

## AN ORIGINAL

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method

the scheme of worship, enjoined in it, is the same. He, whose eye seeth not as man seeth, discerns this now, with absolute certainty; and distinguishes every one of his children with an intuition, which cannot err, amid all the varieties of name and character, which they assume, and the various, errors, and oppositions, by which they are often concealed from each other.—The time will come, when among all, who have put on the new man, which is renewed in knowledge after the image of him, who created him, there will be neither Greek nor Jew, circumcision nor uncircumcision, barbarian nor Scythian, bond nor free; but Christ will be all and in all.—*President Dwight.*

**Religion.**—The following sentiments of an able divine deserve attention.  
"It is an error to believe that devotion nourishes a spirit of severity, in judging of the manners and characters of others. Under this reproach, indeed, it has too long suffered in the world, that, with too many, the appearance of dissimulation, or of another character, but that of a sour and close bigot, who delights in censure. But the reproach is unjust; for such a spirit is entirely opposite to the nature of true devotion. The very first traces it imprints on the mind are candor and humility. Its principles are liberal.—Its genius is unassuming and mild.—Severe only to itself, it makes every allowance to others which humanity suggests. It claims no privilege of looking into their hearts, or of deciding with respect to their eternal state. If your supposed devotion produce contrary effects; if it infuse harshness into your sentiments, and acrimony into your speech, you may conclude, that under a serious appearance, carnal passions lurk. And if ever it shall so far lift you up with self-conceit, as to make you establish your own opinions as an inflexible standard for the whole Christian world, and lead you to consign to perdition, all who differ from you, either in some doctrinal tenets, or in the mode of expressing them; you may rest assured that, to much pride, you have joined much ignorance of both the nature of devotion, and of the gospel of Christ."

"The Lord is good to all: and his tender mercies are over all his works." Ps. cxlv. 9.

**Commentary by Adam Clarke.**  
"Verse 9. The Lord is good to all." There is not a soul out of hell that is not continually under his most merciful regards: so far is he from willing or desiring before their creation the damnation of any man. His tender mercies! His bowels of compassion are over all his works; he feels for his intelligent offspring, as the most affectionate mother does for the child of her own bosom. And through this matchless mercy, these bowels of compassion, his Son Jesus tasted death for every man. How far is all that is here spoken of the nature of God, opposed to the Molochian doctrine of the eternal decree of reprobation.  
His grace for every soul is free;  
For his, who forged its dire decrees;  
For every reprobate and me.

# MORNING STAR.

LIMERICK.....THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1827.

ORDER AND DISCIPLINE OF THE CHURCH.

ART. 10.

Combination and Association of Churches.

(Continued.)

THE PROPOSED GENERAL ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

When this Connexion had become sufficiently large, (according to the history of the church,) Eld. RANDALL and his contemporaries organized a yearly meeting, which was then composed of the whole community. This plan was adopted, with a view to hear from, and learn the state of all the churches every year. As the cause flourished, and Zion enlarged her borders, from New-Durham, N. H. into Maine and Vermont, this yearly meeting for the good of the whole was held by adjournment in each of these States in the same year. This system answered the purpose intended so long as the growth of the community was confined to the New-England States. But when, like Joseph's vine, which ran over the wall, the church had spread into New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, and the Canadas, it is now found to be insufficient.

The experience of ten years past has taught us, that, by the present arrangement, we do not hear from all parts of the Connexion in our yearly meetings. We have not, in any yearly meeting in New-England, received direct information from either of the yearly meetings in

member last, a committee was appointed consisting of twelve, and composed of members from Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont. After much deliberation upon the subject, this committee reported that it is expedient that a General Conference of the Connexion be held annually, at such times and places as the interest of the community, and the cause of truth may require. The committee further reported, that the first General Conference be held at Tunbridge, Vermont, to commence on Thursday following the first Saturday in October next. (See the report at full length in the minutes of the yearly meeting, published in the Star Nov. 9th.)

This arrangement is made, as before stated, from the necessity of the case. The apparent advantages which will result from the plan, are, 1. Messengers being appointed at all the yearly meetings in the United States to compose this Conference, the whole Connexion, by their representatives, will convene once every year, and the state of all the churches throughout, be known, and thus the plan which was adopted by the fathers in the church when there was but one yearly meeting, be continued, though there be many yearly meetings.

2. The Conference will not be held every year in one place, or state. It may, perhaps, be held one year in Vermont, the next in New-York, the third in Maine, the fourth in Ohio, the fifth in New-Hampshire, the sixth in Pennsylvania, &c. and as the several yearly meetings, it is presumed, will send at least one messenger, a scheme will be adopted for preachers to journey from east to west, and from west to east, from north to south, and south to north, to attend the Conference, they can preach as they go, the gospel of the grace of God, and a door will be thus opened for a wider spread of the truth, as it is in Jesus.

We have now in press, and shall publish in the course of next week, a Sermon, delivered at Sandwich, N. H. on Lord's day, June 11, 1826; before the yearly meeting of the Free-will Baptist Connexion. By Eld. JOSEPH WHITE. Text, "Ye hypocrites, ye can discern the face of the sky and of the earth; but how is it that ye do not discern this time?"—St. Luke xii. 56. That the reader may have an idea in what manner the subject is discussed, the several propositions are given.  
First, The wisdom of man in his observations upon the face of the sky and the earth.  
Secondly, Of this time, and how it may be discerned.  
Thirdly, Why they should be considered hypocrites, and the curse against such.  
Fourthly, The way that leads from the curse, and the blessings resulting from walking therein.

**Copies of a letter from Rev. Adam Taylor, to the senior editor of the Morning Star, dated 21 Shaker's Walk, Shadwell, London, England, November 4, 1826.**  
**Elected Brother.**—I received yours, dated June 29, a few weeks ago; and have delayed answering it only through the pressure of avocations which have scarcely left me a moment of leisure. I was much pleased with its contents, especially with the wish expressed by you and your friends of maintaining a mutual correspondence: a wish that, I assure you, is ardently cherished by myself and my brethren in England. At our last Association, which was held in London, June 27 and three following days, your interesting letters were read; and were listened to with delighted attention. "Every one present," say the minutes, "rejoiced to hear of the existence of so many churches agreeing with us in most of their doctrinal views, increasing in number, animated with holy zeal and spreading on every hand. The following resolutions were passed.

1. That it is with much satisfaction we learn the disposition of our American brethren to maintain a correspondence with us; that we request our brethren Adam Taylor and J. Wallis to conduct it on our part; and trust that, through the blessing of God, it will be to the advantage of both parties.  
2. That with a view to manifest our own readiness to perpetuate this friendly intercourse, we take great pleasure in proposing a mutual exchange of all official publications

correspondence, is the pastor of one of our churches in London: a young minister of promising talents and much respected by his brethren.

I assure you, dear sir, that it is with sincere pleasure, I transmit these extracts: having a cheerful confidence, that, under the divine blessing and direction they will be the foundation of a mutual correspondence and co-operation, which may eventually promote the prosperity of the Redeemer's kingdom and the diffusion of the genuine doctrines of the gospel, in both countries. May we, while we adopt every prudent measure to forward this desirable object, never forget our dependence for success on the great Head of the church, and acknowledge Him in all our ways.

It may be proper to observe, that by "official publications" our friends understand *Minutes of Associations, Conferences, and Reports of different public Institutions supported by the benevolence and contributions of a public nature.* They publish also a monthly miscellany, under the title of the "General Baptist Repository and Missionary Observer," in which, besides various articles of a more general nature, a detailed account is given of the proceedings of the Connexion and its several institutions. These documents we propose regularly to transmit to you as soon as a safe mode of conveyance is established; and we have not the least doubt of the readiness of our American brethren to communicate all similar documents published by them.

As to the publications of individuals, the Association having no control over them, it could make no propositions. There can, however, be no doubt of the willingness of any of our brethren, who had business of work connected with the G. B. to send a copy over to you for your inspection and perusal. As for an individual, I shall gladly avail myself of the first safe opportunity to send you a copy of what I have published for your perusal: and if you think proper to make it known to your friends and recommend it to their patronage, I shall be happy to supply them on reasonable terms, through you or any other agent that may be appointed. And I shall be ready to do the same kind office for any of the works of you or your brethren.

When you receive my History, you will find a full and I trust a satisfactory answer to your inquiries, respecting the rise of our Connexion, its founders, its doctrines, and discipline, and its progress and extent. I shall only state at present that it was formed in 1760; and that the principal instrument in forming it, was Daniel Taylor, an uncle of your correspondent, who for nearly fifty years was deservedly esteemed its leader. He was called to his rest a few years ago; and Mr. Wallis has succeeded to the charge of his church. His Memoirs have been published.

The following extract from an account of our last Association will give you a tolerable correct view of the present state of our Connexion: only premising that this meeting being held in London was less numerous attended than it would have been in the midland counties. When it is held at Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, &c. above a hundred ministers and representatives are usually present.

This meeting was attended by fifty ministers and representatives. The church at Merton, which has lately separated amicably from the friends at Queenshead, and the church at Preston in Lancashire, recently formed under the auspices of the Home Mission, were, at their own request, added to the list of churches forming this union, which now consists of one hundred churches, supplied by fifty pastors and ninety four ministers. The reports of the state of religion in the churches are contained, as usual, many things that call for mourning and prayer; but many more that ought to excite pleasure and gratitude. During the past year, five hundred and ten have been added by baptism; eighty nine, received from sister churches; and thirty seven, restored; death has been removed in the same period, one hundred and fifty six members, two hundred and fifty eight have been lost by dismission, exclusion or withdrawal. The whole number, as returned to this Association is nine thousand two hundred and fifty one: being an increase on the numbers returned to the preceding meeting of three hundred and seventeen. The reports of the various institutions connected with this Association are encouraging; with the exception of the Home Mission, which appears to be cramped for want of requisite funds. Thus, though we have none of those great revivals with which your reports abound; we have good evidence that the cause of the Redeemer has been regularly advancing ever since the formation of the union; and we indulge a cheerful hope that our prospects of a continued improvement are encouraging.

I shall be glad to forward the minutes of this Association and the other docu-

would unite safely, expedition and fruitfully. For though we by no means wish to offer a sacrifice of what costs us nothing; yet there is no merit in making our sacrifice more expensive than they need to be. If the captain of some vessel (that traded regularly between Boston, Mass. and London, could be engaged to take a charge of a small parcel, it would be both a safe and a cheap mode. Perhaps your friends at Boston would refer you to such a person; and you might advertise me by mail, of his name, his ship and his London agency; and I could wait on him at his arrival. If this I cannot be doing; we must send through the post-office. Indeed all letters must be sent by mail; but books, pamphlets, &c. would come better by private means. But I leave this business with you, and will wait your instructions with some degree of patience; as both I and my friends are anxious to cultivate a correspondence from which they anticipate much pleasure and great advantage.

There is another subject which those of my friends whom I have had an opportunity of consulting, think is proper and important to mention. It may, and probably will, happen that some of our friends may have occasion to visit America or even may judge it proper to take up their abode in it; and some of your friends may visit England. Now in such cases, it is highly desirable that provision should be made to give every advantage to these travellers. That could be derived from the christian sympathy, advice or assistance of their brethren, in the country in which they were strangers. And on the other hand, it is equally necessary that the friends in both countries should be preserved from the impositions of those who might assume the character of General Baptists or Free-will Baptists for improper purposes; by which the property and character of both parties might be greatly injured. To prevent this interference, it would perhaps be prudent to establish it as a general rule, that when any person goes from one country to the other, whom the friends that he is leaving wish to be received by the other as one of their approved members, a certificate to that effect shall be given him, to show to the professors to whom he is going; and that neither party shall be held responsible for the conduct or character of any one who does not produce such a certificate.

Hoping soon to enjoy the high gratification of receiving another communication from you, and praying sincerely that the great Head of the church may continue to prosper all our endeavors to promote his glory and the prosperity of his kingdom among men, and earnestly requesting your supplications on our behalf.

I remain, esteemed brother, with sincere respect, your unworthy friend and brother in the gospel of Christ.

ADAM TAYLOR.  
Eld. JOHN BUZZELLE, Parsonsfield, Me. North-America.

GOUGHAN QUARTERLY MEETING.

The Goughan Q. M. convened at Buxton, Jan. 24, 1827. The meeting was opened with prayer by Eld. Gray. Eld. Clay was then chosen moderator.

Reports from the churches.—Saco, no messenger. Buxton, the state of the church rather low—some well engaged, and striving for gospel order; no particular trials—conference meetings well attended. Goughan, the brethren and sisters composing the church at Fort Hill, are much as they was at the last Q. M. Their monthly meetings are well attended. A good revival of religion has taken place in the lower part of this town, and in the upper part of Scarborough; a number within a few months past have professed religion, and a number of backsliders have been reclaimed—the prospect is still good. First church in Standish, far better times; a few standing fast, and hoping for better times; one added by baptism. Second church in Standish, the committee which was appointed at the last Q. M. to visit the brethren in that part of Standish, called the Rich neighborhood, and organize a church if they thought proper, reported that they had attended to that duty, and organized a church, consisting of 14 members, 2 have been added since; in union and harmony. Raymond, the Lord is reviving his work in different parts of the town, and it is a good time. Eld. Leach was not able to attend the Q. M. the first day, in consequence of sickness and death in his family and neighborhood. Harrison, a good time; brethren and sisters well united. There was no messengers from the following churches, Gray, Gloucester, Poland, Danville, Milnot, Hebron, Buckfield, Otisfield, and Sumner.

Motion was made to recommend to the churches, to send written epistles, hereafter, to the Q. M.; the vote was passed. Voted to adjourn the meeting of business until to-morrow morning at half past nine o'clock. After a short intermission, divine worship commenced. Prayer and sermon,

by Eld. J. Stevens, from Hebrews xlii. 1. A number of powerful exhortations were added, and we had a refreshing season from the presence of the Lord. Evening meetings were attended in different parts of the town, which were solemn and refreshing.

Thursday, 25th.—Met again. The throne of grace was fervently addressed by Eld. Leach. There being no business of importance, a meeting of worship was commenced. Sermon, by Br. J. Perkins from Heb. x. 35, which was solemn and instructive. After thirty minutes intermission, met again for worship. Prayer, by Eld. White, after some powerful exhortations, a well adapted discourse was delivered by Eld. White, from Rev. ii. part of the 10th verse. "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." A number of exhortations followed, and we trust that good was done in the name of the holy child Jesus.

ANDREW HOBSON, Clerk.

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

**United States Senator.**—On Wednesday, 21st ult. the Senate of this State proceeded to a second balloting for Senator in Congress, which resulted in a concurrence with the vote of the House of Representatives, and consequently elected ALMON KRAUTH PARSONS to the U. S. Senate for six years from the third of March next.

**Congress.**—The Bill appropriating \$20,000 for the relief of the sufferers at the late fire at Alexandria, has passed both branches of the National Legislature.

**Bankrupt Bill.**—The Bankrupt Bill was rejected in the Senate of the U. S. on Wednesday 21st ult. by a vote of 25 to 15. The National Journal says, "we think the vote so decisive as to discourage all hope of a general Bankrupt system, at least for some time to come."

**Trade with the British Colonies.**—On the 23d ult. Reports were made by Mr. J. S. Johnson, in the Senate of the U. S. by Mr. Tomlinson, in the House of Representatives, accompanied by Bills, in substantially the same form for regulating trade and intercourse between the United States and the British Colonies. The Reports in both Houses are of considerable length, and exhibit much industry and research. "The object of the Bill," says the National Intelligencer, "is to prevent the admission of British vessels into the ports of the United States, after the 30th day of September next, from the Colonies and possession of Great Britain, including them all by name except Upper Canada; with a provision for the suspension of the act in either of two cases, viz. First, if the President shall receive satisfactory evidence that the ports of the British Colonies and Possessions are open to the admission of vessels of the U. S. States, paying no higher duties than those levied on British vessels, and that our vessels are permitted to export therefrom the same produce, and on the same terms as British vessels, then this act may be suspended by proclamation of the President. Secondly, the bill proposes the provisions which Mr. Gallatin has authorized to require of the British Government, viz: that if vessels of the U. S. States are admitted into the British Colonies or possessions, paying no higher duties than the vessels of Great Britain, and permitted to export thence, to any country except Great Britain, any articles which British vessels may export, then the President may declare, by proclamation, that British vessels arriving in the United States from the Colonies of Great Britain, shall not be subjected to any higher duties than vessels of the United States, &c."

From and after the date of such proclamation, in either case, the acts of Congress of 1818, 1820, and 1823, being all of acts restricting this trade, are declared to be repealed; the effect of which repeal will be, to leave British vessels at liberty to clear from the United States to any country whatever as our vessels may clear thence.

The general language of this act is to say, to the British government, if you will open the direct trade between the United States and the Colonies we will do the same: if you insist on the circuitous trade, we shall follow your lead. The bill seems to be framed in a spirit of equity, by which also the report of the Committee, of Commerce in each house appears to be characterized. At this we are the more gratified, as we are decidedly opposed to any thing like a quarrel between the two nations upon any question such as the one involved in this controversy, which each nation has an indisputable right to act upon municipally, without offence to the other. We have no doubt that, in the end, Great Britain will set her interest in relieving her ports, seeing that the United States is entirely disposed to act towards her on principles of reciprocity.—Nat. Int.

**Earthquake.**—An earthquake was experienced at Saratoga Springs on the evening of the 7th ult. It was noticed by several persons in that town, in Greenfield and Corinth. The ground was deeply covered with snow, and the noise which continued for one or two minutes, resembled that of a heavily laden wagon over frozen ground.

The House of Representatives of Maryland have passed a bill regulating lottery offices, which requires vendors in Baltimore to pay \$1000 a year for their licenses, and those in other places \$100. It also requires an oath, and a bond of \$10,000 not to be authorized by the state, and the breach of the laws relating thereto. \$1000 is also to be paid by vendors. The bill provides the sale of tickets of lotteries out of the state.

The Legislature of N. Y. is earnest in its efforts to abolish Lotteries. A bill imposing the severest penalties on all persons concerned in vending foreign lottery tickets, has passed the Senate by a vote of 23 to 1, and the constitution fixed the time in which the domestic lotteries shall expire.

The sum of \$700 has been subscribed for the relief of the Alexandria sufferers, and the members of the House of Representatives who opposed the passage of the bill appropriating \$20,000 for the same benevolent object.

**Execution.**—The sentence of the law was carried into effect by the execution of Colson, who was concerned with Marchant in the murder of Captain Selfridge and Mr. Jenkins, of the schooner Fairy of this port, on Thursday last. Marchant committed suicide on Tuesday night before the time fixed upon for their execution. The verdict of the jury of inquest, held by Prince Snow, Jr. was, that he came to his death by hanging himself with his handkerchief and string of his blanket attached to the grates of the window of the prison.—Boston Philanthropist.

**Important Rumor.**—There was a rumor in the city yesterday, that orders had been received from Washington at our Navy Yard, to launch and fit out immediately, the national vessels now in this place. It is said that similar orders were transmitted to the other Navy Yards. We know not the origin of the rumor, or whether any dependence is to be placed on it.—Philadelphia Palladium.

**Resources of Kentucky.**—The Richmond Ky. paper says:—We are informed that upwards of 70,000 hogs have passed through the turnpike gate at Cumberland ford this season, and that between 45 and 50,000 have gone the Kenhawa route; some of the latter have been sent from Ohio. It is supposed to be a reasonable calculation to say, that Kentucky has sent one hundred thousand hogs of market this season, which may be computed to be worth \$750,000, clear of all expenses.

**CINCINNATI, January 19.**  
**Another dreadful fire.**—Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in Upper Market-street, not far from the corner of Main-street, in some frame buildings occupied as groceries, clothing, &c. &c. One brick and two frame buildings, and a quantity of goods were destroyed. The burning was the coldest which has been experienced in this section of country for 20 years, and many circumstances combined to render the fire one of the most menacing to the city which has ever occurred. There was a considerable amount of the property insured by the agencies established in this place. The Protection, we understand, is bound for \$100,000; the American of Philadelphia, \$50,000, and the Trader's for \$2000; part of which only, we are informed, is lost. The only individual sufferer, we believe, is Mr. Flowers, whose property was not insured.

**Burning alive.**—At a fire in Knoxville, Tenn. on the 27th Dec. a Mrs. Hanks, and a child of Mr. Samuel Bell, perished in the flames. The frequency of these occurrences, of late, is very distressing.

At Baltimore, the Mayor has called a meeting of the citizens, for the purpose of adopting measures for the relief of the suffering poor. The Baltimore Patriot of Monday says:—"The unparalleled inclemency of the winter has reduced thousands to the most wretched state of misery."

**The Greeks.**—The contributions in this holy cause go on prosperously. Upwards of six thousand dollars in money have been paid in, without any going round to ask; and various contributions in clothes, provisions, &c. And we observe with pleasure, that in the interior, meetings are called.—N. Y. American.

The present population of New-Orleans is believed to exceed fifty thousand souls. When the American flag was hoisted in this government twenty-three years ago, it contained but eight thousand inhabitants.

**Kidnaping.**—A discovery has been made in Philadelphia of the existence of a band of Kidnapers, who made four voyages between the 1st of April and the 1st of Sept. 1825, and carried away at least twenty free colored persons, principally children.

**Profitable Farm.**—Mr. Richard Hildreth, of Sterling, has a farm of 65 acres, the surplus produce of which, the past season, was sold for \$630, viz. butter, 400 lbs; pork 150; wheat 100; and 100 bushels of corn, some potatoes and spring wheat, and keeps eleven cows, one yoke of oxen, and some swine, but no horse. He does all his work himself, except in hay time, when he pays about 30 dollars for help.

N. E. Farmer.

**Juvenile Industry.**—Three boys not thirteen years of age, in a school in this place, answered by a correct operation, one hundred and twenty sums each, in two hours and twenty minutes, receiving instruction in four only. The sums were taken in course from Walsh's Mercantile Arithmetic, and comprised all in the Rule of Three, Inverse and Compound Proportion, Vulgar Fractions, and most of those in Practice.—Nant. Inq.

**Paper.**—There are six paper factories in the town of Lee, Berkshire county, Mass. which consume annually 600 tons of rags. The largest factory is expected to produce 20,000 reams of paper annually. In this county there are three paper factories: one in this town, one in Amherst, and one at South Hadley Canal. That of Messrs. Lathrop & Willard, at the Canal, is very extensive, and gives employment to upwards of 50 persons.—Northampton Gaz.

A correspondent of the New York Gazette, remarking on the progress of improvement in the construction of Steam Boats, says that when the North River Company commenced the navigation of the Hudson by steam, sixteen years ago, it was thought an extraordinary measure of speed which could make a passage from New York to Albany in twenty-five or thirty hours, and the public were inclined to believe that a less time could not consist with safety. During the past season, however, the steam boats Constitution and Constellation have made their ordinary passages to Albany in from 14 to 16 hours.

Eighteen steam boats are at present running on the rivers which empty into Mobile Bay, and several others are building for the same business; three of them on the Ohio, are expected round as soon as the water will permit.

**Canada.**—The statement given some time since, that the Canada and other British Provinces on this continent, were to be erected into a confederacy, resembling in some respects our Union, is proved to be a mere rumor. Such a thing, indeed, was talked of a good while ago, but the crafty politicians of England calculated to well the probable consequences to allow a measure of that kind to go into effect. It seems that a document, discouraging emigration to the United States, has been laid before the Parliament of Upper Canada.

**Narrow Escape.**—About mid-day yesterday, the owners of machinery on Brown's mill race took measures for clearing the race of ice. The waste gate near the cotton factory was raised, to let the broken ice pass off; but, falling unexpectedly, a lever connected with the gate on the head, and knocked into the water Mr. Joel Pound, who at the time was on a plank, guiding the ice under the gate. Mr. Lawrence Rikeman, seeing Pound fall into the stream, grasped him by the hand; but the mitten of the latter slipping off, Rikeman lost his grip, and Pound was hurried along by the stream, and fell with it, from a precipice of about ninety feet, into the water below. He was rescued from the water by a boat, and carried to the house of Mr. Jacob Pound. He was in possession of his faculties all the time, and complains only of some bruises on his face and hip, together with the exhaustion which his voyage produced. This is one of the most singular occurrences we have heard of for a long time.—Berkshire Daily Adc. of Jan 20.

A paper has been commenced in New-York, entitled *The Correspondent*—being an open attack upon the Bible, the authenticity of which is denied, the Christian system blasphemed, and Deism defended! Tom Paine is the hero, and Reason the idol. It carries its condemnation on its front, and in this intelligent and Christian community "its end will be, to be burned."

The harbor at Portsmouth, N. H. has remained open during the whole of the late cold weather—probably the only one that has been so, north of the Potomac.

It is estimated that not less than 400 steam boats now float on the waters of the United States. Twenty years since the first boat of the kind was put into successful operation on the Hudson River by Fulton, amidst the jeers and jokes of the incredulous, which were changed to applause when the boat left the wharf, and advanced by invisible impulse, swiftly into the stream.

**Mr. Jefferson's Household.**—The Charlottesville, Va. paper says:—"The late personal property of the late Thomas Jefferson commenced at Monticello on Monday 15th ult. agreeably to the notice previously given in the advertisement of the Executive. The sale continued from day to day until Thursday evening. All the personal property was sold except a few articles which are to be removed to some of the cities and there sold, as heretofore stated in the advertisement of the Executive."

During the month of December, the quantity of cotton landed at the wharves in Savannah, was 22,000 bales. This is exclusive of that received from the West Indies.

Mr. Brown, of New-Jersey, an account of what trial for cruel treatment given to a little black girl, was given some days since, has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, and be imprisoned in the county jail for three months. She had refused to bear the expense of supporting the child, without having it under her control.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Edward Bonafin, we have received news taken for England by the assistance of Portugal, and the state of affairs in the latter country and Spain.

The only matters of interest they contain, relative to the events taken for England by the assistance of Portugal, and the state of affairs in the latter country and Spain.

**Portugal.**—A great stir was occasioned at Paris by Mr. Canning's speech and the sending of British troops to the peninsula. A heavy fall of stocks was the immediate consequence, but they afterwards rose to within one and two per cent of their previous price. The Paris papers are full of speculations on the subject, which, however, amount to nothing. Different statements are given as to the dispositions of the French Cabinet. It is said, on the one hand, that many of the ministers of war furnished the Portuguese refugees, were from the French garrisons in Spain, with the knowledge of the French minister at Madrid, and that the party in power at Versailles, incline to consider the insurrection cause in Portugal; the consequence of all which will be, that France will take part in any hostilities that ensue: on the other, it is insisted that the measures of England and Portugal, in relation to France, and that the latter country will remain quiet. 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## POETRY.

(From the American Sentinel.)

### RECOLLECTIONS OF CHILDHOOD.

How often I think on the scenes of my childhood,  
The meadows and fields where the wild flowers grow;  
The orchards, the pond, the glade, and the wild wood,  
And the social delights that my infancy knew.  
The dew-spangled lawn, and the green grassy meadow,  
The spots where the birds warbled sweetly their lay;  
Where oft in the wide spreading trees' ample shadow,  
We felt the sea-breeze in the heat of the day.  
I remember the road, with its wind-mill and turning,  
The green living hedge row that skirted the way;  
The field it enclosed where the brick-kiln was burning,  
And the pits where they dug up the smooth yellow clay.  
And I have not forgot when a storm was coming,  
The hoarse rumbling noise of the waves of the sea,  
The old hollow log where the partridge was drumming,  
And the woodpecker pecking the hollow oak tree.  
I remember the old fashioned mansion we lived in,  
With the bay and the beach, and the ocean in view;  
The swamps and the brake where the singing birds built in,  
And the trees by the lane where the thorn apples grew.  
In that old fashioned house, in this loved situation,  
With small panes of glass, and the clean oaken floor;  
Content was our lot, and no fear of invasion,  
Not a bar, nor a lock, nor a bolt to the door.  
But what was the cause of that tranquil enjoyment?  
Not the house, nor the fields, nor the prospect so rare;  
Not the orchards, nor pond, nor rural enjoyment,  
But the dearly loved friends of my bosom were there.  
And the day that we parted, the heart rending anguish,  
No pen can describe, neither pencil portray;  
To me all the beauties of Greece lay in languish,  
And all the gay scenes quickly faded away.  
Those transient enjoyments how fair and how fleet,  
They spring up and bloom like the flowers in May;  
But trouble and care thrust in the sharp sickle,  
They're cut down, and wither, and die in a day.  
But the joys of the faithful are ever increasing,  
Their course is celestial, their Author divine;  
In the truth they rejoice, and their prospects are pleasing,  
In glory and beauty forever to shine.

## MISCELLANY.

### THE GREEKS.

The following eloquent and appropriate address was delivered before the pupils of Messrs. Borland and Forrest's school in Warren-street, New York. We understand that the contributions of their pupils for the Greeks, amounted to more than one hundred dollars.

Boys! Sons of the free and happy citizens of New-York!

You have read and heard much of Greece.—You know that in ancient times, when all the world besides was ignorant and enslaved, there was knowledge and liberty in Greece. It was on her mountain tops that the fire of freedom was first kindled, which has never since been quenched; it burned long and brightly in Greece and Rome; it was then cherished by our hardy Saxon ancestors; in England it blazed with a steadier light, and from that country we have received it. You have read of the manly resistance that was offered to the proud King of Persia, which has made the names of Marathon and Thermopylae to be ever since the watch-words of the brave.—They lived a race of heroes so distinguished, that whenever, in other lands one has been found of singular courage, men have called him a Leonidas. You have heard that the Grecian cities established wise governments and wholesome laws. There, too, the arts flourished, temples were built of such beauty, that no other people has been able to equal them, and these were adorned with the finest paintings and statues.—There lived poets, and historians, and orators, who have made their language the richest and most perfect in the world, and ever since, when men have wished to become learned, or eloquent, or refined, they have read and studied these Grecian authors.—When we would speak of a perfect poet, who is named but Homer? a perfect orator, who is mentioned but Demosthenes?

But after a time, the Greeks became idle and luxurious, and then were soon conquered. For nearly 400 years they have been servants of the Turkish Sultan. Their beautiful temples were overthrown, their arts perished, and their institutions were destroyed. Still some few remembered from what virtuous men they were descended, and saw with shame how low they were sunk.—They resolved to be free! They awakened their nation from their slumber, and attempted to drive their tyrants from the land. But alas! the Turks, their oppressors, were powerful, while they were weak, and though they have often been successful, they have also been sometimes defeated. The war has now raged six years; and wherever the Turkish

armies have appeared, the Greeks have seen their parents, their wives and children, murdered before their eyes; or carried away to be sold for slaves; their fine country has been quite laid waste, and their cities and villages have been burned to ashes; so at this present moment, there are thousands of them who are clad in ragged rags, who have no house to shelter them from the weather, no bread to eat, and are forced to support a miserable life by eating roots and acorns.

In this wretched condition, they cast their eyes around for help, and beseech us to take pity on them. And will you suffer them to ask in vain? Are you willing, that the next vessel which arrives from that country should tell you, that while the Greek soldiers were fighting bravely for their freedom, their families were dying with hunger, because you had refused to assist them? No, it cannot be. Sons of freemen, in a peaceful and happy land, you cannot, you will not, be ungenerous and selfish. You will drop a tear of compassion for those unhappy people, who are enduring so many miseries for the sake of their freedom. You will do more; you will stretch out your hands to aid them; you will take something from your comforts to give them the necessities of life.

Remember, that when your fathers were struggling for liberty, in the darkest hour of their distress, the French generously came to their relief. Without that aid, America might perhaps be now in slavery. Remember, too, that as the noble La Fayette and his brethren helped your country in its misfortune, keep not back your mite from the poor suffering Greeks.

Your own judgment will suggest to you the propriety of consulting your parents and teachers as to the amount of your donations. They will not oppose your generous wishes—and the blessings of the unfortunate Greeks will be showered upon your heads. Above all, your own hearts will tell you that you have done right, and God himself, will bless you.

### HUMILITY.

Some writers state that he cannot be a pious man who is not at the same time a humble man. No one can be really and uniformly benevolent to his fellow men, who does not possess humility.—Vanity is a most unseemly possession.—The portion of time and attention, which mankind are willing to spare from their avocation and pleasures to devote to the admiration of each other, is so small, that every successful adventure is felt to have impaired the common stock. The success of one is the disappointment of multitudes. Hence a man in whose vanity is a strong passion, is necessarily led to regard his rival as his enemy, and repine at his success. At least, his heart will be gradually formed to profound indifference to the welfare of others. Attentive only to himself, instead of feeling tenderness for his fellow creatures, as members of the same family, beings with whom he is appointed to act, to suzer and to sympathize, he considers him as a stage on which he is performing a part, and mankind only as spectators who stand by to admire and applaud.

But if you do not the incompatibility of pride with real Christian benevolence, consider but for a moment, the general condition of human existence. Recollect how much we are compelled to endure in the common intercourse of life, from the opposing claims of our neighbors. How often our plans cross each other, our designs interfere, and our interests are unavoidably at variance.—Here then the field opens for the exertion of benevolence. And do you expect that he who is constantly fostering an idea of his superiority to others, will be ready to yield, or accommodate his claims to theirs? When his plans are opposed to superiority denied, his claims slighted, this is the man from whom you are to expect moderation and benevolence?

What are you to hope from a man, whose thoughts are continually occupied with his own perfections, who never stirs from the narrow circle which pride and the selfishness of pride have drawn around him? no, the sentiment of a uniform and general benevolence, which can be felt by any other than the man of lowliness. He only who thinks himself sent into the world, to help himself alone, but to fulfil the purposes of God; who feels that he is only a humble instrument in his hand, and that he is honored by the privilege of serving him, and his fellow men; he alone it is, whose feelings are sublime enough, whose heart is wide enough, to take to its embrace the whole family of our race.

The tendency and design of humility is to persuade us to cultivate and practice it—it is not an easy duty. It is not only opposed to many of the favorite maxims of the world, but to many of the most powerful propensities of our own hearts. Think then more of your faults, and less of your virtues.

If a man would the lesson of his mortality displayed is the lesson of his humility. Every object he beholds or contemplates presents him with some memento of it: the grand and the durable no less than the minute and fragile.—The sun rises and sets—the year waxes and wanes—flowers blossom and wither—nations flourish and

decay—and what more pointedly appeals to his attention, those around him vanish from his sight, and the mourners go about the streets." But perhaps there is no object more prolific of themes for contemplation—more calculated to excite associations, whose natural atmosphere is the reflective mind, than the remains of former strength and grandeur. How interesting and how instructive is the massive pile, which seeming to have been dedicated to eternity, has survived for a few centuries the frail creatures who reared it, but is at length sternly and reluctantly yielding to the universal law. Every piled pinnacle to the mass—green grass—every fragment of masonry—how beautiful a picture!—How we repeople it with the characters of history, or if history be silent, what hosts are called into existence by the wand of the imagination. How they seem to flit around us—the creatures of other days, arrayed in the garb, and discoursing the language of our remote forefathers. What reflections crowd upon the mind, as it wanders into the misty and obscure regions of the past, and with beings, as ambitious, as blind, as "wrapped in immortality" as the present generation, but who are now, what the present generation shall shortly be!

It is a good sign of religious sincerity, and singleness of heart, when we observe in a man a scrupulous and conscientious adherence to truth in small things, in indifferent matters; and he who knows how far it avails in producing the "perfect and upright" character will carefully encourage it in his children, even from their infancy. We cannot be too early in implanting those habits of strict truth.

### A FINE WOMAN.

It is agreeable to observe how differently modern writers and the inspired author of the Proverbs, describe a fine woman. The former confide their praises chiefly to personal charms and ornamental accomplishments, while the latter celebrates only the virtues of a valuable mistress of a family and a useful member of society. The one is perfectly acquainted with all the fashionable languages of Europe; the other opens her mouth with wisdom, and is perfectly acquainted with all the uses of the needle, and distaff and the loom. The business of the one is pleasure—the pleasure of the other is business.—The one is admired abroad; the other at home.—Her children rise up and call her blessed—her husband also praiseth her. There is no name in the world more equal to that of a virtuous woman, than that of a fine woman. There is a note in music half so delightful as the respectful language with which the grateful son or daughter perpetuates the memory of a sensible and affectionate mother.

Fashionable Parties.—As to those consuming parties, which disarrange a family for a week, but to prepare for them, and for a week after to compose those affairs which have been put out of place, I scarcely know, from experience and personal observation, any thing about them. My early habits of country simplicity are so thoroughly interwoven with my constitution, that it would distress me greatly to go very much out of my accustomed way. Indeed, dear S., I consider time as a talent which God has given us, to use for purposes which have for their object his glory, and the good of our fellow creatures, it is not melancholy to think how much of it is irrecoverably lost! I have often thought how eagerly a dying unconverted sinner, would long for one day—for one hour, to repent and seek for pardon. And yet, how little is the abuse of time regarded! How many squander a whole life away, and find, at the close of it, that they have made no use of time but to accumulate to themselves greater misery, forever, by a remembrance of the waste.—Mrs. Huntington.

### GEORGE III.

It is said the King, after the close of the American revolutionary war, ordered a thanksgiving to be kept through his United Kingdom. A noble Scotch Divine in the presence of his majesty, inquired, "For what are we to give thanks? that your majesty has lost thirteen of his best provinces?" The King answered, No! "Is it then (the Divine added) that your majesty has lost 100,000 lives of your subjects in the late war?" No, no! said the King. "Is it then, that you have expended and lost a hundred millions of money, and for the defeat and tarnishing of your majesty's arms?" No such thing! said the King, pleasantly.—"What then is the object of the thanksgiving?" "Oh, give thanks that it is no worse."

### HONESTY OF THE SWISS.

The traveller in Switzerland should remember, that even a solitary female, alone and unattended, will always be perfectly safe throughout the whole country, and in the wildest and most lonely passes of the Alps, by trusting to the active guides upon whose fidelity and honesty the most perfect reliance may be placed. All the Swiss themselves, from the highest to the lowest, will consent to this. The Swiss is of high character and respectability, and every summer mounts her mule, and, with only one servant of her own, makes a new

tour, (always varying the route) among the mountains to indulge her passion for botany. No injury, insult, or impertinence has as yet met with, or will, any of these solitary travellers. Robbery and murder are wholly unknown, though there is no country in the world which affords the same facilities for their successful perpetration, both from the inexhaustible retreats for banditti, which its forests, its mountains, its rocky crevices, and impregnable fortresses present, and from the extensive foreign frontiers which invest it on every side. Austrian Italy, Savoy, France, Bavaria, and numerous German States, lie ready to receive the fugitive and outlaw. As somebody once said of a different country,—"One good thing about Switzerland is, that wherever you are placed in it, you can very soon get out of it." With such temptations and security to the robber, it surely says much for the morals and character of the people that robbery is unknown.—Continued Travels.

### EXPERIMENTS ON REFLECTED LIGHT.

Exclude all the light from a room, except a small ray of sunshine admitted through a hole in the window shutter. The ray will only be visible at the bright spot or reflection, on the floor or opposite wall, and by the reflection of the light on the innumerable particles of various substances and shapes, with which the atmosphere of the air and still room will then prove to be larded, and which will show like so many little luminaries, whose course may be decided by the slightest breath. Upon approaching any object, a look for instance, to the vicinity of the ray, it will still be in darkness! but place a bit of any opaque substance—a ball, a marble, or a bullet—within the ray, and assuming the appearance of a little planet it will reflect a sufficient light to read distinctly.

Nothing is more rare than true good nature. Many who imagine they possess it, have nothing more than a politeness and ease.

Taking revenge a man is but even with his enemy, but in passing it over he is superior.

We're not proud ourselves, we should seldom complain of the pride of others.

In our representations, pride has a greater share than justice, and we are not so much inclined to correct, as to imitate that we hold our selves free from such failings.

### CHEMICAL EMBROCATION.

ON, WHITWELL'S ORIGINAL—OPODELOOC. Treble the strength of the hard kind.

THIS Embrocation is now, beyond all dispute, considered by every physician of extensive 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, Chills, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c. The use of this celebrated remedy is not confined to the American States. Orders for it are constantly received from South America, the West Indies, Nova Scotia, Lower Canada, and in one instance orders were received from England and Russia. In a late letter, to the Proprietor from St. Salvador, the writer observes, "Your Opodeldoc begins to be well known and fully appreciated, &c."

Certificates have been received, sufficient to fill a large paper. A few only of the first respectability, are attached to the directions—among which is one from a Physician of the highest grade in Europe or America.

Pause before you purchase. No one circumstance can more fully prove the value and great demand for this medicine, than the numerous servile and contemptible imitations in existence, some have so closely imitated the stamp and type of the outside wrapper, as to be difficult of detection, except only by the omission of the NAME.—Therefore, as you value Life or Limb, be sure to ask for and receive WHITWELL'S Opodeldoc only, or you may be most wretchedly imposed upon.

At the same place may be had, the AROMATIC EXTRACT, celebrated throughout the American Continent, in cases of Cough and Headache, Drowsiness, Depression of Spirits, Vapors, dizziness of Eye Sight, and all disorders of the head. From its most fragrant and grateful quality, it completely counteracts the effects of a bad atmosphere, and being greatly antipretensive is indispensable for all who watch with or visit the sick.

### ALSO

Jarvis' Billious Pills, Detergent Bitters and Cough Drops.

The above are for sale at the store of JAMES SANBORN, Esq. Liverick.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons having dealt with the A. L. Subscriber, previous to this date, are requested to call and settle, or their accounts will be left with an attorney for collection.

The stand now occupied by the Subscriber is to let on reasonable terms. Jan. 25. ISAAC HILLSLEY.

CASH paid for RAGS at this Office.