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### WISCELLANY.

THE PERFECTION OF REVELATION. The Law of the Lord is perfect, converting the

There are two books, which God him-There are two books, which God him-self has written in order to our forming right conceptions of him, and of our relation to him: Nature, or his works; Revelation, or his work. Hevelation, or his works; Revelation, or his work. Hevelation, or his works; Revelation, or his works; Revelation, or his work. He was a state of the former, where the divine Author has given the most luminous displays of his own glory: "The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handy work; day unto day uttereth speech, and ught unto high times the work howoledge;" (ver. 1—6.) What a grand display of the Creator's wisdom, power and goodness! They instruct man as powerfully by the eye, as he could be instructed through the ear." Because that which may be known of God is manifest in them; for the invisible things of him from the creation of the world-are clearly seen, being understond by the things which are made, even his eternal power and goddead." Rom i. 19, 20. Look at the unalterable succession of day and night by a preptual coverant; Jec. Xxiii. 20, and the instructions thence derived. The starry regions by night, as well as the bright luminary of day, shew knowledge. How majestically does the bridgegroom, shedding cherfulness and joy all around him; or, like a strong man enering upon his race with the full confidence of success. "His going forth is from the end of the heaven, and his circuit unto the end of it." From his genial influence, the whole face of nature is refreshed and beautified—These are a small part of the glorious works of the great Creator, written on this page of the book of nature; in which we read the goodness as well as widom of the divise Author, and are led to admire, adore and by all that dwoll upon the decording of the book of nature; and read by all that dwoll upon the face of the earth; and sufficient as it is to confuse the series and read by all that dwoll upon the divise hosts. In the side of the earth; and sufficient as it is to condition and final destiny as sinners, and as im

responding with the several terms. Each of these furnishes matter for distinct consideration; and may occupy some future columns in this paper. At present we shall confine our thoughts to the words already regited, which suggest the subject, perfection and object of that divine law or revealation, made to us in the holy scriptures of the Old and New Testament. Man was originally fitted, by his reasonable and intelligent nature, to hold converse soil communion with his Creator; and it was his high privilege to enjoy that felicity. The nature of those oral communications is not recognized, and therefore it would be presumptious in us to attempt a conjecture. Formed with such a natural capacity to acquire knowledge, and surrounded with so many objects on which to exercise his various powers, the consurrounded with so many objects on which to exercise his various powers, the contemplation of the Deity, in the order and beauty of his works, must have afforded him the highest pleasure; while to his moral qualities can only be known him the highest pleasure; while to his moral qualities can only be known him the highest pleasure; while to his moral qualities can only be known him the highest pleasure; while to his moral qualities can only be known by personal communications. This the Bible gives to men. Here he unbosoms Renefactor must have administered all the every gracious feeling; here he unfolds his read that passage in the Scriptures where ourselves against them, by setting them before us.

With what feelings of admiration do we cannot be avoided, and to hide that from read that passage in the Scriptures where ourselves which must sometime be found,

satisfaction resulting from the consciousness of loving and pleasing God. How long he continued amidst these scenes of ineffable blessedness, we cannot discover; but a sad reverse of circumstances took but a sad reverse of circumstances took place, when beguiled by Satan, he ventur-ed beyond the bounds prescribed by the divine will, and fell under the displeasure, and was driven from the presence of Him who only can make intelligent creatures

who only can make intelligent creatures happy.

Man's apistacy made no change in his natural facilities, except by impairing and enfeebling them. They are substantially the same as to their nature, but perverted, corrupted, and morally deprayed. Reprived from immediate death, and suffered to live a short life on earth, but cut off from those divine communications which had enjoyed while in a state of innocency, a revelation from God became very desirable, in order to relieve his mind from desirable, in order to relieve his mind from the painful solicitude attending the con-sciousness of his guilt and rebellion; as well as to regulate his conduct in life, and the painful solicitude attending the consciousness of his guilt and rebellion; as well as to regulate his conduct in life, and inspire his hope in respect to his final state. For, noble as were his natural faculties, his capacity could not dire into the designs of Jehovah, nor could the adog quately conceive in what way mercy would be extended to him. The bright luminary of day could shed no beams of light into his darkened mind; nor could the pale moon, in the solemn reflections of a midnight sense, abate the anxectics of a guilty conscience. The underitating course of nature, set in motion by its glorious Author, the changes of day and night, and the seasons of the year, surceeding in regular order, might indeed reprove the folly and pride of man, who had ventured to transgress the limits within which his happiness was circumscribed; but could suggest no means of obtaining pardon from an offended Creator. A revelation becoming thus necessary and desirable, it pleased God, in his infinite goodness and mercy, to make known his sovereign and gracious will to fallen creatures. But the divine intentions were not full sciscosed at once; but gradually, "at sundry times and in divers manners, God apake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets," and finally and perfectly "by his Son," Heb. 1, 2, 2 Pet. i. 16—21. The general nature of divine revelation the apostle has expressed, 2 Tim. iii. 16: "All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness," and the preceding verse declares that Timothy from a child, had known the Holy Scriptures, "which are able to make wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus."

To reveal the gracious promises of God, and the designs and method of his mercy,

Jesus."

To reveal the gracious promises of God, and the designs and method of his mercy, through the mediation and death of his Son, as the only means of man's recovery and salvation—to forciel and point out the leading features in the personal character of the Messiah; the times and circumstances under which it should be developed; the offices he would assume, and the promises of grace here and glory for ever, connected with his administrations—and final-the professor of the property of the perfect agreement of all these in the nected with his adminisfrations—and finally the perfect agreement of all these in the person, doctrines and precepts of Jesus Christ, and the clearest discoveries in relation to the pardon of sin, the resurrection of the body, and the rewards and punishments of an eternal state;—constitute, in all their relations to each other, the interesting subjects of the Law of the Lord.

Lord. Ving noticed something of the nature of the divine law, let us consider the perfection of it. "The law of the Lord is perfect." The Pashuist in this description of it, designed to show how much the book of revelation is superur to the book of revelation is superur to the book of nature, in those discoveries, in which man is so deeply interested as a sinner; and in regard to the divine perfections and glorious attributes of the Deity. The works of God demonstrate his eternal power and goldead, his wisdom and the glory glorious attributes of the Leity, and works of God demonstrate his eternal power and godhead, his wisdom and the glory of his natural perfections, but his word is the grand display of his goodness, mercy and love. His moral perfections are here displayed, perfectly harmonizing to ether, in the sativation and final happiness of man—While creation shews us the stately mansion, in the exterior magnificence of his works, displaying the skill of the dwine. Architect, and the unbounded wealth of the Possessor; revelation leads us into the spartments of the interior, into the presence of Him that dwells therein, into his council chamber; and brings us into a familiar and friendly intercourse with God. A stranger to revelation may be convinced by the magnificence of the mansion, that he inhabitant is powerful, rich and great; but his moral qualities can only be known y personal communications. This the Bible gives to men. Here he unbosoms

merciful' purposes, and his ultimate designs. "God so loved the world as to give his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him shall not persish but have everlasting life;" John iii. 16. This perfection of the revealed will of God is, in a peculiar manner, suited to the human character and circumstances. The minutest observations of the glorious works of Deiracter and circumstances. The minutest observations of the glorious works of Deiracter and circumstances. The minutest observations of the glorious works of Deiracter and saved! The word of God alone can show us the path of life. The gospel which gives us the fullest, the final and complete edition of God's revealed will, circumstances souls to Christ, by faith, as "the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world," John i. 29.

The visible revolutions of the heavenly bodies instruct and teach us in things principally in relation to time and our present bodies instruct and teach us in things principally in relation to time and our present circumstances, considered as the creatures of a temporary duration. They are given for signs and for seasons;" they measure our days and nights, our months and our pars. They ized us to see the frailty of our nature and the shortness of our lives; and discover to us the providence of God in his care for our present subsistence and comfort, as his creatures. But, when we wish to turn over the leaf of futurity, all is a blank. Revelation only can satisfy the natural desire for information; the unquenchable thirst for happiness in a future and never ending existence. The hook of God with it affords its support under the various and complicated troubles of life, stays the mind in passing through the gloomy shades of death; points out a blessed hereafter, and insures a blisful immortality to man. It directs him in the only true way to God, to heaven and glory; and without the least disparagement of any of the glorious works of God, which should always excite a holy admiration of the divine Author, we are constraine

perfect. The perfection of the book of God is The perfection of the book of God is further manifest in the object and design of God in writing it. "The Law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul," It produces instrumentally a divine change in the human heart, and brings the wanderer back to God: it renews and sanctifies the heart; and restores the divine image on the soul, which sin, if it did not entirely continued to the control of heart; and restores the divine image on the soul, which sin, if it did not entirely oblitgrate, at least most awfully defaced. Conversion restores the image of God, by enlightening the understanding, renewing the affections, and restoring the soul to favor and frendship with God. The word of God is the effective instrument in the hands of the Holy Spirit, without which no souls are truly converted to God. When the cordially embraced by faith, its influence overpowers the dominion of sin in the heart, and relieves the conscience of its guilt, by leading the humble penitent to the great Redeemer's sacrifice: and by furnishing the mind with the most power-int motives, it effectually reclaims the similar from the error of his way, and leads him in all the paths of righteousness and genuine holiness: thus delivering him from the wrath of God, and fitting him for the beatific vision and endless life and glory. What an invaluable blessing then is the holy scripture! What a treasure does the bible contain! Inou diversified and how full instruction! It contains the most ancient history, goes back as far as creation, and in its predictions extends to the dissolution of the world. Its biography, though short, is most faithful and interesting: its doctrines are all subtime, and its precepts all drive. Its posterial beauties.

and in its predictions can be a single and in its predictions can be a single and its precepts all divine. Its poetical beauties, and its precepts all divine. Its poetical beauties, and imagery surpass all human compositions. And, above all, it contains all saving knowledge, "able to make us wise mit salvation through faith in Christ Jesus." We should therefore read it with care and with humble prayer for divine illumination! Glorious as are the works of creation and providence, a brighter glory gids the sacred page. It is perfect: it is truth without the admixture of error; and therefore infinitely superior to human authors; while its fulness and completeness for all the purposes of our probation here and happiness for ever, give it a superiority above the book of nature! Happy Americans, so highly favored! Let this law, the declared will of the Supreme, rule and regulate your affections, desires and pursuits; believe its doctrines and walk in all its precepts; let its promises cheer, you while passing through this valley of tears, and enliven your prospects of a glorious immortality in regions of light and blessedness!

our Saviour says,—" Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not." And if in reading this we feel to admire, as most of us do, the speaker, the language and the occasion, what fourfold more pleasure do we feel when we see the youth of our acquaintance, and especially those and the occasion, what fourfold more pleasured to we feel when we see the youth of our acquaintance, and especially those allied to us, not only by the ties of blood but by an intimacy of families, beginning early to "look to their ways," and manifesting by their every day practice, a confidence in a supreme and overruling power.—There is something in it so pathetically striking to the human heart, that the stoic, the miser, and the man of pleasure feel to revolt from themselves, and shudder from their own unworthiness. But what sensations does it create in parents a pleasure in them which the "mass know not of," to see the buds of piety shooting forth in the hearts of their offspring. If they are of the ungodly race and despise the things of eternal life, there is nothing in the world so well calculated to touch their feelings or bring conviction home to their bosoms as the innocent, tender and unstudied expressions of piety falling from the lips of their children.

John \*\*e\*\* had devoted his whole time almost exclusively to the accumulation of wealth, and by denyine himself! the com-

the boson's as the innocent, tender and unstudied expressions of piety falling from the lips of their children.

John \*\*\*\* had devoted his whole time almost exclusively to the accumulation of wealth, and by denying himself the comforts of life had amassed vot only a large amount in goods and landed property, but hoarded up large sums of money, for what use he scarcely permitted himself to reflect. Although he was possessed of some of the feelings of nature, yet the thought of heaven and the importance of religion seldom entered his bosom. One sabbath a child of his, aged about six years, returning from church found her father auxiously engaged counting over his treasure. The little girl gazed for a moment on the glittering pile, and then exclaimed "Pal are you going to carry that to heaven?"—The purse fell from the hand of the father, nor lwas he able during the remainder of the day to give utterance to his feelings, or partake of the nourishment prepared for him by the hand of a loving wife. Night came, but it brought to him no reat. For three days he strove under this pangs of remorse and repentance; he kept his child constantly by his side reading to him from the Holy Scriptures. At length his soul found rest in God, and often has he blessed the day and manner when the child first sent the arrow of conviction which Heaven directed to his heart.

Added to the good which it frequently produces by bringing repentance to their triends and acquaintances who are more advanced in life, may be counted the pleasure which is produced in those friends and acquaintance, on seeing the rising generation thus ardently devoted to the service and cause of Chirst.

The piety of a child, (says an eastern writer) is sweeter than the incense of Persia, offered to the sun; yea, more delicious than odors wafted from a field of Arabian spices by the western gales."

Of what importance is it then that children should be taught the importance of looking to Heaven and to their souls. It is the first and most important duty in parents.

## ORIGINAL LETTER

ORIGINAL LETTER

From Dr. Samuel Johnson, not published in his works, or any life of him. March 17th, 1752, O. Dear Sir, Notwithstanding the warnings of philosophers, and the daily examples of losses and misfortunes, which life forces upon us, such is the anticipation of our thoughts of the business of the present day—such the resignation of our reason to empty our hopes of future felicity, or such our unwillingness to forease what we dread, that every calamity comes suddenly upon us, and not only presses us as a burden, but crushes as a blow.

There are evils which happen out of the burden, but crushes as a blow.

There are evils which happen out of the common course of nature, against which it is no reproach not to be provided. A flash of lightning intercepts the traveller in his way. The concussion of an earthquake heaps the ruins of cities upon their inhabitants. But other histeries time brings, though silently, yet visibly forwardly by its own lapse, which yet approach unseed, because we turn our eyes away, and they siete us unresisted, because we would not arm ourselves against them, by setting them before.

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is a truth which we all know, but which To a truth which we all know, but which we all neglect and perhaps none more than the speculative reasoner, whose thoughts are always from home, whose eye wanders over life, whose fancy dances after meteors of happiness kindled by itself; and who examines every thing rather than his own state.

who examines every thing rather than his own state.

Nothing is more evident than that the decays of age must terminate in death—
Yet there is no man, (says Tully) who does not believe he may live another year, and there is none who does not, upon the same principle, hope another year for his parent and friend; but fallacy will be in time detected; the last year, the last day, will come:—it has come and is passed.

"The life which made my own life pleasant is at an end, and the gates of death are shut upon my prosperts."

The loss of a friend on whom the heart had fixed, and to whom every wish and

The loss of a friend on whom the heart had fixed, and to whom every wish and cudeavor tended, is a state of desolation in which the mind looks abroad impatient of itself, and finds nothing but emptiness and horror. The blameless life, the artess the leners, the native simplicity, the modest resignation, the patient sickness, and the quiet death, are rethembered only be add value to the loss—to aggravate regret for what cannot be amended—to deepen sorrow for what cannot be recalled.

gret for what cannot be amended—to deep-en sorrow for what cannot be recalled.

These are the calamities by which prov-idence gradually disengages us from the love of hife. Other exils fortitude may mitigate; but irreparable privation leaves nothing, to exercise resolution or flatter expectation.—The dead cannot return, and nothing is left us here but languishment and greef.

Ver web is the course of nature that

Yet such is the course of nature, that tet such is the course of nature, max whosever lives long, must outlive those he loves and honors. Such is the condition of our prevent existence, that lie must one time lose its associates, and every inhabitant of the earth must walk every inhabitant of the earth must walk downward to the grave alone and untrgarded, without any partner of his joy or grief, without any interested witness of his misfortunes or success. Misfortune indeed he may yet feel—for where is the bottom of the misery of man! but what is success to him who has none to enjoy it? Bappiness is not found in self-contemplation; it is perceived only when it is reflected from another.

ed from another.

We know little of the state of departed souls, because such knowledge is not nec-essary to a good life. Reason deserts us at the brink of the grave, and gives no further intelligence. Revelation is howfurther intelligence. Revelation is how-ever not silent. There is joy among the angels in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth. And surely the joy is communi-vated to souls disentangled from the body,

and made like angels.

Let hope, therefore dictate what revelation does not confute—that the union of souls may still remain: and that we, who are struggling with sin, sorrow and imfi-nities, nay have our part in the attention and kindness of those who have finished their course, and are now receiving their reward.

reward.

These are the great occasions which force the mind to take refuge in religion. When we have no help in ourselves what can remain but that we look up to a higher and greater power? And to what hope may we not raise our eyes and hearts, when we consider that the greatest powers the hear. er is the best

er's the best?
Surely there is no man, who, thus af-flicted, does not seek succor in the gospel, which has brought life and immortality to light? The precepts of Epicurus, which teach us to endure what the laws of the teach is to finding what the laws of the universe make necessary, may silence, but cannot content in. The dictates of Zeno, who commands us to look with indifference on abstract things, may dispose us to conceal our sorrow, but cannot assuage it. Real alleviation of the loss of friends, and rational tranquility in the prospect of our own dissolution, can be received only from the promise of him in whose hands are life and death, and from the assurances of another and a better state, in which all tears will be wiped from our eyes, and the whole soul filled with joy. Philosophy may infuse stubborness, but religion only can infuse stubborness, but religion only c give patience. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

## DOMESTIC RELIGION.

"Perhaps it may be safely asserted, that no part of religion leads to more re-fined and delightful enjoyments, than the domestic form of it, if duly and devoutly fined and deligation enjoyments, than the domestic form of it, if duly and devoutly cultivated. When the affections of his-bands and wives, parents and children, brithers and sisters are mixed with, and sanctified by the emotions and feelings which are excited at the family aftar, sure-

"Many, under a sense of guilt, and a remembrance of former sins, such as stifling convictions, and wounding the Spirit of God, are led to cry out, 'There is no hope for me; it is too late for me to obtain mercy.' But do not that tempt the Lord, for his thoughts are not as your thoughts; there is a depth in his mercy that is unfathomable; only return to him, and you shall find, that' he will abundantly pardon, for his lore passeth knowledge; and his language is, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that bath no money, come ye, buy and eat, yea, come and buy wine and milk without money and without price; for him that cometh unto me, I will in no wise east out.' 'Where sin hoth abounded, there grace does much more abound.' Do "Many, under a sense of guilt, and a there grace does much more abound." there grace does much more abound. Do the preceding year, and is still doing for not form such jolomy views of the gospel, the suppression of intemperance and its successfully attacked in his own quadrers; "Thus this monster has been for it assures you, that God does not confine his pardon to seven offences, nor to fauldable purpose have been formed in his devouring jaws. Not one grow show morey, and multiplies pardon."

different parts of the United States. That within our village invites the idle, the interest of the Confine has been formed in his devouring jaws. Not one grow show the formal parts of the United States. That

Elernity. - Eternity is a depth which no Elernity:—Eternity is a depth which no geometry can measure, no aritimetic calculate, no imagination conceive, no robeoria describe. The eye of a dying christian seems gifted to penetrate depths hid from the wisdom of philosophy. It looks a thwart the dark valley without dismay, cheered by the bright seene beyond it. It looks with a kind of chastened impatience to the land where happeness will be only boiness perfected. There all the promises of the gospel will be accomplished. There afflicted virtue will rejoice at its past trials, and acknowledge their subservience to its present bits. There the secret self-demals of the righteous shall be recognized and rowarded; and at the be recognized and rawarded; and all the hopes of the christian shall reach their

"The steearer's prayer."—A lette A letter from an agent of the Baptist General Tract Society, dated Henrico county, Va., con-tains the following:—"One of the subjects of the revival now going on in this place, gave the tract called 'The Swearcr's Frayer,' to a young man a lew weeks ago, and it was blessed to the awakening of his mind to a sense of his sinfulness.

young man had rendered himself infan
for the practice of almost every deba young man had rendered himself infamous for the practice of almost every debasing vice, and particularly for intemperance and profane swearing. He had been taught for the passive particularly for intemporary vice, and particularly for intemporary and profane swearing. He had been taught to read at one of our Sunday schools. He read the tract put into his hand, and became deeply impressed with a sense of his awildly wicked heart and life. After several weeks of deep distress, he was led to put his hope in the Saviour of sinners. He became truly devout, and gives the most striking proofs of his conversion to God."

Columbian Star.

## REVIVALS.

Amherst College.—God is granting us the influences of His Holy Spirit. It is but a short time since the work commenced, and it appears to progress with increasing interest and power. A spirit of ardent prayer seems to be generally excited among those who profess to love the cause of Christ, and the impenitent are amazonsly inquiring "what shall we do to be saved."—Hel. Int.

Richmond, Mr.—The Revival which has visited so many places in this county and vicinity for several mouths past, still advances in most if not all of them, and in some with more power than at any former period.—The number of hopeful connects we do not pretend to enumerate.—Thirty-seven as the first fruits of the Revival in this place, have been examined and propounded for admission into Mr. Dwight's Church, and many more are expected soon to follow their example.

Rel. Int.

Combridge Mass.—Rey. Belg Jacobs Richmond, Ms. - The Revival which has

Cambridge, Mass.—Rev. Bela Jacobs has recently baptised 24 in this place, 13 of whom are males. There are said to be about 30 more, who chorish a 'good hope through grace.'—Ch. Watch.

through grace."—Ch. Walch.
Revieud in Novfolk.—Extract of a letter
from the Rev. II. B. C. Howell, to a gentheman in this city, dated Nogfolk, Va.
April 10th, 1927.—C. Star.
"The Lord is doing wonderful things
among us. Since I have indulged a hope
in Christ I have had the horizone. In

ing the blessing of their "Father who is least: there is about that number already in heaven." Such families make the nearest approaches to the heavenly state that are permitted to men, while in the body."

"What a loss, then, beyond all calculation, is sustained by irreligious and inconsistent families! Were they alive to the size that present themselves at our true interests, even in the present life, family religion would be cherished, as an important part of that 'godliness which is great gain."

"But a loss, then, beyond all calculation, is sustained by irreligious and inconsistent families! Were they alive to the scene stat present themselves at our true interests, even in the present life, family religion would be cherished, as an important part of that 'godliness which is great gain." obtained a hope in the Saviour during the past week, we have every reason to hope that God will double the number! May he make the little one a thousand. The scenes that present themselves at our meetings are enough to melt the hardest heart, and indeed, they do—such deep groaning—such fervent crying for mercy and streaming of tears, I have never hefore seen or heard. The work is still increasing—pray for us my dear brother.

'There is one circumstance attending this revival which I think is extraordinary for Virginia.—In al southern revivals, at least half the subjects are blacks, but among all that I have baptized in Norfolk, there have been but four! This is for this country an extraordinary occurrence.'

country an extraordinary occurrence.

## MORNING STAR.

LIMERICK THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1827

INTEMPERANCE.

Much has been done in the course of the preceding year, and is still doing for different parts of the United States. That which was formed at East Machias in this State, at the commencement of the present year, we feel disposed to notice.

The citizens of that place, taking into

Serious consideration the wrotchedness and ruin, which the great Destroyer was spreading among them, unanimously resolved, at a meeting especially called for that purpose, that it was expedient to form a Society, to be called "The Society in East Machias for the proportion of Temperance." Among other items in their constitution, is the following; " We agree to abstain wholly from the use of ardent spirits in all ordinary circumstances, on all public occasions, in social circles, and in our families, except when in extraordinary circumstances, it may be necessary as a medicine." This Society consists of about fifty of the principal men in the town and village. "It had been," says one of the members, " a prevailing belief, since the first settlement of the place, that the lumber business, which is the chief employment of the inhabitants, could not be carried on without the aid of spirituous liquors. Indeed, so general was the habit of using it that lumber men have considered their daily allowance, at least, as all important to their business. But the formation of our Society, and the example of total abstinence which it presents, have broken the delusion; and many in the lumber businers, who have made regular use of spirits. are now hold to declare, that from actual trial, it is neither necessary to improve their health, nor to aid their business." Good precepts are highly beneficial, but concordant examples are most powerful; of especially in recommending the disuse of

In waging an offensire and defensire war against the monster Intemperance, as one of the members terms it, the Society found a powerful ally in the formation of another Society in the same town, called the "Society of Retailers in East Machias for the Suppression of Intemperance. The principal resolutions adopted by this association are, not to sell to any person whomsoever, spirituous liquors to be mixed and drunk in their respective stores ; also, not to sell to any person, known to make an improper use of it, any liquor to be carried away by himself, or by another for him-a list of all such intemperate persons is to be made out by a committee appointed for that purpose, and to be kept by each retailer.

This appears like laying the axe at the

cause he takes the man's money from him at a time when he is not capableof husiness, and, moreover, takes it fouthat which does him no good; but essentially injures him and his family. tailers of spirituous liquors who are in the habit of supplying the wants of the intemperate, and furnishing them with that which an inordinate appetite demands, are amenable to the moral community, and we believe they are accountable to a higher tribunal for such transactions.

A member in remarking upon the effect which the formation and practice of those Societies in East Machias have producent, observes; "Thus this monster has been temperate, and the profane, to take the intoxicating cup, where a few months since there were a dozen." May every city,town, and village in the United States " do likewise."

HASTY AND INCONSIDERATE EXPRESSIONS UN-JUSTIFIABLE

Most people, and even Christians, frequently make observations and express ideas which on mature and serious sideration, they would condemn; and Godis greater than their hearts, and of consequence, by him they will most assuredly be condefined. People, on being moderately afflicted through the disobedience of children, temptations to evil, persecution, or adversity, are often heard to express themselves in the following manner: Theresare none who undergo such trial+ as I do none who experience so much trouble none who pass such scenes of suffering." In strains similar to the foregoing, many people are thoughtlessly descanting upon, and fretting at the adverse occurrences of life. Such a course is deservedly censurable. Such expressions are not founded upon a serious consideration. They are not founded in truth. How grievous soever our afflictions may be, there are thousands in this and other lands who are called to endure those that are far more distressing. How pitiful is the case of those who labor hard to support an imagination that their trials are tenfold greater than they are. The disquietudes of life, by many, are thus mul-tiplied. Many people are almost continually troubled, fearing that trouble is at hand.

It should be otherwise. We should " rejoice in hope, and he patient in tribulation." We should not murmar but rejoice, even in tribulation. Thus in adversity, a person may be measurably happy. Such brethren, count it all joy when ye fall into divers temptations; knowing this that the trying of your faith worketh patience. But let patience have its perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, working nothing."

Again. When the body has been wearied, the mind ruffled, and the soul disquicted, we have heard those, who appeared to be in a very thoughtless state, express a wish that death might come, and at oncerid them of all their trouble, and terminatetheir distress, saying that it would be better to die than to live. If such a senseless wish should be granted, with what dismay would the person be attended. Let this which are excited at the family altar, surely nothing can be more cestatic! Who but himself knows the sensations of a religious burst life, and hope that they are worshippers indeed, what joy can be compared with the family altar, surely like this hefore.

The work is an hope that they are worshippers indeed, what joy can be compared with a part in several revivals, but I have never list, while he indulges the prospect of heing united with them, in such holy exercises, throughout all eternity? And even it is several revivals, but I have never seen any thing like this hefore.

The work is now been going forward about three months, and in our congregation united with trembling, his fears are now here in these of East Machias have adopted, a general reformation would soon be effected from the work in a work in a two work in the work in a two proposition of the plan which there were now the provided fifty four, sixteen of whom were consider themselves such in a twoff work of the plan which the special benefit of thousands, induidable the provided provided in the provided into fifty in the provided into twenty five years old. The work is an intensity of the plan which there is a large were to adopt the plan which those of East Machias have adopted, a general reformation would soon be effected to the power of his faith, as at such delightful seasons. Bettended. Let this same vain person be attended. Let this same vain person be attended. Let this the of the first were vain) really imagine that death is night to encouraging or checking the vice of inchrist, I have never to adopt the plan which those of East Machias have adopted, a general reformation would soon be effected to those of East Machias have adopted, a general reformation would soon be effected to the great advantage of society, and to the special benefit of thousands, induidable the services of the plan which there were the adopt the plan which there it its a provided to the special benefit of thousands, induidable the seven and retailers of sprittons in q (Surely a Christian will express no anxie-ty to die. All the days of their appointed persons were killed. time they will patiently wait till their change comes.)

The more excellent way is to labor to obtain that grace by which we may be reconciled to all providential occurrences, whether prosperous or adverse. Then will our life be happy and our end blessed.

# GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

### FOREIGN.

### LATE FROM EUROPE

LATE FROM EUROPE.

[From the New-York Stateman.]

\*\*Retrees—The oddor, in the last number of the Constitutionnel, states that a latter from Constantionple informs, that M. de Ribeaquerre had explicitly demanded of the Porte a compliance with the terms of M. de Murinsky's more of the 5th Feb. relative to the practication of Greece; and take had formally declared to the diplomatic corps, that if the Porte should not give a categorical answar, without loss of time, he should quit Constantingle and that hostilities would manned.

corps, that it the Forter minoral may be a classical collection of a master, without loss of time, by deviced founding and a constraining the analysis of the confirmation of the activities that it is confirmation of the activities and a provate letter from Franchfort of the 25th March, the confirmation of the activities and a sudden and material depression. The rumons are thus mentuoded a recording to one, the Austrian funds suffered a sudden and material depression. The rumons are thus mentuoded a recording to one, the Austrian government had accorded filled and in good faith to the conclusions arranged at St. Petersburgh because the third of the conclusions arranged at St. Petersburgh because the third of the conclusions arranged at St. Petersburgh because the conclusions arranged at St. Petersburgh because the conclusions arranged at St. Petersburgh because the conclusions are also developed the st. April 1882, Vienna official intelligence from Constantionels, of a very energetic note transmitted to the dwan by M. de Rhesuperre on his reason. On personn the letter from Constantinople of the 25th, about referred to, (which we find in a previous paper.) If appears that the artitude taken by M. de Rhesuperre has been most firm, and that he has the co-operation of the English and Forth materials. The first and the standard of the constantinople of an expensive the standard of the consequence, of the persuit in his former determination to prosecute an exterminating the seale on her side.

It is said under date of Leghorn, 14th March, and the standard the post of the Bey at a village named further, and previous and plantar for the behalf of the before content of horses, full many and advision of Red-shulls forces, the particular of which are not goen.

The Greek steam vessel Cerseverine had attacked the post of Primes, and compelled the encilored the consequence of the confirmation of which are not goen.

is dission of Redshild's forces, the particulars shich are not goven. The Grech steam vessel. Perseverance had aroth the pot of Persey, and compelled the ento teiter. This advantage is very important, to opera a comminaction with the Acropolis. The National Assembly had quitted Egna for mit, as being a place more central for the depoin. Minable had gone in the frigate "Greece," honce other vessels and four fire-shipe, to another Turks in their contemplated attack on not.

Samos.

England.—The Spitalfield weavers had struck for an increase of weges, and obtained it. The for an increase of weges, and obtained it. The he North Pole, under command of Capt. Parry, Notice is given that the allowances to the American localists would be paid on the 5th April.

On the 26th March, Mr. Canning laid on the table of the H. of C. the correspondence between the West India strade.

The distresser in the land are unparalleled. In The distresser ties the population are entirely out of employ, and interally starving. About 90 acres of India, near Thomaston, Clonnell, had been ploughed up by Capt. Rock's men, and the apraise had been ploughed up by Capt. Rock's men, and the apraise had required, by a threatening proclamation, that it should be given out to the poor at moderate retains, otherwise the owners "should meet the fate of fisher."

LATER.

The Dalhousic Castle, Capt. Walton, arrived at this port on Monday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 18th of April. By this arrival intelligence is received of the appointment of Mr. Canning to surveed the Earl of Liverpool as First Lord notice to the Canning to surveed the Earl of Liverpool as First Lord nowing even members of the Canning to Walter of Chancellor, (Elden)—the Duke of Wallington—Earl Battlers—Mr. Peel—The Earl of Westmore, land—Lord Bealey—Lord Lowther, (from the Treasury.)

Earl Battursts—Mr. Peace Long Law in Committee Treasury.)
It is impossible for us, at this distance, to conflict the Committee of the Committe

DOMESTIC.

At the Supreme Judicial Coort holden at York, on the third Tuesday of April, last, William Cutter Allen, Esq. was admitted to practice as a Counsellor, and John A. Burleigh, Angos G. Goodwin and Joseph Howard Esquires, as Attorneys in said Court.

At the late term of the Supreme Judi-cial Court in this town, John Smith, of Saco, was convicted of an attempt to commit a rape upon a little girl, under the age of ten years; sentenced to Ien years imprisonment at hard labor in the State son.

imprisonment at naro major in the State prison.

Buac Knight, of Poland, on two indictments, one for adultery and the other for open and bascivious cohabitation with Roxalana Poland—sentenced to four years hard labor in the State prison.

Rozalana Poland, of Poland, on an indictment for illicit cohabitation with Isaac Knight—sentenced to six months imprisonment in the county gad.

Dorcas Balterbee, of Portland, on three several indictments for lareny, the first alleging a former conviction for the crime of lareny-sentenced on the three convictions to four years hard labor in the State prison.—Portland Argus.

INTERCTING ARRIVAL

victions to four years hard labor in the State prison.—Porlund Argus.

INTERESTING ARRIVAL.

Three men, Gregory, Nichols, and an other whose name we have not learned, former residents of this city, arrived in town last week, after a fifteen years captivily among the Indians. Early in the late war, William Gregory, then at the age of the other control of the William Gregory, then at the age of the other control of the William Gregory, then at the age of the other control of the William Gregory, then at the age of the other control of the William Gregory, then the U.S. service, small control of the William Gregory, the state of the work of the Control of the William Gregory, the work of the William Gregory, the work of the William Gregory of the western of Canada lines together. They had not remained long on that station before they were completed to engage in several skirnishte when we will be the work of the work of the William Gregory of the work of the William Gregory of the William William Gregory, which was a work of the William William Gregory, which was a worked and was a constant and address. The field the William William William Gregory of the William William Gregory of the William William Gregory. At the William William Gregory of the William William Gregory, and the William William Gregory of the William William Gregory, and the William William Gregory of the William William Gregory, and t

tion, that it should be given out to the distract routs, otherwise the owners "should meet the fatte of Baker."

Frame.—The editors of the different pournals in Pain, rever admitted in the Chamber of Pores on the ball of the interest with which they are on behalf of the interest with which they are canceted.

Mr. Camacho, the Mexican minister, had arrived in Paris. It is believed that he will demand of Monseur Vilelle the reason why the Mexican finds are excluded from the official bulletius of the French Exchange.

Portugal —The accounts from this quarter had been contradictory. It was said in some that "the broble had been victorious, and that it was evident that the British must send heavy rounforcements, or that the troops they have there already would be basten. The Indicatour of Bordonia ways that are he Portugales revolutionaries and the British must send heavy rounforcements, or that the troops they have there already would be basten. The Indicatour of Bordonia ways that are he Portugaes revolutionaries and the British must send heavy rounforcements, or that the troops they have there already would be basten. The Indicatour of Bordonia ways that are he Portugaes revolutionaries of the failure in their language extrained and France, no doubt, argos them to "Despatches had been excluded them, the owner of the British forces in Portugal, which represented things are he protected that the British must send heavy rounforcements of the British must be able to the British must be able to the beautiful the beautiful that the British must send heavy rounforcements of the British must be able to the beautiful that the British must be able to the beautif

Tregical Event.—Under date of Port Glison, March 31, the following tragical circumstance is narrated:—"A Mr. Cable, who had for some time, they to a term in Genville, received into the house as a bearder, Mr. James Gray, who had lately taken up his abode in the place, and had opened a store and was appointed Post Master. He was a main triving dominated Post Master. He was a sold retired controlled the property of the property

Horrible Arassination—One of the nost her rible instances of deliberate assassination that we have experienced in the result of the rible arassination.—One of the nion thou rible instances of deliberate assassination that we have ever been called upon to record, was committed in this vicinity on Monday evening. The particulars of this transaction, as they have been communicated to us, are as follows:

Mr. John Whipple, of this city, whilst writing in a back room, in the second story of his dwelling house on Cherry Hill, a mile below the city, between the same and ten o'clock at night, was fired at through the sask with a pisted. The half passed through the sask with a pisted. The half passed is through the sask with a pisted. The laft passed left shoulder, said one of the principal arrevies of lar heart, and ledged in the right tobe of his lungs; the barely exclaimed, "My Gall" rose and walked a few steps to the head of the stairs, and therefor an terround sizely expire in barely exclaimed, "My Gall" rose and walked a few steps to the head of the stairs, and therefore any terround sizely expire any the round sizely expire any the round sizely expire any the round of a back stoop, and firing from it degranally at the datauce of 10 feet. At the time of the stort, a young gwallenam was stituty in the round with the dorsassed; but in the confusion of the moment an pursuit could be made; now were easily and the product of the city. The steps of the villan are plumity visible on the roof of the perch, as is also the flash of the powder on the frame of the cash.

the rash.

Horrid—A young man was stabbed in Greenupslung, Ky, on the 29th of March, by one Riegy

WiGner, a cineno of that town. M 'duin-restreaced to his father's house, where he was followed by

regal offerer and a guard. The elder M'Guire

reasted the search, and struck the officer with a

litorial word, when he was instantaneously shat dad

by the officer and the guard, who were tried and

acquitted by a jury of their countrymen. Young

M' Gure had not been apprehended.

on omer and negard, who were tree and sequentially a jury of their countryinen. Young M'Gure had not been apprehended.

Hurrican in Virginia——We are informed, says the Norfolk Bearon of the 1st inst. that a most destructive burricane was experienced and the control borrier's Bridge, in Princers Anne country, about most destructive burricane was experienced in the course, destroying houses, trees, fences, and laying protein the properties of the course, destroying houses, trees, fences, and laying protein to very thing which opposed its fury. Its direction was from the West towards the sea. Several houses were unroofed, some utterly demolished, and many of their misbitiants severely bruised, and most instances, there house therefore, so as greatly to endanger their lives. The fury of the our informant, are without a parallel in that section of country.

Livia Touth—Garafilia Mohalbey, an unfortunate trees, femaie, tucke years of age, whose most of the country of the country.

Livia Touth—Garafilia Mohalbey, an unfortunate to get femaie, tucke years of age, whose warmed to see the country of the tree of the country of the

of a father and a friend.—Bost. Tren.

Intemperance Cured.—The editor of the National Philamthorpis, states he has made an experiment to statisfy hunself of the efficacy of Dr. Chambers' neddent. The subject on which he performed his experiment, was a man about forty years of age, of a strong constitution, who had contracted the habit of drashing accessively, and who had a strong destre to be cured. By taking air down of the medicine he has been apparently perfectly cured. The Philamthorpist states, that "there are now one hundred thousand persons in the United States, who are articled with the disease of intemperation in a Worst and most dangerous form."

Breash of Pomisso of Marchaes.—Marc More

perance in its worst and most dangerous form."

Breach of Pomitic of Marriage.—Mary Moree, brought an action, in the Baltimore county court, regainst Honry Tomilinon, for breach of promise of marriage. The issue was tried the forepart of this work, and the rause was fully sustained by the proof. The defendant, after having visited planniffereneral years, gare a writine promise to marry her in sixty days, and afterwards married another leady. Many circumstances of great aggravation were proved on the trial. The jury, without leaving the box, found a verdict for the whole amount of damages laid in the doclaration \$3,000.

Parables.—Samon Paul an Indian living on A

of damages laid in the doclaration \$3,000.

Panther.—Sameon Paul, an Indian living on a small Island in Lake George, while out spearing sith, discovered a large Panther avianning towards hum—Leaving the first to combat with his new enemy, he commenced an state, by first polting the panther with stones. Nothing damined at this, to panther boldly ardeneed upon the Indian, and the Indian as boldly received him upon the point of his spear, and with the first thrust he put out an him under water till he was drowned. The panter measured oven feet and three inches from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail.—Exer N. V. Republican.

Explosion.—On the 17th ult. the powder mill of Mr. John Reed, Montgomery county. (Penn.) was blown op. Two buildings adjouring, together with 1700 lbs, powder, were also destroyed.—One man named Henry Wavere, was killed, and another dangerously woended.

Longevity — Mrs. Mary Stoward, died at Brock, lyn, N. V. on the 6th inst. at the great age of 107 years. Her husband is still living, aged 97. Sho was born in Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1795.

Quick Time.—A gentleman left Albany on Mouday, the 23d of April, and arrived in Norfolk on the following Thursday, a distance of 600 miles in 76 hours. He lost 12 hours time in N. York, which leaves 63 travelling hours.

Marin reaves to stratening nours.

Libratity.—The Philadelpha Greek Committee
has received from Measer, John M. Scott, Gauge
Baird and Samoel Cunningham, conjunities
of Washington county, Pean., the sum of \$899–10,
which, with about \$350 previously received, makes
the sum of \$1,240, which, from a county when
money is scarce, displays a degree of benevolence
and beneficens benorable to human nature.

The Philadelphia Greek Fund is now above \$20,000.

### SHERIFF'S SALES.

VORK, 28. Taken on Execution, and to be sold at public auction, on Manday the elevanth day of June nett, at three of the clock in the alternoon, at my dwelling house in Alfred in said country. All the right in equity which JOTHAM GATCHEL OF Sanford in said country, has to redeem a farm situate in said Sanford; and Iring on both sailed of the road, leading from Linesot's Mill to Moulton's Mill, being the same Farm conveyed by JOSHUA GATCHEL to said JOTHAM, and now occupied by said JOSHUA, and under the incumbrance of a muritage from said Jotham Gatchel to John Hones, Esq. of Alfred. Bell MA J. HERRICK, Dep. Sheriff.

\*\*MORK 48. Taken, me. Execution, and to leave the control of the said of the s

Alfred, Mey 4, 1827.

YORK, \*\*\*. Taken on Execution, and to be sold at public auction on Monday the eleventh day of June next, at four of the clock in the alternoon, at the dwelling house of the Subscriber in Alfred, All the right in equity which NOAII THOMPSON of Shapleigh in said county, yeoman, has to redeem the following described mortaged grad estate, situate in seal Shapleigh, being the saids on which said Noah Thompson now lines, and which was conveyed to him by his father, William Thompson, now docessed—under the incumbrance of a mortage. A more particular description will be given at the salo.

EENDA J. HERRICK, Dep. Sheriff.

Affred, May 5, 1827.

Affred, May 5, 1827.

YORK, ss. Taken on Execution, and to be sold at public auction on Monday the eleventh day of June next, at five of the clock in the advence, at the dwelling bouse of the Subsection in Affred, All the him equity which WILLIAM BEAN of Waterborough in and county, younga, has to redeem a tract of land situation in said Waterborough on the east ade of the road leading from the adventure of the world, bounded and the county of the county acres, under the incumbrance of a mortigage to Hall & Conant of Affred.

BENJA J. HERRICK, Dep. Sheriff.

Alfred, May 6, 1927.

AUCTION.
To be sold or leased at AUCTION.

The minesenth day of May inst. at one of the clock, P. M. at the house of ROBERT COLE, inholder in Limerick, a certain parcel of land situated in said Limerick, containing twenty-oxera, it being the same land, which was assigned to the widow Hannah Sevey, as her dower, and adjonn land of Moses Philpot and Samuel Bradbury, Esq. unless the same is disposed of at private sale before that day. For further particulars, reference may be had to Josers Howara, Esq. or to JONATHAN HAYES, Auc'ter. May 17.

# District of Maiur, ss.

District of Mariur, 55.

Bett Remember D. That was the senty of our Lord one thousand eight hadren in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hadren in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hadren is the same W. Cole, and the Sistes of America, Mr. Sammed W. Cole, claims as Proprietor, in the words following, viz.

"The Muse; or Flowers of Poetry; a choice wollection of favorite odes, posms, rongs, slegies, eigens, eigheat extracts, eigens, eigheat, eigens, eine eige

"Ing now."
"Then had, ye mighty masters of the lay,
"Then had, ye mighty masters of the lay,
"Nature's true sons, the friends of man and truth,
"Whoee song, sublimaly sweet, seemely gay,
"Amus'd my childhood, and inform'd my youth,
Beathe."

In conforming to the Act of the Organes of the United Nation, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning the Act of the first the encouragement of learning the Act of the encouragement of learning the entitled, and the encouragement of learning the entitled, and the encouragement of entitled, and the therein mentioned; and also, to an act, antitled, and act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, cleart, and looks, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, start, and looks, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, singuing, engagement, and echaing hardward and other prints."

J. MUSSEY, Clerk of the District Court of

or prints."

J. MU6SEY, Clerk of the District Court of
Maine. A true copy as of record—Attest,
J. MUSSEY, Clerk D. C. Maine.
May 17, 1827.

## John A. Morrill & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York
Hand Boston, a fresh supply of Goods,
which, added to their former Stock, will
make as handsome an assortment as can
be found in any country store in the county. All of which they will sell on the most
reasonable terms, with a fair Discount
for ready Ostal, 2;
Limerick, May 8, 1827.

JAMES STEVENS; JOHN LOW-ELL, ROBERT BOODY, JONA-THAN LANGLEY, MICHOLAS EDG COMB, and ASHUR RECORD, are no-tified, that unless their hat year's tax bill is settled immediately, I shall be obliged to exercise the authority, vested in my hands, as Constable.

FENUEL CLARK.

### MOTERALD.

Through sunny plains and vallies green, You ailvery streamlet winds its way; While on its banks fresh flowers are seen, That smiling seem to woo its stay.

It must not stay, the currents force Forbids it here to find repose; But onward still it takes its course, And sadly murmurs as it goes.

Upon its polished breast no more, Sweet flowers their breathing perfume shed, Its path is now the rocky abore, Its final rest the overan bed.

Thus down the stream of time we gl From youth and joy to age and pain We cannot check the ceaseless tide, Or bid hope's blossoms bod again.

Yet let us calmly meet our doom, Twere better far that hearts should When love and truth forever bloom, Than Luger till they face forever.

AMICUS.

### MISCELLANY.

MISCRILANY.

From the National Phalanthropia.

The importance of early mutiling into the minds of youth, principles of sixtue and sobriety, must be obvious to every person of observation and reflection. But adjacent to the straints of the

tempt of all government, and their passions and actions uncontrolled by any salutary other. restraint. In the opposite course is held out to them the prospect of their children becoming happy and useful, and themselves becoming beloved and respected in their old age. This is indeed the wise choice; and we trust that the number of those who old respected to the respected of the respective of the respective of the respective of the respect to take their rise from an unyielding disposition which is insate in the mind and we trust that the number of those who embrace it are increasing. And we hope new converts will daily be made to a system the advantages of which are incalculable, as the good effects it produces upon society are unbounded.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The expediency of cultivating the intellect of man is pretty well settled at the present day, and it seems difficult to imagine why that of woman should be neglected. If it have similar powers and equal strength, it is as deserving of care, and will repay care as well; if it be weaker and narrower, it needs the more to be strengthened, enlarged and disciplined. If the purposes of society and of life would be promoted by the establishment of domestic slavery, then every spark of intellectual light in the formale Helot should be carefully extinguished; just as birds in a cage are blinded, that they may not look upon the forests and the fields, the blue heavens and the green earth, and long to be abroad upon the air, till melancholy should stop their song. But religion and blow that, is apt to stay there; and home is sure to be what the wile would make it. Now if it were true, that a woman, who can do any thing hexides naking a pudding or mending a stocking, does these necessary things less willingly and well, than any one who can do nothing cless; if it were true, as certain it is not that a wife submits to conjugal suthority; just in proportion as she is ignorant and eise; if it were true, as certain it is not that a wife submits to conjugal authority, just in proportion as she is ignorant and uncultivated, how can the great purpose of marriage, the nutual and reciprocal improvement of the moral and intellectual of marriage, the nutual and reciprocal improvement of the moral and intellectual natures of the sexes, be prounded by a union upon such unequal terms; and what must we think of a husband 'assez oguetileusement modeste,' to wish his wife an unquestioning obedience, instead of a sympathy of thought, and taste, and feeting; it is sunctimes urged that if a woman's mind be much enlarged, and her taste refined, she is apt to think differently of the duties of life, to require different pleasures from the rest o' her sex; that her feelings leave the channels which the institutions of society have marked for them, and ran riot, and bring her usefulness and happiness into danger. Now the plain answer to this is, that these evils happen, not because her reason was cultivated, but because it was not cultivated well: and because the taste and intellect of women generally, do not receive due culture.

North American Review.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

ON AN ACCOMMODATING DISPOSITION.

Among the many evil which human heings are subject to, while pursuing the journey of life, some of the greatest appear to take their riso from an unyielling disposition which is innate in the raining disposition which is the raining property of the control of man, and which is the raining property of the raining the raining and the raining the raining and the raining and personal being, so his families and desires must partake of the same nature. As man is naturally a deparated being, so his families and desires must partake of the same nature. He is naturally haughty and unwilling to yield, to be moulded into that form which it is to requisite he should be jet he would static enderse felicity; and from his exhibit. Affainey to his grave, his department tendy to unfel this illumination of all things on certific and it is on ghis basis that builty of celestial origin. He acts as if unconscious that humility is the foundation stone of true religion, and as if he did not consider that it is the only source whence true greatness prings. But might not a useful lesson be learned, were he to only source whence true greatness prings. But might not a useful lesson he learned, were he to only source whence true greatness prings. But might not a useful lesson he learned, were he to engage that the state of the forest? however large it may be in circumference, and though its towering branches, may alone of the forest? however large it may be in circumference, and though its towering branches, may alone of the forest? however large it may be in circumference, and though its towering branches, may alone of the forest however large it may be in circumference, and though its towering branches, may alone of the forest hough the subject of the forest however large it may be in circumference, and though its new and the head of the subject of the forest hough the subject of the forest hands and the history of the forest heads and the subject has been all i

Ointment and perfume rejoice the heart, so doth the sweetness of a man's friend by hearty counsel. Prov. xxvu. 9.

the arcetness of a man's friend by hearty counset. Prot. 120.

Outtiments and perfumes were used in the east-encountres as the most expressive tokens of fundaling, eateem, and honor. Frequent motives in taken of these marks of respect by aimost all travollers of note who have vasted that country. Some of them have given accounts of the ceremolized of applying outtourist. The explainess to speak of these lungs as a manner whose into that they were regarded as expressions of the fighest respect. They not only, therefore, gave pay because they were refreshing and very pleasant, but because they were the highest panels of fundity regard. So doot the ascentises of a tender and benevolent frond by hearty, sureces connect. It springs from the purely, solder, and most beneview of the property in the property received, produces a grant-light produces the property received, produces a grant-light, and when property received, produces a grant-light, and when property received, produces a grant-light, and makes the unceent to

springs from the purey, some produces a grate-ings, and when properly received, produces a grate-field by the Minds of the produces a grate-field by the Minds of the postful man. All the gratefully or gift they to receive the hearty and soncers compose, when to the youthful mind. How gratefully or gift they to receive the hearty and soncers compose, when the mont section of the month errors and interesting counsel, suggested with the ascetest tenderness and most benevated to the most become and interesting counsel, suggested with the ascetest tenderness and most benevated to the most because and most benevated to the most because the most because and most benevated to the most because the produce and most benevated to the most because the produce of the most because the produce and love. Evidence to carry the savor of the performe with you mit all the value of homan life. How same the most because the most beca

nugnest toxens or noner warps may coult receive. Zon's Herald.

Dr. Wilson, late professor in Columbia college, Area York—A may also and comparatively invasid creumstance made him teashe to come to this country.—It was a follow damp, may day, he happened to be operated when it would not happened to be operated when young man, whom they called the hird, stepped up towards them, and staked, with his father is a considerable length of time, during all which his father is a considerable length of time, during all which his father is a considerable length of time, during all which his father is a reposed to the damp air; while the young man went away, the head, amusing himself with a small stock or ratten in his hand. So when the young man went away, the head, amusing himself with a small stock or ratten in his hand. So when the young man went away, the head, amusing himself with a small stock or ratten in his hand. So when the young man went way, which we have the head of the history o

I lay it down as a sacred maxim, that every man is wretched in proportion to his vices; and affirm the noblest ornament of a young generous mind, and the surest source of pleasure, profit, and reputation in life, to be nu unreserved acceptance of virtue.—Letters concerning Mythology.

Men have we all known, with cheerful faces and apparently placid minds, whose ten giopensts have been sorely cut down, and who at one time, no doubt, thought and felt that for them, never more could there be one glimpse of joy upon this earth. But necessity is to many affilieted spirits, although is stern, yet a sure comforter. The heart in its agonies of grief is rebellious, and strives to break asunder the fetters of its fate. But that mood cannot be austinate. It is irrational and impious, and tho soul can find true rest only in resignation and submission. Then better and calmer thoughts arise, and men see the wisdom and the virtue of a temperate sorrow,—the folly and the wickedness of outrageous grief. Then come blessed thoughts of the reward of the rightcons who have gone to God—remembrances of all their heauty, innocence, and goodness while they opiourned with us here;—and hope, faith, and belief that we shall yet meet them face to face and be no more severed. Thus dont time cure the wounds of the heart, just as it covers the grave with verdure and with flowers.

Utter poverty often kills the affections;

Utter poverty often kills the affections; but a deep, constant, and common feeding of this world's hardships, and equal participation in all those struggles by which they may be softened, unite hushand and wife, parents and children, brothers and sisters, in thoughtful and subduced tenderses, making them happy indeed while the circling round the fire is unbroken, and yet preparing them every day to bear the separation, when some one or other is taken slowly or suddenly savy. Their souls are not moved by fits and starts, although, indeed, nature sometimes will wrestle with both in the joy and the grief of the intelligent poor, which keep lasting trouble away from their earthly lot, and prepare them silently and unconsciously for heaven. Utter poverty often kills the affections;

cn.

Sleep has often been mentioned as the image of death; "so like it," says sir Thomas Brown, "that I dare not trust it without my prayers." Their resemblance is indeed at Their resemblance in their resemblance of both, that they can be made safe and happy only by virtue. It has been often observed that a person of abandoned character is always ready to pult down to his own dirty level, those whose virtues are above his imitation, and the daily beauties of whose lives make him more detestable.

From the Exerce Chemicle

From the Evening Chronicle.

THINGS THAT I HAVE SEEN.

I have seen the time when the only boat that floated on the surface of the Ohio, was a cance, rupcilled by poles used by two persons, one in the boa, and the other in the stern.

I have even, the day when the introduction of the keel boat, with a shingled roof, was hailed as a mighty suprovement in the business of the wert.

I have recentle day when the introduction of the keel boat, with a shingled roof, was hailed as a nighty improvement in the business of the were the control of the keel boat, with a shingled roof, was hailed as a nighty improvement in the business of the were control of the c

Approved authod of keeping Cross from Corn Lands.—Take a quart of train oil, as much turpentine, and bruised gunpowder; boil them together, and when hot dip pieces of rag into the mixture, and fix them on sticks in the field. The expense of the above, for the eril occasioned by a large flock of ravenous birds infesting corn fields, is a trifle, compared to the injury sometimes sustained in a few hours.

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