

things: he who does not pray to be enabled to believe, or if he do, uses not the power when received, can never believe to the saving of the soul.

3. Abraham trusts much in God; and God reposes much confidence in Abraham. He knows that God is faithful and will fulfil his promises; and God knows that Abraham is faithful, and will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord to do justice and judgement, ver. 19. No man lives unto himself; and God gives us neither spiritual nor temporal blessings for ourselves alone; our bread we are to divide with the hungry, and to help the stranger in distress. He who understands the way of God, should carefully instruct his household in that way; and he who is the father of a family, should pray to God to teach him, that he may teach his household: His ignorance of God and salvation can be no excuse for his neglecting his family—it is his indispensable duty to teach them; and God will teach him, if he earnestly seek it, that he may be able to discharge this duty to his family. Reader, if thy children or servants perish through thy neglect, God will judge thee for it in the great day.

4. The sin of Sodom and the cities of the plain was great and grievous—the measure of their iniquity was full, and God determined to destroy them.—Judgment is God's strange work, but though rarely done, it must be done sometimes, lest men should suppose that right and wrong, vice and virtue, were alike in the eye of God. And these judgments must be dispensed in such a way, as to show, they are not the results of natural causes, but come immediately from the incensed justice of the Most High.

5. Every man who loves God, loves his neighbour also, and he who loves his neighbour, will do all in his power to promote the well being both of his soul and body. Abraham cannot prevent the men of Sodom from sinning against God; but he can make prayer and intercession for their souls;—and plead, if not on arrest, yet in mitigation of judgment. He therefore intercedes for the transgressors, and God is well pleased with his intercessions.—These are the offspring of God's own love in the breast of his servant.

6. How true is that word—The energetic faithful prayer of the righteous man availeth much. Abraham draws near to God by affection and faith; and, in the most devout and humble manner, makes prayer and supplication; and every petition is answered on the spot. Nor does God cease to promise to show mercy, and Abraham ceases to intercede!—What encouragement does this hold out to them that fear God, to make prayer and intercession for their sinful neighbours and ungodly relatives? Faith in the Lord Jesus endues prayer with a species of omnipotence—whosoever a man asks of the Father in his name, he will do it. Prayer has been termed the gate of heaven; but without faith, that gate cannot be opened. He who prays as he should and believes as he ought, shall have the fulness of the blessing of the gospel of peace.

## HISTORY.

### WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

Reigned from 1066 to 1087.

William was a natural son of Robert VI. duke of Normandy. Harold being slain in battle, William marched to London, where he claimed the crown by the testament of King Edward the Confessor. On his way he was met by a large body of the men of Kent, each with a bough of a tree in his hand. This army was headed by Stigard, the archbishop, who made a speech to the Conqueror, in which he boldly demanded the preservation of their liberties, and let him know that they were resolved rather to die than to part with their laws and liberty.

William thought proper to grant their demands, and suffered them to retain their ancient customs.

Upon his coronation, he was sworn to govern by the laws of the realm; and though he introduced some new forms, yet he preserved the trials by juries. He instituted the courts of chancery and exchequer, but disarmed his English subjects, and forbid their having any light in their houses after eight o'clock at night, when a bell, was rung, called Curfew, or cover fire, at the sound of which all were obliged to put out their fires and candles. He obliged the Scots to preserve the peace they had broken, compelled

the Welsh to pay him tribute, refused himself to pay homage to the Pope, built the Tower of London, and had all public acts made in the Norman tongue. He caused all England to be surveyed, and the men numbered, in a work called Doomsday-book, which is still in being.

To curb the insolence of the French, who had invaded Normandy, and after that to reduce his son Robert, who appeared there in arms against him, he carried over with him an English army, and left his own troops at home. William, in a general engagement, had like to have been killed by his son; but Robert when he found he was engaged with his father, dutifully submitted to him, though he was victorious.

William invaded France, and taking Mantua in August 1087, he ordered it to be reduced to ashes; but approaching so near the flames, that the heat of the fire, together with the warmth of the season, throw him into a fever, which being increased by a fall from his horse, he died in a village near Rouen, in the 61st year of his age, after a reign of 25 years in Normandy, and 21 in England, and was buried at Caen.

In this reign, Richard, the king's second son, was killed by a stag in the New Forest. There was a great fire in London, which consumed St. Paul's; and an earthquake, which happened on a Christmas Day.

## WILLIAM II.

From 1087 to 1100.

William the Second, son of William the Conqueror, who was from the colour of his hair surnamed Rufus, or Red, succeeded; and at the same time his brother Robert succeeded to the duchy of Normandy. Robert resolved to assert his right to the Crown of England, and several of the Norman nobility espoused his cause; but William put an end to the rebellion, by defeating a body of troops in Kent, and soon after obliged his brother to conclude a peace. The two brothers then made war on their younger brother, Henry, whom they besieged in Mount St. Michael; where William, one morning riding out unattended, fell in with a party of Henry's soldiers, and endeavoured to force his way through them, but was dismounted, and a soldier was going to dispatch him, when he cried out, "Hold, fellow, I am the king of England." On this the man, dropping his sword, raised the monarch from the ground, and received from him the honour of knighthood. The brothers were soon reconciled; and William turned his arms against Scotland, and defeated the army of their King, Malcolm. Soon after, Robert de Mowbray, finding that the King had neglected to reward his services, joined with several other noblemen to set the crown on the head of Stephen, grandson to William the Conqueror, upon which the king marched into Yorkshire, reduced Bamborough Castle, took Mowbray prisoner, and put an end to the rebellion.

At length, as William was hunting in the New Forest, he was slain with an arrow shot by Walter Tyrrell, his particular favourite, who, aiming at a deer, struck the king full in the breast; and he immediately expired, on the 2d of August, 1100, aged 41, after a reign of 13 years, and was conveyed to Winchester in a collier's cart.

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

### LONDON.

OCTOBER 8.—On Tuesday, a heavy fall of snow, which lasted for five hours, fell in the neighbourhood of Windsor.

Persons whose out-door occupations give them the means of judging, declare that the weather, was at no time so piercingly cold during the whole of last winter as it was yesterday morning.

The floods in France appear to have been on the same great scale with those in England and Scotland. According to the latest accounts from the departments a great deal of mischief has recently been done by inundations.

ADRIANOPLE, Sept. 14.—Peace was signed this morning by the Russian and Turkish Plenipotentiaries; commissioners will immediately go to inform Count Paskewitch of this happy event. Orders will also be sent to the Turkish commanders, to cease

hostilities. This news has not given pleasure to the inhabitants of Adrianople, who since the arrival of the Russians, have enjoyed tranquillity, and security, and fear, probably with reason, that when they withdraw, some re-action may ensue. Many families, Mahomedan as well as Christian, are preparing to leave the city on the retreat of the Russians, and to fix their residence in the Principalities, for which they are said to have obtained the permission of the Russian General in Chief. All property belonging to the Ottoman Government is now sending away northwards to Aidos and Siliatira. In the course of the war, the Porte has lost above 2,000 cannon and 200,000 muskets. The Turks have also sustained a great loss in fine stallions and mares, which will be a valuable addition to the Russian studs. It is said that for some time past there has been a formal suspension of arms at Shumla, and that it depended solely on the will of General Krassowsky to make himself master of the place.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*, October 5.

WARSAW, Sept. 26.

A despatch from General Count Diebitsch Sabalkinsky announces, that on the 14th inst. a definitive treaty of peace was signed at Adrianople between the Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the Emperor and those of the Sultan.

SEPTEMBER 28.—We have learned from an authentic source the following particulars of the circumstances which immediately preceded the conclusion of peace:—In order to remove, as far as possible, the objections which the Turkish Plenipotentiaries, charged with the negotiations at Adrianople, appeared latterly to oppose to the definitive conclusion of the treaty of peace, and in the well-founded apprehension that in case General Diebitsch should find that the time which he had positively fixed was suffered to elapse without effect, the inevitable consequence would be the advance of the army against the capital, M. Von Royer, Prussian Ambassador to the Porte, resolved, at the express desire of the Sultan, and the urgent request of the Ambassadors of England and France, to embark without delay for Lidosto, and thence to proceed to the Head Quarters of General Diebitsch to remove the difficulties. His exertions essentially contributed to the signing of the treaty of peace within the time given to the Porte.

VIENNA, Sept. 27

Simultaneous accounts from Bucharest and Scutia announce the signing of peace between Russia and the Porte at Adrianople on the 14th Sept.

[From the *Moniteur*]

PARIS, Oct. 6.

"The Government has received from Constantinople news, dated the 16th of Sept., of the signature of peace between Russia and the Porte, at Adrianople, the 14th.

"It is affirmed that the two Powers have agreed upon the following conditions:—

"The ancient treaties, particularly that of Akermann, are re-established. The free passage of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles is assured to the ships of all Nations which shall not be at war with Russia or the Porte. The privileges and liberties stipulated by the treaty of Akermann for the inhabitants of the Principalities are confirmed, and more completely secured. Servia shall enjoy the same privileges and liberties. Six Districts which have been improperly separated from that Province by the Turks, shall be re-unioned to it. All the places on the left bank of the Danube shall belong to Wallachia and Moldavia, and shall be exempt from Turkish garrisons. Giurdevo shall be demolished. Poti, Anapa, and Akhalzik, ceded to Russia. The protocol of the 22d. of March is recognized, subject to negotiations with the Powers Parties to the treaty of London. All Christian subjects may emigrate with their property." (The remainder, respecting the indemnity, is a repetition of what was published in the *Moniteur* of the 5th.)

[From the *Messenger des Chambres*.—Second Edition.]

PARIS, Oct. 6.

"The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 2d of October has an article dated from Vienna, Sept. 27, stating that several commercial express had brought the news of the conclusion of peace on the 14th.