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VOL. II.

LIMERICK; THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1827.

NO. 9.

A GREEK TYNERAL. In a recent letter from Smyrna, addressed to one of the editors of the New-York Observer, by the Rev. Elnathan Grilley, we find the following description of a Greek funeral:—

A low hier, standing near the centre of the church floor, bore the corpse. It was the remains of a female. On her head was a white turban, in which was gracefully entitled a large braid of hair, passing high over her forchead. She was adecked in a long, light brown, tilk recondecked in a long, light brown, silk man-tle, with edges trimmed with sable. Her head was resting on a pillow of yellow silk, brautifully figured with gold. A small coverlet of the same was spread over the lower pert of the body, and hung down from the foot of the bier. She seemed like one who had thrown herself on a couch, to rest a little from the latigues of invented to the court of th a journey. No coffin, no shroud, none of the wonted habilments of the dead were seen. On each side of the bier stood large vaxen candles, and around were standing hundreds of sympathising friends, each bearing a lighted taper in his hand.—Half an hour or more, the priests alternately chanted and recited the burial service, and at short intervals; numbers united in a sacred song. The Scriptures were open-ed, and from the ancient Greek was read. "The boar is comment to exclude the a sacred song. The Scriptures were open-d, and from the ancient Greek was read, "The heer is coming in the which all that are in the grave shall hear his voice, and shall come farth." An aged priest, with a long heart heard, standing by the side of the dead, in their own native dialect, then addressed the people. He stood there, he said, to speak for herself; and for her to forgive any who might ever, in any way, have injured her. If she had herself injured any, he hoped that now they would freely forgive her. The assembly with united voice responded, "We forgive; and may she also he forgiven of her God;" crossed themselves, and howed. The crowd then parted, and the relatives of the deceaved drew near. The cye of the husband was now, for the last time, fixed on the dear object of his adjections, and as he gazed, the failing lear hespoke the suggists which he fet!. Thrice he crossed then lowed and kissed the cheek now cold in death. And as feeting, so affectionate was this last farewell, that no one could-pronounced to a parting scene.

Mrsey.—The mercy of God is a formation open to all. It branches out into many steams; there is a fidness in it to meet all our wants; there is mercy, to parsho our wans; mercy to subdue our inquities, to lead our backslidings, to bear with our infirmities, to restore us to dignity, to meet us at the grave, to support and confort us while passing through that adrivable, and to condoct is safe into the presence of God; where the effects of that mercy will terminate in "follower of that mercy will terminate in "fulne joy for ever." Twenty-six times in one Psalm, David celebrates this truth—that God's mercy endureth forever.

RELIGIOUS ENTELLIGENCE.

PARMINGTON QUARTERLY MEETING.

East Pend Plentation, Jane 2, 1007.
The elders and brethren convened this morning at this place for Qr. Meeting.
1. Opened our meeting with a song of

1. Opened our meeting with a song of praise and prayer.

2. Choos Eld. John Foster, moderator, and Br. Charles Morse, assistant clerk.

3. Heard from the churches that compose this Q. M. Many of these accounts are some and peace within; if they of course mind but little the popular opinions at this meeting to be received, as sister churches in the Q. M. One was referred to the next Q. M. and the other was received. The latter is situated in lownship No. 1, on the Canada road. This church has been recently gathered by Fld.

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part of Israel."
June 3d, being the Sabbath, this meeting was divided, and one was held at Norridgewock meeting-house, and the other at this place. Both meetings were crowded. The whole interview was solemn and interesting, well calculated to comfort the Christian and awaken the careless sinner. Sabbath evening we parted in hopes of meeting to part no more.

WARD LOCKE, Cteck.

Copy of a letter from Eld. Plias Hutchins, to the editor, dated Hamilton township, Wurren county, Ohio, May 30, 1327.

Brother Burbank, —Your paper is read by many in this place with much interest, not so much I think for amusement and gratifying an idle curiosity, as for comfort and echication. It is to be feared that some read religious publications in such an inattentive manner, that the information, wholesome instructions, and good advice they contain, are but little heuefit to them, as it is forgotten soon after reading it.

It is with much pleasure that through the medium of the Star, I frequently hear from Maine, where I have formed an agreeable acquaintance with hundreds of God's dear people who yet live in my God's dear people who yet live in my

from Maine, where I have formed an agreeable acquaintance with hundreds of God's dear people who yet live in my memory, and for whose welfare I am still solicitous. The satisfaction I have in hearing of their prosperity can be exceeded only by seeing them. When I shall see them again, if ever, is uncertain, but I do not now think of returning before next spring. I have had much satisfaction in striving to comfort God's afflicted people here, and have seen some little revivals; but thereduced state of my health has prevented my travelling so extensively as I was in hopes of being able to Most of the churches in this region are small, and in some places they have suffered by imposter; yet there are many respectable people that belong with them, who are transmittents to the cause of religion, and the brethren generally choose "rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season; extensing the reproach of Christ preater riches than the treasures and heavers of this vain world." When I look back to 1730 on the little church gathered through the instrumentatity of Eld, Rantectionale was this last farewell, that me one could-pronounce it a ceremony mere by All the Indexes of a parting sent was there.

The deceased was then borne to the depository of the dead, and when laid in the doubt, the priest poured off on he he had and trace it down to the present day—see it spreading its various branches in different States—crossing the Atlantic and repeating from one of the Psalms of David, "The earth is the Lord's and the different States—crossing the Atlantic and repeating from one of the Psalms of David, "The earth is the Lord's and they with its own,—I am led to exclaim, 'd' fidness thereof; the world and they that dwell therein."

Mrssy—The mercy of God is a formation open to all. It branches out into many streams; they is a fidness in it to meet all our wants, there is mercy is to meet all our wants, there is mercy is not repeated. be humble before our God. But if we do not rightly value these mercies they will serve only to make us forgetful of our dependance on him. Alas! when this shall take place, in the fate of the Laodyceans we may read our own. We may indeed for some time make a respectable appearance and think ourselves "rich and increased in goods and in want of nothing," and at the same time be ignorant of our true state before him who "resistent the proud and givell grace unto the humble." A desire to be considered superior to others, or at least on a lerel with them, which in proper limits is commendable, his carried multitudes into serious difficulties, from whigh, may God in mercy which in proper limits is commendable, has carried multitudes into serious diffi-culties, from whigh, may God in mercy save us. O, let us beware of the "doc-trines of men," these are built on the sand, and the minds of those who rest in them, have in every age been slaken by the variable winds of doctrine and floods of critical which the sand, and the same control of critical same control of same

Last Saturday and Sabbath, in company with Eld. Kilborn, I attended the Marion Q. M. It was held in Union, about seventy-five miles from this place. The churches in Big Island, Marion and Mariborough, have experienced some revivals and additions, since the last Q. M. The solemnity, tears and attention of many present at the incetting, gave us reason to hope that it will not be in vain. Some of the brethren who came discussible seems. hope that it will not be in vain. Some of the brethren who came disconsolate, seemed to thank God and take courage. I think I never felt my heart so much drawn out for the prosperity of Zion and the salvation of sinners, as in this meeting. Viewing the destitute situation of the hrethren in these parts, and hearing their entreaties that I would not leave them, with the regard I have for their welfare, has sometimes almost persuaded me for spend my days with them. O, for wisdom from above to direct me in the path of duty.

ELIAS HUTCHINS.

MORNING STAR.

LIMERICK .

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1827.

GENERAL BAPTISTS' FOREIGN MISSION We have been by the politeness of Mr. Peggs furnished with the annual report of reggs measure with the General Baptist Society. It contains much interesting matter. This Society much interesting matter. This Society has a foreign mission in India. It appears that Orissa, a province of the British empire, is peculiarly interesting, as a scene of missionary labor. It is the Palestine, the holy land of India. The glory of its famous depta Juggernaut, is celebrated through the whole Hindoo population His name Juggutur Naut, the lord of the world, intimates that he is lord of lords. among the innumerable assembly of Hindoo deities. The Province is connected with all Hindoostan; and myriads annually resort to its famous temple at Poorce. Jajpur is the Hindoo Styx. This, with respect to their foreign missions, is the lot of the General Baptist inheritance. A blow at heathenism here, is a blow at the very root.

In taking a review of the exertions of missionaries, the report directs the attention to Cuttack, as the station which they first occupied. This is the principal city in Orissa, and was once a place of grandeur and magnificence. It is 250 miles from Calentta; and is computed to contain 40,000 inhabitants. Mr. Bampton and Peggs, with their wives, and the na-tive Christian, Abraham, arrived at Cut-tack, Feb. 12th, 1822. Mr. Bampton continued here till September, 1823, when he proceeded to Poorce. Mr. Lacy and wife arrived December following. Preaching in English has been constant morning and evening on Lord's day since the Mission commenced. A church has been or ganized, and several have been baptised and fidded. Three chapels have been fitted up, which, with the native school-rooms, form valuable places for preaching and conversing with the heathen; and "there is no small stir about this way" excited among the people. The report gives an account of the church in detail; names the members and the tanes when which it is furnished, appears to be hap-they were baptised, and an account of the pily calculated to interest the juvenile progress of the work

The missionaries do not preach Christ

and who had carried his hamners before him in all his battles; he commanded him in all his battles; he commanded him to fasten to the top of a lance the above him in all his battles; he commanded him to fasten to the top of a lance the above him in all his battles; he commanded him which he doling prince was soon to be compared to relicion, and the displayment was soon to be founded. "Go," sail he, "carry this has been added since the last Q. M. which has been added since the last Q. M. which has been added since the last Q. M. which has been added since the last Q. M. which has been added since the last Q. M. which has been added since the last Q. M. which has been added since the last Q. M. which has been added since the last Q. M. which has been added since the last Q. M. which has been added since the last Q. M. which has been added since for a last give and the freeze of add his glory." Yes, and that piece of add his glory." Yes, and that piece Q. M. which has been shall be fled his wealth to the rich man when he quits the present would. Not one step will his riches were held that the world, and enter upon another state of existence.

Here we saw the old veteran in the present would. Not one step will his riches who has a compared to the rich was a deal with some distriction of the world where it would be assless if it could take and enter upon another state of existence.

Here we saw the old veteran in the present would be assless if it could take a farthing, and where it would be assless if it could take it all. Then the miscrable spirit like a shiparceked merchant, thrown on some strange coast after the loss of all his proporty, shall be east out he show of derive its pressing and exceptions and the proposition of the days have been added to the present would be assless if it could take a farthing, and where it would be assless if it could take in the proposition of the present would be assless if it could take the proposition of the present would be assless if it could take the present would be assless of which they are all guitly, and which few of the Hindoos deny -2. To speak at large of the holiness of Christ, and of his love. While speaking of this, the Hindons generally listen with attention; and they have often been seen in tears .- 3. Of his desire and ability to save them, and prepare their souls to enter heaven -I. The superior blessings Christ will bestow upon his followers, &c.

In addition to the foregoing, Mr. Lacy observes, that they have worship in their own houses every morning. He causes his hearers to sit down on the floor, and then reads a portion of the scriptures in Greah. In this manner they understand astonishingly well, and give much encour-

Almost eighteen hundred years ago, the greatest of apostles declared that he de-termined to know nothing save Jesus Christ and him crucified. Through all succeeding ages, the doctrines of the cross have been effectual for rendering lost men safe and happy; and these are the doc-trines on which the General Baptist Missionaries apparently delight to dwell. One of them observes, "The doctrine of the atonement for sin, by the blood of Christ, was made known; I think it most important to have this part of our message dwelt on strongly and clearly. I generally endeavor to do this myself, and always advise Abraham to do so; he sees the folly of idols, and can well expose them, and does most effectually. But this is only the smaller part of what we have to do; in the blood and cross of Christ lies the power to save the souls of men."

It affords the missionaries much satisfaction that a faithful native preacher is raised up, and comes forth to their belp, this is Abraham, before mentioned. Mr. Sunder, who was haptised at Cuttack, has commenced public labors, and promises to be very useful. Thus is the Society flourishing at Cuttack and its vicinity, their first station. In a future number we shall endeavor to take notice of the success and opposition which have attended their labors at Poorce, their second

By a letter from Eld. Lincoln Lewis, under date of June 21, we are informed that the reformation in Palmyra, of which he has before written, continues to spread. Several among the youth and middle aged have been recently converted. He also informs us that a revival of God's work has commenced in Pittsfield, and the prospect is very encouraging.

We learn that Eld. Shubael Boston is laboring in Bridgeton, Denmark and Sebago with considerable success. He baptised four in the latter place last week.

-We have re-The Child's Magazine. ceived the first number of this little work. It is published by Bangs & Emory, New-, for the Methodist Episcopal church, and designed for Sabbath Schools as well as for the family circle. The matter with mind. Judging from the first number, we are of opinion that it will be a valuable to these heather in meetings appointed " Magazine" for children.

Eld. Ward Locke is assured that the obituary notice of which he speaks, has not been received by the editor, had it been, it would have been noticed.

Eld. Samuel Wheeler is informed that his money was duly received and credited, and a second edition of his verses, agreeable to his direction, was printed and for varded by Eld. Chandler.

A production of the senior editor on the fruit of the spirit," may be expected ext week.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

New-York .- Yesterday, the fourth of July, was, we believe, a joyful day to New-York. An end was forever put to slavery in that great and flourishing state. While we have seen extensive canals constructed, and large flourishing villages planted in New-York, we have admired he wisdom of her legislature, and the enterprize and perseverance of her citi-But of all her noble and praiseworthy deeds, that of emancipating her slaves claims the most conspicuous place. The State of New-York, some years since, deliberated upon the subject of

fixed upon a day on which the enslaved should be liberated. That day, to the joy of thousands, has arrived. This laudable example of New-York is worthy to be imitated by all the slaveholding States, and should it be followed, the earnestly wished for time would soon come when all the oppressed would go

A quarrel took place in Scarborough on Monday, the 25th uit, between Thomas Burnham and Thomas Carter; and in an exasperated state of mind, Burnham struck Carter with an axe, by which three of his ribs were severed. The physicians of this place were called to assist in relieving the wounded man, who is now pronounced out of danger.—Burnham has been examined before dustice Storer, and ordered to recognize in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance at the next Court of Common Pleas.—Sare Pai.

Pearmee at the eart Court of Common Pleas.—Sace Pal.

Correction.—We published a few weeks ince an account of a woman and her on, of the name of Hanford, in Danbury, Comhaving been committed to jail for the murder of another son. The son who was supposed to be murdered was missing, and a young sister, it was said, innocently told, that her mother held the murdered son while the other cut his throat. This murder proces to be all faction. Yesterday morning the father of the family passed through this village with the identical son who was supposed to be murdered. It seems that he became deranged and travelled as far as Duxbury, in Massachusetts, and where he was taken into the alms-house, and where he was taken into the alms-house, and where his father found him, and is now on his way home, to relieve his wife and other son from jail, and from the fear of an ignomnious death.—Pautacket pa.

Maine Banks.—According to the official

Maine Banks—According to the official seturn of the Banks in the State of Maine, made the present month to the Secretary of State, the number of Banks in operation is twenty—the aggregated capital 1,245,000 dollars,—the amount of bills in circulation 596,829,—the amount of denoits about the secretary of the sec posits about the same—the amount of cash deposited in the banks about the same—and the average of the last dividends, a little more than three per cent.

dends, a little more than three per cent.

The remains of an enormous animal, discovered in a prairie near the mouth of the Mississippi, are exhibited at New-Or-leans. A medical gentleman has given a description of them. They consist of fifteen or twenty vertebre; one of the bones of the cranium: two ribs and a part of a third; one thigh bone; two or three bones of the leg, and several large masses of cancellated structure. The vertebra are regularly formed, and are in a tolerable state of preservation, having a body, an oblique, transverse and spinal processes. The mean diameters of the bodies of the vertebra, measure sixteen inches in depth. The passage of the spinal marrow is 9 by inches. The cranial bone measures, in its greatest length, 20 fect and some inches, and three or four feet in its extreme width, tapering to a point, and is of the enormous weight of twelve hundred. The ribs are well formed, and in a perfect state of preservation, measuring-nine feet along the curve, and about 3 inches in thickness. The thigh bone is whert, being no longer than one foot six inches, but very thick. It has been conjectured that it was amphibious, perhaps of the crocodile species. It has been conjectured that it was amphibious, perhaps of the crocodile species. It has been stated, as the calculation of a professor of the Transylvania University, that the animal when alve, could not have measured less than 25 feet around the body, and 130 feet in length. The remains of an enormous animal

The Medical Society has given, a decided and explicit opinion against the frequent use of ardent apirits. They say that distilled spirits are not necessary to health or strength; and that a very frequent use of them is injurious to the constitution. Debility is produced; more and more of the liquid poison becomes necessary to keep up an excitement; but the evil increases in proportion to the repetition of the draught. This one fact must be of more force, than the most plausible theories. The young and all others not too far advanced in liabits of indexication to reform, should reflect seriolsly upon this deckration; and if they prefer health and virtue and comfort to debility, disease and shame, will be careful to hence the this seasonable advice.—Baston Gazette.

Run Aucedate of the Olden Trac.—To

In seasonable auvice.—Boston tractic.

Rum Ancedate of the Olden Time.—To
show in what estimation the primitire settlers of New England held the necessity
and use of ardent spirits, the history of the
first barrel of rum ever brought into Norwalk, Ct. is here subjoined.

A packet master had returned from Boston, and it was noised abread, that he

A packet master had returned from Boston, and it was noised abroad, that he datonuclit a harrel of rum. The civil authority, the select-men, and principal inhabitants of the town came together and enquired if the thing was so. If easement They declared with one voice, 'You shall never land it on our shores! What! a whole Barrel of Rum! It will corrupt our morals and he our undoing,'—Address to the Churchis and Congregations of the Deslern District of Fairfield County, Connectical. slavery in their legislative counsels, and

the Churches and Congregations of the Western District of Pairfield County, Connecticut.

A noble Example.—A few evenings since, when Mr. H. was preaching on the subject of intemperance, in the brick church a conscentious country merchant seeing the church open went in an illustration of the control of th

Termiere, charged, with having beaten and abused his wife, (who was 19 years of age, and m a delicate state.) to such an extent as to cauce her doath, and the death of her child.

Murder.—On Saturday night about 11 o'clock, a man named Hennesie, upwards of voly years old, was numbered in hus room at the saiole's boarding louise, keep by Jire. Glover, No. 20 tild slip. A fishow longer, who alged in the same room, named of lawing committed the muches, as a strangered of lawing committed the muches, as a strangered of lawing committed the muches, as a strangered on the examination before Mr. Justice Hopson, was coronisticed to prison. It appeared on the examination, that Mrs. Glover, a little after 11, in ging through the house to see that all was safe, found the deceased in his room wound of the street of the same come, and aked for a candle, with which he returned. A few minutes after he which the same come, and aked for a candle, with which he returned. A few minutes after he bandboor, which the landledy it him token, our bandboor, which the landledy it him token.

Jiwa the account of the land of the

Livik Making—Mr. David Flags, Jr. of this lower has constructed a machine for making bricks, which promiser to be of great utility in the manufacture of that article. The machine now in operation, is moved by one horre, and it makes or striker the bricks as fast as three or four persons can the bricks as fast as three or four persons can be used them away and place them on the yard. It requires two persons to supply it with mostra, one to wash moulds, and another to place the comply hands from 18 to 20,000 release may be mostled and from 18 to 20,000 release may be mostled and from 18 to 20,000 release may be mostled to comply that honor, save in his own country."

Milled observing the operation of the machine a few days since, we had the curiosist one day. While observing the operation of the machine a few days since, we had the curiosist of control to manaber it turned off in the minutes, which was 14.1—The bricks made in the machine are more hand-one and much more compact than those manufactured in the ordinary manner by had one of the machine are more hand-one and much more compact than those manufactured in the ordinary manner by all the machine of the

The income derived from the labor of the con-victs in the New Hampshire State Prison, the last year exceeded the expenditures for the support of the priven, by the sum of \$3.241. The sales of hammered stone during the year amounted to \$13.291. 912.221.

\$12,221.

American System.—We learn from Pitisburg, that a company of practical mechanics have arraved from England, and are about to establish a PROREALIN MANEYACTORY, in the vicinity of that Gity. Clay swillable for that purpose, is found in any destrable quantity, in the homoclate neighborhood; we wish the enterprising individuals success.

S. Guestie.

S. Guestie.

Counterfest notes of the Commercial bank B tol, R. I. of the denomination of three dollars in circulation, agned Juo. Wardwell, Cashier, W D. Wolf, President.

D. Wolf, President.

A blind young man who had come from Oneida county to New York city, to place himself in the Intrinsary, was robled of his blaggage by a villam who led him from the boat to the house, and was requested to return for the baggage.

The amount of taxes levied for the poor in England nearly equal all the return of the Baggage.

In the amount of taxes levied for the poor in England nearly equal all the return of the Walself States. Last year the our of 6.983,0514 was levied in England and Walset. 7,174,647 were expended.

earn England and Wales. 7,174,647 were expended.

MRADVILLE, (Penn.) June 14.

In old Settler—A land Tortoir was brought to my office this week, by M.E. F. Handoon the lower abell, by Frederick Haymaker formerly found on his farm, with the letters W. Handoon the standard formerly of that place, in 1794—being 33 yearn ago, was found on the same farm about 20, and again about 149 yearnaine. The letters "T. A.—1822", have been added to it. Let the future inder treat it with kindness. It is the only one, so far at 1 can learn, that has been discovered in this section of the country.

The Petersburgh Intelligencer of the 19th vite, says: "The Wheat Copp., so far, turns out every well. The harvest of forward Wheat commenced in this vicinity about the days since; and the grain is said to be of very superior quality. On Saturdsy there was now Flour officing in market.

Gambling.—An article in the N.Y. Na-tional Advocate says, that there are four hundred billiard tables in that city.

The New York Greek committee has received in the whole §43,966; and has despatched 2 vessels to Greece, with cargoes valued at §34,116. The collections goes valued at \$34,116. The collections of the Philadelphia committee amount to \$22,500; and the receipts are as great as

Surveys are making in Vermont, by discretion of the national executive, of several routes for a proposed canal to connect lake Champlain with the Connection viver; and norther from Magog lake by ways and Samoile river to lake Champlain.

A great quantity of rain fell in Balti-more June 14, and several streets were flooded. The lightning struck a tree near the corner of Market and High streets, and, passing along the gas pipes, extinguished all the light in 2 buildings.

guished all the light in 2 buildings.

Cheroken.—The following is an extract of a letter, giving a brief arecount of a journey lately made through the country of the Cherokee Indians.

"We saw many Indians and balf-breeds who live in comfort and abundance, in good houses of brick, stone and wood. We saw several housers built of hewn stone, superior to any we had ever seen before. The people seemed to have more money than the whites in our settlements; they are the better clothed. The women were wearing, the men cultivating corn, and raising beef and pork in abundance; butter and milk every where.

milk every where.

"We were at an election for delegates among the Cherokees to form a constitu-tion. They were orderly and well behaved. No whiskey was allowed."

ed. No whiskey was allowed."

New-Yous, June 19.—Capt. Hugg, of the sch. Leader, from St. John's, P. R. informs, that while lying in that port, ap the 18th int. he was boarded, in the night, by a bont's crew from the Sp. ship Union. They stole a parcel of pine apples, and were endeavoring to force their way into the cabin, when they were resisted by Capt. It and his crew, and finally beaten off. A formal complaint was made to the captain of the port, on the following day, but no redress could be obtained; the aggressors were not arcested, and no assurance of protection against further assaults given. were not arcested, and no assurance of protection against further assaults given.— Capt. II. was obliged to mount a guard every night, during his stay, for the protection of his property and life—the officers of the Sp. ship, in passing by the L. in their boats, permitted their men to utter the most abusive and threatening language.—Ball. Jan. guage. Balt. An.

guage.—Batt. Jan.
Webster's Dictionary.—The New York
papers mention the prospect that this great
work, the labor of a long life of one of the
most able Lexicographers of the age, and
a native of New England, will speedily
issue from the press, a very liberal subscription having been obtained for it at the,
south; comprising some of the best names'
of the country. It is most earnestly to

Getter.—The aspect of affairs in this country is still more cheering. Lord Cachrano privated on the process of the process of

INLEAR RELEASING THE METERS AND ACTION OF THE

DIED.

In Parsonsfield, on Sunday last, Mrs. Catharine wife of Deacon Levi Weeks.

DRY GOODS—CHEAP. 57 PACKAGES.

BRADLEY & DOW,
No. 6, Mussey's Row, Portland,
HAVE received from New-York and Boston, &
Valuable assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Goods,

L valuable assortant of the Arman Service of the Consisting in part of 15 pp. polis and shaded BAT-TISTE, plain cel'd GROS DE NAPLES, super black Lorantines, 75 cents, black Italian Silks, fig'd and plain Silks, black and white Sarnets, 60 and 52 cits, 220 and cel'd Florences, from 28-34 to 28 cfd, white & cel'd press'd GRAPES, French and Holian Capes, slate Col'd PONGESS, black and Italian Capes, slate Col'd PONGESS, black on the Color of the Color of

150 Ps. Cloths and Cassimeres, from 60 cts. to \$11 per yd., some black, blue and fancy colors very elegant, SATTIRETS, brown and bleached.

Shirtings and Sheetings,

from 9 to 20 cents, Stripes, Ginghams, Checks, Tickings, Yarns, &c. &c. all very cheap for Cash Portland, July 5, 1827.

Commissioner's Notice.

Commissioner's Notice.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. JONAS CLARK, Judge of Probate for the County of York, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of ELEAZER BEFILE, just of Parsonalist, deceasable that the state of the claim of the state of the the state of the state of the state credit that air months are allowed to said creditor that air months are allowed to said creditor that air months are allowed to said creditor that are months are allowed the same, and that we shall stend that service at the dwelling-house of Joseph Perart, in Parsonaliskil, on the third Saturdays of June, inst. and the five following months, at ten of the clock in the foresoon.

NOAH WEEKS.

Parsonaliseld, June 10, 1872.

Parsonsfield, June 15, 1827

NATHAN CLIFFORD,
A TTORNEY AT LAW, has opened an Office
in Newfield, County of York, where he will
be teady at all times to attend to the duties of his

Newfield, July 5. Menfeld, July 5.

List of Letter remaining in the Post Office.

Linerick, June 80, 1827.
Abbot Darling, Adjam Simcon. Barker Nathaniel. Barker Almira. Blaisdell Maria. Boran John 2. Buzzell John Eld. 2. Chadbourn Ira. Clark William. Clark Peauel. Freeman Charles Rev. 2. Free Ebenezer. Haselian David W. Libby Joshua. Libby Henry. McKonske Lurinda Willoy Joseph. Stevens Edmand. District Pathana M. Thompson Elbridge G. Turf Henry. Turls Simeon. Watter Nahum. Watter Eigh. Log. JOSEPH HOWARD, P. M.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 8th inst. three sheep and four lambs, which the owner may have by proving property and paying charges. REUBEN HAMILTON. Limerick, June 21, 1927.

DOMETIC.

THE LORD'S PRAYER. BY BERNARD BARTON,

Father of all! who dwell'st above,
Thy name be hallowed here;
As in those realers of peace and love,
Where saints that name retere.

Thy kingdom come; thy will, alone, Be done by man below; As epirits round thy glorious throne, Their pure obedience show.

Give us this day our daily bread; Not merely outward food, But that whereon the soul is fed, The source of heavenly good.

Forgive our trespasses, as we In pardoning love abide; Since none forgiveness win from thee, Who pardon have denied.

And lead us from temptation far;
From evil, Lord restore;
For thine the power, the kingdom, are,
The glory evermore!

From the Trenton Emporium. WHY IS IT SO

Through the dim light of early days.
The Patriarchs found their way above;
But we, who bask beneath the blaze
Of Gospel light, how cold our love?
How often from the peaceful way
Of light and truth astray we go,
Allurd by pleasure's sparkingray,
And sunny smile—uchy is if so?

And sunly main—may s as so.

The truscal blade on pinions free,
From summer's brightly blooming bowers,
Send notes of grateful missterledge bowers,
Send notes of grateful missterledge bowers,
Tet the same bountcous Hand that spreads
Their simple banquet here below,
Pours richer treasures on on heals,
And besses us—why is it so?

Letthought, on her expansive wing,
Compass the earth, treation span,
She will not find a breathing thing
Less grateful, yet more bloss of than in
Father: I thy bounty we partake—
To thee what wast returns we own!
To thee what wast returns we make!—
Why is it so—why is it so? thing sa'd than ma

MISCELLANY.

THE HUMAN FRAME.

The economy of the human frame which seriously centemplated, has a tendency to excite admiration and astonishment, and do impress ar with a sense of our continued dependance on a Superior Power. What an immense multiplicity of machinery must be in action to enable us to breathe, to feel, and to walk. Hundreds of bones, and diversified forms, connected together by various modes of articulation: hundreds of muscles to produce motion, each of them acting in at least ten different capacities; hundreds of tendons and ligaments to connect the bones and muscles; hundreds of retries to convey the blood to the remotest part of the system; hundreds of various kinds from the blood; thousands of glands secreting humors of various kinds from the blood; thousands of setchas and lymphatic tubes absorbing and conversing nottiment to the circulating fault: millions of pores through which the perspiration is continually issuing; an insulty of ramification of nerves diffusing sensation throughout all the parts of this exquisite machine; and the heart, at every pulsation exerting a force of a hundred thousand pounds, in order to preserve all this complicated machinery in constant operation; The whole of this vast system must be in action, before we can walk across our apartments!—We admire the operation of a steam engine, and the force it exerts: but, though it is constructed of the bardest, naterials which the mine can supply, in a few months, some of its exential parts are worn and deranged, even although its action should be frequently discontinued. But the animal machine, though constructed, for the most part, of the softest and most flabby substances, can go on without internission, in all its diversified movements, by night and by viay, for the stace of eighty or a hundred years! the heart in motion? And when it has exential parts are worn and deranged, even although its nature of the partners they perform. Can any thing more strikingly demonstrate our dependance evary moment on a Superior Agent, and that '

he says, "to know myself, and afterwards, by the same means, to show him to others; to inform them, how great is his wisdom, his goodness and his power." The late Dr. Hunter has observed, that astronomy and anatomy are the studies which present us with the most striking view of the two most wonderful attributes of the Supreme Being. The first of these fills the mind with idea of his immensity in the largeness, distances, and number of the heavenly with near on moments of the leavenly bodies; the last astonishes us with his intelligence and art in the variety and delicacy of animal mechanism.—Diek's Christian Phil.

"Will you give a poor woman with a helpless child, a trifle to help her on to Philadelphia !P said a voice in mournful accents. I looked up and beheld a female figure clad in a course homespun dress, with the fragments of a Leglorn hat, and artic of short that seemed really to dron a pair of shoes that seemed ready to drop off at every step she took. She was young and once might have been handsome. But no matter for that. As it was, there was a faint expression of cheerfulness upon

on at every sing the content of the

stronger as she approached its conclusion. Of the numberless hosts of beggars flat wisil a country town, not a solitary one seems to pass the printing office without stopping. It is a sorry place to apply for charity; for the public sympathy has been so frequently imposed upon, that it is a thankless task to administer rehef. But I remember that the sacred volume tells us we "may thereby entertain an angel unawares." This was no imposition. There was no mackery of poverty or affliction. I put, my land into my pocket and drew out —blu no matter wlat. She curtised, gave me he's blessing; took her boy by the hand, but tight door, and left me alone by the side of my table. Such, thought I, as I drew to me the sheet on which this is written, is the affection of a mother? How deep in its devotion, how pure and ardent in its exercise! Who but a mother can know it? I thought of what Campbell puts into the mouth of a mother when watching the crauled slamber of her infant boy:

"Lo: a the couch where infant beauty skeps, Her sient watch the mounful mother keeps."

resume its former position. Its true volary does not yield to the troubles which he knows are incidental to existence. When the storm crushes over his, head, he adapts his mind to his condition, and reflects, that if it rage with violency; the will probably sooner pass away. If he embark in unlucky speculation, he treasures—on the mind to his condition, and reflects, that if it rage with violency; will probably sooner pass away. If he embark in unlucky speculation, he treasures—on the mind what he loses in wealth. Success in one he will be matches, on their being applied to the matches, on their being applied to the matches, on the in the matches, on the in being and the various adventures of life. But affection unrequited or betrayed though he be overwhelmed for a time with sorrow, yet leaves him resigned and cherous the distribution of Providence and by divesting the world of half its charm, makes him the readier to quit it without complaint. The use of such a being, at hough not widely acknowledged, is yet sensibly felt by all who are in the circle of his influence. Perhaps he sacrifices no tyrant—frees no countries—no strikes the world with atonishment by gleams of greef—and of leaving an impression of harding way, although but for a moment, it be bitterness of passion, or the darkness of grief—and of leaving an impression of harding with malies, or sinking into despair.

The only necessary requisites for a cheerful disposition, are such is over many and the appearance, and now continues to claim public attention."

Aparola from the Green of Krummaker. When nature had created the lovely roughly supplied to the formation of the forma

roomg with malice, or sinking into despair.

The only necessary requisites for a cheerful disposition, are such is overy man of common intelligence can acquire. To be strictly honest in all our dealings, and benevolent in all our inteations—to live between the extremes of labor and repose, and partake but moderately of the innoceant pleasures within our reach—to love and practice truth and honor—and to cherish the little kindnesses and affections which indeed make up the happiness of man—are plain precepts of reason, simple to comprehend, and easy to adopt—All extremes are fatal to peace. The man who must be always soaring, or who requires perpetual rest—who runs to revel among the stars, or grovels in the dust—who pants for some wild and intense excitement, or desires to shun all the cares and anxieties which will rulfa the calmest bosom, may perhaps occasionally realize great. iment, or desires to shun all the cares and anxieties which will ruffle the calmest boson, may perhaps occasionally realize great joy, or slumber in seeming content, but will not be happy. The first, however brilliant his trimphs, and lofty the sunsition of the same, will probably soon sink again to the cares of mortality—and when we consider the revolutions of time, and the propensity which human affairs possess, after any uncompone convolsion, to fall back into the general arrangement of things as water forced upward will naturally seek its own level, we may justly conclude, that heroes, statesmen, and lucky adventurers whose hopes are founded altogether on their transitory success, will enjoy less true cheerfulness than the poorest laborer, who knows himself, loves his God, and strives to perform his duties as well as he can.

As for the hermit, his dream of solitory bliss soon fades when put to the test. The heart uninspired by hope, or unagitated by fear, lauguishes into misery almost invollerable—and it has been asserted that all the tortures of the rack, or the terrors and anguish of a violent death, are much more easily begine than the solitude even of a few year!—[New-York Micror.]

ACCOUNT OF A BURNING HILL, NGAR WEY MOUTH, ENGLAND.

spectation of a steem engine, and the force in terestric but, though it is exert is but, though it is ensured to the hardest, materials which the miss can be an extracted of the hardest, materials which the miss can be an extracted, it is a few moath, some of its execution parts are worn and detanged to the hardest, materials which the miss can go on without internission, in all its word and the soften and around the soften and the soften and the soften and around the soften and the soften and the soften around the soften and the soften around the so

nature has been considerable, and is likely to continue to claim public attention."

The PROTECTION.

A parable from the German of Krummaker.

When nature had created the lovely rose, the spirit of the rose bush said to the guardian angel of the flowers, Will you leave the noble plant without a single defence, to protect it against rude assults? Has not nature armed even the hawthorn with strong and sharp points? The hawthorn, replied the angel, belongs not to the nobles, but to the menials of creation. It is his destiny to protect the tender plants against brutes—for that purpose nature gave him sharp thorns. However, thy wish be granted! So said the angel, and armed the rose bush with delicate stings. Of what use are such tender weapons? replied the spirit of the rose, they will not protect the beautiful flower. But they angel answered him, They are intended to keep off the unreflecting hand of children—resistance would offer but a stronger incitement to daring vice. Whatever is sacred, or heautiful, carries its own protection with it, and nature surrounds it with but slight defence, which warns but younds not—for with beauty mildness lalone should be united. Thus to innovence hadre gave modesty and a blush.

Cuspon, Candor is a quality referring

nature gave modesty and a blush.

Candon is a quality referring to man considered singly and individually sincerily applied to him with soference to his comection and intercourse with his fellow men. Candor implies a mind projudiced, pure, unspotted mind—sincerity implies a mind which is open, ingenuous and undisguised. Hypoerisy is the opposite of candor, and dissimulation of sincerity. A man is candid in his confusions: sincers in his professions: he is candid when he ach have legal to the confusions of the confusion of the confusi

That discipline which corrects the cagemost of worldly possions, which fortifies the heart with virtuous principles, which callightens the mind with useful knowledge and furnishes to it matte or enjoyment from within itself, is of more consequence to real felicity than all the position which we can make of the goods of fortune.