

MORNING STAR.

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TERMS OF THE STAR.

One dollar and fifty cents, if paid in advance, or within three months from the date of the first paper received; otherwise, one dollar and seventy-five cents per year.

It should be understood that one year is the shortest term of subscription.

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All communications, whether they are called to furnish matter for the STAR or to do business with the publishers, should be directed, either to JOHN BUZZELL, Post-Master, Blank's Corner, Portland, Me., or to S. BURRANK, Limerick, Me. All letters, which can be sent without mailing, may be directed to the last mentioned person and place.

Persons yet holding their subscription, are desired, if they have procured any subscribers, to return the same, or forward their names immediately.

Our publishers feel grateful to other individuals for the spirited efforts, which they have made, and are still making to obtain patrons for the paper.

We shall forward several of our first papers to individuals in different parts of the community, with whom we have not yet corresponded, who we trust, will use their best endeavors to solicit subscribers and return the same, so soon as it can conveniently be done.

Of some of our subscribers, living at a distance, have desired to know about "wanting money" but we regret how much they can be helped may be sent by letter.

William Buzzell, Printer.

DIDACTICAL.

[For the Star.]

LETTER TO A BROTHER.

Charles,
Agreeably to your request and my engagement when you was at my house, I avail myself of this opportunity to write a few lines to you.

Our "dearly beloved" father left these lower climes a few years since, and passed through the gloomy rite of death. "Love one" another in this life, and honor your mother; said he, just before he lay down, and said of speech by death, "then thy days will be long in the land, while thy Lord God giveth thee." This death bed injunction, I hope we shall always remember. "It undoubtedly produces satisfaction in your mind to reflect that while at our maternal home, you cheerfully performed the duties of a son and brother."

You have for a season left an affectionate mother, and tender brothers and sisters, who are anxious for your well-being and prosperity, to seek your fortune among strangers in a strange land. Having lived longer in the world, and traveled more among different kinds of people than yourself, I conceive it to be my duty to give you a few hints, which I sincerely hope you will duly regard.

"The way to wealth, if you desire it," says an author of repute, "is as plain as the way to market." It depends chiefly upon two words, *Industry* and *economy*; that is, make a good use both of time and money. All persons should, however, look up to the "Giver of every good and perfect gift" for a blessing upon all their efforts. "It is indispensably necessary that the young man, who is about to begin the world, should say to himself, 'I am going to be industrious, and to do at least two primary ways, into which the young man who is inexperienced in the affairs of business of life, is liable to be misguided. He may have too great an anxiety to get rich, even in honorable business. To get more wages, he may undertake to perform more labor than his strength and health will admit; and thereby, in a few months, ruin his health, and destroy those abilities with which he has been gifted: a life useful to himself and his benefit to the community, and his fair prospects, be nipped in their buds. He who thus throws his life away, in the morning of his days, does not make a good use of time, although he may be exceedingly industrious."

Direct observation teaches us that a far greater number are going too fast than too much. It is frequently the case, that young men, who began the world with every possible advantage, and for several years accustomed themselves to habits of industry and economy, have imperceptibly been diverted from the direct course of regular habits, and have forfeited the title to industry, probity and honor. "With a view to such evils, I would firstly call your attention to a solemn proper improvement of time, and not made solely to ornament the works of his Creator; but to be active in his sphere. You are just beginning to move upon life's busy stage. How important it is that you commence regularly and proceed cautiously. Whatever impulse you now give to your desires and passions, the direction

will be likely to continue. It will probably form the channel in which your life is to run, and you determine its final issue. "Do every thing as you are: Solomon, 'there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven.' Consequently there is a time to labor and a time to rest. During the season of labor, 'be not slothful in business.' Even the hours of rest (those of retirement for sleep and refreshment excepted) should be advantageously improved by reflection and meditation. By reading the bible, or some other good books, historical, geographical, philosophical, &c.; by which the mind may be informed and the soul enlarged. By pursuing this course you will escape numerous temptations, to which an idle, or wandering mind is continually exposed.

"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," was a command of the Supreme Lawgiver, to see young men, or others, lie down on the Lord's day morning, while the bright shining sun has spread his influential rays for an hour or two over the beauties of creation, with the poor excuse that they have worked hard the preceding week; to see them promiscuously ranging the fields and pastures they hardly know whither, to see them travelling from house to house, or to see them lounging and sipping at the tavern, while the well disposed have entered the Lord's gates with thanksgiving, and his courts with praise, is ominous of still greater evils, which will be attended with dreadful consequences. I hope, Charles, you will never be involved in any of these vices; but will at all times remember the God of thy youth. "If my life and health should permit, I will endeavor soon to write you again. Your affectionate and loving brother

THOMAS.

HISTORICAL.

INCONTESTABLE PROOF OF THE DIVINE ORIGIN OF CHRISTIANITY, DEDUCED FROM THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM, AGREEMENT TO OUR LORD'S PREDICTION, RELATIVE TO THE CITY, AND THE SIGNS THAT SHOULD PRECEDE IT. BY J. BUZZELL.

(Extracted mostly from a Treatise on the Destruction of Jerusalem.)

On the Monday immediately preceding his crucifixion, our blessed Saviour made his public and triumphant entry into Jerusalem, amidst the acclamations of a very great multitude of his disciples, who hailed him King of Zion, and with palm branches, the emblems of victory, in their hands, rejoiced and gave praises to God for all the mighty works that they had seen, singing, "Hosanna! Blessed be the King, that cometh in the name of the Lord. Peace in heaven, and glory in the highest!"

But while the people thus exulted, and triumphantly congratulated their Messiah, he, struggling with the deepest emotions of pity and compassion for Jerusalem, beheld the city and wept over it, saying, "If thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace! but now they are hid from thine eyes; for the days shall come upon thee, and thy stones shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee round, and keep thee in on every side; and shall lay thee even with the ground, and thy children within thee; and they shall not leave in thee one stone upon another, because thou hast refused to be wakened at the time of thy visitation."

On the Wednesday following, being only two days before his death, he went for the last time into the temple to teach the people; while he was thus engaged, the High Priest, and the Elders, the Herodians, Sadducees, and Pharisees, successively came to him, and questioned him with subtilty, being desirous to "entangle him in his talk;" to whom, with his accustomed dignity and wisdom, he returned answers and rebukes, which carried conviction to their hearts, and at once silenced the scribbles, and the whole multitude, his address to them in discourse of very uncommon energy, in which, with most exquisite keenness of reproof, he exposed and condemned the cruelty and pride, the hypocrisy and sensuality of the Pharisees and Scribes. Having next foretold the barbarous treatment which his apostles would receive at their hands, he proceeded to denounce against Jerusalem the dire and fearful vengeance, that had for ages been accumulating in the vials of divine displeasure, expressly declaring that it should be poured out upon the then existing generation, adding that imminently, tender and pathetic apostrophe to his devoted city, "O Jerusalem! Jerusalem! thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen would gather her chickens under her wings, and ye would not! Behold! your house is left unto you desolate; for I say unto you, ye shall not see me henceforth, till ye shall say, Blessed be he that cometh in the name of the Lord!"

sed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord?" Having said this, he went out of the temple, and, as he departed, his disciples drew his attention to the wonderful magnitude and splendour of the edifice. They spake, "how it was adorned with costly stones and gifts," and said unto him, "Master, see what manner of stones and buildings are here!" And Jesus said unto them, "See ye not all these things? Verily, I say unto you, there shall not be left here one stone upon another, that shall not be thrown down." When we consider the antiquity and sanctity of the temple, its stupendous fabric, its solidity, and the uncommon magnitude of the stones, of which it was composed, we may, in some measure, conceive of the amazement which this declaration of our Lord must have excited in the minds of his disciples. Nevertheless, this remarkable prediction, as we shall see in the sequel, was literally fulfilled, and as our Lord had foretold, even during the existence of the generation to which he addressed it.

Our Lord now retired to the Mount of Olives, to which place the disciples followed him, in order to make more particular inquiries relative to the time when the calamitous events, foretold by him, would come to pass. It has already been intimated, that the Mount of Olives commanded a full view of Jerusalem and the temple. No situation, therefore, could have been better adapted to give energy to a prediction, which related chiefly to their total ruin and demolition; and if we suppose, and the supposition is highly probable, that our Lord, while in the act of speaking, pointed to the majestic and stupendous edifices, whose destruction he foretold, every word which he then uttered must have been clothed with increased sublimity, and derived from the circumstances of the surrounding scenery, a force and effect, which it is not possible adequately to conceive.

"Tell us, when shall these things be?" and what shall be the sign when all these things shall be fulfilled? Such were the questions of the disciples, in answer to which, our Lord descended to give them a particular account of the several calamitous events that would precede, as well as of the signs which would announce the approaching calamities. Including suitable directions for the regulation of their conduct under the various trials to which they were to be exposed. He commences with a caution: "Take heed," says he, "that no man deceive you; for many shall come in my name, saying, 'I am Christ, and shall deceive many.' The necessary, for without our Lord's ascension, rose; Dositheus, the Samaritan, who had the boldness to assert that he was the Messiah, of whom Moses prophesied; while 'his disciple,' Simon Magus, deluded multitudes into a belief that he himself was the great power of God. About three years afterwards, another Samaritan impostor appeared, and declared that he would show the people the sacred utensils; and who was afterwards, as we have seen, exposed by Moses in Mount Gerizim. Induced by an idea that the Messiah, their great deliverer, was now come, an armed multitude assembled under him; but Pilate speedily defeated them, and slew their chief. While Cyprianus Fadus was procurator in Judea, another deceiver arose, whose name was Theudas. This man actually succeeded so far as to persuade a very great multitude to the desert effects and follow him to Jordan, assuring them that the river would divide at his command. Fadus; however, pursued them, with a troop of horse; and slew many of them, and among the rest, the impostor himself, whose head was cut off and carried to Jerusalem. Under the government of Felix, deceivers rose up daily in Judea, and persuaded the people to follow them into the wilderness, assuring them that they should there behold conspicuous signs and wonders performed by the Almighty. Of these, Felix, from time to time, apprehended many, and put them to death. About this period (A. D. 66,) arose Felix; the celebrated Egyptian impostor, who collected thirty thousand followers, and persuaded them to accompany him to the Mount of Olives, telling them that from thence they should see the walls of Jerusalem fall down at his command; as a prelude to the capture of the Roman garrison, and to their obtaining the sovereignty of the city. The Roman governor, however, apprehending this to be the beginning of a revolt, immediately attacked them, slew four hundred of them, and dispersed the rest; but the Egyptian effected his escape. In the time of Porcius Festus (A. D. 60,) another distinguished impostor seduced the people; by promising them deliverance from the Roman yoke, if they would follow him into the wilderness; but

These is not the Theudas mentioned by Gamaliel, Acts, v. 36.

Festus sent out an armed force, which speedily destroyed both the deceiver and his followers. In short, impostors, pretending to a divine commission, continually and fatally deceived the people, and at once justified the caution, and fulfilled the prediction of our Lord.

If it be objected, that none of these impostors, except Dositheus, assumed the name of Messiah, it is replied, that the grovelling expectation of the Jews was directed to a Messiah who should merely deliver them from the Roman yoke, and restore the kingdom to Jerusalem; and such were the notions of these deceivers. This expectation, strange and repeated insurrections; which will naturally remind the reader of the following prophetic expressions of our Lord; "I am come in my Father's name, and ye receive me not; if another shall come in his own name, him ye will receive." "If they shall say unto you, 'Behold, he is in the desert, go not forth.' They will show (or pretend to show) great signs and wonders." &c.

MAY.

The man who does not feel the mellowing influence of this delightful season upon his heart, when the firmament is full of stars, and the atmosphere of odors, who cannot cast his eyes around him without beholding the most delicate tints from nature's unrivalled pencil, is little to be envied. The smile of the meadows, the hilarity of the seasons seem to be reflected on the care worn countenance of man. The month of May is the season of hope—there is a verbal promise of every thing that the heart of man can wish. The poet Thompson, contemplating such a spectacle, breaks out into the following strain of rapture—

"These are thy works Almighty Father, these are but the varied God—the rolling year is full of these—forth in the pleasing spring, thy beauty walks, thy tenderness and love, who flash the fields—the softening air is hushed. Echo the mountains, round the forest smiles, And every sense and every heart is joy."

The apostle appeals to these spectacles, as affording the testimony of nature to the doctrines of the resurrection, to which he seems to consider death as but the preparatory process, and the grain is not quickened, except it die. With such authority in our hands—let us look at the mouldering seed committed to the earth; how beautiful, how glorious is the plant that springs from that decayed, that worthless body. The apostle says, that we sow not the body that shall be. "The human body then is but the seed of the resurrection—when sown in dishonour—we are raised in glory; when sown in weakness—we are raised in power; when sown in a perishable body, by comparing a flower with a seed; we shall be clothed in an imperishable body to decay—enjoying all the properties of a spirit whose glory is immortal—saints and angels will be our companions for ever—those who have gone before us will take us by the hand, and greet our arrival. Such are the prospects that await the just—we shall see and dwell for ever with the God of glory, and his Father, and who now shines in his glorious works. We have seen the words of salvation pronounced by the lips of that Saviour who died that we might enjoy this resurrection. Come ye blessed of my Father, will be the welcome; inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world, and shouting angels will re-echo through the vast expanse of Heaven the joyful intelligence. Saturday Herald.

DESCRIPTION OF A CHRISTIAN.

A Christian is a child of God, a disciple of Christ, a temple of the Holy Ghost, an heir of the Kingdom of God, a companion of angels, a lord of the world, and a partaker of the Divine Nature. The Christian's glory, is Christ in heaven, and Christ's glory is the Christian on earth. He is a worthy child of God, endowed with Christ's righteousness, walking in holy fear and cheerful obedience before his father, shining as a light in the world, a rose among thorns. He is a wonderful beautiful creature, a grace of God, over which the holy angels rejoice, and attended and ministered to by them wherever he goes. He is a wonder to the world, a terror to the devils, an ornament to the church, a delight of heaven. His heart is full of pain, his eyes full of tears for a perishing world, his mouth full of sighs, and his hands full of good works.

Domestic Life.—The Earl of Orkney well observes, that whenever we step out of domestic life, in search of felicity, we come back again disappointed, tired and chagrined. One day passed under our own roof, with our friends and our family, is worth a thousand in another place.

Many talk like philosophers, and fire like fools.

POETRY.

(For the Stars.) Hope.

As the sun beams that play on the waves of the ocean,
And light up a ray, where the dark waters roll;
Thus Hope, cheering Hope soothes the heart's sad
commotions,
When waves of affliction envelop the soul.

When our eye is o'ercast with the dark shades of sorrow,

And muffled moans from the years that are gone;
Then Hope looks beyond to a brighter tomorrow,
To enjoy, tho' in fancy, a bright cloudless morn.

In the season of youth, when perennial flowers,
Are shown in our path way, wherever we roam;
Even then we look forward to happier yet,
And sigh for the pleasures of years to come.

When thorns strew the path of the aged and woe;
And he wanders on sadly, with anguish oppressed;
When his prospects in life appear wretched and dreary,
Then Hope looks beyond to the haven of rest.

And when death, (that destroyer,) at length shall sever,
The strongest affections that mortal involve,
Hope points to the realms where forever and ever,
The day star of glory will brilliantly shine.

When at last the bright spirit shall enter that mansion,
Prepared by the Father thro' Jesus's name,
'Tis then that sweet Hope will dissolve in fruition,
As the faint spark is lost in an infinite flame.

ROANE MELVINA.

A Prayer for Wisdom.

Maker Supreme, of heaven and earth,
Of sea, of air, and sky;
O thou who gave to all things birth,
Hear this thy servant's cry.

To thee, invincible, I pray,
Thou only righteous God;
And thee, Omnipotent, obey,
And fear thy dreadful rod.

Riches, or life, I do not crave,
Nor any transient thing;
The one both wings and the grave
Are laid the proud king's ring.

O heavenly wisdom I admire;
And this is my request:
O grant, great God, this my desire,
And I am fully blest.

Wisdom to worship thee aright,
To understand thy will,
To do my duty in thy sight,
And thy commands fulfil.

That when my fleeting days are run,
And death shall set me free;
When the short thread of life is spun,
My soul shall fly to thee.

Where I shall live eternally,
And fear no end of time;
But praise thy name continually
Thou powerful God divine!

Not with a weak and mortal voice,
But in celestial strains;
In heaven, the centre of my joy,
And end of all my pains.

MISCELLANY.

THE BURNING OF JOHN HUSS, A CELEBRATED
CHRISTIAN REFORMER, IN THE FIFTEENTH
CENTURY.

The account of his martyrdom cannot fail to arouse deep attention. The age of persecution by fire and faggot is passed, but here is an instance of its destructive, sweeping, heartless severity, while it lasted. The following extract from the work, descriptive of the burning of John Huss, we think it impossible for any one to read without the most painful emotions.

"The procession moved on—Huss, absorbed in pious meditations, was only awake to joyful hope; and the momentary weakness which had come over him in the church has given place to the most calm and settled fortitude. Arriving at the gate of the Episcopal palace, he saw a pile of wood, and believed that he was already at the place of execution. He was soon undeceived, for the wood being fired, he saw his writings brought forward, and successively thrown into the flames. A smile played on his features, which he tried but in vain to smother while he witnessed this vain experiment; and turning to the crowd with the utmost composure, he declared that his writings were consumed, not for the errors which they contained, but to gratify the ignoble rage of his adversaries.

"He now approached a large area, which had been cleared from the crowd, who still anxiously pressed forward wherever the vigilance of the guards was relaxed. It was opposite the gate of Gottleuban, and between the gates and gardens of the suburbs. In the centre he saw an accumulation of faggots, amidst which a strong post was erected. Several men were employed in carrying more wood in the open space, and four large bundles of straw, were placed beside the faggots. A man of ferocious aspect stood near the post about which the faggots were being

piled. He was engaged in disentangling the coils of a rope, which had been recently immersed in water, and two or three chains were laid across a bench, with an appearance of careful arrangements. Huss had no difficulty in recognizing in this man his executioner; and in the place to which he had now been conducted, the spot on which he was to die.

"The executioner then took from his person a white coat, in honor of his anticipated deliverance. A frock, prepared with pitch and tar, was brought to him, and wearing this, he was conducted to the stake. His hands were bound, and two faggots, with straw intermixed, were placed beneath his feet. A wet rope was put round him, and this was tied to the stake, when a partial murmur ran through those who had been admitted within the guarded space. Huss started. An idea crossed his mind that possibly Sigismund had relented; but this was immediately dismissed, when the priest, who had before spoken to reprove the cries of the crowd, advanced to give expression to the feeling which had just manifested itself.

"Huss was first bound round the middle with cords. A chain was passed over his shoulders, and chains were fastened to his left leg and his neck. Thus securely bound to the stake, the faggots provided for the occasion, were piled to the chin; straw was placed beneath and between them, where it was thought likely most effectual to contribute to the fierceness of the blaze.

"A moment of awful expectation followed. The executioner approached with a lighted torch, when the Duke of Bavaria rode up to Huss, and loudly called to him, demanding that he should now renounce his errors; at the same time reminding him that in a few moments it would be out of his power to do so.

"I thought the danger already passed," he replied, "but happily, I am nothing tempted to gainsay what I have heretofore avowed. I have taught the truth, and am now ready to seal it with my blood. Ultimately it shall prevail, though I may not see it. This day you kindle the flames of persecution about a poor and worthless sinner; but the spirit which animates me, shall, phoenix-like, ascend from my ashes, soar majestically on high through many succeeding ages, and prove to all the Christian world, how vain this persecution, how impotent your rage."

"The martyr looked up as far as his hands would admit, and looked towards the executioner, who now approached to kindle the fire. His movement caused some of the outer faggots to fall. Upon this, the flaming torch was laid down, till the wood could be replaced. The Bohemian saw the torch resumed, and in the same instant he heard the crackling of the lighted straw. The rapidly ascending smoke rose round the pile; while, seizing the last moments that remained to him on earth, Huss prayed aloud. He was proceeding when the rising flame seized his beard, eyes, and eyebrows, and an involuntary start threw the cap from his head. His voice was again heard above the roaring of the volume of fire, which now burst from the top of the pile behind the stake. Utterance failed him; but his upturned eyes, evinced, in that awful moment, that his heart was still alive to devotion, though his tongue is mute for ever. His face became violently distorted, and bowing down his head he was seen to expire. Enough wood had not been provided, and the fire failed before the mortal remains of the martyr were more than half consumed. His clothes had been thrown on the pile in aid of the faggots; but all was insufficient, and a new supply of wood was necessary. The burning being at length complete, his ashes were carefully collected, carried away in a cart, and thrown into the neighboring river, that the admirers of the Bohemian might possess nothing to recall the memory of his martyr."

THE BABES OF BETHLEHEM.

Have you not read in the 24th chapter of St. Matthew, how the cruel king Herod sent and slew all the little children who were of the age with him, who were in the town of Bethlehem, in order, that with these the Saviour himself might be cut off. Thus were these blessed babes speedily delivered from sin and sorrow; and the happiness of the little contemporaries of the holy child Jesus secured to them for ever.

"During this last winter, many little fair ones have, like the babes of Bethlehem, received a call to leave this world, and enter into a new state of being. Many a mother's joy and father's pride has been laid low in the dust since last summer; and few amongst you, my dear children, but have lost a little brother, or sister, with whom you used to play, or were accustomed to hold upon your knees.

Nevertheless, though many tears have been shed for these little beloved ones, we are not less happy, because we know that they are now happy in their Father's house, and that the Lord hath comforted them as one whom his mother comforteth.

But some people, who never read their Bibles, have said to me, how do you know that these babes are happy? What did they ever do to deserve heaven? and what right have they to expect a reward? I answer,

that I know from the Bible that they are happy, for the Lord hath said—"Of such are the kingdom of heaven;" and though they have no merits of their own to plead before the throne of God, yet their Redeemer liveth, and is mighty; he has pleaded his own merits in their behalf, and has clothed them with the Robe of Righteousness, and presented them to his Father without spot or wrinkle.

If we are saved, it must be like these little children, through the free mercy of Christ our Lord. We have none of us any good to boast of: we are all vile and full of sin; our best actions, in a state of nature, are corrupt, and we must lay aside all boasting and self confidence. Let us then, desire to be made like the babes of Bethlehem, for unless ye be converted and become as little children, ye shall in no wise enter the kingdom of heaven.

EXTRACT FROM PRESIDENT DAVID'S ADDRESS.

See the bright and triumphant army marching up to their eternal home, under the conduct of the Captain of their salvation, where they shall rest with the Lord. I Thess. iv. 17. As happy as their nature in its highest improvements is capable of being made. With what shouts of joy and triumph do they ascend with what sublime hallelujahs do they crown their Deliverer! with what wonder and joy, with what pleasing horror like one that has narrowly escaped some tremendous precipice, do they look back upon what the angels would count, guilty, depraved, condemned sinners! afterward imperfect, broken-hearted, sighing, weeping saints! but now innocent, holy, happy, glorious immortals!

"Are these the forms that moulded in the dust O the transcendent glories of the just!"—Joy!

Now with what pleasure and rapture do they look forward through the long, long prospect of immortality, and call it their own! the duration not only of their existence, but of their happiness! And glory! O shall any of us share in this immensely valuable privilege! how immensely transporting the thought!

"Shall we, who some few years ago were less than worms, of mire, or shadow can express? Were nothing; shall we live, when every fire of every star shall expire! When earth's no more, shall we survive above, And through the shining ranks of angels move! O, as before the throne of God we stand. See could we but grasp the immortal hand—All that has been in full concert join, And celebrate the depths of love divine!"—Young.

O what exploits, what miracles of power and grace, are these! But why do I dwell on such splendors with words without knowledge? the language of mortals was formed for lower descriptions? Eye hath not seen, ear has not heard, nor have entered into the heart of man the things that God hath laid up for them that love him. I Cor. ii. 9.

And now when the inhabitants of our world, for whose sake it was formed, are all removed to other regions, and it is left a wide extended desert, what remains, but that it also meet its fate? It is fit so guilty a globe, that had been the stage of sin for so many thousands of years, and which its Maker exposed the cross on which its Maker expiated, should be made a monument of the divine displeasure, and either be laid in ruins, or refined by fire. And see! the universal blaze begins! the heavens pass away with a great noise; the elements melt with fervent heat; the earth and the works that are therein are burnt up. II Pet. iii. 10. Now stars rush from their orbits; comets glare; the earth trembles with convulsions; the Alps, the Andes, and all the lofty peaks or ridges extended to the ridges of mountains burst into into many burning Etnas, or thunder, and lightning, and smoke, and flame, and quake like Sinai, when God descended upon it to publish his fiery law! Rocks melt and run down in torrents of flame; rivers, lakes and oceans boil and evaporate. Sheets of fire and pillars of smoke, outrageous and insufferable thunders and lightnings burst, like snow, and hail, and involve the atmosphere from pole to pole. The whole globe is now dissolved into a shoreless ocean of liquid fire. And where now shall we find the places where cities stood, where armies fought, where mountains stretched their ridges, and reared their heads on high? Alas! they are all lost, and have left no trace behind them where they once stood. There art thou, O my country! Sunk with the rocks or the burning ocean. Where are now your houses, your lands, and those earthly possessions you were once so fond of? They are no where to be found. How sorry a portion for an immortal mind is such a dying world as this! And, O!

"How rich that God who can much charge defray, And bear to fling ten thousand worlds away!"—Young.

"See all the formidable sons of Fire. Eruptions, Earthquakes, Comets, Lightnings play their various signals, all at once discharge their blazing meteor, and test the strength of man. This poor terrestrial clod of man—Young.

—**Aphorism.**—Life is a stream, which continually runs by, but never returns. We die daily, for each day takes away some portion of our life. The present moment is only our own.

REVIVALS.

Elkton, Ky.—From the Baptist Recorder we learn, that in Elkton, Ky., there has lately been a revival of religion, and that about one hundred and ten have been baptised. Some have joined other denominations and others have been prevented from following the Lord in his ordinances by parental authority.

Revivals in New York.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Camden, N. Y., to his friend in Plymouth, Mass., dated April 18, published in the Liberator and Tel. Since the revival commenced in this place, more than 200 have obtained hope in Christ; and through the great goodness of God, the work still continues with power. In one very large neighborhood, all are hoping in Christ (between 50 and 60), except a few small children. The work of God is going on with great power in Florence, Rome, Whitesborough, Utica, and many other towns in this vicinity. It is estimated, that, within the county (Oneida), more than 2000 have been recently converted. I never saw before such wrestling in prayer for sinners.

Camden, N. Y.—Since the revival in Camden, N. Y., more than two hundred persons have been hopefully converted. In one neighborhood, containing sixty individuals, all were hoping in Christ, except one woman and a few children.

SANDWICH ISLANDS. From the Journal of Mr. Richards, published in the Missionary Herald for May, we derive the following interesting particulars, relative to a revival in Lahaina, which was enjoyed last February, in Lahaina, Feb. 18. As I was walking this evening, I heard the voice of prayer in six different houses in the course of a few rods. I think there are now not less than fifty houses in Lahaina, where the morning and evening sacrifice is regularly offered to the true God. The number is constantly increasing, and there is now scarcely an hour in the day, that I am not intercepted in my regular employment, by calls from persons anxious to know what they must do to be saved.

21. For four days our house has not been empty, except while the door has been fastened. When I wake in the morning, I find people waiting at the door to converse on the truths of the scriptures. Soon, Hospiari, wife, and train, came and spent the day; and after the door is closed at evening, the people are waiting at the door, and are not unfrequently awakened at midnight, by those who wish to ask questions. Houses for prayer are multiplying in every part of the village; and the interest, which is manifested on the concerns of eternity, is such as, only six months ago, I did not expect would be seen in this generation.

22. In the morning, several females called for the purpose of having a female prayer meeting established. Kaamoku gave me the reason why they wished to have another female meeting. She said the females were coming to converse with her night and day, and in so great numbers, that she could find no rest, and they were all anxious to assemble together, that she might give them some heart cheering each other. She said she was acquainted with thirty-one praying females in Nahi-enann's train. Considering her as a proper person to superintend a religious meeting, I gave my approbation, so that there are now three separate circles of females in Lahaina, who meet regularly for prayer, embracing the number of about sixty persons. Eleven strangers have called during the day, to converse respecting the truths of the scriptures.

23. Two days ago, to-day, we first set our eyes on Lahaina. We passed not so near as to see the dwellings. We knew not then its relative importance, and had no expectation that it would be the place of our residence. When we first set our feet on these shores, little did we think, that, in less than two years, our eyes would see what they now behold, or, that our ears would hear such heart cheering inquiries and declarations as are now constantly sounding in our ears. This second anniversary day of our arrival, it indeed a joyful day at Lahaina. Would that I could give you such an account of what is passing here, as to introduce you to the multitudes of those, who are daily inquiring what they should do to be saved.

When I walk out, at whatever time of day it may be, and of whatever direction, I hear the voice of prayer, as accented by multitudes and requested to stop and give instructions. When we retire at night, we almost uniformly send some from our house, who are anxious to receive instruction, and when we rise in the morning, we almost always find persons waiting at the door to see us.

Gorham Q. M.—The Gorham quarterly meeting was convened in Buxton, on the 24th and 25th ult. We are informed that the state of the churches, generally is good. A comfortable season was enjoyed in worship. Sermons were delivered in the course of the meeting by Eld. Clement-Pinney, Zechariah Leach, and Ephraim Shinnfield.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

MORNING STAR.

LIMERICK.—THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1826.

Passamaquoddy Bank.—Hon. Asher Ware and Eliphaz Greeley, who were appointed to "examine the doings and transactions of the several incorporated Banks in this State, and generally to ascertain the state and condition of the same," on the 18th ult. called on the President of the Passamaquoddy Bank, and according to his desire, transmitted to the directors a notice of their appointment in writing, and requested an interview with them for the purpose of making arrangements for mutual convenience as to the time and manner of proceeding in the investigation. In the course of the day the Commissioners received an answer to their note from the President, stating that "A meeting of the Board of Directors has been called, and your commission laid before them, and I am instructed to answer, That, they have maturely deliberated upon the same, and regret to say that it is inexpedient to consent at this time to the examination which you propose. It is feared that an exposure might injuriously effect the interests of individuals indebted to the Bank, and thereby deprive the Bank of the power of collecting many of its debts. In addition, the fate of a large amount of foreign Exchange is yet unknown, and must necessarily remain so for three or four months. Every effort has been and will continue to be made to bring the concerns of the Bank to a speedy settlement."

Congress.—Congress sometime since passed a resolve to adjourn on Monday, 22d ult. but on Friday 19th ult. in the Senate, a resolution passed by a vote of 20 to 14, to prolong the session to Thursday, 25th ult. How this was disposed of in the House, we are not yet informed.

Congress at Panama.—By letters from Lima to March 20, it appears, that the General Congress had not opened its session at Panama, but most of the deputies from the South American States had arrived, and much anxiety manifested to know whether the United States would send commissioners.

The capital at Washington, has already cost the nation about two million dollars, and 192,000 dollars additional are demanded by the architects and workmen during the present year; and an additional sum of 137,000 dollars will be required next year.

Fierce Tornado.—On Wednesday, 20th ult. about half past three o'clock we were visited by one of the most severe tornadoes ever recollected in this part of the country, by the oldest inhabitants.—For two or three days previous, the weather had been uncommonly warm for the season, the thermometer ranging from 90 to 100. About three o'clock P. M. there were some small appearances of clouds in the west, indicative of showers, which in a few minutes spread over that part of the horizon, when the weather began blowing with tremendous fury, filling the air with clouds of dust, gravel, stones, limbs of trees, boards, and whatever arrested its course, tearing up by the roots and twisting off large trees, blowing down barns, sheds, and fences, and taking riders from their horses—people who were in their fields to work, were compelled to lie down, or hold on to stumps to prevent being drove before it and dashed to pieces by its fury. A fine grove of pine and maple timber situated about a quarter of a mile south of this village experienced its most destructive force, and in that course the most powerful current of wind appeared to pass, for here it prostrated by computation from six to seven hundred trees from a foot to two and a half and three feet in diameter, pursuing its course in an easterly direction it continued to sweep up, tearing up by the roots and twisting off trees in the various pastures and fields through which it passed, many of the owners to us unknown.—We have already heard of several barns and sheds which were blown down and unroofed by its fury.—On Kennebec river a saw-mill was blown down, and in Kennebec-Port, part of the roof was blown from this fine large house near Robert Town's, Race, and much valuable growth destroyed in that town.—Nearly all the fences in its course were laid prostrate of whatever description they might be. The damage done to forests, orchards, fences, and buildings already heard from is very great.—We also learn that in Berwick and the upper part of Wells, much damage was done to buildings, forests and houses—but it is so far as we can learn that no lives were lost or serious injury sustained by any fellow creature. In one instance a Mr. Adams, of Kennebec-Port, was blown from his horse together with his saddle and slightly bruised. The width of this tornado appears to have been from three to four miles—but where it commenced its ravages, or where its fury was exhausted we have not yet learned.—*Kennebec Gazette.*

Dreadful Accident.—While the family of Mr. John Spicer, of Groton, Mass. were quietly sitting round the table at dinner, on the 10th ult. a small boy, about eight years old, found his way through several apartments to a private room, where a loaded musket was set away, and, (as is supposed), unconscious that the piece was loaded, began to play with the lock, when, awful to relate, the unsuspecting family were immediately summoned to the door by the report of the gun, and the dead body of Charles B. Stanton, grand child of Mr. Spicer, who, it appeared, was holding up the muzzle of the gun for the other boy, when it went off, and lodged the deadly contents of the charge in his body. The child gasped a few times and expired.—Both father and mother of the deceased boy died some time since in the State of New York, and he was residing with his grandfather, Mr. John Spicer, where the fatal accident took place.

Distressing Fire.—The house of S. A. Talbot, of Starley, Penn. was burnt on the 11th of April, and three children perished in the flames, the eldest only five years old. The parents were absent, and had fastened the children in the house to prevent their being drowned, as the house stood on the bank of the lake.

The Philadelphia Sentinel states as the current report at Washington, that Mr. Gallatin has had the offer of the embassy to England in the place of Mr. King, that Mr. Gallatin has either declined or will decline the offer, and that the appointment will be given to Mr. Barbour, the Secretary of War.

Languages Spoken on this Continent.—The English language is said to be spoken in America by eleven and a half millions of people; the Spanish by ten millions; the Indian by seven and a half; the Portuguese by three; the French by one million two hundred thousand; the Dutch and Swedish, by two hundred thousand; and being twenty seven millions, in the whole, of people speaking European languages in America.

The National Journal states that the small pox, and varioloid, are both prevailing to a great extent on board several of our public vessels of the West India Squadron.

The Militia System of Pennsylvania is considered by the citizens of Philadelphia so bad that they lose no opportunity of turning it into ridicule.

The John Adams sailed from Havana April 11, for the purpose of carrying to Guatemala, Mr. Williams, our Charge d'Affaires to the government of that country.

Public Accommodation.—We are told by a gentleman who has taken pains to ascertain the fact that twenty two steam boats are employed on the North River, this present season.

Since 1810, the average annual consumption of malt in England has been twenty-six and half millions of bushels.

President Adams' Message to the House of Representatives on the subject of the Panama Mission, is published in the London Courier of April 17.

The directors of the Newburyport Bridge have determined to establish it at the foot of Strong-street, and to begin the work immediately. It is expected that it will be finished in Sept. or Oct. next.

Ice at Sea.—Capt Hackstaff, at New York from Liverpool, informs that during his passage he fell in with 35 icebergs and passed through several fields of ice, and in passing through which he occupied two days and three nights.

Eagle and Derby Banks.—The Legislature of Connecticut have appointed a committee to unravel as far as possible the mysterious management of these two banks.

Mr. David Flagg has invented a *hank* to grind grain, which is said to make as good meal as the common kind of grist mill.

Injustice.—A boy was lately brought before one of our Judges, says the Rochester Telegraph, upon a writ of habeas corpus, who had been imprisoned for petit larceny, upon confessions, which, it is said, were whipped from him by the magistrates while he was in prison, it was ascertained that the theft was committed by another person.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

We are sorry to learn that the Sheriff of this county has been opposed in the execution of the duties of his office. The difficulty has arisen from the seizure, made by order of the Land Agents, of Logs and on Lands belonging to Massachusetts and Maine, which Logs have been taken by the person who cut them, and are now forcibly detained, or made into boards. We understand the citizens were ordered out to assist the Officers of Government.

Bangor Reg.—A steam carriage has just put in motion at the Hoboken (N. J.) Hotel; it travels round a circle at the rate of six miles the hour. The engine and carriage weigh less than a ton—those in England weigh from eight to ten tons.

The schr. Dehonture, with the loss of the captain and mate, thrown overboard by some of the slaves, was boarded on the 6th inst. in lat. 30, 30, lon. 65, 30, by Capt. Attwood, of the brig Roocke, of Castine, who took from the schr. 14 of the slaves, and the brig 5d, and a Gallatin, on board. The brig and schooner have both since arrived at New York.

The Governor of Cuba published a proclamation on the eighteenth of April, prohibiting the importation of "all books, which oppose the Catholic religion, the royalty, rights, and prerogatives of the sovereign, or which in any other manner defend rebellion."

The village of Rochester located in a place that was, 16 years since, a wilderness, affords ample support to three newspapers. We received yesterday the Rochester Telegraph of the 23d inst. there, though printed on a large sheet, there is added an extra containing eight columns of advertisements.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

A Mr. Cyrus Kidder, aged 36, and Mr. Ellis Tobey, aged 22, were drowned at Norridgewock on the 10th ult. they were bathing in a basin formed by a mill-dam across Martin's stream, when Mr. Tobey, who was unable to swim, accidentally stepped into a part of the channel where the water was over his head, and sunk to the bottom. Mr. Kidder, being a good swimmer, in his ineffectual efforts to save his friend ruptured (as is supposed) a blood vessel, when strangulation and death immediately ensued.

CONGRESS.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.
Thursday, May 18.—In the Senate, Mr. Holmes, of Maine, introduced a series of resolutions, in relation to the expediency of amending the existing rules of the Senate. These resolutions are obviously aimed at the anomalous course which has been pursued in that body by Mr. Randolph. One of the propositions is an inquiry how far it is consistent with the dignity of the Senate to allow a member to address disrespectful language to any gentleman who may be introduced on the floor by a Senator. Another refers to the practice which Mr. Randolph has introduced of charging Executive officers with impeachable offenses. Mr. Randolph intended to counter resolutions, the object of which was to show that there was no necessity for changing the existing rules and practice of the Senate.—In the comments introduced by Mr. Randolph, that gentleman remarked that the proposition relative to indecorum to a stranger introduced by a Senator, was probably intended to bear upon some observations he had made in relation to the Editor of the Boston Centinel, who was on the floor at the time the references to him were made. Mr. Randolph avowed that he had intended to attack that gentleman in order "through him to fix the stigma of reprobation upon the Senator who had introduced him on the floor." To this attack so unbecomingly in its nature, so inconsistent with the dignity, the rules and usages of the Senate, Mr. Lloyd (who had introduced Mr. Russell) made a spirited prompt and efficient remark, which led to some further discussion. In levelling at Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Randolph aimed at an individual too elevated to be within the range of his shot. Mr. Lloyd, in his general conduct, is too generally sustained by the esteem and confidence of the people of society, in his particular course, in the introduction of Mr. Russell, he is too well supported by the rules of the Senate, the practice of the Senators, to be injured in the slightest degree by a stroke of so reckless, so illegitimate, and so random a satirist as Mr. Randolph. As to the resolutions of Mr. Holmes, they do credit to that gentleman. They evince that, amidst the too prevalent disposition to submit to the branches of order and decorum, and to become willing witnesses of the prostration of Senatorial character, there still exists a redeeming spirit in that body, in which the people may confidently rely, for the protection of its own dignity, and the character of the nation.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

From England.—Liverpool papers up to the 15th April, were received at Boston on the 19th ult. by the ship Octavia, Capt. D'Well.—The King was entirely recovered from his late indisposition, and attended divine service on the preceding Sunday.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer had announced on the stock exchange his design of creating new stock, to the amount of eight millions, at an interest of four per cent. to withdraw from the market that amount of Exchequer bill.—A proposition to increase the salary of the president of the board of trade, now under discussion, to 5000*l.* was debated on two or three several days in the House of Commons, and carried by a majority of eleven. This majority was declared by Mr. Canning too small to authorize Ministers to persevere in the proposed arrangement, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a reduced allowance.

Greece.—By arrivals at Boston and at New York, Liverpool papers to April 21, have been received. They contain the

melancholy intelligence that the Greek fortress of Missolonghi has fallen into the hands of the Turks, and that 4000 Greeks perished in the conflict. The accounts, however, are somewhat contradictory, and need confirmation. The place is said to have fallen on the 10th of March; while Baron von Zante says it held out on the 1st of April.

It is reported, that the emperor of Russia has set his armies in motion, with the intention of attacking "the sinking empire of the Ottomans." But this also needs confirmation.

Poland.—Letters from Poland represent that country, as well as Russia, to be in an alarming situation: There are reports of many arrests, and of indubitable marks of a conspiracy like that of Russia: A Polish General, the companion in arms of Kosciuszko, has been arrested in Dresden, and sent to Petersburg; but affairs are kept as secret as possible. The troops have not begun in Petersburg, because, it is said, the arrests still continue, although the prisons are filled with persons sent from distant places. The emperor is making great retrenchments in the expenses of government. He is accompanied on all public occasions by Lord Wellington. The time for the coronation has not been fixed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A communication is received from our friend 'Observer,' which is under consideration. It may probably appear in a future number. The 'Remarks' of Philanthropos are on file, and will receive due consideration."

Our brethren in the Ministry are invited to forward such accounts of revivals of religion, accounts of reformation, as may be in their possession.

DIED.

In this town, on Friday evening last, Miss Anna Perry, aged 30.
In Waterborough, on Saturday last, a child of Mr. Smith.

ABNER S. McDONALD & CO.
HAVE lately received a fresh assortment of English, West India, and Domestic Goods; which they offer to the public on as reasonable terms as can be obtained in this town.—They will continue to do business at the Old Stand, formerly occupied by John McDonald, Esq. late of Limerick, deceased. It is their intention to transact business in the same manner, as it has been conducted heretofore at the Old Stand.
June 1.

TO THE PUBLIC.
WHEREAS WILLIAM P. LEAVITT, one of the firm of LIBBY, SAWYER, & Co. has clandestinely absconded from the employment of said firm; the partnership being thereby dissolved, the undersigned hereby forbid all persons trusting him on account of said Company.
JOHN LIBBY.
ALMON SAWYER.
Limerick, May 17, 1826.

The subscribers will settle the business of the late firm of LIBBY, SAWYER, & Co. All persons having lawful demand against said Company, are requested to present them, and those indebted, to make payment.

The business of the late firm of LIBBY, SAWYER & Co. will hereafter be conducted under the firm of LIBBY & SAWYER. They feel grateful to the public for the liberal encouragement they have received, and hope by an assiduous and punctual attention to their business, to merit their future patronage.

JOHN LIBBY.
ALMON SAWYER.
Limerick, May 25, 1826.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—LIMERICK.
NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners and proprietors of land, hereafter mentioned, in the county of Limerick, in the county of York and state of Maine—that they are taxed in the tax bill committed to the subscriber, as Collector of said Limerick, for the year 1825, as follows

Assessed	Value	Rate	Amount
SIMEON STROUT,	10	10	10
RUFUS LIBBY,	17	42	0.67
HANNAH SEAVEY,	22	102	1.59

And unless said taxes, and all intervening charges, are paid to me on or before the seventh day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, so much of said land will be sold at an auction Vendue, at the dwelling house of Robert Cole, innholder, in said Limerick, as will discharge the same.

PENUEL CLARK, Jr., Collector of
May 25. *the year 1825.*

WANTED
IMMEDIATELY, two boys between fourteen and seventeen years of age, as apprentices, one at the blacksmith business, and one at cabinet and wagon-making. Apply at this office.
May 25.

