

MORNING STAR.

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POETRY.

[For the Star.]

The Death of an Infant.

Rest, oh rest, thou little stranger,
From this world of pain and woe;
Thou art free from every danger,
Which we suffer here below.

Life, to thee, was like a bubble,
Gleeting on the briny wave;
Thou hast left a world of trouble,
For the silent, peaceful grave.

If with life, had Heaven blest thee,
Ah! what life might thee betide!
Had thy friends in youth cared thee,
Yet ere long thou must have died.

Sickness only hast thou tasted,
Sorrow thou hast never known;
Had thy lamp of life still lasted,
Thy breast would have learn'd to mourn.

While the twining flow'rs retard
O'er the mansion of thy rest;
While thy parents sorrow o'er
The cold turf that shields thy breast;

Thy pure spirit flier'd from anguish,
Doom'd no longer here to roam;
Doom'd no longer here to languish,
Thou hast found thy native home.

Thou no more shalt greet the morrow,
Gleeting with affliction's tears;
Thou art free from every sorrow,
Every pain we suffer here.

While we're lost on life's rude pillow,
Thou hast found a peaceful shore;
Thou hast found a downy pillow,
Where no pains can reach thee more.

R. MELVINA.

MISCELLANY.

TYPICAL PERSONS; NO. III. MELCHIZEDEK AND CHRIST COMPARED.

Among all the characters mentioned in the Holy Bible there is none more complicated and mysterious than that of Melchizedek. The first account we have of this extraordinary personage is given us by Moses; Gen. xiv. 17-20. In which he simply states that after Abraham returned from the slaughter of Chedorlamer and the kings that were with him, the king of Sodom went out to meet him, at the valley of Shaveh, which is the king's vale. "And Melchizedek, king of Salem, brought forth bread and wine: and he was the priest of the most high God." And he blessed him, and said, Blessed be Abram of the most high God, possessor of heaven and earth: And blessed be the most high God, which hath delivered thine enemies into thine hand. And he gave him tithes of all." The next account is given us by David, who mentions him as a type of Christ; Psal. ex. 4, saying, "The Lord hath sworn and will not repent; Thou art a priest forever, after the order of Melchizedek." Finally, the apostle Paul, in his epistle to the Hebrews, hath given us a very particular explication of his dignified titles, as well as a minute description of the order of his high offices, in which he typified Christ: Heb. vii. 1, 2, 3. "For this Melchizedek, king of Salem, priest of the most high God, who met Abraham returning from the slaughter of the kings; and blessed him; to whom

Abraham gave the tenth part of all. First, by interpretation king of righteousness, and after that also, king of Salem, which is king of peace; without father, without mother, without descent, having neither beginning of days, nor end of life; but made like unto the Son of God, abiding a priest continually." No one thing recorded in the sacred history has caused a greater anxiety among the curious than the above statement. All wish to know who Melchizedek was, and what he was.

1. It is evident that he was a man, from the apostle's expression in the following verse; "Now consider how great this man was, unto whom even the patriarch Abraham gave the tenth of the spoils."

2. It is also evident that he was an earthly king, and that Salem was the seat of his government. Whether it was that Salem where Jehovah afterward placed his tabernacle, or another place by the same name, near Enon where John baptized, is a matter of some uncertainty. Any how, it appears that he was of a very different character, from his contemporaries in office; for while they were engaged in a unrighteous war and plunder, he was a king of righteousness, and king of peace; and no doubt observed the strictest neutrality, while at the same time, it is highly probable that his righteous soul was grieved for the savage conduct of those murderers, and his pious heart deeply wounded for the misfortune and sufferings of his innocent neighbors. Being the priest of the most high God, his holy office forbade his taking an active part in retrieving the prisoners, and property pillaged; yet, when Abraham the conqueror returned with his little victorious army, he rejoiced at his success, and brought forth bread and wine to refresh the fatigued soldiers, and blessed Abraham, and the God of Abraham, who had delivered his enemies into his hands, and received tithes of all. Hence we see that he was a greater and a better man, than even the patriarch Abraham; for, saith the apostle, "Without all contradiction, the less is blessed of the better." It is also manifest that his priesthood was of a higher order than that of Aaron or Levi; for they, being seminary in the loins of Abraham, met Melchizedek met him, also paid tithes in Abraham.

3. It is also worthy of remark, that, notwithstanding his genealogy is not known, all the ancient nations have considered him a man in high standing, and seem to claim him as their progenitor, and pride themselves with the imaginary idea of being his descendants. It is said that the Jews and Samaritans will give him the name of Shem, their ancestor. The Arabians will have him to be the grandson of Shem by his father's side, and the great grandson of Japheth by his mother's side, and of course their ancestor. Jurin will have him to be Ham, who is the father of the Canaanites." But Dr. Owen would have him to be a descendant of Japheth and a pledge of the offspring of Japheth's God, and faith in him. He also, in the fulness of time, became the offering as the priest, and through the eternal spirit offered himself without spot unto God that by his blood he might purge our consciences from dead works to serve the living God. And being delivered for our offences, and raised again for our justification, he is forever set down on the right hand of God, where he ever liveth to make intercession for us. Wherefore he is also able to save to the uttermost all them that come unto God by him; seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them. I might also add, that he is such an High priest too, as can be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; having been tempted in all points as we are, yet without sin. And that he is able to sympathize with them that are tempted; being a merciful and faithful High priest in things pertaining to God. It might be further added, that such an High priest became us, who is holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners, and made higher than the heavens; who needeth not daily, as the Aaronic or Levitical high priests, to offer first for his own sins, and then for the sins of the people; who offered one sacrifice for sins, forever set down on the right hand of God; from henceforth expecting till his enemies become his footstool. "For by one offering he hath perfected forever them that are sanctified."

3. Melchizedek met Abraham, when he returned from the slaughter of the allied kings, and brought forth bread and wine to refresh the wearied conquerors; and proclaimed him that had the promises; methinks, as soon as they came within the peaceful realm. So will Jesus Christ, our spiritual Melchizedek, the eternal King of righteousness and King of peace, our Great High priest, in a far richer, and more dazzling robe than Aaron or his sons ever wore, come forth to meet all his faithful ministers and servants; when they shall have routed and conquered the allied powers of hell, the world, flesh, and devil;

he descended; and being of a spiritual and eternal nature, were without beginning of days or end of life. And as he had neither predecessor, nor successor in office, his offices continued with him. Had Melchizedek received his priesthood by order would have had no pre-eminence over that of Aaron, or Levi; for when death came he must have resigned his office to his successor, as they did; but now he abideth a priest continually. He, therefore, typifies Christ in the following things, viz.

1. Melchizedek was by the interpretation of his name, King of righteousness, and after that King of Salem, which is King of peace. So Christ is, not only by the interpretation of his name, but in his nature, King of righteousness, and King of peace: Isaiah xxxiii. 1.

"Behold, a King shall reign in righteousness, and princes shall rule in judgment." Christ not only reigns in righteousness; but righteousness is inherent in his nature; and so abundantly, that he hath enough in himself to impart to all his willing subjects, and make them righteous too; yea, he hath power to become their righteousness: Jer. xxvii. 7. "In his days Judah shall be saved, and Israel shall dwell safely;—and this is the name whereby he shall be called: The Lord our Righteousness." And not only so, but King of God, it made unto all his true subjects, King of righteousness, sanctification and redemption. And finally, he will judge the world in righteousness, and minister judgement to the people in uprightness. He is also King of peace, for he requireth nothing of his subjects only those things which make for peace. Great peace have they that love his law, and abide they shall offend them. Yes, and while they obey his law, their peace is like a river, and their righteousness like the waves of the sea.

2. Melchizedek was a priest of the most high God; without father, without mother, without descent, having neither beginning of days, nor end of life. So Christ is a priest forever, after the order of Melchizedek. He received not his priesthood by human succession. Had he neither predecessor, nor successor. The office was especially conferred on him, without any legal respect to the line of which he sprang; for it is evident that he sprang out of the tribe of Judah; of which tribe, Moses spake nothing concerning priesthood. He hath, therefore, an unchangeable priesthood, and abideth priest continually. He is instituted by God, and is not without an oath. "The Lord swore, and will not repent, Thou art a priest forever after the order of Melchizedek." He, however, received and executed his office long before Melchizedek died, notwithstanding it was after the same order: it was he that atoned for the sins of the world, and opened a way whereby sinners might be saved, by repentance toward God, and faith in him. He also, in the fulness of time, became the offering as the priest, and through the eternal spirit offered himself without spot unto God that by his blood he might purge our consciences from dead works to serve the living God. And being delivered for our offences, and raised again for our justification, he is forever set down on the right hand of God, where he ever liveth to make intercession for us. Wherefore he is also able to save to the uttermost all them that come unto God by him; seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them. I might also add, that he is such an High priest too, as can be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; having been tempted in all points as we are, yet without sin. And that he is able to sympathize with them that are tempted; being a merciful and faithful High priest in things pertaining to God. It might be further added, that such an High priest became us, who is holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners, and made higher than the heavens; who needeth not daily, as the Aaronic or Levitical high priests, to offer first for his own sins, and then for the sins of the people; who offered one sacrifice for sins, forever set down on the right hand of God; from henceforth expecting till his enemies become his footstool. "For by one offering he hath perfected forever them that are sanctified."

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and shall bring forth the bread and wine of his kingdom, to refresh and comfort their weary souls. And will, not only in the presence of the King of Sodom, but also in the presence of all the kings of the east, with all their subjects, give his benediction to all the faithful officers of the cross; saying, "Come ye blessed of my father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world," &c. And what is still more wonderful; all the saints will then become Melchizedeks; for they shall then be made like unto the Son of God; and shall be kings and priests unto God, and shall reign with him forever and ever.

4. To conclude this typical subject, Abraham gave tithes of all the spoils he had taken to Melchizedek. So will all the faithful ministers of Christ, and saints of God; give tithes of all to Jesus Christ, i. e. they will ascribe the glory of their salvation to him; and praise him alone; for all the victories won by them; saying, "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain, to receive power and riches, and wisdom, and honor, and glory, and blessing." Amen.

(Extracts from Mr. Mead's Sermon.)

AND JOHN AMEN, IX. 49. 50. WE SAW ONE CASTING OUT DEVILS IN THY NAME, AND WE FORBID HIM, BECAUSE HE FOLLOWETH NOT WITH US. AND HE SAID, I WILL FOLLOW HIM, FOR HE THAT IS NOT AGAINST US, IS FOR US.

In the view of our Lord and Saviour, mankind are divided into two great parties, his friends, and his enemies. All those who love his cause and obey his gospel, he esteems brethren of one family. But the spirit here manifested by his disciples has been to offend prevalent among even good men.

Our Lord had given to the twelve apostles power to work miracles in his name, and they seem to have considered the possession and exercise of this power the exclusive privilege of those, who daily followed him with them. When therefore they saw one who differed from them in this particular, casting out devils, they forbade him to exercise the power which the Lord had bestowed. "We forbade him, because he followeth not with us."

The striking resemblance between the feelings of the apostles on this occasion, and those indulged by different sects of christians towards each other, even at this day, is an additional evidence that the same spirit prevails in our hearts, as well as in theirs. Even among those of different sects, who regard each other as zealous friends of the Saviour, three often appears an unwillingness, that such do not "follow with them." In all things, shall exercise the gifts, which Christ has bestowed, or enjoy the fruits of the success, which he gives them. How loud an frequent are the exclamations respecting the division of the church into so many sects! How strong the desire of many that their own shall become universal! Sometimes we discover, even in a christian, such narrowness of views as almost to warrant the belief that the person would rather the world should remain in the thickest darkness and misery, than be enlightened and evangelized by any but his own party. 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each other from laboring with success in the cause of Christ.

"Forbid him not," said the Saviour, "for he that is not against us, is for us." So may every christian say. Why should I hinder my brother, who is leading a soul to Christ? That soul may walk the way to heaven in his party rather than mine, but of how little comparative consequence is that to the angels who are to be saved, and shall not I. If I strive to hinder him, I only waste the time and strength given me for my Master's service, but I prevent his success in enlisting soldiers for the same army, merely because they will not belong to my company. The greater the talents thus employed, and the more assiduous the work, the more injury is done to the cause we both love.

There is ample room for us all to labor, and each has cause to rejoice in the success of others. Let all do this, and religion would prosper like a well governed state, in which each knows, and does his duty. But let each party strive against others, and the church of Christ is like a state, in which each class of citizens is doing what it can to injure all the others. Different parties and sects opposing each other, have been justly compared to two parties in an army who met in the night, and took each other for enemies. A battle ensued, and each zealously strove to conquer the other. The contest was long and bloody. Each felt its honor, and its interest concerned, and thinking of the glories of victory, fought as if determined to conquer or perish in the contest. But the morning came. The fight dawned upon them, and what surprised them, they saw that they had fought against friends! How keen their regret for the very success, which attended their efforts! They had been doing their enemy's work. Success, and defeat, was equally calamitous. So will christians feel when eternity's light shall dawn upon them, if they have spent their time, and employed their strength in opposing each other's success. Sin and passion now blind them to each other's character, but then they will discover their mistake, and they will see, that their triumphs should have been occasion of mourning and sorrow.

Each should pray for the success of others in their Master's work. They are all engaged in the same good cause, and the success of each brings nearly equal glory to God, and good to men. A sinner may be won to God, or a child may be in the wilderness brought home, we should rejoice, even when he that performed the deed, were our enemy. So should every christian rejoice, when sinners are converted, or a people reformed, and that too whoever be the instrument, and whatever the means. That the good is done by another party, should not prevent, nor make us envious of their joy.

If a family or nation should consider him a monster, who cared not to have any more of those who were perishing relieved, than his own particular friends or party could feed. Here is, brethren, a famine of the bread of life, and hundreds of millions are perishing in sin. But our Lord has an abundant supply for all their wants, and he has sent forth his messenger of mercy to invite them to come, and partake of his bread.

Let each sect maintain its own peculiarities, but not disturb the peace of others. The great fault with many really good men is, that they look steadily at a few party distinctions, and are so anxious about the prevalence of these, that in their intercourse with those of other sects, they never seem to see the great fundamental truth of Christ. These petty distinctions of modes and forms, become to them, some small thing held close to the eye, which, although a mere pebble, is then large enough to hide the sun itself.

"But we do not approve of all the practices of those who differ from us." "I," says one, "do not believe you baptized, and I am displeased at your infant sprinkling." "I," says another, "cannot approve of your close communion, nor of your neglect to give your children to God in his established ordinance." Well, brethren, I have no doubt you think each other wrong, but do not, I pray you, increase the wrong, by carrying division into those things in which you can unite. Modes and ordinances, and close communion will never appear in heaven.

The gospel is never assisted by angry contentions, nor illiberality respecting its officers. If we would honor our Saviour, and extend the influence of his gospel, we must abstain from "anger, wrath, strife, evil speaking; and put on charity, which is the bond of perfectness." Brethren, life is short, and we have a great work to perform. Souls are perishing by millions, and we must meet them at the judgment seat of Christ. Our Master has full employ for our time and strength. We have none to spare for contentions against our brethren. Many sinners will perish, if we all do what we can for their salvation. Why then should we hinder one another? Do we fear lest the cause of our Saviour should be injured by other sects? Let us first beware, that it be not injured by us; and remember, God takes care of his work, and he will be very different from what men would have deemed. We shall then be cautious of for-

holding any one laboring in the cause of our Saviour, because he followeth not with us." It may be that Christ has bid him, although we should not have done it. And if he is the friend of Christ, and Christ has commissioned him, he has a warrant; that we cannot make void.

SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES.

There was once a pious man, who, in the infancy of his religion, so vehemently painted after God's love, that for a long time together, he earnestly desired, some voice from heaven; this after many desires and longings, was denied him; but at length, a letter was afforded, in the ordinary way of searching the word of God and his own heart. Another good man was driven, by temptation, upon the very borders of despair; at last, being sweetly settled and assured, one asked him how he attained his composure of mind; he answered "not by any extraordinary revelation, but by subjecting his understanding to the scriptures, and comparing his own heart with them." It is indeed the office of the blessed spirit to witness with our spirits. But be assured, readers, God will not indulge lazy and negligent souls with the comforts of assurance; he will not so much as seem to patronize sloth and carelessness; his command has united our care and comfort together; the comfort of our souls rises and falls with our diligence in his work; "Keep thy heart with all diligence."

THE WIDOW'S SON.

The following letter was written by a widow (a few days before her death) to her only surviving son, who had been at sea several years, and presented to him by a neighbor of the widow on his return.

"My dearest, and only son, I shall be no more. Your little brother has gone before me, and I cannot but hope and believe he was prepared. I had fondly hoped I should have once more seen you on the shores of mortality, but the hope is now relinquished. I have followed you by prayers through all your wanderings. Often, when you little suspected it, even in the dark night of winter, have I knelt for my lost son. There is but one thing that gives me pain at dying, and that is my dear William, that I must leave you in this wicked world, as I fear unprovided for your Maker! I am too low to say more. My glass is run. As you visit the souls which cover my dust, O remember that you too must soon follow. Farewell; the last breath of your mother, will be spent in praying for you, that we may meet above."

The young man's heart was melted on reading these few words from the parent whom he so tenderly loved—and I will only add that this letter was the means, in the hands of God, of bringing this youth to a saving-knowledge of the truth "as it is in Jesus;" that he is now a very respectable and pious man; and that we may learn from his example, the need of daily perseverance, "the praying breath," shall never be spent in vain.

(From the London Baptist Magazine).

RENUNCIATION OF POPERY.

To the Rev. S. Davis.

You inquired—what had caused me to forsake the church of Rome, and become a Protestant? I answer, the gospel, my reason, and my conscience;—and finding that the doctrines of the church of Rome are quite opposed to the bible. The first five scriptures, and the first three chapters, of the first book, commanded to search the scriptures; and said that they were in error who did not know them; the priests of the church of Rome command not; but I must obey God rather than man. The bible tells me that whatsoever things were written aforetime, were written for our learning, that we, through patience and comfort of the scriptures might have hope; and that St. Paul spoke of Timothy, "with approbation, as one who had known the holy scriptures from his childhood, which were able to make him wise unto salvation. I have united myself to the Christian Reformed Church, because every thing in it is plain and easy to be understood, and edifying, and because in it there are no false prophets, or false Christs, showing great signs, and a living wonder, forbidding many things commanding to abstain from meats, which God hath created to be received with thanksgiving of them who believe, and know the truth, and because in it the people are taught to keep the commandments of God, and not the traditions or inventions of men."

St. Paul, the bible tells me that I and all mankind are sinners, that every mouth may be stopped, and all the world may become guilty before God; and that the carnal mind is enmity against God; and that those who are saved, are saved freely by the grace of God, without any merit of their own; and that there is but one God, and one Mediator between God and man, the man Christ Jesus, and that there is no other name but that of our Lord Christ under heaven given to man whereby we must be

saved; and that God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life; and that the blood of Christ, Jesus cleanse from all sin, which is, the belief of

Yours, W. R.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who has lately taken up his residence in Liberia, to his friend in Hartford, Conn.

"I find the blacks here are very kind and attentive. They are likewise very intelligent. You would be astonished to see how regular they are in their habits;—how still the evenings;—and how neat they are in dress,—nothing showy,—but plain and clean. They are governed by laws like those in the United States. "There is now in the settlement about four or five hundred blacks;—how many recaptured Africans, I do not know. The volunteer company went up the coast a few miles the other day, and took a hundred and one natives from the slave dealers, and brought them into the colony;—and now they choose to remain here, rather than go back to their former abode. "Sunday, Feb. 12.—This morning I attended the Methodist meeting, which was considerably crowded, and conducted well. The first tune they sung was Derives;—the next, I was unacquainted with, but the last was the good tune, 'Old Hundred.' "I suppose you begin, by this time, to feel anxious to know how I like living in Africa. I cannot tell you exactly, but judging from appearances, I think I should not have dared to hope things would be so favorable as they are. The people are very hospitable and affectionate. There is plenty to eat and drink. We have goats instead of sheep, for eating, and the native cow is here, but not in plenty. There is abundance of deer in a little space of the settlement, which I have hunted on the coast. For fruit, we have plantains, bananas, limes, lemons, and the finest oranges. Coffee and rice grow here in the greatest abundance. Monkeys and parrots are plenty. The principal articles of trade in the settlement, are Camwood and Ivory, some gold dust, and some cash. Tobacco is very valuable here, to trade with the natives. "The present is called the most unwholesome season in the whole year. Next July or August, the rainy season sets in, but, from the coolness of the air, it is called the most healthful season. There is no summer and winter here, as in the United States, but the wet and the dry season. The land on which we are situated, is very elevated—close to the sea;—and the constant fresh breeze from the salt water, makes it very cool."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

By a communication from Eld. Winthrop Frost, dated at Monroe 1st. inst. we are informed that a revival of religion has recently taken place in the town of Swanville, Me. A very considerable number of blooming youth here, within a few weeks past, experienced emancipating grace, and have emerged from nature's darkness into God's marvellous light. Five were baptized on the last Sabbath in May; while many others were mourning for their past sins, and earnestly seeking an interest in Christ. We also learn that the old saints, in that vicinity, are well engaged in having their lamps trimmed, and their lights burning, they are on their march for the heavenly rest. It is expected that others will soon follow their Saviour into the watery grave. It is ardently hoped, that the work will increase and spread, till reformation shall reach reformation, and the knowledge of the glory of God cover the face of the earth, as the waters cover the great deep.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM JOHN HINCKLEY OF GEORGETOWN, TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIGIOUS INFORMER, OF A RECENT DATE.

Dear Brother, I have lately met with elder Asa M'Gray from Cape Sable, who appears to have the genuine spirit of his mission, and has proper certificates of his education and present good standing. He states that he removed from Maine to Nova Scotia in 1816; and considering his views of doctrine and discipline similar to those of the Freewill Baptists in the United States, he called himself by that name. He has done considerable good, and has opportunity, ever since. The church of which he is pastor, is on Cape Sable Island, Barrington, Co. of Shelburne, Nova Scotia; containing 133 members. The Elders in connexion with him are Thomas Brady, Pitt river, Shelburne Co. ordained in 1822; Edward Rannels, Cornwallis, Queens Co. ordained in 1826; Thomas Root, Harrington. He also states that there are a number of brethren scattered in different places through that province, not immediately connected with any established community of christians, whose hearts are open to receive the heralds of a free gospel. He appears to be remarkably desirous that some of our preachers should visit that country, as his view of the subject is, that "the harvest truly is great, and laborers are few."

DISCUSSION.

The following particulars respecting the meeting at Hartford, were related by Pres. Tyler at a Convention of Ministers at Concord N. H. on the 9th inst.

"In regard to the number of hopeful subjects, President Tyler was disposed to speak with great caution. He estimated the students at between 50 and 60, and the inhabitants of the village somewhat more. But few houses have been passed by in this wonderful dispensation of divine mercy. It is estimated to be found 3, or 4, and 5, entertaining a lively hope in the Redeemer. In the College the students was interesting when the students returned at spring vacation. Though some were indifferent, others were seriously inquiring.

In the vicinity of Hanover, God is also extending the influences of his grace. The revival in Norwich, opposite Hanover, was not less successful, in Middlebury, and Bradford, on Connecticut river, above Norwich, revivals have commenced.

In this State the prospects are becoming more favorable, in Haverhill, in the Society under the care of Rev. Mr. Powers. In Oxford there is a considerable number of hopeful conversions, and the work is extending. In Hanover, East Parish, in Rev. Mr. Towne's society are some favorable appearances. In Lebanon several individuals a hope of an interest in Christ and others are inquiring for the way of life and salvation.

In regard to religion abroad in other places, we think the prospects of a general revival are becoming more and more encouraging. In Hebron some are rejoicing in hope. In Lyndeborough a powerful revival is exciting Rev. Mr. Merritt's society. In Troy, there is progress, and in Keene the prospects continue favorable, and we might mention other places in New-Hampshire where some mercy drops have been felt and have rejoiced the hearts of christians.—N. H. Repository.

WORK OF GRACE AT SEA. (Letter from a sea captain to the editor of the Mariner's Magazine.)

Dear Sir, I feel constrained to relate two interesting circumstances which occurred on board my vessel on her homeward passage, which I relate in order to show the sovereignty of divine grace in choosing the most unlikely among men as the objects of his mercy and in blessing the most feeble efforts, when made with a sincere desire to promote his glory.

One evening a seaman came up to me, while I was walking the deck, with the passengers, balking in tears, and desired me whether he could be converted. I walked aside with him, and for some time he could scarcely articulate a word. At last having a little recovered himself, he observed—"Sir, I cannot rest day nor night, my sins are so heavy upon me. I should be most obliged to you if you can instruct me how I may get ease." I asked him whether he had consulted any particular sin that gave him uneasiness? "No, sir," he replied, "I never murdered any one, nor did any harm; but I feel myself such a sinner that I fear I shall be damned." I asked him how long he had felt himself such a sinner? "only since last Sunday." I never felt any concern before." This was joyful tidings to me; whilst he shed tears of grief, I could not refrain from shedding tears of joy on his account. This reminded me of the application made by the jailor to the apostles. I pointed to Christ as the sacrifice for sins, and urged him to go and confess his sins, and implore pardon. He said he was ignorant and could not read the bible, which he desired much to do, and would on his return learn to read. He continued, during the passage, to inquire, his conduct much changed, and I learned that he was a pious man, that he prayed morning and evening, which alone, he says, relieves his mind.

About a week after this period, at the close of the prayer meeting on Saturday evening, I was walking forward to the fore-castle, and perceived a young man stretched out on the boat, weeping bitterly. I asked him what was the cause of his tears? He told me that he saw himself going to hell; and that there was no hope for him—his sins were too great to be pardoned. He had good advice given him by his father, who is a minister of the gospel in D—, but he despised it, and every word I said this evening came home to his conscience. I encouraged him, from the promise of the gospel, to go to Christ and he would not be rejected. He said he would, if I thought there was any hope. He would often weep under the word, and during the passage, an evident change was produced in his conduct. Both of these had given me great trouble, from their turbulent, perverse dispositions, and were much addicted to drunkenness. I am encouraged to hope that they have been made to partake of God's saving grace.

We understand that the Lord of the harvest is still carrying on his gracious work in Eaton, N. H. where Eld. Manson is laboring. Our informant says that "several in that neighborhood are trying with all their might to seek the better part,"

The Fourth of July.—It produces pleasure to us to learn that many of the friends of various denominations, in different parts of the United States, are making arrangements to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of American Independence with religious ceremonies. We presume that the manner in which the "fourth of July" has been celebrated, by many of the citizens of the United States, has been appalling to those who have been delivered, not only from the British yoke, but also from the reigning power and dominion of sin. Should the practice of burning gunpowder, drinking toasts, luxuriant feasting, and other unallowable exultations, which have been too generally participated in, upon these anniversary days, be done away, and the spiritual worship of "Jehovah" substituted, that distinguished year in the history of the world, which marks our nation's existence, will be honorably and consistently perpetuated.

Rain.—On Saturday last we were favored with a plentiful rain. It commenced raining in the morning and continued with increasing rapidity until late in the evening. On Monday there was considerable rain, and a small shower on Tuesday afternoon. Vegetation is revived, and things in general look more encouraging than they did a few days ago.

In our last we mentioned that a communication of Philanthropos would have a place in this number. Having given the subject another reading, we think proper to defer its publication.

A communication is just received from T. A. Smith, No. 204 West 10th St., New York, which has been published in the number for which it was intended, had it been seasonably forwarded. We will endeavor to give it a place in our next. Eld. Arthur Cavenro has addressed a letter to us; we shall submit his remarks to the public the first opportunity.

THE SEA SERPENT.—AGAIN.

Capt. Holdredge, of the Sloop Richards, saved the Gloucester Sea-Serpent, on the 17th inst. three days before she was wrecked in New York, an account of which has been published in the Mercantile Advertiser. He has furnished the editors also with a sketch in pencil of the monster he saw, which they say precisely corresponds with the serpent which has so often visited this neighborhood. The following is Capt. Holdredge's statement, which he and several respectable parties on the vessel testify to verify with their oaths if necessary.

Boston Statesman.

Ship Sloop Richards, 17th June, 1886. Lat. 41, long. 72.

While standing by the starboard bow, looking at the marbled surface of the ocean, about 7 o'clock P. M. I perceived a sudden perturbation of the water, and immediately on that an object presented itself, with its head above the level about four feet which position it retained for nearly a minute, when he returned it to the surface, and kept approaching abreast of the vessel at a distance of about 50 yards. I immediately called to the passengers on deck, several of whom observed it for the space of eight minutes. It glided along slowly and undulatingly past the ship at the rate of about 3 miles an hour. Its color was a dark dingy black, with protuberances similar to the above sketch; its visible length appeared about sixty feet; its circumference ten feet.—From former accounts which have been given of such a monster and which I have never credited, this exactly corresponds, and I have no doubt, but it was the same considerable wake in the water in its progress. H. HOLDREDGE.

Narragansett, June 20.—Col. Abner of the U. States Topographical Engineers, made a visit to this town on Thursday last, in company with Gen. King. He is engaged in making some observations satisfactory to the survey of the river. He left town on Friday morning in a large boat, accompanied by a number of our citizens, to view the river between this town and Skowhegan. Having examined the falls and other obstructions to the navigation of the river which exist in that vicinity, he proceeded on his way down the river, in a canoe, to Gen. Kendall's in Fairfield, at which place the river is obstructed by rapids and shoals. It was his intention to proceed from thence to Augusta, by water.

We learn from Col. Abert that the survey of the river will be the first object of his attention; and will be commenced immediately. The survey will be extended no farther than this town this season. A child of Mr. Samuel Ritter, of Heading, Penn. about a year old, was scalded to death, on the 9th ult. in a hogchase of water, boiling hot. It had been placed on the straw mattress covering the hogchase; for a moment, when in its play, the mattress heated and it was precipitated to an awful and almost instant death.

We copy the following extract from a letter to a gentleman in the country, dated Washington, 24th May, 1836, from the Richmond Examiner.

"Before the resignation of Mr. King, Mr. Gallatin had been invited by the Government of the United States to undertake a special mission to the Court of St. James, for two specific objects of negotiation.—The first related to indemnity for slaves under the Treaty of Ghent; and the decision of the late Emperor Alexander upon a clause of that treaty, referred to his amicable relations with the boundary line between the State of Maine and the British possessions which involved the right of some million or more acres of land. It is a little remarkable that the Treaty of Ghent is less clouded with ambiguity than the award upon it, by the late Russian Emperor.—The boundary line is also a subject perplexed with anxiety and interest."

Large Cargo.—The new American ship, Great Britain, Capt. French, cleared out yesterday for a market in Europe. She has on board, under deck 2416 bales of cotton, weighing 836,600 pounds; which it is supposed, is the largest cargo that ever left the United States.—This elegant ship measures 725 tons, and is fitted out in a style corresponding with her admirable model and material. The value of her cargo forms a striking contrast with its worth at a very recent period. It is now estimated at \$88,000; and about twelve months ago, it would have brought in this market, more than \$350,000.—New York Mer. Adm.

A brig called the Adamant, is reported to have been burnt at Mobile 1st June—no lives lost.—The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from the hold.

The brig Adamant, Comd't of this port, sailed from New York, 9th ult. for Mobile, and is undoubtedly the brig alluded to.—Am. Pat.

A Whirlpool.—We have been informed, lately passed over the Susquehanna a few miles below Columbia, and in its progress raised a column of water apparently three or four feet in diameter, which ascended with a violent rushing noise and passed into an overhanging cloud. The upper part of the column appeared, and assumed a broomlike appearance as it approached the cloud, the water becoming converted into mist or spray by the violence with which it was carried upward.—In general appearance the phenomenon resembled the waterspout of the ocean and the lakes.—New York Recorder.

Pirates.—A letter from a gentleman in Havana to another in Charleston, says, "The Pirates are out again; one chased us off the coast of Florida, on the 25th of May, in their vessel and then in their boat."

Dr. Hoely, late President of Transylvania University, is now on his way through Europe, with about half a dozen young gentlemen of Lexington under his charge, for which they are to pay him \$1500 each.

A bear weighing 420 pounds, was taken in Brandon, Vt. on the 21st ult. He had killed 15 or 20 sheep when the inhabitants in the vicinity, having mustered about 100 men, surrounded and took him.

We are informed that Mr. Aaron Cilley, of Andover, N. H. was killed in Boscawen a few days since. He was driving a loaded team of hay, and passed directly over and nearly severed the body of a boy in this situation he was found dead, his feet having passed onward.—He has left a wife and family of children to mourn his untimely exit.—N. H. Pat.

Fire.—A mill and barn belonging to M. Shindler, in the vicinity of Middletown, Md. were consumed on Monday last. The mill was situated in the mill, and had progressed so far in its ravaging all efforts to rescue the miller, Mr. Rotherick, who, distressing to relate, perished in the flames, calling for assistance. The mill contained 2000 bushels of grain and 200 barrels of flour, all of which, with a large barn and its contents, were consumed.—N. Y. Com. Adm.

New Gold Mine.—The North Carolina Observer writes that a new gold mine has recently been discovered in Montgomery county, N. C. on the edge of the Yadkin river, and that for some weeks past 150 persons had been constantly at work, who each find from 2 to 25, and sometimes 100 dollars. The pieces found are generally round, solid and pure, though not large. One ounce set of the above gold is found on the top of a considerable mountain.

The schooner Stephen Jones, G. S. Harraden, of Boston, was lost on a voyage from Demerits to Tabasco, in the Gulf of Mexico, on the 28th April.—lat. 16, lon. 75, 42. The captain and crew took to the boats, and were rescued, but sustained a scorching sun without any refreshment the islands of Jamaica. They have now arrived at New York.

Another Sunday Accident.—A boat, containing seven men, was overboard near Quincy, Mass. on Sunday last, and one of the men was drowned. The boat and vegetable man were rescued, and supplied, and that at very high prices, owing to the pinching drought in that vicinity. Green Peas were selling at 50¢ per bushel, and potatoes, the same. The boat was from the wharf at Hartford, Conn. to the New York market.—N. Y. Com. Adm.

The Mercantile Advertiser says:—Several benevolent individuals of New York, are proposing to send a cargo of flour to the suffering laborers in England."

Mr. William Howard has published in the Baltimore American, of the 10th inst., the following communication:

"There is at present a large spot on the disc of the Sun, near its western verge, which may be seen only with the use of moderate power. Not having a micrometer, I was unable to measure its size, but judging from the eye I should reckon its length to be equal to about one-thirtieth of the Sun's diameter. It is dependent on the same cause. Whether this be the case or not, the subject is certainly of sufficient interest, to render desirable a series of observations that have as yet been made, to either confirm or overthrow the hypotheses that have been proposed."

During the cold summer of 1816-17 spots were seen only in the disc of the Sun, and were accompanied by extraordinary appearances in the atmosphere. It is said that the sun is now attended by similar phenomena. Similar causes, in similar circumstances, produce similar effects. The truth, we believe it, that there is seldom a day so free from spots as the day of the greatest abundance of the sun's disc. They vary from one time to another, in number, magnitude, shade, figure, and position. They are so variable in their appearance, that they have been called the spots of the last and least interesting fields of philosophical inquiry.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By recent arrival at New York, London papers of the 22d, and Liverpool of the 15th ult. inclusive, have been received. The most interesting news brought by these arrivals is the fall of Missolonghi. It is said that the ruin of the Greek cause is not to be inferred from the downfall of this fortress.—In the House of Commons of England, an incidental discussion on the cause of the Greeks occurred on the 19th May, in which Sir Robert Wilson, and Mr. Hobhouse, spoke in favor of the government taking some measures in their favor before another year came round.

FALL OF MISSOLOGY.

Accounts have been received this morning, at the Colonial Office, from Major General the Hon. Sir Ross Collyer, commanding the British troops at the fortress of Missolonghi, which was carried by assault on the night of the 22d and 23d ult. It appears that the British troops, by the assistance of the inhabitants, which engaged for the safety of their lives on the surrender of the town; but these offers were peremptorily rejected. The Greek fleet, under the command of Admiral Miaoulis, had been reduced to the utmost distress for the want of provisions, the garrison resolved upon attempting to break their way through the town, but were repulsed with 800 men, under two of their most enterprising chieftains, who were to direct their efforts against a battery on the water side; and by that means they were to have been enabled to have taken the town. However, had been foreseen by the Turks, and so tremendous a fire was directed against the assailants, that they soon fell into confusion, and were obliged to retreat to the beach for shelter.—The alarm created by the repulse of this advanced body, was quickly communicated to those who succeeded; they abandoned the position, which they had taken, and fled to the town, as the neighborhood of the town presented. The Turks, in the mean time, availed themselves of the confusion, and the boats were thrown by this failure, and carried by assault the fortifications, which, in many parts, were left without defence. The town was set on fire in many places, and in some instances, the boats were being the inhabitants, which, in the course of the day, was completely effected. The Greeks seem to have fought with a degree of obstinacy which has not been exceeded, from the moment in which they have hitherto defended the place, for although upwards of three thousand are reported to have fallen in the town, and in the neighborhood of the town, and in the boats, which have been taken alive.—Of the women and children, a considerable number are stated to have destroyed themselves, or to have been drowned in the sea, adjoining the town, but upwards of three thousand prisoners of this description are reported as captured by the Turks. It does not appear that Ibrahim Pasha was wounded in this assault, as various reports have for some time, announced.

Portugal.—A Portuguese line of battle ship left the Tagus on the 29th April, bound to Brazil, having on board a detachment of noblemen, who are gone thither to endeavor to prevail on Don Pedro (the emperor of Brazil) to return to his European dominions. Considerable anxiety is manifested by all ranks to know his determination upon this subject, as they consider the public good of Portugal to be promoted by his return, and they are open endeavors to disturb the public tranquility, through the Clergy, and, as a consequence, in a great measure, the peasantry, were decidedly in his interests, and in favor of the death of the King, the Council of the English Ambassador, Sir W. A. Court, have prevailed in the Regency. The presence of the British squadron in the Tagus, has not been considered by a measure, which supposes an disposition to create commotions in the capital.

Don Miguel, son of the late King of Portugal, has written to the Emperor, renouncing all claims to the throne, and offering to resign the crown to his father's third son, Don Pedro.

Paris, May 16.—Several things, which have been reported as the eve of commencing between Russia and the Porte. It is said in a Vienna letter, that the Porte will only refuse to give up her occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia, if she believes that Russia shall give up Bessarabia, according to the treaty of 1812. It is not doubted that, as soon as the answer is known, it will be found, that it will lead to orders to be issued, which will lead to the Russian troops will enter the Principalities by the treaty of May.

Paris, May 20.—Letters from Smyrna of the 4th of April say that Sir Hudson Lowe had left this city to proceed to the island of St. Helena. A vessel arrived at Trieste in 38 days from Alexandria, in Egypt, reports that a division of the Greek fleet of Hydra, had made in the month of April, a successful voyage to the island of St. Helena, carrying 2,000,000 of Pastrics. The Greeks effected a similar attack on Cyprus, but were hindered by contrary winds.—The terror spread by this enterprise had extended to Egypt.

Late from Colombia.—The brig James Condit, Ferguson, has arrived at Philadelphia, from Caracas, with papers and letters from Caracas to the editor of the Aurora for the annexed interest. Tranquillity had been completely restored in Venezuela, and the municipalities of Valencia and Caracas, were now in the hands of the Government. The authority of civil and military chief of Venezuela, until the arrival of President Bolivar, for the maintenance of public order and tranquillity, for the purpose of restoring the peace and order of the foreign invasion, or other acts of hostility, and for preserving regularity in the administration. A convention of the people, which was not to have been held in 1818, is to be assembled at a regular period, "to deliberate on the form of government most consonant with the situation, customs and production of Venezuela.—W. Y. Gaz.

From Mexico.—We have received a file of the Mexican paper El Sol, down to the 14th ult. No great news of consequence had occurred in the Mexican Union. El Sol contains a translation, with notes, of President Adams' message to the House of Representatives concerning the Congress of Panama. It is very interesting to read that the President's transaction in the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, on the 18th April.

Mr. Gonzalez Angulo said: I have the honor to inform you that the Court of the Foreign Minister of the United States of the North, that despatches from his government reached him last night containing information that, conformably to a resolution of the Congress of those States, Deputies had been appointed to the Congress of Panama. This intelligence appears to me worthy of the attention of the Chamber, and it is now seen by an incontrovertible fact that the United States are our natural friends, and that the American Confederation being strengthened by the concurrence and interest of the powerful and respectable nations, the attempts which Europe, Spain, or the ambitious league of European despots may make to reduce us to the Spanish yoke, are rendered almost impossible.

The President or Speaker of the Chamber directed that the matter should be entered in the Journal of the Chamber, with the addition that it is a subject which will be taken into consideration.

On the 8th ult. the Senate of Mexico passed unanimously the following resolutions:—1. "The United Mexican States will never listen to any proposition of Spain or other power, if it be not founded in the absolute recognition of their independence under their present form of government."

"Nor will they at any time accede to any demand of indemnity; tribute, or contribution, which the Spanish Government; or any other power in its name, may make for the loss of its ancient sovereignty over these colonies."

"The individual or individuals subject to the laws of the Mexican Republic, who shall propose or promote, either by speech or writing, publicly or secretly, within or without the United States, the proposition, mentioned in the first resolution, shall be deemed guilty of treason, and punished with death; and eight years of imprisonment shall be inflicted on any individual, who shall promote what is objected in the 2d resolution."

The foregoing resolutions were sent to the Chamber of Deputies, and confidently expected to pass that body.—Mex. Gaz.

DIED.

In Newfield, a male child of Mr. Nathan Gould's son.

MARRIED.

In Passonetown, on Sunday last, by Eld. John Buzzell, Mr. Thomas Tarbox of this town, to Miss Hannah Beedell of the former place.

PROBATE NOTICE.

A COURT OF PROBATE held at Limerick, within and for the county of York, on the thirteenth day of June in the year of our Lord eight hundred and twenty six; SAMUEL GURRILL and OLIVE his wife, administrators of the estate of Samuel Wilson, late of Cornish in said county, deceased, having presented their account of administration of the estate of the said deceased for allowance, Ordered, That the said administrators give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Morning Star, printed at Limerick; that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Kennelton in said county, on the third Tuesday of July next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

JONAS CLARK, Judge. Copy Attest GEORGE THACHER, Clerk. June 29.

Your Immediate Attention.

All persons indebted to the estate of J. M. McDONALD, Esq. late of Limerick, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment by the last of August next. JOHN McDONALD, Administrator. June 29.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber has on hand some of the first quality of new CHASSES, and second hand WAGONS, with good Harnesses.—A reasonable credit, if desired, will be given. ROBERT COLE. Limerick, June 29.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The Subscribers have formed a connection under the firm of

NORRIS & BLAISDELL.

For the purpose of manufacturing Hats. They will do business at the stand formerly occupied by EZRA NORRIS, Limerick Corner; where they will keep constantly for sale an assortment of Hats of the best quality.

EZRA NORRIS GREENLEAF BLAISDELL. June 22.

JOSEPH

(From the Christian Mirror)

Godspouder Praiser

How blind are the people of this favored land! How little do they know their God!

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MISCELLANY

EXTRACTS FROM FLINT'S RESIDENCES AND JOURNINGS IN THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, &c.

The following is the only extract we can make from the author's remarks upon the State of Ohio.

This great State, which was, within my memory, an unbroken wilderness, is now the farthest, only the fourth state in the Union in point of numbers.

How different are the fostering efforts of liberty. Sixteen hundred miles from the sea, in half an age, this flourishing and beautiful town has emerged from the woods, and when as old as Petersburg now is, will probably, in wealth and population, equate the imperial city.

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the necessity of labor. They have a mild and temperate climate, a country producing the greatest abundance, and sufficiently old to have possessed itself of all the comforts of life.

The case and opulence, that are so visible in the appearance of the people, are equally so in the houses, their appendages and furniture.

THE THERMOMETER

The thermometer, although invented half a century earlier than the barometer, was more than half a century later in arriving at perfection.

Some years afterwards, a similar instrument was contrived, perhaps without any connection with the former, by a very ingenious and scheming Dutch artist, who visited London in the reign of James I.

INVENTED HADIT

James Ogilvie, who acquired great and just celebrity in the U. States a few years since for his rhetorical performance, was a slave to the immature use of opium.

fragments glitter in the moonlight, I felt a sentiment of triumph. I am regenerated, but it is as a resurrection from the grave.

A DRUNKARD REFORMED.

A correspondent of the National Philanthropist says of a intimately acquainted with a man who lived fifty or twenty years in the intemperate use of spirituous liquors, and was every day more or less affected by it.

TRUTH.

(From the Recorder and Telegraph)

THE LOVE OF PLEASURE TRUMPHING OVER THE LOVE OF MONEY.

Two years have not yet passed, since I, for the first and only time visited one of our most celebrated watering places for the benefit of my health.

CHEMICAL EMBROCATION.

WHITWELL'S ORIGINAL OPODELDOC.

THIS article is now, beyond all dispute the most successful practice in the U. S. as the best known external remedy in all cases of Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Stiffness of the Neck or Limbs, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c.

INDIAN TRADITION.

A delegation from the Seminoles Indians lately visited Washington to make a representation to the Government on the subject of their lands, &c.

ALSO

Jarvis' Billious Pills, Detergent Bitters and Cough Drops.

The above are for sale at the store of JONES SANBORN, Esq. Americ.

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but he was too late—the white man had got the book. If this chest had not been practiced, the red man would have been the white man, and he as the red man.

(From the Dover Gazette)

A SCENE IN EUROPE

At the foot of a lofty hill, crowded to the summit with the richest verdure, peeped out from among the rocks a small and interesting chalet, a miserable mud cabin.

INDUSTRY

Man would have employment or be miserable. To be considered poor in the opinion of the world, is very necessary, which overcomes our natural sloth, is a blessing.

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