed, most deafening.]

Sir R. VIVIAN attempted to proceed, but not a single word could be heard.

Sir R. PEARSON rose and approached the table. The scene at this moment was such as to beggar description.

During the confusion, Lord Althorpe rose on the opposite side of the table. The noble lord on one side, and the right hon. baronet on the other, exerted all their physical strength to obtain a hearing. Their action and manner were most extraordinary and animated. The confusion here rose in the House to the greatest possible height.

The Speaker called order, and the whole of the Members rose from their seats, when loud cries of “Shame, Shame!” resounded from all parts of the House. After this confusion had somewhat subsided,

The Speaker, in a somewhat animated tone, said—“This is the exact state in which we are now placed. I was called upon to name what honorable member was to proceed. I called upon Sir Robert Peel. There were loud cries for Sir R. Burdett. If, therefore, Sir F. Burdett is to proceed, it must be by a regular notice to the House, which if made I will put the question. But [continued the Speaker, raising his voice] if hon. members appeal to me on a point of law, which I decide they must abide by my decision.” (Loud cries of “Hear.”)

Sir F. BURDETT and Lord ALTHORPE gave way, and Sir ROBERT PEARSON rose. The right honorable baronet appeared to labor under unusual excitement. As soon as we could catch the substance, we understood him to say he did not complain of a dissolution, but what he complained of was the manner in which it was done. It was setting aside the honor of that House—(hear, hear.) He, however, was not inclined to despair. For if the people united in the great cause of supporting their liberties and their constitution, he had the greatest confidence of the most happy results—(hear.) It was however proper that the people of England should know what was likely to take place; if a reformed Parliament was about to take place, it would give the government of this country into the hands of demagogues—(hear.) It would reduce this happy country, like other once flourishing countries, to a state of despotism and destruction. (Cries of hear, hear, from all parts of the House.)—There could be no doubt revolt was showing itself in the West India colonies, and that spirit of revolt would soon extend itself to England. His Majesty's government, to protect themselves, to save themselves from loss of power, had advised His Majesty to dissolve Parliament—(hear.) If the Crown was to be so easily influenced—if its independence was to be so far extinguished, it was an unthankful office to own a high official situation, and yet the present ministers dissolve for the purpose of protecting their places. The present administration, during the short period they had been in power, had shown always the greatest incapacity for business—(hear, hear, hear.)—they had shown the greatest imbecility of any administration in the history of the country. They had been in office for six months, and he begged to ask what they had done? They had tossed upon the table certain bills—game bills for instance—and emigration bills; and then, after having established respecting them what they were pleased to denominate liberal principles, they left them to their fate.

With reference to the result of a general election, he did not, he said, share in that feeling of despondency which seemed to be entertained by his hon. Friend (Sir R. Vivian) neither would he advise the people to sit with their hands before them, whilst the fundholders were assailed, and the tithes were in danger. [Hear.] He had that confidence in the combination of intelligence and property, united in a just cause. (Cheers.) He did not despair of the successful issue. [Considerable interruption.] Is this decent to be asked?—Is this the way in which this House is to be treated? It is a specimen of what is to take place in a reformed Parliament. If the bill, and nothing but the bill is to pass, it is a specimen of what the worst species of despotism will ensue—the despotism of democracy—(Loud cheers.)—Yes, a despotism of that description, accompanied by the despotism of journalism, as it is called—to borrow a foreign word—that journalism which has brought other happy countries to anarchy and destruction. [Loud cheers.] In the present state of Ireland, the Government has run the hazard of dissolving Parliament. In the west of Ireland society is completely disorganized, and the evil is very rapidly spreading towards the east. In that country persons well-affected to the King, and desirous of shewing their observance of the laws, are leaving their houses, and taking shelter in the towns, abandoning their property and possessions in the country. Instead of rallying, and exerting themselves to put down the lawless turbulence—instead of endeavouring to restore and secure the peace of the country—Government had thought fit to dissolve Parliament in order that they might protect themselves from expulsion from office, during their continuance in which they have shown more incapacity, and more unfitness, for the conduct of public business, than had ever been exhibited by any body of men to whom the destinies of this country had been intrusted. The honorable baronet proceeded in this strain of attack, and said, “If we are dissolved”—when the appearance of Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Ulster of the Black Rod, spared the honorable baronet the necessity of concluding his sentence. “I am commanded by His Majesty,” said Sir Thomas, “to command the immediate attendance of this honorable House in the House of Lords, to hear his Majesty's royal assent to several bills; and also his Majesty's speech for the prorogation of Parliament.”

At twenty-five minutes to four the Speaker returned to the House, and intimated that having been summoned to attend his Majesty in the other House, his Majesty was pleased to pronounce from the throne a gracious speech, declaring the present Parliament prorogued, with a view to an immediate dissolution.

The speaker then read the royal speech, and the members, without the slightest demonstration of feeling left the House.

Upon these proceedings, the Atlas briefly remarks—  
 “For the first time in our day, and, perhaps, in a more daring spirit than any of which our annals present an example, the House of Peers assumed the appearance of a disorganized popular assembly. In the most unsettled periods of our history, there can hardly be found such an instance of extraordinary and sudden abandonment of the deliberative character. The courtesies of society were violated on both sides, and personalities, amounting almost to rider modes of expression, passed among the lords during the chamber. Instances of opprobrious lan-

guage have been communicated to us, which, however, we decline publishing. The confusion, clamor and dismay that filled the House of Commons were equally remarkable; but there we are more accustomed to meet the unembellished reflection of vulgar reality: while in the House of Peers we are used to see poor humanity tricked out so daintily, that a deviation on the part of their lordships, from the fashionable into the every-day nature, awakens in us a still greater degree of admiration.”

**FURTHER SUCCESSSES OF THE POLES.**  
 Subsequently to the victory over Gen. Geismar, of the 31st of March, there seems to have been a succession of skirmishing engagements, resulting in favor of the Polish arms, until the 9th of April, when there was a general engagement, the heart-cheering result of which is communicated in the annexed despatch from the lion-hearted Polish Commander—  
 “HEAD-QUARTERS AT SIEDLICE,  
 April 19, 1831, 9 o'clock P. M.  
 “To the National Government.  
 “I have great satisfaction in announcing to the Government that the Polish army obtained a considerable victory yesterday. We have taken several cannons, and 2000 or 4000 prisoners, amongst whom are nearly 300 officers of different ranks. General PRAMONOWSKI, commanding a separate corps, covered himself with glory. The advanced hour of the evening does not permit me to give a more detailed report.  
 (Signed)  
 “SKRZYNECKI.”

Another affair has taken place at Wroslaw, under Gen. Umanski, who has passed the river Lwowie. He took 400 prisoners of Russian Guards, the choicest of the army, and obtained possession of several valuable magazines. Samogitia and Lithuania have been in a state of revolt since the 29th of March. An estatee who arrived last night brings information that a revolution has also taken place in Volhynia.”

It is stated that the number of prisoners taken, by far exceeds the amount in the bulletin, and the demoralization in the Russian army was very great. The national army, which was in want of cannon at the campaign, has at present a sufficient quantity, with a reserve of 40 pieces. The Russian artillery have lost their ulman; those famous pieces of cannon which were in the campaigns of France and Turkey, have been captured by the Poles.—The Russians used to call them their Grandmothers.

**FRANCE.**  
 The disturbances in Paris on the 14th, 15th and 16th, alluded to in previously published reports, amounted to nothing seriously alarming. A parcel of vegetables assembled on the evening of the 16th, chiefly on the quay near the Hotel de Ville, shouting *Vive la Republique*. The Prefect placarded the city with proclamations, and the National Guard repaired to the posts assigned to them. The mob was dispersed without bloodshed, after, however, a protracted excitement. All was tranquil at the latest dates.

**EXCLUSION OF CHARLES X.—**In the Chamber of Peers, April 19th, after the passage of a bill (25 to 11), authorizing a credit of 1,500,000 francs for secret expenses of the Police, came up for consideration the bill for the exclusion of Charles X. and his family from France, which gave rise to a very warm and angry debate.

It will be seen below, that the King has at length prorogued the Chamber of Deputies.

**PROROGATION OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.**  
 The King on Wednesday 20th April set out from the Palais Royal on horseback at half past 12 o'clock; he was dressed in a splendid military uniform, and surrounded by a large cortege of Marshals.

Salutes of artillery announced the arrival of the King and the Royal Family.

The grand deputation went to meet them. The sight of the Chamber was extremely striking, and the most lively acclamations welcomed his arrival.

The King then prorogued the Chambers in a speech of considerable length, for which we have not room.—*Ed. Guardian.*

**IRELAND.**  
 His Majesty remained nearly an hour in the Chamber. The President then read the prorogation, which was until the 15th of June next. The King, both in his way to the Chamber and on his return, was loudly cheered by the people.

A Dublin letter of the 20th, says, that it was supposed the crown would not press for more than a national sentence upon Mr. O'Connell and those indicted with him.

Much sensation had been created in Dublin, by the trial of a young gentleman by the name of Dillon, described as being of the second class, for a capital offence. The prosecutor was a lady. He was convicted, and the judges refused to recommend him to mercy. The prosecutor, however, her father, and the jury, signed a strong memorial in his favor. He heard his sentence with coolness, according to which he was to be hanged on the 7th of May.

It is stated that insubordination was making progress in the west of Ireland, and was not confined to districts where the greatest distress prevailed. Particular disturbances, and fresh outrages in the county of Clare are spoken of.

**PORTUGAL.**  
 Unless something should occur to prevent the power of France from being exerted as the National honor demands that it should be, the usurper of the throne of Portugal must soon find it necessary to abdicate and make his escape, if he can, from the fate he has so richly merited. A Frenchman, named Bonhomme, for some alleged offence against the Portuguese government, was sentenced to a fearful and ignominious punishment, which was carried into execution to its whole extent.

Other preparations have been given by Miguel to the French government, by his first prohibiting Portuguese pilots from going to the assistance of two French ships, entering the Tagus, and then making it a ground of accusation against the captains that they had not complied with the laws requiring them to take such pilots. The following article from the *Messenger des Chambres*, of the 18th ult., shows that all these outrages will not be tamely submitted to.

A letter from Lisbon says, “some hours after the execution of Bonhomme, a French brig of war appeared at the bar, and entered. This brig has brought to the French Consul instructions, which give him the most extensive powers to require the most ample satisfaction; and if the government should refuse, orders him to withdraw immediately with all the French and to declare war. The Consul has officially communicated to the Viscount Saramo this note, and a list of the reparations required. It is affirmed, that they are severe, and conformable to the offences given. Eight hours are granted to give an answer. Meantime all the French are warned to take their measures, and hold themselves in readiness to embark, especially as it is believed that the Miguelists are disposed to be obstinate. This is much desired, as it would be their death blow; but it is feared that they may prove as cowardly as insolent. However, Don Miguel has begun by saying that he laughed at all the French. The English Consul has acted in concert with the French Consul, and has received orders from his Government to second the latter in all his proceedings. They have dined together on board the French brig, as well as the captain of the English frigate. Toasts, accompanied by salutes from the cannon of the brig, were drunk to the Kings of France and England, and to the union of the two nations. In short, we expect the result, and hope that it will be good. It was high time that this relief should arrive—the ruin of all the French was decided.”

**BELGIUM.**  
 This unfortunate country continues in a most distracted state: the riots have indeed been suppressed, and apparent tranquillity restored in the capital—but civil dissensions and party strife still rage. It appears that the leading republicans despairing of their ends, have, apparently at least, come into the view of their opponents, and a deputation has been sent to London, (not as is stated in the *London Standard*), but to inform themselves of the state of things there, and to ascertain whether he would accept the crown of Belgium, in case of its being offered to him by the Senate. All parties seem to unite in wishing this arrangement may be effected, even the Catholic clergy who have exercised such undue influence, heretofore in opposing the election of any protestant chief seem inclined to throw in their weight for Leopold, whose election, however may be considered a measure which will become popular, only from the necessity of the case. Nor is it by any means certain, that the present friends of the measure may not take advantage of some new turn of the political die to change their policy. The mild and peaceable character of the Belgians is made manifest by their conduct during the past month of anarchy, when all the

authorities were virtually nullified; for comparatively few instances of violence and only one of bloodshed have occurred. This is the more remarkable, as there is no doubt of the continual operations of foreign agents, whose object has been to prevent any settling of the troubled waters until it could be done in the way suited to the interests of their respective masters.

**TURKEY.**  
 Previous accounts of combination against the Sultan among his own Subjects, derive some confirmation from the following paragraph.

A combination against the Sultan, formidable and dangerous, it appears, is in progress. The *Silician Gazette* states that Mustapha Pacha had summoned all the principal inhabitants of Scutari and asked them whether they would, as men, yield to the Grand Vizier, or prepare to fight for their liberty? They determined on the latter alternative, and are actively preparing for the impending invasion.

**NAPLES.**  
 The following intelligence from Naples is dated April 7:—“Private letters from the province of Abruzzo state that all the mountains on the frontiers of the Marches are covered with patriots from Roman States who had fled thither; and that the Italian troops sent in that direction to prevent the spreadings of the revolutionary contagion, display little ardour in pursuit of them. The civil and military authorities have been obliged to employ severity against their agents, to bountact this indifference. It is asserted even that, during the night, the shepherds in Abruzzo supply the fugitives with provisions. The Government has just sent two regiments to that province, and many gendarmes have set out for Aquila and Chieti.”

**SPAIN.**  
 A correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, who writes from Madrid, under the date April 13th, gives a sad account of the financial operations of the Government. A rigid system despotism is persisted in, and an explosion is anticipated. The number of executions for alleged and insufficiently proved offences against the government, continued to be great.

**INSURRECTION IN LITHUANIA.**  
 Private letters from Constantinople, received a short time since, spoke of new armaments of the Porte. It was supposed that Turkey meditated the resumption of hostilities against Russia. Such a project, however, whether actually contemplated or not, has been in a great measure neutralised by new insurrections, which have simultaneously broken out in Albania and Servia, fomented, as it is said, by foreign influence, and supported by the Pacha of Scutari.

A diversion on the side of Turkey would have been a powerful assistance to Poland; but this aid is no longer necessary. The devoted courage and heroism of that nation have at length succeeded in rousing the ancient blood of the former Polish provinces. Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine have, in the face of Europe, and almost under the swords of the Russian army, made common cause with Poland. This act of adhesion to the Polish revolution has been sent to Warsaw. The centre of the movement is at Wilna, where a Provisional Government has been formed, which will propagate insurrection by means of proclamations and manifestoes.

All the letters from the North agree in stating, that this insurrection is of much more importance than the Prussian journals appear disposed to attach to it. If we may believe their correspondents, all the Provinces of ancient Poland will be engaged in a serious contest, the issue of which may produce the greatest results to Europe.

**NEWS OF THE DAY.**  
 We have much satisfaction in stating to our readers that the report which was current in this Town last Wednesday of the loss of the Steam Packet *Henry Clay* upon Lake Erie has not been confirmed.—*Col. Advocate.*

A great stir was taking place among emigrants and the number preparing was nearly as great as usual. They were chiefly destined for Canada.—*Eng. pa.*

*A keen appetite for tithes.*—Mr. Shillibee, the lay proprietor of Wilton, Somerset, has claimed the tithes of the tithes mill in that town. The tithes will be a *panishment* and Mr. Shillibee claims his title of *what*, he must be compelled to take his turn every tenth hour; and verily he will have his reward.—*Lon. pap.*

*The Cherokee Phoenix.*—This interesting paper of the 19th ult. appears on a half sheet—the humane laws of Georgia having obliged one of the printers to leave the country—without office—and the other will either be obliged to go, or remain there obnoxious to the Georgia penalty of four years imprisonment in the State Prison.—It is apprehended likewise that the Christian Missionaries laboring for the temporal and spiritual good of that people, will be driven off unless, indeed, the arm of the Supreme Court should be raised for their protection.

*Schools in New-York.*—The children taught in the common schools of the state fall only 576 short of half a million. The average number of those attending school compared with the number of inhabitants, is as 1 to 3.41. A complete census of the scholars in the colleges, academies and common schools would present a total of at least 550,000 scholars receiving instruction annually in the whole state; which is equal to one person attending school, to 3.1-2 of the whole population, as ascertained, by the late census.

*Infant Schools in New-York.*—Infant schools were established four or five years since in New-York. There are now nine large public schools, and from twenty to thirty private ones, besides one or two dozen attached to Sunday schools. One under the care of the society of Friends has about 150 pupils. Another school which has usually 120 scholars, costs but \$100 per annum.—*Nat. Gaz.*

*Investment.*—It is currently reported in New-York and this city (says the *Albany Daily*) that a wealthy English Duke has ordered two millions five hundred thousand dollars to be invested in American stocks.

It is said 50,000 palm leaf hats are made in some town in Mass. that nearly a million were made last year in England, which will be doubled the present year. They are sold at about \$3 a dozen,—shipped to the southern states and South America.

At the last session of the legislature of Maine, a resolve was passed ordering the purchase of a Sabbath school library for the use of the convicts in the State Prison.—[The purchase has been effected.]

*Baptist College.*—The committee of the New-York Baptist State Convention have decided on locating a college under the patronage of that denomination, at Brockport.

*Infant Education.*—An advertisement has appeared in the *Philadelphia papers*, offering a premium of one hundred dollars, for the best system of school discipline, lessons, &c. for children under five years of age. Candidates have until the 1st of August to make preparation. Robert Vaux, Esq. is to be addressed.

*A Roman Catholic converted by a tract.*—In Albany, a Tract fell into the hands of a Roman Catholic woman, who had been the victim of gross ignorance and superstition. It awakened in her spirit of inquiry. The Bible, which hitherto she had not read, was restored to her, to solve her doubts; her mind was enlightened by a saving knowledge of its truths; she has renounced her superstition; and is now an active member of an evangelical Protestant Church.

In the case of *Freetown vs. Troy* at the last Supreme Judicial Court, twelve witnesses were called upon the stand whose united ages amounted to 931 years, making the average age of each person a little more than 77 years.

Two thousand negroes were landed at different ports in Cuba, from the first of February to the middle of March, notwithstanding the many vessels that are cruising to suppress the slave trade.

*Post Office.*—We have now the pleasure of announcing that the practice of continuing to keep our Post Office open throughout the whole of Sunday has been discontinued. It will hereafter be open between eight and nine o'clock in the morning on Sunday, and at no other part of that day. The Post Office hours on week-days have been extended to six o'clock p. m. These arrangements will afford general satisfaction, and reflect much credit on our Deputy Post Master General.—*Canadian Courier.*

*Singular discovery of hidden treasure.*—The *Preston Chronicle* states that, about a month ago, a man shot at two starlings on the top of his chimney, at the toll-bar on Middleforth Green. The birds fell down the chimney, and in descending, by the fluttering of their wings, disclosed two small bags of paper; one containing 91 of

32 sovereigns in gold, and the other two or three pounds in silver. It is conjectured that the money had been placed there for safety by the late Richard Bond, the toll keeper, who dropped down dead near the house two years ago.

*Appointment of a new Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island.*  
 “Downing Street, March 11.—The King has been pleased to appoint Capt. Sir Murray Maxwell, C. B. to be Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.”

The largest iron bridge in the world is in China, near Kungtung, where it forms a perfect road from the top of one immense mountain to the other. It is formed of chains twenty-one in number, and bound together by their cross chains. This bridge is more than 150 years old.

A bell has been cast in New-York for the City Hall, weighing two tons. This is said to be the largest Bell ever cast or used in America.

The number of ships arrived at Quebec is 172, of 49 485 tons, men 2, 563, with 3, 725 settlers.—*Que. Gaz.*

*Edinburg.*—A great meeting, consisting of 83 persons, met, pursuant to public notice, at Greenlaw lately, and passed Resolutions against the Reform Bill. Sir Walter Scott appeared as an Anti-reformer. Sir Walter is a social, worthy, honourable man, but deeply imbued with the high Tory notion, that nine-tenths of mankind come into the world with saddles on their backs and the other tenth ready booted and spurred to ride them.—*Scotsman.*

*King Bill IV.*—When His Majesty's carriage drove into the stable yard, at St. James's on Wednesday, a jolly tar saluted him with a characteristic cheer, “Huzza for King William the Reform Bill for ever!” It is said that His Majesty was highly gratified at this homely and familiar pun upon his name.

Letters have been received at the *Guardian Office*, from the following persons, during the week ending June 3.

T. Harman, T. Demorest, Z. A. Green (all rights), J. Richardson, E. C. Griffin, W. Rorke, J. Reynolds.

**BIRTH.**  
 On Wednesday, the 1st inst. at Waterdown, East Ham borough, Mrs. E. C. Griffin, of a daughter.

**MARRIED.**  
 On Wednesday morning, by the Archbishop of Kingston, Mr. John Thirkell, to Maria, third daughter of Mr. William Stoughton.

By Rev. Mr. Bell, Mr. Thomas Barrie, to Miss Mary Ritchie, both of Bathurst. Mr. Peter McPherson, of Perth, to Miss Margaret McLaren, of Elmsley.

On the 1st inst. in Brockville, by the Rev. Anson Green, Mr. Joseph Taggart, to Miss Ann Gibbons, both of South Crossby.

In Toronto, on Friday 3rd inst. by the Rev. Mr. Harris, Mr. Thomas Ross, to Miss Sarah Lancaster.

**FOR SALE.**  
 A HOUSE and PREMISES in Newgate Street, in this Town, at present occupied by Mrs. Hall. To a purchaser, the terms will be made easy, and the payment received by instalments. For further particulars enquire of S. WASHINGTON, Esq., York, Juno 1st, 1831. 61-4v.

**WOOL CARDING, at DEMORESTVILLE.** will be done this Season, by the Subscribers, with dispatch and in good order, on reasonable terms.

N. B. Produce (as well as Cash) taken in payment, and good House Ashes next winter.

T. & J. G. DEMOREST, Demorestville, May 24th, 1831. 81-2v.

**INDIAN SCHOOLS.**  
 SEVERAL teachers are wanted, of suitable qualifications, for schools among the Indian Missions. Application may be made to the subscriber at Belleville, U. C.

WILLIAM CASE, 17th May, 1831. 89-3v.

**TO BUILDERS.**  
 SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of Mr. HIRSH SWAYNE, at the Beaver Dams, in the Town of 12 o'clock, containing plans and proposals for building a Methodist Chapel of the following dimensions, viz: 40 by 60 feet, with a gallery on one end and on each side. The walls to be of brick 18 feet high. The contractor will be expected to furnish all materials and the proposals may be either for the whole building, or for the Masons and Carpenter's work separately.

N. B. The Contractor will be expected to find sufficient surety for the due completion of the work. 50-2v.

**HIDES! HIDES!**  
 Subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants of New-York and its vicinity, that he has engaged Mr. GEORGE LAMSON to superintend his Tannery on Yonge Street, where the utmost attention will be paid to Hides and Skins committed to his charge—to be tanned on wharves. He will strictly adhere to a duty which is seldom ever attended to, that is, to give notice to the owners of all such stock immediately after it is finished; and he will, if required, advance ten or fifteen per cent, which will be the better enable owners to wait until the leather is ready for delivery.

Those persons indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or Book account, can now have an opportunity of paying the same, in Hides, Skins, Bark, or Cash, if it is immaterial whether, but the sooner the better. His English however, they will not forget to settle with him before the 15th of June, as he intends going after goods about that time—previous to which, he will sell Saffers, Har-ness, and other articles in his line, cheaper than the cheapest.

The Subscriber has also some LAND in the Township of Reach and Maliner, which he will dispose of very cheap; and by getting one half of the price down will wait two or three years for the remainder. He has also some Town Lots which will sell very cheap on advantageous terms.

C. W. PAGE, 80-4v.

**CHAIRS! CHAIRS!**  
 CORNER OF YONGE AND LOT STREETS.  
 J. M. LAWRENCE,  
 BEGS to intimate to his customers, and the public in general, that he has now his Warehouse opened, which will be constantly well furnished with FANCY, GRECIAN, BAMBOO, AND WINDSOR CHAIRS.

SEETTES, &c. made to order. Country produce taken in payment. York, May 11th, 1831. 73-4v.

**DISSOLUTION.**  
 THE Public are hereby notified, that the Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of MONTGOMERY and McCABE, is, by Mr. McCABE's absence, dissolved.

J. Montgomery begs to intimate, that he will not be accountable for any debts that may be heretofore contracted by Mr. Wm. McCabe, his late partner.

**TAILORING.**  
 BESSE MONTGOMERY respectfully informs his friends and the public, in general, that he will continue his business in the old store, 23 Bay street, opposite Peelman's wharf, where all work in his line will be done in workmanlike style, and in the first fashion.

The highest wages will be given to good and steady Journeymen. York, May 17th, 1831. 90-5

POETRY.

(From the Philadelphia Album.)  
A SKETCH.

More beautiful by far than e'er hath graced,  
The painter's pencil or the sculptor's art,  
And more sublime than e'er bath met my eye  
In sage assembly. O it was a scene  
Of purest love and proud devotedness,  
Where, at the shrine of youth and loveliness,  
The tender mother bow'd down in devotion,  
It was a scene as fair as fancy dreams,  
When at the fountain in the shady grove,  
By babbling brooks and the songs of birds  
She lay her down to sleep. The mother's arm  
Cradled a sleeping babe, on whose fair cheek  
A smile was playing, like the light that breaks  
At dawn of day upon the rose bud red.  
She press'd the little cherub to her breast,  
And felt the tender tie of nature strong,  
Than instinct far more noble and divine.  
Beside her knee two little urchins stood,  
The same in nature, and the same in age,  
Both fair and blooming like two lovely buds  
That grew together. On their white bosoms  
Many a ringlet roll'd in winding waves,  
And o'er their foreheads curl'd like grapes of gold,  
They stood, and drank instruction from her lips,  
While she with triumph pointed out the path  
To human glory and exalted fame;  
And as she smiled delightful visions rose  
Before her mind, and fancy drew the scene  
Of those her youthful sons in council met,  
Or the brave heroes of successful war.  
She told them the sad story of her woe,  
And how their father fell in freedom's cause,  
Which made them orphans as they knew the loss.  
They wept to see the big tear stealing down  
Their mother's cheek, and when she saw their grief,  
She bade them bow their little knees to God  
In thanks that he had left them one dear friend,  
One that would sympathise in all their woes,  
And give relief.  
My heart was full  
And from the tender scene I turn'd my eyes  
To ruminate on woman's noble nature,  
God's noblest work I cried, and man's best friend,  
And the great moral teacher of mankind,  
Without her happiness would be a name,  
Man's life a blank.

From the New England Christian Herald.

RELIGION.

What speaks to man in accents mild,  
Subdues the passions warm and wild,  
And dries the tear of sorrow's child?  
Religion.  
What binds the heart with anguish riven;  
Calls back the wretch to madness driven,  
And guides his trembling steps to heaven?  
Religion.  
What, when thy hope is lost in gloom,  
As flowers that die in early bloom,  
Shall cheer thy passage to the tomb?  
Religion.  
What keeps thee still the storm is past,  
Secure on life's rough ocean cast,  
And saves thee from the baleful blast?  
Religion.  
What points the wandering, tearful eye,  
To brighter scenes beyond the sky,  
To pleasures that can never die?  
Religion.

ON THE PLEASURES OF EARLY FIFTY.

How sweet it is in early days  
To walk in wisdom's pleasant ways,  
To nurse upon my Saviour's love,  
And fix my heart on things above.  
How sweet to tell the Lord, in prayer,  
My every want—my every care;  
Who hearkens to my infant cries,  
Who all my various wants supplies.  
How sweet it is in sacred lays  
To celebrate my Maker's praise;  
To adore the Lord who reigns above,  
"The King eternal—God of love."  
How sweet to search that Holy Word,  
Which doth the acts of Christ record,  
That tells me how he wept and bled,  
And died a ransom in my stead.  
How sweet the pious throng to join,  
Who meet in fellowship divine,  
To worship in his courts below,  
The glory of his Name to show.  
How sweet it is to feel within  
A heart renew'd and cleans'd from sin,  
Wash'd in the Lamb's most precious blood,  
Sav'd by the mighty power of God.  
How sweet to know, through grace divine,  
That I am Christ's—that Christ is mine,  
To prove on earth my sins forgiven,  
And taste the antepast of heaven.  
But how much sweeter will it be,  
When I without a veil shall see  
The glory of the heavenly light  
Reveal'd to my enraptur'd sight!  
There I before the throne shall stand,  
With palms of victory in my hand,  
And sing through all eternity  
The love of Christ made known to me!

S. T.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

SOLAR MICROSCOPE.

The invisible wonders of nature, which are revealed by this powerful instrument, are almost incredible, to any one who has not enjoyed the pleasure of a personal examination. The following extract of a notice from a New-York paper, is quite moderate in description:—  
"Things quite too minute to be detected in their existence by the unassisted sight, are there demonstrated to exist, organised, complete in all their functions, seen to breathe, and palpitate, and gonise, and die, by being magnified, I know not how many millions of times, beyond their own proper diminutiveness of size, in which they are every way impalpable to the simple senses. A mere mite, that no more eye can see, an infinitesimal of existence, hath there his full portrait taken, and his picture painted, with light and shade disposed according to the living inimitable fact itself, on a large screen, projected to the dimensions of some ten or fifteen feet, like a huge megalithum or mammoth beast alive. Our good old cheese appears to be quite populous, and thus perhaps nutritious, and pleasant to epicures, when of first rate age and taste! The dust of figs is shown to be inhabited by whole republics of free personages, who seem to do just as they please. A drop of choice proof vinegar discloses a whole commonwealth of snakes, of beautiful exterior, and very graceful but rapid motions, as they seem furiously and even mortally to dislike the action of the solar rays, piercing the fluid globe of their restraints. Rain water from the cistern exhibits divers wonders of its own; and the process of crystallisation of various sorts is perfectly superb. A lady, observing the natives of the vinegar, remarked that henceforth she would use no more without first straining it. Mr. Peale, presenting a piece of superfine cambric muslin, asked if she

would use a finer piece in her sieve than that? "Oh no!" was her reply, "there can be none finer than that." Well then, said Mr. P. we will insert this, and show it to you. Instantly, like the cross grates of a prison door, the squares appeared, with apertures sufficiently large to let through hundreds of such animalcula! Whether the lady will stop using vinegar, and breathing atmospheric air or not, we are uninformed."

AERIAL BARRIER.

The extreme rarity of the air on high mountains, must of course, affect animals. A person breathing on the summit of Mount Blanc, although expanding his chest as much as usual, really takes in at each respiration only half as much air as he does below; exhibiting a contrast to a man in a diving bell, who, at thirty-four feet under water, is breathing air of double density; at sixty-eight feet, of triple, and so on. It is known that travellers, and even their practised guides, often fall down suddenly, as if struck by lightning, when approaching lofty summits, on account chiefly of the thinness of the air which they are breathing, and some minutes elapse before they recover. It appears from all this, that although our atmosphere be fifty miles high, it is so thin beyond three miles and a half, that mountain ridges of greater elevation are nearly as effectual barriers between nations of men, as the islands or rocky ridges in the sea, between the finny tribes inhabiting the opposite coasts.

VEGETABLE BAROMETERS.

A French paper states that numerous plants afford new and convenient hints concerning the weather, which it may be agreeable to be informed of. Chick-weed is said always to close its blossoms some time before a rain; so that when they are observed open, one may calculate on dry weather for at least several hours. As long as they continue to unfold and display themselves, the whole day may be depended upon. If, on the contrary, the flowers withdraw themselves in their green envelope, the pedestrian need wish no better hint to take his umbrella in his walk. All kinds of clover, we are further informed, close up their leaves at the approach of a storm; and this is so marked a characteristic of that family of plants that they are often denominated "the farmer's barometer." The same practice prevails in tulips, and the greater part of the flowers with blossoms, in preparation for rain. Wild sorrel does the same in France, and in other countries the mountain ebony, the acacia and sensitive plants generally do the same.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

HAMS.

Perhaps there is no subject of equal interest among farmers, on which their is such a contrariety of opinion, as that of curing hams. Almost every farmer who is fond of good hams, or wishes to procure a good price for them, has opinions, forms or receipts, peculiar to himself, and after all, the article is seldom produced in the country, much superior in taste or flavor to that of common salt pork.—The plan that I pursue is extremely simple, and I have no hesitation in saying, produces hams superior to any of the kind I have ever tasted, not excepting the celebrated hams of Virginia, or England, or still more famous of Calabria.

The hams, as soon as they are separated from the body of the animal, are to be closely packed in a clean, light, common sized barrel; and to a full barrel, add a pickle, made by dissolving eight quarts of clean Liverpool salt and four ounces saltpetre, in a sufficient quantity of rain or soft water to cover the whole. In this situation they are to remain until removed to the smokehouse, which should be from eight to twelve weeks.

The smoking process is to be conducted altogether with cobs or the wood of sugar maple (the former is preferred); and when sufficiently smoked, those that are intended for immediate use, may be hung up in a dark cellar, or if the weather be too cool, in the cellar; as freezing, particularly if often repeated, is very injurious. Those that are intended for summer use, are to be well whitewashed with lime, and when dry, wrapped in paper and packed away in new dry ashes, and then set in a cool dry place in the cellar. Particular care is requisite to prevent its being heated too much, while in the smoke house, as this is very destructive to its fine flavor.—Geese Farmer.

TO PREVENT SOWS DESTROYING THEIR OFFSPRING.

Mr. Fessenden.—The voracious propensity of many sows to devour their young offspring, immediately after their birth, is well known. I have never seen in the New-England Farmer, nor heard of, an effective preventive. I trust, however, one has at last been found. Last summer a vessel arrived at Long wharf in this city, having on board a sow which, very soon after reaching the wharf produced a fine litter of pigs. She very soon began to devour them, upon which the captain threw her several pieces of salt pork, which she ate greedily, and disturbed the pigs no more. The captain, who was formerly an experienced farmer as well as sea captain, said he had often tried the experiment, and always with perfect success. This may, or may not, be new to your readers; to me it appears very important.  
Yours, &c. S

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPEAKERS IN THE HOUSE OF CONGRESS.  
The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier, gives the following brief analysis of the oratory of several distinguished members of Congress.

I have now heard the four great orators of the nation, viz: Messrs. McDuffie, Webster, Hayne, and Wirt, and you will, of course, ask me, which is the greatest? Ah! that is a question which might puzzle even the incomparable tact and critical acumen of Francis Jeffrey himself. I will, however, venture to tell you what I think.

1. If I wanted an experienced advocate, familiar with the springs of human action, to plead me a knotty case—an advocate, cool, collected, vigorous in intellect and finical in direction; deeply read in legal lore, and fond of extracting virtue from its cob webs; neat, methodical, and graceful in his elocution—tying down every point, in his bold and onward march, to the exact measure of precedents and "forgone conclusions"—capable of tracing a principle, with surprising skill,

through all its sinuosities up to the fountain head in Flota or the Year Books, and religiously believing the law in all its Gothic vagaries, to be "as nice as a new laid egg"—I would choose Mr. Wirt.

2. If I were prosecuted or indicated for a libel, or oppressed by a petty tyrant, "drest in a little brief authority" under the form of law, and wanted an advocate, who spurning the tones of lumbering tomes of British jurisprudence, as inapplicable to the unsophisticated administration of justice in a commonwealth of democrats, would ground his argument mainly upon the constitution and statutes of the land; who looking rather to the temper and habits of the people, and the genius of their government, than to the antiquated, unpopular and preposterous doctrine of transatlantic judges, would appeal with generous zeal to the modern principles of American Liberty and Equality; in a word, one, who feeling in his very soul a burning love for "the freedom of speech and of the press," instead of building up his argument in a bland, formal and captivating manner, would burst forth like a mountain torrent, and bear down all before him by the power of his eloquence—I would choose Mr. McDuffie.

3. If I wanted a shrewd, circumspect, and effective debater—cold as a block of granite, and steady in his outpourings as a northeast storm—more expert in warding off than inflicting blows—tracing his path with apparent ease through the boundless prairies of political economy, and occasionally planting a flower by its side—over on the the alert, and never at a loss—holding the listening crowd hour after hour in suspense; and portraying the convolutions of his mind in language concise, sententious, forcible, and sometimes severe—one, who leaning rather to things as they were than to things as they are, could vindicate with surpassing energy "error of opinion" long after reason had combated it, and made even victory ruffle its plumes—I would choose Mr. Webster.

4. If I wanted a sweet-spoken pleader to smooth the sharp angles of my case with mellifluous accents—to shade off its merits in lively colors and display them in regular order, now diverting the audience with sparkles of wit, and anon stirring their hearts with indignant declaration—one, ardent, artless, and confiding; steering his course like a skilful pilot amid shoals and quicksands on a treacherous coast, intent only upon the performance of his duty and reckless of danger—always ready to guard the citadel of freedom, and to question with rigour the encroachments of authority—I would choose Mr. Hayne.

As debaters McDuffie is superior to Hayne, and Webster to Wirt—but as a writer, Wirt is far superior to them all.

WILL YOU GO TO THE BALL.

I saw the tears of ingenious sorrow streaming o'er the cheeks of poor Miss —, while listening to the faithful messenger of God, exposing the heinous nature of sin, the value of the soul, the pains of an eternal death. I prayed, Lord save the child. But the ticket was put into her hand, and the question asked—Will you go to the ball, on the — day of —? She consented. My soul sunk within me. Her mother did not say—Don't go, my child, my daughter, don't go, for the sake of pleasure is the way to ruin. But poor Miss — was soon called to die. Heart-rending scene! She had said in a moment of seriousness, I will dance no more; but she broke her vow. Now all is over. In this chamber of death: O, sir, who can describe the scene! In one part sat a broken-hearted mother: In another an almost frantic father, and a number of her dancing companions; all with the most painful reflections. And what are they compelled to hear from the expiring damsel! Awful notes of fell despair—"Lost! lost! O, forever lost!"

DANCING.

Dancing is essentially the amusement of savages, and civilized nations preserve a taste for it merely (we presume) from respect for the wisdom of their wild forefathers, who, when they had eat a piece of raw fish or the limb of an enemy, felt their blood kindle in their veins, and expressed their uncounted delight by sporting the toe round the fire which had cooked their dinner. For this reason, an assembly of bipeds, of both sexes, increasing the rapidity of their circulation with delicate viands and wine, and frisking about in various about in various postures, now bounding like fanatical jumpers, and now gliding along the floor like ghosts have always appeared to us an extremely ludicrous sight, and have invariably carried back our minds to those days when we were familiar with the relatives and friends of Robinson Crusoe's Friday.—Westminster Review.

From a late London paper.  
VULGAR ERRORS.

That leases are made for 999 years, because a lease for 1000 years would create a freehold.  
That deeds executed on a Sunday are void.  
That in order to disinherit an heir-at-law, it is necessary to give him a shilling by the will, for that otherwise he would be entitled to the whole property.

That a funeral passing over any place, makes it a public highway.  
That the body of a debtor may be taken in execution, after his death.

That a man marrying a woman who is in debt, if he take her from the hands of the priest clothed only in her shift, will not be liable for her engagements.

That those who are born at sea belong to Stepney parish.

That second cousins may not marry, though first cousins may.

That a husband has the power of divorcing his wife by selling her in open market, with a halter round her neck.

That a woman's marrying a man under the galleys will save him from execution.

That if a criminal has been hung and revived, he cannot afterwards be executed.

That the owners of asses are obliged to crop their ears, lest the length of them should frighten the horses.—Barrington's Observations on Ancient Statutes, (1775,) p. 474. 5. Note.—Retrospective Review, vol. 9, p. 262, 3

The largest ship in the world was recently built at Constantinople, and was to be launched this spring. Her name is the Mahmoud. She has a flush deck, and is nine feet wider in her beam than the largest of our line of battle ships! Her length is 234 feet, and her width 63 feet; and her sides are four feet six inches thick.

AUCTION SALE.

THE Subscriber having resolved to close his present business, gives notice that he intends to dispose of the whole of his stock of GOODS, &c. by Auction. Sale to commence on Tuesday, the 14th June next, at 10 o'clock forenoon, and to continue each succeeding day until all is disposed of. The attention of Merchants and others is requested to this sale as every article will be sold without Reserve.

The Stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, (including a choice assortment of Wines and Liquors, Teas, &c.) Hardware and Crockery.

The terms of sale will be as under:  
Purchasers under £10, Cash.  
£10 and under £20, 4 months credit.  
20 and under 50, 6 ditto  
50 and under 100, 9 ditto

£100 and upwards, 12 months credit, 3 months of which will be on interest—and all Groceries will be limited to four months credit.

GEORGE MONRO.  
80.3w.

THE LONDON CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE NEWSPAPER.

THIS Weekly Journal of Literature, Science, Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Occurrences, is published in London every Monday evening, price Sixpence, and contains a condensed, but complete view of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, an abstract of Parliamentary Debates and Law Proceedings, a collection of Miscellaneous, Useful, and Entertaining Facts, occasional Notices of Literature and Science, Agricultural Reports the Corn, Colonial, and other Markets, &c. &c.; thus entirely superseding, to serious persons, the use of any other London Weekly Journal. The original matter, which is made as ample as possible, chiefly consists of Religious Information; and the progress of Christianity, by means of the operation of various institutions, is frequently and faithfully reported in its columns; but special attention is bestowed to bring together facts which relate more immediately to the interests of Wesleyan Methodism, and, without unnecessarily impugning the principles or practice of other religious societies, those of the Wesleyan Methodists are enforced and recommended, as often as opposition calls for argument; or occurrences afford example.

The conductors of this Journal scrupulously refuse insertion to every thing that might have a tendency to engender or cherish corruption of morals; and in the opinions set forth from time to time, the appropriateness of its title is illustrated by a uniform maintenance of Christian principles, and an uncompromising hostility to unchristian practices.

The extensive and rapidly increasing circulation of the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, which is found in most Methodist Circuit Towns and villages in England, and in many parts of Ireland and Scotland, besides foreign parts, and is now regularly read among a society of 800,000 people, renders it a most advantageous medium for all Advertisements respecting Books, Schools, Sales of Property, Situations, Apprentices, and General Business, as well as those of Charitable Institutions, Public Meetings, and Annual or Occasional Sermons, &c. &c.

Communications are respectfully and earnestly requested on subjects respecting the dissemination of Christianity, particularly Reports of Missionary and Bible Societies, and other Public Meetings, accounts of Anniversaries or Occasional Sermons, &c. also of Birth Marriages or Deaths, in Methodist families, with short Biographical Notices of persons remarkable for piety, station, or long standing in the Society and Original Papers on Moral and Religious Subjects.

Orders for the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE are received by all Newsmen throughout the Kingdom, or by the Publisher, Mr. JOHN STURTESS, at the Office, 16, City Road, London, to whom all Advertisements and Communications (post paid) are to be addressed.

This is the Only Weekly Religious Newspaper now published at Seven-pence.

JOHN STURTESS, Bookseller, Publisher, and Stationer.—New and Second Hand Books.—Wesleyan Methodist and other Publications.—Orders for Exportation carefully and promptly executed.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public that he has just received his full supply of

GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, dry Goods and Groceries, English, Swedes, and 3 River Iron, Cable and Railing Chains, Needles and Awls, &c. &c.

A large and handsome assortment of CASTINGS of all kinds, the whole of which, he assures the public are of the very best quality, and which he will sell at uncommonly low prices.

PETER PATERSON.  
Market Square, York, Dec. 21st, 1830. 58-4f

TO DEBTORS.

THE Subscriber is desirous that all persons indebted to him either by bill, note, or book account, would call and settle their respective debts on or before the first day of July next. Those who neglect to comply with this request he will be under the very unpleasant necessity of putting to expense.

JOHN RODDY.

LOT FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale by private bargain a valuable six acre lot situated between the Blue Hill and Gallows Hill, on the west side of Yonge Street. The lot is under good fence, and the soil of the best quality.

JOHN RODDY.  
King Street, May 16th, 1831. 79-4f

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

IN the Township of Markham, fourth Concession, 150 Acres of the Front of Lot No. 25. A good dwelling House, good Barn, Stabling, and Graineries, in complete order; 100 acres under improvement, in a good state of cultivation, with good fences—a living stream of water, sufficiently large to carry a Mill, running through the Lot.

Also on the corner of the same lot, a large Building, now occupied for a Store, fit for most kinds of business. The whole will be disposed of on moderate terms, as the Subscriber is determined to sell. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

PETER WALF.  
Markham, May 14th, 1831. 78-4f

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 8, in the fourth Concession, East of the Centre Road, in the Township of Toronto. The Lot contains 200 Acres of excellent Land; 100 of which is cleared and under good cultivation; 50 Acres are Flats, through which runs the Etobicoke Creek, forming an eligible Mill-seat. There is also on the Lot an excellent Quarry of Stone; two Log Houses; a Log Barn, and a Frame Barn, 30 feet by 50; an Orchard, containing about 100 Apple trees, most of which bear, with a variety of other Fruit trees a fine well of water adjacent to the house; and a Spring suitable for a Brewery.

A good Title will be given.—For further particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

JOHN WHITESIDES.  
Toronto, April 9th, 1831. 74-4f

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

THE subscribers have for sale the following School Books, being the manufacture of Upper Canada; viz.—Canadian Primer, Murray's First Book, Reading Made Easy, Mavor's Spelling Book Webster's do. do. New Testament, English Reader, Murray's Grammar; Also, Writing, Printing and Wrapping Paper.

N. B.—Country Merchants and Schools furnished with Books, and Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper.  
Rags taken in payment.  
EASTWOOD & SKINNER.  
York Paper Mill, Nov. 26th 1830.

BANK NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, will be held at the Bank in the Town of York, on Monday, the sixth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of Electing by Ballot, Directors for the ensuing year—as provided in the Act of Incorporation.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,  
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,  
York, 15th April, 1831. 70-6w.

N. B.—Editors of the several Newspapers in the Province are requested to publish the above until the day of Election.

HARDWARE.

A general and choice assortment of Staple, Ironmongery and Fancy Hardware, kept constantly on hand, and for sale on advantageous terms by  
JOSEPH D. RIDOUT.  
York, Jan. 28, 1831. 63

ROCHESTER

SNUFF AND TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

ORDERS for any kind of Tobacco, Snuff, or Cigars, will meet with prompt attention, by addressing  
H. H. BROWN,  
Rochester.  
April 24th, 1831. 76-8w

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

WILLIAM LAWSON, Merchant Tailor, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to his new BRICK Store, South side of King Street, nearly opposite the Jail, and solicits their attention to his much enlarged stock of Dry Goods, and his very handsome assortment of Clothing suitable for the season, all of which he will sell extremely low for CASH.  
York, Dec. 10, 1830. 4-4f

REMOVAL

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS

J. R. ARMSTRONG respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has lately removed to his new Brick Building, [South side of King Street, a little West of the Court House and Jail] where he has just received a very choice assortment of NEW GOODS, adapted to the season, amongst which are 120 Pieces of  
FINE & SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTHS,  
comprising the most splendid assortment ever before offered for sale in this market. Also a great variety of NARROW CLOTHS, KERSEYS, FLUSHINGS, BLANKETS, BAIZES, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, &c. &c. Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to detail in an advertisement, all of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash.  
York, November 20th, 1830. 1-4f

PORTRAITS PAINTED IN OIL, MINATURE, AND CRAYONS.

JOSEPH BATES, (from London,) respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, that he will paint Portraits in a superior manner, from 1 to \$50. Transparent Window Blinds executed in a style that must ensure general satisfaction; their prices will render them an article of economy and highly ornamental as a sun shade for a drawing room.

All kinds of ornamental Painting will be executed promptly, and every effort made to give general satisfaction.  
Portraits and Transparencies will be submitted for inspection by calling on the subscriber, directly opposite the Goal.  
York, November 27, 1830. 2-4f  
N. B. Profiles in colors and Shades taken with Mathematical precision by a machine, from 2s. 6d. to 16s.

SHEPARD Keeps on hand a constant

WARRANTED CAST-STEEL AXES,  
Inferior to none in America, which he will dispose of by WHOLESALE or RETAIL.

H. Shepard will make liberal deductions from his low Retail prices to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS; and he respectfully invites Country Merchants and others to favour him with their patronage, who will find it advantageous to themselves and to the Farmers generally to obtain a supply of his superior AXES.  
York, November 20th, 1830. 1-4f

PROSPECTUS

OF A

NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATION.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish, by subscription, a Volume of SACRED MUSIC, which will comprise a selection from the works of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Arnold, Madan, Billings, Ravencroft, Dr. Craft, and other European and American Authors; it will also contain Elementary Rules for the study of Vocal Music, and directions for the formation and conduct of a Choir. The work will consist of about 300 pages; it will be printed on fine paper, and published as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be obtained.—Price 6s. half bound.

It is believed that a work of this kind is much wanted in Canada; and in order to make this Volume generally acceptable and useful, no pains or expence will be spared. It will be adapted to the use of all denominations of Christians, and will come from the press under the Patronage of the Lord Bishop of Quebec.

MARK BURNHAM.  
Port Hope, March 20, 1831. 74

FRESH CLOVER SEED,

JUST NOW RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE.

At P. PATERSON'S,  
Market Square,  
York, March 25th, 1831. 74f

TERMS.—THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN is published weekly, on Saturdays, at twelve shillings and six pence, a year, if paid in advance; or fifteen shillings, if paid in six months; or seventeen shillings and six pence, if not paid before the end of the year; exclusive of postage. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance.

The Postage is four shillings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number by those who wish to be considered as paying in advance.

All travelling and local Preachers of the M. E. Church are authorised Agents to procure Subscribers and forward their names with subscriptions; and to all authorized Agents who shall procure fifteen responsible subscribers, and all in the collection, &c. one copy will be sent gratis.—The accounts will be kept with the subscribers individually, who alone will be held responsible.

No subscription will be received for less than six months; and no subscriber has a right to discontinue, except at our option, until all arrears are paid. Agents will be careful to attend to this.

All communications, unless from authorized Agents, must be post paid.  
\* \* \* The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of superannuated or worn-out Preachers of the M. E. Church in Canada; and of widows and orphans of those who have died in the work; and to the general spreading of the Gospel.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, first insertion, 2s. 6d.; every subsequent insertion, 1s. 4d.—From six to ten lines, first insertion, 3s. 4d.; every subsequent insertion, 1s.—Above ten lines, first insertion, 4s. per line; every subsequent insertion 1d. per line.  
Advertisements unaccompanied with written directions will be inserted till forlaid, and charged.