IORNING

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TERMS OF THE STAR.

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COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor,—The subscriber has again taken up his pen, and intends offering for your consideration, several essays on those traits of character, which alone can be relied on as conclusive evidence of genuine religion; and also not hose which cannot be relied on; and also will endeavor to point out those rocks on which thousands have split, and miscrably perished.

E110y, No. 1 LOVE TO GOD.

Ensy. No. 1.

LOYE TO GOD.

It is the excellence of the Christian religion, that it makes a claim upon the affections. "My son, gire me thy heart. Love is the fulfilling of the law." "Tho' I give all my goods to the poor, and gire my body to be burned; and have not charity (love); it profiteth me nothing." To profess to love a being, that is not perceptible to our senses, appears to some to savor more of the ignorance and wildness of enthusianm, than of the sober deductions of enlightened and sanctified reason. But though no eye hath seen, or can see, the infinite and eternal Spirit, yet, "He hath not left himself without witness." There is a power in the human mind, which enables it to form just notions of persons and things, that cannot be perceived by sense. We need no other method of ascertaining the nature of love to God, than the nature of love to man. Tho mode of reflection is, in both cases the same. Seriously considered, there is precisely the same difficulty in conceiving of the nature of love to God. You know what it is to love your friend, and yet, it is not the mere external, it is not the mere waternal, it is not the mere manual, it is not the mere auternal, it is not the external motion, you hear the voice of your friend; and from the nature active spirit, that you love. But this is all that is perceptible to your senses. You see the external motion, you hear the voice of your friend; and from the nature of what you see and hear, you form the idea of his character. The soul, which is characteristic both of the man and the friend, is as invisible as God. What you see and hear, is not that which you love; though it discovers to you something which, is lovely; and which you love, or hate, as it pleases or displeases you. You may as easily, therefore, know what it is to love God, as you may know what it is to love your friend. The sensible signs, by which he has communicated, in insumerable dispensations, his glorious character, are vastly more significant, than those which manifest the character of any other being in the universe. God is everywhere. The infinite Mind is ever active. It is the sovereign agent throughout all worlds; "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handy work." There is no speech, nor language, where their voice is not heard. Their line, is gone out through all the carth, and their words to the end of the world."

God has expressed his divine excellence in the work of his hands, and has exhibit.

which draws its motive and its sanction, from its own intrinsic loveliness. It is delight in his excellence, and all his natural and glorious moral attributes, as sovereign of the Universe. He is supremely to be loved, because he is just such a declaration of the control of t delight in his excellence, and all his natural and glorious moral attributes, as vorceign of the Universe. He is supremely to be loved, because he is just such a God as he is; because his power is irresistible; His wisdom, unerring; His purity, spotless; His justice, inflexible; His goodness, universal; His grace, infinite; His Godness, universal; His grace, infinite; His colores, universal; His grace, infinite; Holy love begins. Wicked men are proue to view God, altogether such an one as themselves. They clothe the Divine being with such attributes, and surh only a suit their deprayed, vitiated taste, and then it is no difficult thing to fall down and worship him. But it is not the true God which they worship, it is not God that they love. It is an image, which bears no resemblance to that glorious Being, whom all heaven, advores, it is a nere bears no resemblance to that glorious Be-ing, whom all heaven aboves, it is a more ided of their own imagination, and they worship and ascribe glory and praise to an unknown God, which is idealty; and instead of evincing suprente companers; in the true God, their love to the charac-ter of a false God, evinces a fixed ennuty to the true God, whom they will find at last to be a jealous God, and will not suf-fer his glory to be given to another with impunity.

Supreme attachment to the character:

Supreme a transment to the caracter, of God, for his own inherent excellence, draws the line of distinction between that love, which is merely mercenary and selfish, and that which is pure, holy and distinctioned. A man may be entirely, and supremely selfish, in the exercise of a certain defective love to God. In all his pretensions to love, he may have no ultimate regard, except to his own happines. He may delight in God for what he is to him; while he takes no delight in his character, for what he is in himself.

Such is not the love of the new-born soul. The enmity of his heart towards God, is slain. He is reconciled to the divine character, just as it is. God is the object of delightful contemplation to his devout mind. In his most favored hours, his eyes are entirely diverted from himself. As his eye glances at the varied excellence of the divine character, he does not stop to ask the question, whether God is a being, who will at all events, regard his interest and happines; it is enough for him, that he will at all events, regard his interest and happines; it is chough for him, that he will at all events, regard his interest and happines; it is enough for him, that he will at all events, regard his interest and happines; it is enough for him, that he will at all events, regard his interest and happines; it is enough for him, that he will at all events, regard his interest and happines; it is enough for him, that he will at all events, regard his interest and happines; it is enough for him, that he will at all events, regard the form of the Divine character, and the herfections of the Divine nature, excite the noblest views, and the most raised affections. The language of the pious Psalmitt is his: "Whom have I in hearperfections of the Divine nature, excite the noblest views, and the most raised affections. The language of the pious Psalmist is his: "Whom have I in heaven but thee? and there is none on earth I desire beside thee!" His soul is satisfied with God's perfect excellence, and does not cherish a wish, that he should be different from what he is.

True love to God, also implies benevel and the state of the large tawages him and the interest of his

"Of all thy gifts, thou art thyself the crown; Give what thou wilt, without thee we are poor; And with thee rich, take what thou wilt away."

Give what thou will, without thee we are poor; And with thee rich, take what thou will away."

The subject is inexhaustible and glorious, and would baffle the efforts of my delusive pen to do it justice; or imagination. To some so, being has to reach its sublime heighth. I close it, therefore, with one practical remark and inquiry.

Does the reader then, sincerely and supremely lose God, in the sense and in the degree, which his perfections, as a God of force demand? If so, the question as to his oun good estate, is forever at rest. If you are a friend to God, supremely devoted to his glory, God will be an everlating friend to you; and "Neither angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor heighth, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate you from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus, your Lord."

In the writer's hat No he will bring to leave the witer's hat No he will bring to leave the many set these embend divines.

In the writer's last No he will bring to impunity.

Supreme attachment to the character with the names of those eminent divines, of God, for his own inherent excellence, draws the line of distinction between that love which is meetly necessary and the character indicated by these remarks.

PHILANTHROPOS.

MISCRELARY.

From Zion's Herald.

ON FORTITUDE.

My righteourness I hold fast and will not let
it go."

The two foundations of constancy and fortitude of mind, are a good conscience and trust in God. The man of corrupt principles, and a guilty heart cannot/pos-sess firmness of mind. For by pursuing crooked paths for dishonorable ends he sess intraness or mind. For any pursuing erooked paths for dishonorable ends he has too much to encounter, and too much to dismay him. He feets obliged to con-ceal his fears; and while he assumes the aspect of interplidity before the world, he nevertheless trembles within himself, and

san tears, and when he assumes the aspect of intrepidity before the world, he nevertheless trembles within himself, and the daring eye of righteousness and integrity darts terror into his soul. There may be, it is true, a kind of natural or constitutional courage which has often rendered men daring in the most flagitious and unholy attempts. But this hardiness of the rash—and ferencity of the ruffian is essentially different from real fortitude of mind or character for mean fortitude of mind or character.

The fortitude, if it may be so called, which I have just alluded to originates only from warmth of blood, inconsideration, and blindness to approaching danger. It forms no character of real value—only appears in occasional salliev—and rerequires adventitious props to support it, and in the hour of trial must fail. There is no real courage, or persevering constancy, but what is connected with haly principle, and founded upon a conscience of what you see and hear, you form the incleased his character. The sole, which it is character is cost of the man and the character of your friend, it as invisible as God is the same, you that it is contained with half which is consistent with the cost of the precious of that which provides it is contained in the cost of the precious of is no real courage, or persevering constancy, but what is connected with holy principle, and founded upon a conscientious rectitude of intention. What has that man to fear who continually acts on a plan which his conscience approves, and who knows that every good man, the whole unbiassed universe, and more than all, his Heareally Father, must justify and approve his conduct? He acts as under the immediate eye, and protection of that Almighty and onuiscient Being, who "distribution of the consciency of the exclaims, with the pious Job, "behold my witness is in hearm, and my record is on high." To the virtuous; to the conscientious and the religious man—this unseals a new source of fortitude and of felicity. The man who relies on an Alimighty, though invisible Supporter and Protector, exerts his powers with double force, and acts with a vigor not his own. Was it not from this principle of trust in God that the Psalmist derived his courage and fortitude, when he exclaims, "the Lord is my light and ny salvation; the Lord is the strength of my life?" And the consequence which follows, is "of whom shall I be afraid?—"though an host shall encamp against me my heart shall not fear."—But the man who would preserve fortitude, in difficult and trying situations, must fill his mind with a sense of what really constitutes the "religious tear" and the true honor of man. This

distinction on the human character: and they confer on him who possesses them a just superiority, which all, even enemies feel, and revere.

A LAYMAN. just superioris, feel, and *revere*.

INTERESTING CASE OF CONVERSION.

feel, and revere. A LAYMAN.

INTERESTING CASE OF CONVERSION.

A pious Widow in a town in Massachusetts in which there has been a revival going on for some weeks past, had a son living with her, 24 years of age—who was commonly thoughtless, and regardless of religious things. He was in the habit of using profane language, and of ridiculing the revival, and those who are the subjects of it. There are in the town an Orthodox Society, and a Unitarian one.—He attended meeting with his mother, with the Orthodox Society, where he heard the distinguishing truths of the gospel plainly preached.—One morning he went to his barn to yoke his ozen—one of them being somewhat fractious and unmanageable, ho flew into a passion, and cursed and swore at him, in such blasphemous terms, that his hardened conscience was fairly startled; he suddenly stopped, and asked himself, what am I doing? Conviction flashed upon his mind, and from that moment he was unable to shake it off. But he fought stoutly against it. He soon began to complain of the preaching and frequently tolk his mother, he would not hear it, but would go to the Unitarian meeting.—He made his convictions known to no one—but although he was continually declaiming against the preaching, he was constant in his attendance, and was soon found a tery evening meeting in his vicinity.—His gnawing conscience kept him in a perfect agony, yet the violence of his opposition continued till he had worked himself into a perfect rage.—At length his price so far yielded, that he made his feelings known to a Christian friend.—The next day was the Sabbath; he attended meeting all day, and went home at night, and shut himself into his chamber, declaring, he would never leave it till the point was settled with him.—In this state of mind, it pleased a sovereign God to have mercy upon him. In the course of that exening, he was brought to yield to the Saviour, and found exit to his soul. Love and gratitude took the place of opposition, and his forn and agitated breast, was filled—with peace an joy.—He has since protessed and according up the Christ, and is now active in building up the cause which he had labored so hard to destroy.—Repository and Observer.

CHRISTIAN CONTENTMENT

stroy.—Repository and Observer.

CHRISTIAN CONTENTMENT.

More depends upon our own spirits than upon our outward condition, in order to contentment. Paul could say he had learned to be content in whatsoever state he was. This was not because he chose his condition, but because his spirits were so regulated by the grace of God, that he could be reconciled to any condition. Most people judge otherwise: they imagine they could be content and at rest, if they could obtain such a comfort which heir hearts are now set upon; if they arrive at an estate of such a size as would supply their present wishes. Vain thought! If they are gratified in their present sines, a worldy mind unmortified, will outgrow their acquisition; new wants and new contrivances will start up, and they will be as far from satisfaction as at their setting out. A low condition, considered in itself, may seem to give the strongest temptations to discontent; but if we consult experience, we shall find the rich and powerful as frequently strangers to an easy mind, as those in a mean state of life. The reason is, their irregular inclination and unsatiable desires are enlarged with their substance; therefore, all they-have passes for nothing, because their own distempered appetites will not let them rest.

Dr. Etans

INVOLVINI IN AN HOUR OF MELLANCHOLY.

From a London Publication.

THE DYING CONFESSION.

The minister of — parish, in this metropolis, was sent for during the course of this month, to attend the couch of a man at the point of death; a fiter some previous conversation, and many fruitless efforts to speak distinctly, the patient began as follows:—"I took the liberty of sending for you, sir, that I might consult you on a subject that lies heavy on my heart, and which is the only circumstance that makes my present situation painful to me. By the care of my parents, I was educated a Christian, and imbued at an early age with religious principles—the duties I owder to the control of the enish depravity which has fixed on God's holy day, as a day of intemperate mirth, or scandaious levity."

From the Philadelphian VISITING THE CHURCHES. Extract of a letter from a friend to the Edito Mated Saylwook, Conn. March 9, 1827.

This day three weeks, I had the happiness to witness in Sharon, Con. the mighty movements of one of the most admiraness to witness in Snaron, to the most admirable pieces of moral mechanism, that has, I think, been invented in this fruitful age of inventions. It was a visit of the churches, Some 15 or 20 of the neighboring churches, with one voice and heart, by their delegates, called on the church of Sharon—Yawake, and she responded to the call with kindly feeling and prompt obtained. Some weeks hefore this most friendly and endearing visit, a goodly number of houses were set in order, and the things that were weak and ready to perish were strengthened. A committee of the church was appointed to visit every district in that lovely valley, and to pluck up if practicable, "every root of bitterness," they might find. A day of fasting, humiliation and prayer was observed—and a number agreed to retire to their closers every evening at twilight and to entreat they might find. A day of tasting, numitation and prayer was observed—and a number agreed to retire to their closets every evening at twilight and to entreat that the Holy Spirit might make one of the expected visiters. In consequence of these arrangements, in which a few choice spirits, there, took the lead, that people were favored to behold in their elegant clarich, on the appointed days, one of the most theart cheering and spirit stiring scenes, that, in all that region, has ever been witnessed. The orrangements of providence, too, were favorable, so that a large and highly respectable audience were in waiting, when more than forty delegates from different places, entered and took the seats appropriated for them. Judging from the expressive looks of many comentances, which formed one continuous ascending plain from the foot of the pullify, you would have said, surely some remarkably melting and sanctiving influence, direct from the Holy One, hath descended and thoroughly inhued these minds, unseen. And no wooder—when the churches began to speak, in their order, by representation of plain, pions, unassuming laymen, frequently ministers and people mingled their tears delightfully, for they saw that here was a scene for mental and moral elevation, opening before every beholder. Several of the delegates from Berkshire, in Mass, were intensely interesting in their norrestins. (There, von know, the Lord has wrought wonderously). Some of them would tell a fact quite briefly, and then most happily apply it. After know, the Lord has wrought wonderously? Some of them would tell a fact quite briefly, and then most happily apply it. After the narratives, an eloquent address was made by one, to the inspeciatent. He was followed by another, no less cloquent and

renewed, her covenant in a well written form, piepared for, the purpose. The deacons then came forward, and gave to their pastor their hands, with an audible declaration (for the most part,) that they would move onward with an accelerated step in the path of duty. Similar engagements it is presumed, were made by the professors generally. Among those who spoke so as to be heard, was one of no mean standing both in Church and in State. His excellency John Cotton Smith, after expressing his thanks to the delegates of the churches for their affectionate and interesting communications, observed that here was undoubtedly, the most sub-line moral spectacle he had ever winessed, and if (said he) a section of the church militant can present an aspect thus grand and Inposing, what must be the majesty and glory of the church triumphant, the general assembly and church of the first born which are written in heaven! He said in might appear somewhat suprising to a hasty observer, that the accredited ministers of Christ, should sit as silent speciators of the scene (silent indeed, though het rusted their hearts were not unemployed) whilst plain men, coming from the ordinary privatus of life, were addressing su upon these momentous subjects. But he said, it was not the individuals before us, we were so much to regard, respectable as they evidently were for their nuderstanding, and lovely for the genial glow of their hearts. No, they were the beloved and faithful representatives of the visible church. It is, therefore, the church of the living God, speaking to us in an audible voice, and he would add, with an eloquence and force, which he both thought and felt, must be irresistible. And he concluded by pressing this solenn message upon the carnest attention of his Christian brethren and impeniette friends and neighbors. While others were giving the hand in tears, to their beloved and weeping pass'or-the whole assembly every those who were presented by wereping, sung the will have the sund in tears, to their helved and weeping p

REVIVALS.

REVIVALS.

Potsdom, N. Y.—Some of the oldest members amongst us (says the Rev. B. G. Paddock) have said, they never saw so great a work, nor such a silent one. When a poor sinner has come forward for prayers, the saints have united in prayer, first one, then another, and so on, until the mourner has arisen and praised God for his mercy. We have seen from five to ten brought to rejoice in an evening. Our Presbyterian brethren, particularly in this town, have been much engaged under the labors of their worthy pastor. Rev. O. P. Hoyt, aided by the private brothren. A good and gracious work has been carried on in their congregations. I understand that the number admitted, in this town, to their church, is 106. The Baptists have had a few added. Of the 3-50 I mentioned in my last letter, added on this circuit, not their church, is 106. The Baptists have had a few added. Of the 3-50 I mentioned in the sound of them of the village society. There were about forty only in this society last September. What hath God wrought! About 150 have been added on the Ogelenshungh circuit, under the labors of our brother W. W. Rundle. It is believed that more than (000 have been converted in this county, in six months past. "— Xion's Herald.

Binen, N. Y.—In the congregation of Mr. Wisner, from the last week in September, to the last week in January last, there were 300 hopeful conversions; and 220 were added to the thurth, of whôm 30 are heads of families, 21 the husbands of believing wives, and 127 baptized young prosons. The subjects are of all ages from three score and ten to six or seven year, and of all classes, from the refune worshirt to the profane debauchee. All professions and callings—lawyers, magistrates, merchants, mechanics, farmers and daylaborers, have shared in this mighty work.

Unitg civalit, N. H.—The Rev. Leonard Frost says:— 4 Since I wrote to you last

haborers, have shared in this mighty work. Unity civrail, N. H.—The Rev. Leonard Frost says:—"Since I wrote to you last God has worked in this circuit. At Marlow, one of the sub-hath appointments, and where our below-di brother, the Rev. P. Dustin, closed his ministerial labors with inexpressible joy and tranquility of mind, the work has been and still is, powerful and glorious.—About

promises, till life shall wane, and the transforming influence of thy own heavenly grace shall fit me for the society and abodes of the blessed above, where the above, where the large derived her coverant in a well written leadest forth stainless spirits through green calleys, and along bright waters in the regions of eternal spring t—Chris. Adv. § Jour.

From a London Publication.

The DYING CONFESSION.

The minister of — parish, in this metropolis, was sent for during the course of spokes are sent to the clearation (for the most part), that they would move onward with an accelerated set in the same house, where the presence of the Lord.—Latat week I the pastor their hands, with an audible are waiting an opportunity. Six of the would move onward with an accelerated set in the same house, where the control of the Rev. P. Dustin. The towns of Aistead and Acworth have shared large-professors generally. Among those who of the Lord.—Zion's lier.

Yet Providence Ku.—This church, un-

y in the work of the Lord, "-Zon's Her.

Not Providence, Ky.—This church, under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. Cleland, has been recently favored with a revival. During the past and present year, up to the 16th ult. sixty-nine persons have been added to the church.

added to the church.

Fairfield, N. J.—Prayer meetings have been multiplied and crowded. The boys have two prayer meetings, and conduct them with much good order and solemnity. Several of the praying children are members of the church, and, it is believed, plants of righteousness. Fifty one have joined the church.

joined the church.

Tornshend, I.,—Extract of a letter published in the Vermofit Chronicle.

'The revival has extended to almost all parts of the town, and to those of all ages, from the child of Tor 8 years, to the old man of 60 or 70. We feel encouraged to hope that the work is still progressing with as much power as at any time whatever. The attention has been most powerful among the young, but is now more many the middle aged and with as much power as at any time want-ever. The attention has been most pow-erful among the young, but is now more interesting among the middle aged and aged,—many of whom feet that the last sands of life with them are now running, and that it is all important for 175m to be interested in Christ now, because for them, it must now he too late. It is difficult at this stage of the revival to give a correct account of the number of

moderator, and Eld. Samuel Burbank, cleik.
The quarter meetings heard from, reported as follows:
New Durban Q. M.—Reported by Eld. Place. The reports from the screen thurches more favorable han fa several years before. Reformations in several places—one church received into fellowship at the village in Dover containing twenty-three new members, besides members from other churches now residing among them, and who unite with them. A committee was appointed to ordain Br. Wm. Swain of Pittslield, which was accomplished on the 20 inst. Toning

Br. Wm. Swain of Pittsfield, which was accomplished on the 9th inst. Toing men are rising up to take Zion by the hand. The next Q. M. to be held at Lebanon, Mc. commencing the third Wednesday in August next.

Sandwich Q. M.—As published in the last number of the Star.

Hear Q. M.—Reported by letter, and also by Eld. David Herriman, giving an interesting account of an addition of seven churches, containing 217 members, five elders, and 2 unordained preaches, the Churches in good order, but reformation not so general as its desirable. Next Q.M. to be held at Sutton.

MÁINE.

Gorham Q. M!-Report by letter a

Gorham Q. M.—Report by letter as follows:

Gorham quarterly meeting to the yearly meeting convened at Guilford, sendeth Christian salutation, wishing you the blessing of God through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Our meeting was held in Raymond on the 4th Wednesday and Thursday in May, and we had a complete the Lord in many places, particularly in this place. Where our meeting was held, God has been pleased to gather in a large number of precious souls, during the winter past, and still the work goes on. Raymond, May 29, 1827.

Parsonafield Q. M.—As published in a late number of the Star.

Raymond, May 29, 1827.

Parsonafield Q. M.—As published in a late number of the Star.

Bordoin Q. M.—From this Q. M. we received the following letter:

To the elders and brethrea, who may assemble in yearly meeting 'as Guilford, N. H. the Bowdoin injuraterly meeting 'as Guilford, N. H. the Bowdoin injuraterly meeting 'as Guilford, N. H. the Bowdoin injuraterly meeting 's meeting the following sendeth Christian salutation.' In regard to the state of this Q. M.—God has wonderfully favored us. 1t 'liss been and now for full form the presence of the Lord. The chitrelse composing of the time of the presence of the Lord. The chitrelse composing of the Lord the Lord.

this Q. M., in general, stand firm. God, has given us, some able ministers of the New Testament, yet, among us, file harvest is great and laborers are few wellope, it will the remembered both by preachers and people, that God resists the proud, but gives grace, to the humble. From the measurger of the Bouton quarterly meeting,

The other quarterly meetings in this state were not head from.

Rhode Island Q. M.—Reported by letter, as follows:

ter, as follows :

Rhade shiand Q. M.—Reported by letter, as follows:

Johnston, May 23, 1827.

The Rhode Island quarterly meeting to the New-Hampshire yearly meeting sundacth Christian salutation, wishing you genee, merey and peace from God our Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ. The last convention of this Q. M. upon at Burriville on the 12th and 13th ult. and enjoyed a good veason.

The present situation of this Q. M. is as follows: It consists of ten churches are in a low state; but others are enjoying the favor of God and gradually increasing. We have eight ordiand practners belonging to this Q. M. but only five of them, at present, preach to the churches, and some of this number enjoy such poor health, that they are able to preach but little. The bartyst here is truly great and laborers few. There are only two churches in this Q. M. that have preaching every Sabbath, and in the towns of Burrilville, Gloucester; Mendon, Smithfield, Johnston, Scituate, and 45 members, there are only two elders, belonging to the Q. M. that are able to preach every there there are not two elders, belonging to the Q. M. that are able to preach every there there are only two elders, belonging to the Q. M. that are able to preach every and the young, but is now more interecting among the middle aged and aged,—many of whom feet that the last sands of life with them are now running, and that it is all important for stem to be interested in Christ now, because for them, it must soon be too late.

It is difficult at this stage of the revival to give a correct account of the number of those who have repeated of sin and turned to the Lord, indeed, we rejoice with trembing when any thing is said on the subject. Not far from one hundred, however, in different denominations—give evidence of having passed from death unto life.—More of the dominances of the gospel, for two years past, and if a faithful preacher authorized to administer the ordinances of the gospel, for two years past, and if a faithful preacher authorized to administer the ordinances of the gospel, for two years past, and if a faithful preacher authorized to administer the ordinances of the gospel, for two years past, and if a faithful preacher authorized to administer the ordinances of the gospel, for two years past, and if a faithful preacher authorized to administer the ordinances of the gospel, for much labor, and doubtless meet with greated which we hope will never be thrown down while life remains.

MORNING STAR.

LIMERICK:

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1827.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE YEARLY MEETING.
This meeting was held at Guilford, N. H. last Saturday and Sunday. After an appropriate prayer, the meeting was organized. E.B. Encolef Pice was chosen moderator, and Eld. Samuel Burbank, clerk.

The quarter energy heard from, reported as follows:

Were Durban Q. M.—Reported by Eid Place. The reports from the several churches more favorable than for several church served into fellow.

VERMONT.

Wheelock Q. M -Reported by Eld. tolerably good-revivals in some

them.

Steafford Q. M.—Many of the churches in rather a low state. Eld. A. Buzzell not able to preach. Stephen Leavitt and John Hilliard ordained, and bid fair to be useful.

useful.
Appointed elders John D. Knowles and
Arthur Caverno messengers from the New
Hampshire yearly meeting to the Genéral
Conference, appointed to be held at Tuinbridge in Vernont, the Thursday following the first Saturday in October next.

The next N. II. yearly meeting was ap-

Seasons of worship, as usual, were en-joyed. The elders who preached were Caverno, Townsend, Harrison, Pope and White. On the whole it was a very agreewhite. On the

ortege, est ook st**yg**e

hostility.

Lisson, April 9.—The Romney, man of war
rived on the 8th from England, having on board
froops. The Count de Cassa Flores, Spanish
mbassador, has returned to Spain. His Secreta-

y remains.

We learn from Elvas, that 3000 Spanish troops
are assembled at Caccess. It is reported that they
are only waiting for reinforcements to invade Por-

tugal.

The brig of war Constencia, arrived here on the St. from Riv Janoiro, having aboard Counsellors Altrantes and Castra, in de upute to the Engage, who left here in October. They were well received by the Eunoperor, and bring Javorable accounts of his determination to support the Constitution of Portugal.

Portugal.

Russia has in Europe 74,454 square miles of territory—in Asia 274,020—in America 24,000. Population in all 95,929,000.

The King of Sardina has issued an ordinance, by intree of which his Catholic Pletimontess subjects, who doe wribout having received the sacrament, at all not be horied except in the night, and in unconservated ground.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the Canada, Capt. Rodgers, arrived on Mon-day ex-ming at New-York, London papers to April 30, and Laverpool to the 1st of May have been re-ceived.

The arrangements for the

day e-wing at New-York, London papers to April
70, and Lareysbl to the 1st of May have been received.
The arrangements for the new ministry were
completed on the 28th of April, and have been
The arrangements for the new ministry were
completed on the 28th of April, and have been
Peters—Lond Chancello, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord
Prevident, Extl of Harrowby; Lord Privy Seal,
Duké of Portland; Chancellor of the Duche of
Lancaster, Lord Bealey; Secretary of State fort the Colonice, Viscous Godernell.
Commences—Secretary of State for the Home
Previous of the

Two Chilian frigates which sailed from Valpa-raiso for the rolled of the Buenov Ayreans, have net with a minfortune in cruting round Cope Horn. One of them, with 800 men on board, was lost en-tirely, and overy person perioded; the other put bark.

tirely, and overy benom perished; the other put bark.

The account of the general engagements between the Benos Ayreans and Brazilians, in the Province of Rio Grande, in Feb. brought by the ship Moss, is very much exagerated. Success declared to the side of the Buennes Ayreans the two first days, but yubsequently, the Brazilians gained decided advantaens over them; instead of 1200 Brazilians bough eff dead on the field, as stated in that acrount, the number of killed did not exceed three handreds.

three hundred.

Com. Porter.—We have accounts from Pensacola, which state that Com. Porter is more profitably engaged in privateering, with his small vessels,
than in fighting unequal hattes, with a Spanish

Armada. It is said, that within a few months, bipriaroons from Key West, cruing round the shorre
of Cuba, have captured and destroyed 21 Spanish
vessels, and casters, some of which with valuable
cargoes on board.—M. Ing.

engree on board.—M. Inq.

——M. Inq.

——A. Maxican paper of April 14, received at Norfolk, any letters from Chiapa, under date of 28th March, present us with the following accounts of the state of anarchy which reigns throughout our tile state of anarchy which reigns throughout our brief translation of ac cutrat. The following is a brief translation of ac cutrat. The following is a brief translation of ac cutrat. The following is a brief translation of ac cutrat. The following is a brief translation of ac cutrat. The following is a brief translation of ac cutrat. The information of a cutrat. The following is a brief translation of a contract and a cutration of the foreigner Roul, who with a view of attacking the equital, has taken up a position at Cognicialings, [distant eight or ten lengues from Gustemala] whence be demand the restolation of the foreigner Roul, who will be a compared by the contract of Dan Thomas Sanches, with a division of one thousand soldiers, now on their return from Chinquimula, whither the mortinents of the enemy had at first directed their course. There handred infantry are likewise looked for under the community of Questicenango. The merchants, morth of the students, have flown to a rms change, and the certain of the community of the contract of the

the part of the control of the contr

লগাক প্ৰথমিক ভূমিক বাংকি আপুন্ত কৰি কৰি নিৰ্ভা**ৰ্ক কৰি নিৰ্ভাৰ্ক কৰি কৰি কৰি লোক কৰি কৰি কৰি কৰি কৰি কৰি কৰি কৰি**

said to would 'try another race, with her.'

The Canadian Spectator mentions, that one-seventh part of the soil of Upper Canada belongs to the episcopalian clergy, who however at present minister to only one-twentieth part of the population. This feature in the system of course keeps a large portion of the country uncultivated and a large part of the people dissatisfied.

More trouble with the Georgians.—We regret to learn, from the Savannah Republican, that a difference has streen hetween the Commissioners of the United States and the State of Georgia, on run-ning the houndary line between the latter and Florids and that their further progress has been suspended by Gov. Troup. Thomas Spalling, Eq.— Commissioner on the part of the United States, was difference has attent more controlled to the Country of the United States and the State of Georgia, on running the homeny the three States and the State of Georgia has been suspended by Gov. Proup. Thomas Spalines been suspended by Gov. Proup. Thomas Spalines controlled by Gov. Proup. Thomas Spalines can at Miledgeville. The Georgians seem determined to push matters to attermittee; in all cases with the United States; and they have been treated to push matters to attermittee; in all cases with the United States; and they have been treated with so much lensity for their former bullying conduits and overt acts of treason, that we do not marvels om unch at continued auderity.

Suitede—On Menday, 28th ult. Mr. Samuel Townsend, of Staney, hung humel in his barn. He was a respectable farmer, in good circumstances, and the father of a family; but his mind here ulcorridored for some time past; his temper can be added to the controlled of the

A. Emmett, and D. B. Ogdon.

Papers from Maryland and Pennsylvania' state,
that although the commencement of the spring
was promising, the worms had destroyed all prospects of wheat crops; and some farmers were planting corn on their wheat ladds.

ing corn on ficer wheat ladds.

In Philadelphia, an intoxicated man named Pratt
was run over by a horse and wagon, and died in
15 minutes.

13 minutes. In the Virginia court of appeals, the great case of Colston and Webb has been decided. The decice of the chancellor arisins the appelmix, Colston, was redured \$60,000. Judge Green's opinion eversed \$45 pagus manuscrip. A drove of stalled cattle started from Milbura for Quebee on Wenesday last; and another is shortly to follow.

shortly to follow.

Flour from this year's crop of wheat, was mufactured on the 4th of May, in the neighborh of Mostonery, Alabama.

The U. S. frigate Java, Com. Crane, was to from Boston on Monday of last week, for Gibra and the Meditetraneun.

and the Mediterranean.

Joshus Clark, Esq. of Kingston R. L. planted seed in 1824 for 1850 milherry trees which are now in a flourshing state. This year he has planted seed for 6000 more. Such enterprise deserves jublic approbation and support.

he approbation and support.

United States and Breat!—The National Intelligence and National Journal of Monday, say, that after frequent conferences and the interchange of several official notes between Mr. Clay and Mr. Rebello, the Charge des Affairs of the Emparor of Brazil, such explanations and assurances have been made, as will prevent the late occurrences at Rio Janetics, from ondangering the peace and harmony of the two countries.

of the two countries.

The office room of the Bank at Mentpelier, (Vt.) was robbed of \$400, on the 1st of May. The off-enden have since been arrested.

Medical Dissearcy—An important re-dical discovery will soon be brought to notice: it consists assumption in those previous the formation of Consumption in those previous the formation of Conformed in nine cases out of ten. We are informed that it is as effectual as the lately found remedy against intemperance, and consists of two different articles to be used together, one to be taken in the stomach in the palarable shape of chocolate, svrup or milk, and the other to be inhalted in the lungs as a sweet and fragrant perform—Philla Ee. Pat.

An intelligent French realterman stable travelline.

or milk, and the other to be inheled in the lungs as a sect and fragrant perfume.—Phila Ee. Pest.

An intelligent French gentleman fatoly travelling in Alahama, beltween Tuscaloost and Huntsville, declared that the soil was better fitted for the culturation of the vine, than most of that which forms that vineyards of France. He remarked that the abundance of the native grape, with the quality of the soil, and the native not the climate, attested it beyond controvers. "It is well for Epance," raid he, "that you have no silks and no vines."

chanics, and even the students, have down to appear do not nowers, "It is well for Farner," raid and after Gautemals prove more fillering and fear." The roll of the students of the students of the blood of the blo

DANVILLE, Yt. June bale27.

"Hall Morn.—After our paper was put to press, on Monday of last week, about 5 o'clock, P. M. we were visited with a shower of hail, more severe than has been known here for nore than twenty years. Its extent was very limited, and its ravages principally confined to this village; consisting mostly in the destruction of window glass. It is computed that from 14 to 1500 panes of glass were broken in the willage, and a humilred or two perhaps out offit. Some of the hallstones were as large as partridge eggs, and the ground was literally covered with them. Had the wind been as high as it usually is on similar occasions, much more damage would have been done. Few of our vegcatable productions were forward enough to receive material injury.—Slar.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette, dated Long Reach, Ohio River, May 15, 1827.

Commissioner on the part of the Minel States, was at Milelogical. The Genomes, that we do not merely the much at continued sudarity.

Authorized Comment of States, and they have been treated with so much lenity for their former bullying condict and over acts of treason, that we do not merely the much at continued sudarity.

Mitigate—On Monday, 28th ult. Mr. Samuel Inc., which is a superchable farmer, in good circumstance, and the father of a family; but his mind hall been alsoredered for some time past; his temporare fluid, the family sever salect, — Kr. Jur.

In Kennehunk, James Cousens, a man of interperate habits, beat his wife on almedial, that she has been confined to her bod for some weeks. He is in jud.

Sov. Philipp left \$15,000 to Philipp academy, the Forego Misson Society, the foregot for some form of the state of the state of Now your construction of the state of Now your construction of the state of Now your construction of the condition of the state of Now your construction of the condition of the state of Now your conditions, and the system of Mirch and the system of Mirch and the system of Mirch and the system of the system of Mirch and the system of the system of

every hand."

Bucssets, April I.

Edinordinary Fenule Interpidity.—We have received two letters from Namur, giving an account of a terrible fire in the house of Mr. Chemeye. A barrel of gunpowder blowing up, the fire communicated to everal casks of brandy. Twenty barrels were got out by some courageous men who in spite of the imminent danger entered the warehouse and rolled the easks into the Meuse; but this act of courage was surpassed by Chenneye's daughter, a young person twenty years of age, who mounted up a ladder into the burning loft, threw three barrels of gunpowler out of the window into the court yard, and descended unburt, and had them put into a boat, while her father, ignorant of this beroic action, estherted the people to let every thing be burnt, rather than expose themselves to certain destruction. It was not till she had informed him of what she had done, that the workmen renewed their exertions. exertions.

On Friday, the Senate, in concurrence with the House, elected the Hon. Daniel Webster senator in Congress, for the next six years.—*Höston paper*.

DIED.

In Kennehunk, Mr. John Chappel, aged 41.
In Kennehunk, Mr. John Chappel, aged 41.
In Kennehunk-port, 6th inst. a child of widow Mary Towne.
In York, on the 2d inst. Mr. William Frest, Eq. aged about 78 years. He was a soldier and office in the recolutionary war, from near the commencement of it, to its close, and had the reputation of being a good and faithful officer.
In Portland, of small pox, Mr. John Caswell, aged about 50. Nathan Coburn, a native of Vermont; he came to his death by hanging—aged about 23.
A coroner's inquest was held at East Machias

aboup 233.

A commer's inquest was held at East Machias last week, on the body of George Thompson, found doad in the river. Verdiet of the jury, "that the deceased came to his doath by accidental drown-

PROBATE NOTICES.

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Limerick, with day of June in the year of our Lord eighten hundred and for the county of York, on the fifth and of June in the year of our Lord eighten hundred and thenethy seem,

JOHN SANBORN, Executor of the last Will and Testament of JOHN SANBORN, late of Pareonafeld in axid downty, deceased; having presented his first account of administration of the estudied of the said deceased for allowance;

Jordered, That the said Executor group of this order to be published three weeks encoexively in the Morning Star princed at Limerick, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be beld at Berwick in said County, on the fourth Toesday of June next at ten of the clock in the forencon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

Jonn's Allert,

WM. CUTTER ALLEN, Reg'r, proten.

June 7.

At a Court of Probate held at Limerick, within and for the county of York, on tha thirteenth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty sir.

J. AMES T. PERKINS, Executor of the last will be and testament of BRADBURY PERKINS, late of said Limerick, Tailor, decreased; has the country of the person of the last will be a supported by account of administration of the estate of said densead, for all wanners.

persented his account of administration of the estate of and descreased, for allowance:

Ordered. That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Morning Star printed at Limerick, that they may appear at a Frobate Court to be held at Limerick, in said County, on the first Tuesday of October next. at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

JUNAS CLARK Judge.

JUNAS CLARK Judge.

Alea Court of Probate held at Limerick, within and for the county of York, on the fifth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and teenty leven,.

SALEV HILL: Administrative of time, estate of Reuseus Hills. Just of Westerbornagh, ticecased; having presented her first become of administration of the estate of said decased for allowance, and also a petition for allowance out of said decased of the said of the

JONAS CLARK, Judge, A true Copy—Attest, WM. CUTTER ALLIEN, Reg'r protem. June 7.

WM. CUTTER ALLEN, Ref. proten.
June 7.

To the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County
of York,
NOAR THOMPSON, GEORGE THOMPSON
and MERCY THOMPSON of Waterborough,
in said county of York—Respectfully repersent
the County of York—Respectfully repersent
to the County of York—Respectfully repersent
the County of York—Respectfully repersent
the All County of York—Respectfully repersent
the County of York—Respectfully repersent
the County of York—Respectfully repersent
the York—Respectfully reper

her MERCY X THOMPSON.

At a Court of Probate held at Limerick, within and for the County of York, withe fifth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and incruty seem.

UPON the foregoing petition to all persons interested therein, by causing a copy of read patition with this order thereon to be published thines weeks successively in the Morning Star, printed at Limerick in said County that they may appear at a Probate to the clock in the difference and the weeks under the country to be dead at Kengyiunk in said County at ten of the clock in the difference and above cause, if any they have, with the prayer of said patitions abould not be granted.

JONAS CLARK, Judge.

JONAS CLARK, Judge.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

ATTEST,
WM. CUTTER ALLEN, Reg's protem.
June 7.

MOTICE in hereby given to the heirs of the entropy in the country of the country June 7.

June 7.

NOTICE is hereby given to the hoirs of the cannot be to a stee of SANUEL II. PERRY, late of Limerick in the county of York, deceased, and all control on the stee of SANUEL II. PERRY, late of Limerick in the county of York, deceased, and all Frobate, within and for said only on the Count of Frobate, within and for said only on the said county, which and testiment of said SARVEL, and that the fourth Tessalay in June next is satigned to take the Probate thereof, at a Probate Court then to be held at Berwick in said county, who and where they may be present and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased. Given under my hand at Limerick, this fifth day of June in the year of our Lordvickiten hundred and twenty scene.

June 7.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers having been appointed by
ME the subscribers having been appointed by
and examine the data Carax, Est, to receive
and examine the data Carax, Est, to receive
and examine the data Carax, Est, to receive
and examine the data carax
for the commission of the commission of NANCY PERRY, late of Limsrick in the Counof York, deceased, represented insolvent, do here
by give notice that air month are allowed to said
craditors to bring in and prove their claims. And
that we shall attend this service on the third Monday in Jone, the thard Monday in August, the third
that we shall attend the service on the third Monday in Jone, the thard Monday in August, the third
miner, at the Office of Jone Said Monday,
at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.
JONE SAMBORN.

SIMEON BARKER.

Limerick, June 12, 1827.

Limerick, June 12, 1827

Commissioners' Notice.

Commissioners' Notice.

We the subscribes having been apointed by the Hen. Joyas Clark, Eq. to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the Estate of OLIVE PERRY, late of Limerick in the Country of York, deceased, represended insolvent, do hereby give notice that eix months are allowed to said reditors to bring in and prove their claims. And that we shall attend this service on the third Monday in June, the Limerick, at the Office of John Sanborn in Limerick, at 2 o'clock in the aftermoon on each of said due.

Siminon Barker.

Limerick, June 12, 1927.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership hertopre oristing under the Inform of EASTMAN & PARSONS, is this day also levely a futual consent, and the concerns will be settled by Weare D. Parsons, who is authorized to settle the same. Also the trade will be continued by Weare D. Parsons at the same store, as usual. SAMULE PASTMAN Parsons that D. Parsons at the same when the continued by Weare D. Parsons at the same store, as usual.

Parsonsfield. June 6, 1827.

DOKERD.

to stage kind of

"THE JOY OF GRIEF."-Ostian.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY. Sweet the hour of tribulation, When the heart can freely sigh; And the tear of resignation, Twinkles in the mournful eye.

Have you felt a kind emotion
Tremble through your troubled breast;
Soft as evening o'er the ocean,
When she charms the wave to rest?

Have you lost a friend, a brother? Heard a father's parting breath? Gaz'd upon a lifeless mother, Till she seemed to wake from death?

Have you felt a spouse expiring, In your arms, before your view? Watch'd the lovely soul retiring, From her eyes, that broke on you?

Did not grief then grow romantic, Raving on remembered bliss? Did you not, with fervor frantic, Kiss the lips that felt no kiss!

Yes! but when you had resign'd her, Life and you were reconcil'd; Anna lest—she lest behind her, One, one dear, one only child.

But before the green moss peeping, His poor mother's grave array'd, In that grave the infant sleeping, On the mother's lap was laid.

Horror than, your heart congealing, Chill'd you with intense despair; Can you recollect the facing? No! there was no feeling there!

Prom that gloomy trance of sorrow,
When you woke to pangs unknown,
How unwelcome was the morrow,
For it rose on you Alone!

Sunk in self consuming anguish, Can the poor heart always ache? No, the tortur'd nerve will languish Or the strings of life must break. O'er the yielding brow of sadness, One faint smile of comfort stole One soft pang of tender gladness, Exquisitely thrill'd your soul.

While the wounds of we are healing, While the heart is all resign'd, 'Tis the solemn feast of feeling, 'Tis the Sabbath of the mind.

Pensive memory then retraces Scenes of blue forever fled, Lives in former times and places, Holds communion with the dead.

And, when night's prophetic slumbers Rend the veil to mortal eyes, From their tombs the sainted numbers Of our lost companions rise.

You have seen a friend, a brother, Heard a dear dead father speak; Prov'd the fendness of a mother, Felt her tears upon your cheek!

Dreams of love your grief beguiling, You have clasp'd a consort's charms, And receiv'd your infant smiling, From his mother's sacred arms.

Trembling, pale, and agonizing
While you mount'd the vision gone,
Bright the morning star arising,
Open'd heaven, from whence it shone

Thither all your wishes bending, Rose in eestacy subline, Thither all your hopes ascending, Triumph'd over death and time.

Thus afflicted, bruis'd, and broken,
Have you known such sweet relief?
Yes my-friend! and by this token,
You have felt, "THE JOY OF GRIEF."

MISCELLANY.

TOWER OF BABEL.

[From a personal Narrative of a journey from India to England, by Bussorah, Bagdad, the Ruins of Babylon, Curdistan, the Court of Persia, the Western shore of the Caspian Sea, Astrakhan, &c. in the year 1821—By captain the honorable George Keppel.]

Court of Persia, the Western shore of the Caspian Sea, Astrakhan, &c. in the year 1821—By captain the honorable George Keppel.]

"From Herodotus we learn that the tower of Babel, or (what was doubtless the same) the temple of Belus was a stadium in length, according to Rich's computation, which allows five hundred feet, would give a circumference of two thousand feet. The temple consisted of eight turrets rising in succession one above the other. Rennel supposes the height to be five hundred feet. The ascent was on the outside, and there was a convenient rasting place about half way up. This temple was destroyed by Xerxes. Alexander wished to rebuild it, but died before he commenced the undertaking. All that hed did was to employ ten thousand soldiers for the space of two months, to remove the rubbish. The ruins of the tower of Babel are six miles S. W. of the town of Hilleh. At first sight, they present the appearance of a hill with a castle on the top; the greater portion is covered with a light sandy soil, and it is only in according that the traveller discovers he is walking on a vast heap of bricks. The mound, like the Mujillebe, is oblong. The total circumference has been found to be two thousand two hundred and cighty six feet, which gives to the ruins a much greater extent of base than to the original flyilding. The surplus is very great, when your considers the quantity that must have been taken by the workmen employed in digging for bricks. The clevation have been taken by the workmen employ-ed in digging for bricks. The elevation of the mound is irregular; to the west it is one hundred and ninety eight feet high.

On the top, is that which looked like a castle in the distance; it is a solid mass of kills burnt bricks, thirty seven feet high and twenty eight feet broad. The bricks, which are of an excellent description, are laid in with a fine and scarcely perceptible coment. At regular intervals, some bricks are omitted so as to leave square apertures through the mass; these may possibly have been intended to procure a free current of air, that should prevent the admission of damp into the brick work. The summit of the mass is much broken, and the fractures are so made as to carry conviction that violence has been used to reduce it to this state. Distinct from the pile of bricks just described, and lower down on the north face of the large mound, is another mass exactly similar. Pieces of marble, stones, and broken bricks, lie scattered over the ruin. The most curlous of the fragments are several misshapon masses of brick work, quite black, except in a few places where regular layers of kin burnt bricks are discernible; these have certainly been subjected to some fierce heat, as they are completely motten—a strong presumption that fire was used in the destruction of the tower, which, in parts, resembles what the Scriptures prophesical it should become, "a burnt mountain." Travellers who have visited this spot, have been struck with the curious appearance of these fragments, and, having only seen the black surface, have altogether rejected the idea of their being bricks. In the denunciation respecting Babylon, fire is particularly mentioned as an agent against it. To this Jeromish evidently alludes, when he says that it should be "as when God overtirew Sodmand Gomorrah," on which cities it is said, the "Lord rained brimstone and fire." Again, "I will kindol fer in his oities, and it shall devour all round about him; and in another place, "Her high gates shall be burned with fire, and the people shall labor in vain, and the folk in the fire, and they shall be weary." Taking into calculation the brick mass on the top of the

building; and the united observations of our party induce the same conviction.

Wild beasts appeared to be as numerous here as at the Mujillebe. Mr. Lambgare up his examination, from seeing an animal couched in one of the square appertures. I saw another in a similar situation, and the large foot print of a lion, was so fresh, that the beast must have stoleu away on our approach. From the summit we had a distinct view of the vast heaps which constitute all that now remains of ancient Babylon; a more complete picture of desolation could not well be imagined. The eye wandered over a barren desert, in which the ruins are nearly the only indication that it had ever been inhabited. It was impossible to behold this scene and not to be reminded how exactly the predictions of Isaiah and Jeremiah have been fulfilled, even in the appearance Babylon was doomed to present; that she should "never be inhabited," that "the Arabian should not pitch his tent there;" that she should ont pitch his tent there; "that should be "a desolation, a dry land, and a wilderness."

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

RUGALITY RECOMMENDED TO YOUTH If a man wishes to be found in comfortable circumstances in the decline of life, he must, while young in years, practice

able circumstances in the decline of life, he must, while young in years, practice economy.

To old age very few things wear a more horrid appearance than poverty; and yet how few in their early moments consider that they are, by a foolish waste of their property, paying a way for the rapid advances of poverty, disgrace, and pain. There is searcely an individual but what may, by slender means and timely efforts, resuperior to the cold grasp of poverty. It is true that every man is not born to be equally alike favored with wealth, but there are very few that need sigh under the imposing lash of penury and distress.

Diligence in the exarcise of a man's calling, and prudence in the distribution of his gains, will form an easy axcent to sufficiency and content. Frugality does hy no means encourage that kind of parsimonious disposition that withholds from objects struggling under the misfortunes of life that prompt assistance which one person oves to another—it only checks the waste of the liberal bounties which Heavan bestows upon us. A very great and good man, in the course of a well* spent waste of the liberal bounties which Heavan bestows upon us. A very great and good man, in the course of a well* spent all you can, "There is a mode of giving liberally when a laudable enterprise, or a suffering fellow creature, claims our aid, that is no way inconsistent with the most rigid exactions of frugality; but, in overy case, prudence must be our guide. Few, if any, need make a mistake in this affair, if they will but submit to the wisdom that is from above; in all thy ways acknowledge God, and he shall direct thy paths. is from above; in all thy ways acknowl-edge God, and he shall direct thy paths. And "whatsoever ye do, in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus," Col.

Eirst, Hoprore your time with all possible advantage. Time is that talent, which, if rightly understood and, duly improved, is productive of the greatest good. "Time is money." Waste it, and you sink the capital that should support you at the close of life. Remember, that time is perpetually in motion, and if once beyond your reach, it can never, no, never be regained. Make, therefore, the best of so transient a guest; suffer not a moment of the highest interest.—The loss of a single moment might occasion even the loss of a kingdom.

o international de la companyación de la companyación de la companyación de la companyación de la companyación

gle moment might occasion even the loss of a kingdom.
Secondly. Keep your expenses within due bounds. Suffer them not to go beyond the limits of your income, but add a little to what you have already gained. If you cannot save as much from your honest earning as those whose means are more efficient than your own, do not be discouraged; be resolutely determined to realize what your labors will afford.—Waste nothing.

ing.
Efforts, though apparently weak in themselves, will, by repetition perform wonders. Some of our largest and most elegant edifices were produced by adding one stone or one brick to another. Nature, as well as art, has its progress—

"Sands form the mountains, moments make the year."
It is a trifle added to the little, which, in the end must form the bulk of a man's fortune. Therefore waste nothing that fortune. Therefore waste nothing that can be turned to a good account. The greatest loves frequently originate in a neglect of lesser things. Hace, then, a strict guard over your outgoings, that they exceed not those limits which ought to bound your daily expenses, and you may laugh at powerty, and triumph over those painful auxieties which accompany and alarm the speudthrift, and which finally bring down his gray hairs with sorrow to the grave.

alarm the speudlinift, and when many bring down his gray hairs with sorrow to the grave.

Thirdly. In all your undertakings seek by prayer the favor of Him whose blessing maketh rich and addeth no sorrow.

It is said that our friends, the Dutch, occasionally enforce a proverly. "There is nothing gained by stealing, and nothing lost by praying." Honest endeavors generally exceed our most sanguine expectations; but when aided by His smile who causeth all things to work together for good to those that love him, they cannot fail of their purpose. Prayer is a duty as well as a privilege of the highest importance to man, and we ought, in justice to ourselves, as well as for the benefit of others, to exercise ourselves in it. Index, without the use of this pleasant and very profitable employment of the mind, we may exert all our other powers in vain. We can form plans, we may attempt purposes, but what can we expect short of disappointments, unless we make our roquests frequently known to God?—

"Prayer is appointed to coasey."

" Prayer is appointed to convey The blessings God designs to give."

We ought, therefore, so far to consult our own welfare in facilitating our own designs as the sake that we may receive. In so doing we shall assuredly find that though "bodily exercise profitch little," yet "godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and having promise of the me man and that which is to come."

Peter Collins

Peter Collins.

When you look forward to those plans of life, which either your circumstances have suggested, or your friends have proposed. You will not hesitate to acknowledge, that in order to purve them with advantage, some previous discipline is requisite. Be assured, that whatever is to be your profession, no education is more necessary to your success; than the acquirement of virtuous dispositions and habits. This is the universal preparation for every character, and every station in life Bad as the world is, respect is always paid to virtue. In the usual course of human affairs it will be found, that a plan understanding, joined with acknowledged worth, contributes more to prosperity than theighest paths without probity or honor Whether science, or business, or public life, be your aim, virtue still enters for a principal share, into all those great departments of society. It is connected with eminence, in every liberal art; with reputation, in every branch of fair an useful business: with distinction in every public station, the vigor which it gives the mind, and the weight which it adds to character; the generous sentiments which it inspires, the ardor of diligence which public station, the vigor which it gives the mind, and the weight which it adds to character; the generous sentiments which it inspires, the ardor of diligence which it quickens, the freedom which it procures from pernicious and dishonorable avocations, are the foundations of all that is high in fame, or great in success among men. Whatever ornamental or engaging endowments you now possess, virtue is anecessary requisite, in order to their shining with proper lustre. Feeble are the attractions of the fairest form, if it be suspected that nothing within corresponds to the pleasing appearance without. Short are triumphs of wit, when it is supposed to be the vehicle of malice. By whatever arts you may at first attract the attention, you can hold the esteem and secure the hearts of others, only by amiable dispositions and the accomplishments of the mind. These are the qualities whose in-

fluence will last, when the lustre of an that once sparkled and dazzled has passed away.

that once sparklet and dazzled has passed away.

The sermons of Whitfield were, by all allowance, unusually powerful. A man at Exeter, while he was preaching, stood with stones in his pocket, and one in his hand, intending to throw it at him: he dropped it before the sermon was far advanced, and going up to him after the preaching was over, he said, "Sir, I came to hear you with an intention to break your head; but God, through your ministry, has given, me a broken heart." David Hume pronounced him the most ingenious preacher he had ever heard, and said, it was worth while to go twenty miles to hear him.—He also, had the address to preach money out of the pockets of the money-saving Dr. Franklin, which that philosopher has himself recorded.—The Rev. Geo. Whitfield was once, in the early part of his life, preaching in the open fields, when a drummer happened to be present, who was determined to interrupt his pious business, and rudely beat his drum in a violent manner, in order to drown the preacher's voice. Mr. Whitfield spoke very loud; but was not so powerful as the instrument; he therefore called out to the drummer in these words: "Friend, you and I servo the two greatest masters existing, but in different callings: you may beat up volunteers for King George; I for the Lord Jeaus Christ. In God's name, the world is wide enough for us both, and wo may get recyults in abundance." If its speech had such an effect, that the drummer went away in great good humour, and left the preacher in full possession of the field. Mr. Whitfield died in 1770.

Milk Dier.—An English writer, in a treatise on milk, states in his recommendation of milk as an article of diet, that the town of Kendal, in England, where more milk is used in proportion to the number of inhabitants, than in any other town in the kingdom, furnishes more instances of longevity, and fewer deaths among children, than any other town.

Health not prefudiced by Study.—It is an error, says a lively French writer, to suppose that study is prejudicial to the health. We see as many studious of men as there are in any other occupation. History will afford us a number of examples. The other production of the study o

District of Mafue, so

Distring of Mailur, 52.

P. IT REMEMBERED, That on this twenty on the study of March, in the year of our Lord on the study of March, in the year of our Lord on the study of March, in the year of the United States of America, Mr. Samuel W. Cole, of the District of America, Mr. Samuel W. Cole, of the District of America, Mr. Samuel W. Cole, of the Collection of March of the States of Proprietor, in the words following, viz.

"The Mayo; or Flowers of Peetry; a choice collection of favorte deep, comm, song, elegica, darges, epitaphs, opigrams, elegant extracts, &c. From grave to gay, from lively to severe." By "Samuel W. Cole, Author of the Columbian Spelling Book Music resembles pootry; in each are "nameless graces.—Comper."

"Then hally an mighty masters of the lay." Nature attree sons, the friends of man and truth, whose song, sublimely sweet, serned y gay, "Amus'd my childhood, and inform'd my youth. Beatite."

La conformity to the Act of the Congress of the

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the oncouragement of learning, in securing the charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and also, to an act, entitled, "An Act supplementary term act, entitled, are for the accuragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, chars, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the act of designing, engraving, and otching historical and other prints."

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between
I the subscribers, under the firm of NOAH
WERKS & SON, is this day dissolved by mutual
consent. The concerns of the late firm will be
settled by oither of the partners at their store.' All
persons having unsettled accounts, are requested
to call and settle the same; and vall persons indebted, whose demands have been standing over
str months, are requested to pay the same without
dolay.

JAMES W. WEEKS.

Parsentfield, May 28, 1827.

The business in future will be conducted by JAMES W. WEERS, who flatters himself that he shall share the custom of his friends and the pub-lic at large.

IN THIRTY DAYS:

A LI those who are indebted to JOHN McDO-NALD, as Administrator on the Goods and Estate of JOHN McDONALD, late of Limerick, deceased, an ontified that their accounts and notes will be presecuted in thirty days—All, with out exception, if they are not settled.

Limerick, May 24, 1827.

ABNER S. Pr?—

ABNUR S. MCDONALD & CO.
AMER S. MCDONALD & JORN MCDOMALD disorded partiabrily more that months since. All those, who are industed to them by note or account, are called upon to make payment by the middle of June next, or their accounts and notes will be prosecuted.

Limerick, May 24, 1827.