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VOL. II.

LIMERICK; THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1827.

NO. 12.

the harmless form of electrical experiment; if they touch any one, it is with
such a gentle slack as produces but a
momentary sensation.

But is there no danger of giving needless offence by the use of territic language?
Undoubtedly there is. But it is not the
danger to which ministers in this aga are
exposed; nor are the consequences of this
error half so much to be deprecated, as
are those of the opposite extremes. The
surgeon, who by the unskifful use of his
instruments, gives needless pain in amputating a limb, deserves censure; but he
who, through fear of giving pain to his
patient, neglegts to use his knife or saw,
tillthe grangerine, has pervaded the whole
system, deserves/wastly,more censure. It
would not have a preacher, with a cold
unfeeling heart, deal out the terrors of the
claw, as lift, ho, were the minister of vengeance, to his hearers, for this is not his
business; now would I have him keep his
people always under the sound of the thomcler of Sinii: Paul did not so. But when
he spaaks on this subject, as he sometimes
must if he is a faithful man, let him speak
the plain, full language of the Biskle; let
him call things by their right names, and
not strive with studied phrases to avoid
offonding his hearers by telling them plain
shy what God has sail concerning them.

If we would have the sword of the Spirit
do execution, let him not blust its point
by qualifying language, but aim it at the
econsciences of his hearers, with ail the
keenness which it has in the naked form
which inspiration gives it.

Let me not be nisunderstood. No minister should so

consciences of his hearers, with all the keenness which it has in the naked form which inspiration gives it.

Let me not be misunderstood. No minister should say unpleasant things to his hearers because they are unpleasant, but because they are true. The severity of manner sometimes assumed by those who preach the terrors of the distine law, camput be too carefully avoided, but m avoiding this, if we would be faithful ministers, let us not omit the alarming truths of the gospel, nor preach them in such a tame, half earnest manner, that they will avaken no emotion in our hearers.

The experience of eighteen hundred years has proved, that the doctrines of the gospel cannot be so dressed up as to be pleasant to the unrenewed heart, unless they are concealed by their dress. Their first object is to convince men of their first object is to convince men of their

they are concealed by their dress. Therefirst object is to convince men of their guilt and danger; and this it is utterly impossible to do, without awakening paintle anotions, as impossible as to amputate a diseased limb, without pain. Sinful affections, "close twisted with the filters of the heart," must be torn out; sinful practices, long, indulged, ent off by the sword of the Spirit; fredings of penitence and of the Spirit; fredings of penitence and the spirit is done, the effect of the go-pel on the heart of the sinner is not produced.

Now the reason why so many imposi-

Now the reason why so many impeni-tent persons sit without one unpleasant emotion under the smooth preaching of the gospel, is, that it is so presented, or

As we drew near the house that had been the home of him who was now no more, and around which every object bare the impress of his care and industry, the reflection that triends and neighbors, around and from afar, were now assembling beneath its renerable roof to perform his inneral rites, produced in my bosom feelings of awe and deep solemnity. As we descended from the summit of a most delightful eminence, we came in full view of the habitation of the afflicted and disapointed family. We some discovered that a large number of carriages had already arrived, which plainly hespoke the interest and cagerness that was felt by all that they have been supposed to the nemory of departed worth. Ou entering the house, a stillness, profound as death, peryaded every part; not a whisper was heard, no useless ceremony—no unneaning complianents; but the selection of the complete of the complete

W. BURR, PRIAYER.

TILESTAR.

One manufacture country from the data of the first paper recoved, reference, control data of the first paper recoved, reference, and make specified to the report of the first paper recoved, reference, and make paper for the first paper recoved, reference, and make paper for the paper recoved, reference, and make paper for the paper recoved, reference, and make paper for the paper recoved, reference, and the paper recoved, recovered to the paper.

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All these who have presented to the paper of the paper recovered to the paper of the pa

pared.

While he thus prayed every heart While he thus prayed every heart was melting, every eye was pouring forth a flood of tears. We were now summoned to join the long train of carrioges that followed we the silent manions of the dead another lamented and long to be remembered victim, thus early smitten by the impartial hand of death. As we approached the grave-yard, I was struck with the profound respect paid by the most distant friends; even the stranger, as he passed by, would uncover his head, while the unconscious sigh would start from his boson as he was so forcibly rerainded of his own mortality.

B. F. mortality.

But Elymas the sorcerer sought to turn away the deputy from the faith. Acts xiii. 8.

profound as death, perraded every part, and the sorcer cought to turn awy the profound as death, perraded every local tempty from the faith. Acts xiii. 8.

The asy'd I prach, Lorente: 'The confect, each as though fearing to rulle or disturb the deep silence that reigned around, immediately seated themselves without uttering a word.

A deep sigh, followed by a groan seemed in unconsciously to break forth from the agis ated bosom of some person near me! I turned, and was struck with the person of a wenerable old man; it was the father of the deceased. I gazed upon him with an intensity of feeling, with a sympathy of soul unknown to me before. I viewel behind his about native fraincy of the world, and the deceitions of a soul wounded by violent grief. The held a mind trief and digasted with the utter falancy of the world, and the deceitions of its infunction violating. The continues of its infunction violating is infunctionally the same in all, and that solins are all the tutter falancy of the world, and the deceitions of its infunction violating. The continues of its infunction violence is included and enterprising.—The total course seats with the commotion of the conce beloved and enterprising.—The continues of the commotion of the once beloved and enterprising.—The continues of the commotion of the once beloved and enterprising.—The continues of the commotion of the once beloved and enterprising.—The continues of the commotion of the conce beloved and enterprising.—The continues of the commotion of the conce beloved and enterprising.—The continuence of the commotion of the conce beloved and enterprising.—The continuence of the conce beloved and enterprising.—The continuence of the conce of the continuence of the continuence of the continuence of the conce of the conce of the continuence of the continuence

was but a child. When she approached to the various charms and pleasures which this vain world and youthful intercourse presented, she had the misfortune, as I stall call it, to choose, for a particular associate, a young lady who was all gaiety and thoughtlessness; inly bent upon youthful pleasures and amusements, and could treat with indifference and ridicule every religious consideration. I have observed them in the house of God together, and when the attention of the one would occasionally be fixed on the speaker, listening to the sweet strains of gospel invitation, or awakened at the sound of the thunders of Sinai; the other would be endeavoring to diverther attention by some trifling remark or insinuating amile. And Oh! how many dear youth, who had they set their faces as a flint texards Zion, not to be turned away by the contempt or flattery of their companions, would have been some of the brightest ornaments of piety; but have fallen a pery to the wiles of youthful facey and the loose endeavors of their companions to turn them away from the faith! Ashamed to be good! Ashamed to be serious—Ashamed of Christ; "Of such," says Christ, "will the ashamed before the angels of God." If this should meet they of a finy who are almost persudded to be christians, and yet dare not, for their company and seek the society of christians. It is better to go into the kingdom of heaven halt or bind than to go into thell with an eye or a foot. On the ottp hand, let those who trifie with serious persons, bewere lest a judgment similar to that which happened to Elymas should happen to them.—Ret. Mes. S.

From the New-York Child's Mugazine LITTLE GEORGE, THE WIDOW, AND IN-7 VALID.

From the New-York Child's Magazine.

LITTLE GEORGE, THE WIDOW, AND IN7 VALID.

Whoever has been acquainted with the
Ploston Faneuil Hall market, for these
last twenty years, must have noticed a
lale and healthy looking woman, who daily takes her stand in front of the same,
with her heer, apples, cakes, Tuts, &c.;
from the sale of which she supports herself and family. This woman, who is a
widow, hove God, and is a worthy member of the church of Christ.

In August, 1825, a little boy, named
George, approached the widow's table,
leading a poor, decripit, sick young man,
who was indeed an object of pity, and almost destitute of clothes. George desired the widow to feed him with been and
cakes, for which he paid, her willingty, 25;
"George," and sho, "where did you
get money to use so freely?"
"Why," said George, "this money my
father gave me to buy nuts with. But as
I was coming up to your table, I met this
poon young man, and seeing him in tears,
I asked him what was the matter with
him; and he told me he was sick and in
distress; a great many miles from home;
and that he had nothing to eat. So I
thought I would buy something for him,
and go without the nuts: for I knew my
father. would approve of it; and besides, I
have been taught in the Sabbath school,
to 'do good unto all men,' Gal, vi. 10; and
our blessed Savior, says, 'Whosoever shall
give to drink unto one of these little ones
a cup of cold water only in the name of a
disciple, shall in no wise lose his reward."
Matt. x. 42.

"Bessed child," said the widow, "and
blessed is the mother who bare thee. May
thy young heart ever be open to relieve the
wants of suffering humanity; and may
that Savior, whose precepts you follow;
always have you in his holy egra and
keeping."
"But," said she, addressing herself to
the poor invalid, "you are Indeed in a
wretched and forlorn condition; what can
I do for you?"
"The Lord bless you for your kindness,
madam," said the poor young man; "I am
indeed a transpar activation."

rament to be changed for decent apparel; and gave him a comfortable lodging, until he was able to procure a passage home to his friends.

Now, my young readers, what do you think will be done to little George and the good widow, if they continue in these acts of kindness until they die? What will not here half is it upon the throne of His good. The form the half is it upon the throne of His good widow, if they continue in these acts of kindness until they die? What will not here half is it upon the throne of His good widow, if they continue in these acts of kindness, with the heart of the Q. Al. has an encouraging personance; although some griefs of the ededs done in the body? Take your Bible, turn to the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew, he gin at the thirty-first verse—"read, and you will know."

B.

THE POOR DYING COTTAGER.

There are a great many Sunday schools in London, in which hundreds and thousands of children are instructed. The teachers in some of them make it a rule, if any of the children are make it a rule, if any of the children are make it a rule, if any of the children are absent (togo to their residences and inquire the cause. It happened one Sunday that a gentleman missed a little girl who was in the habit of attending very regularly. So he thought that he would go to her home, and insured the cause. It happened one Sunday that a gentleman missed a little girl who was in the habit of attending very regularly. So he thought that he would go to her home, and insure the cause. It happened one Sunday that a gentleman missed a little girl who was in the habit of attending very regularly. So he thought that he would go to her home, and insured the cause. It happened one Sunday the heart of the cause of the

The POOR DYING COTTAGER.

There are a great many Sunday schools in London, in which lundreds and thousands of children are instructed. The teachers in some of them make it a rule, if any of the children are absent; to go to their residences and inquire the cause. It happened oue Sunday that a gentleman missed a little girl who was in the habit of attending very regularly. So he thought that he would go to her home, and inquire the reasyin of her absonce. She lived a little way out of London in a poor cottage when her got to the house, he inquired of the child's mother, if her daughter was at home. (No.)" replied the mother, "she is not at present; she is gone to a neighbor's hoight, shall fetch her?" The gentleman sigh, he would not give her the troubor's house: shall I fetch her?" The gendeman-said, he would not give her the trouble, but if she would show him the house he would go himself. So he wished her a good morning and went. When he got to the house, he opened the door gently, and what do you think he saw? He saw a poor man lying very ill in bed, and his little Sunday scholar sitting at the bed side, reading the Bible to him. The child was not ashamed of what she was doing, but she blushed to think that her teacher should find her thus employed. So she ran out and went directly home. When he was gone, the gentleman said to the dying man, "Does this little girl often come and read to you?" "Oh yes," he replied, "she is a dear child; she often come and read to you?" "Oh yes," he replied, "she is a dear child; she often comes to see me: and she has told me a great deal about God and Jesus Christ, and about 'hisself, which I never knew he fore; and I have reason to praise and bless God for sending her to me." The gentleman thanked God for this pleasing proof of the blessings which attend Sunday school labors.

The next Sahbath he thought he would speak to the little girl on the subject of her visit to the poor dying nottager. So he took her aside into a room by themselves, and said, "My dear child, what made you go and read to that poor dying notighbor of yours?" She hung down her head and blushed very much; and at last when he pressed her for an answer, she said, "Well, you know, sir, the other Sunday! read in my lesson at school, in St. James' epistle, "that pure religion and undeffied before God and the Father is this; to visit the fatherless and widows in their afflictions."—Here she stopped. But the gentleman, who was greatly affected, could not help offering up an earnest prayer to God, that the latter part of the werse might be fulfilled in her own experience, and that, through his grace, she might we come the proof of the proof of the wish to see something more than quick learning and long tasks.—We wish to see your hearts, carly and deeply impr

When the Holy Spirit descended upon the Son of God, he borrowed the semthe Son of Gol, he borrowed, the sem-blance, not of the bird of pres, but of the mourning and tender "dore?" And thus when he now descends to stamp his sacred image on the soul, the impression which he leaves is not that of flerences and in-tolerance, but of gentleness, and tender-ness, and Jove. To those who are thus cherishing the graces of the Spirit, the Sanctiffer, will become a "Conforter." As the dove brought to Noal the intelli-gence of the subsiding of the waters, so will the heavenly Dove convey to the soul the glad tiding that the tempest of eter-nal with no longer sweeps over her path.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

EXETER QUARTERLY MEETING. EXETER QUARTERLY MECTING.

This Q. M. was holden at Exeter on the 15th and 17th of June. After an interest as ing intelligence, that the work of reformation among the Catholice of that Island is rapidly progressing. The writer states, instruction of the 12th of the 12th

ton, formers, 15th of Sept. next. EZEKIEL HAYES, Clerk

Copy of a letter from Eld. Asa Dodge to the editor, dated Gibson, Pa. June 26, 1827.

Copy of a letter from Etcl. As a Dadge to the editor, dated Gibson, Po. June 26, 1827.

Dear brother in Christ.—I am happy to employ a few moments to inform you of the advancement of the Redeemer's cause in this part of God's vineyard. Since my last communication there has been an extensive reformation in the vicinity of New-Town, N. Y. We have reason to believe that rising of a hundred have experienced emancipating grace in the space of a few mouths past. In the town of Candor, N. Y. a large number have likewise been brought from darkness to light. The work commenced last fall and continued to spread gradually, solemnity, and heavenly for a number of mouths. The revival spread aunoit different orders of people, and all saints could rejoice while they witnessed and enjoyed the solema scenes. In the village of Owego, (where I recently attended a meeting) a number have lately professed to find the pearl of great price. About three weeks ago I cannot this place, and have been laboring within the bounds of the Gilisson Q. M. since that time. If has truly been a time of refreshing to see the happy effects of the latervival in this section of the country. All the churches in this Q. M. secretion have have had additions made to them within three months.

I enjoyed the privilege last Saturday of

have had additions made to them within three months.

I enjoyed the privilege last Saturday of meeting with the brethren in this town in monthly meeting. It was a very solemn scene to me, being held in the same house where I lad formerly met with eight, ten, or at most with fifteen or twenty 2-rethren, and those I often thought appeared more like children of sorrow, than they did like the children of God. Now a large room is hardly sufficient to hold them. Last Sabbath about fifty came forward to the Lord's table. It was truly encouraging to see those, who three months ago were reckoned among the viles to the Lord's table, clothed, and in their right minds. ninds

During the time I have been in this vi-cinity I have baptized more or less in each

ASA DODGE, Jr.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from a student in Trinity College, Dublin, to his father in this city, dated April 12th, which gives the very pleasing intelligence, that the work of reformation among the Catholics of that Island is rapidly progressing. The writer states, that up to that date, near two thousand individuals, with several Romish priests, have renounced the Catholic creed, and embraced the Protestant and Bibb religion. One of these priests had preached in the parish church of St. James, in that city.

MORNING STAR.

LIMERICK:

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1827.

ON THE SIN AGAINST THE HOLY CHOST "All manner of sin and blasphemy shall be forgiven unto men; but the blasphemy against the Holy Ghost shall not be for given, &c." Matt. 12; 31, 32.-Different ideas have been deduced from this decisive expression of our Lord. Like Elihu, we also will give our opinion.

If we take a view of the context, and consider the occasion on which these words were used, which is indispensably necessary in order to have a correct understanding of them, it is presumed that we shall he much assisted in determining their meaning. A poor miserable creature, under the power of satan, who could neither see nor speak, was conducted to the benevolent Savior, who immediately healed been guilty of it. Even on the supposi-him and restored him to sight and speech tion that this sin includes the wilful a-This miracle was performed in a manner so evidently supernatural, that the bystanders were amazed, and said, "Is not this the son of David," the Messiah of whom the prophets spake? The Pharisees, who were filled with hatred against the Redeem ther its promises nor its threatenings will er, yet could not deny the fact, observed, "This fellow doth not east out devils, but by Beelzebub the prince of devils." glorious Jesus whom they thus blasphemed immediately gave them another evidence of his omniscience, by exposing the thoughts, though he had not heard' their objections. He proceeded to show them, by pertinent arguments, that the cause which they had assigned was not a true one; as what he had done was directly opposite to the cause and power of satan. The Son of man declared that he cast out devils by the Spirit of God; and assigned several substantial proofs of this important fact, which nothing but the most diaboli-cal obstinacy could resist. The wilful and malicious unbelief of the pharisees was the subject on which our Lord was speaking and it was this inalignant ascription of the miracles, wrought by him in their presence, so plainly by the operation of the During the time I have been in this viscome, so plainly by the operation of the cimity I have baptized more or less in each toly Spirit, to the agency of Berlzehub church where I have preached, and there are others who are waiting for an opportunity to go forward in the same ordinance; some of whom I expect to wait upon to-morrow if the Lord permit.

While I see the extensive field, and consider how few laborers there are, I am constrained to say, the harvest truly is great, and faithful laborers are very few. This plainty appears to be the meanment of the passage in Matthew; but if we great, and faithful laborers are very few in Mark, the same conclusion will appear it is the united prayer of humble christians in many vacant churches that God would raise up men after his own heart, and send them into this needy part of his integral. Should any preacher who loves in the control of the passage in Matthew; but if we will make the passage in Matthew; but if we import the passage in Matthew; but if we will be preached the passage in Matthew; but if we import the passage in Matthew; but if we have the passage in Matthew; but if we import the passage in Matthew; but if we have the p

and send them into this needy part of his vineyard. Should any preacher who loves liberty and is willing to spend his life in the service of God, read these lines, the prayer of my heart is that God would reach his heart as he did Paul's in the viscion, when he saw the Macedonian, but the said, "Come over and help us."

The hearts of the people are open to receive the word, and their hands are open to support, those who preach the gospel. Should the Lord move upon the mid any, there are four months and then come the guilt of speaking against the son of man and against the Holy Spirit, and supply their warts.

ASA DODGE, Jr.

ASA DODGE, Jr. he appeared, were crimes in their nature less aggravated, than the ascribing of miracles, so evidently wrought by divine agen-cy, to the devil. Our view of the whole cy, to the devil. passage in connexion cannot be better exhibited, than by a quotation from a pious commentator, Mr. Burkett, on Mark, 3: 20-As if Christ had said, All the reproaches which you (pharisees) cast upon me as man, are pardonable, as when you upbraid me with the poverty and meganess of my birth, when you censure me as a glutton and a wine bibber, and the like unjust charges. But when you blaspheme that divine power by which all my miracles are lin, and various parts of treland, with won-wrought; and contrary to the convictions deful mecess. He is a young man, and

are also formed to protect the converts from the protect the converts from the protect the converts. Another letter which has been placed in your hands, informs that religion is proper gressing jamong the Wesleyan Methodist cold and the are parties are prospering; that revivals are númerous; that the Lord is visiting his people with rich showers of mercy in various places, and that "scores and hundreds" of immortal souls, are flowers of mercy in various places, and that "scores and hundreds" of immortal souls, are flowers of mercy in various places, and that "scores and hundreds" of immortal souls, are flowers of mercy in various places. And the transportation of mercy in various places, and that "scores and hundreds" of immortal souls, are flowers of mercy in various places. And the standard of Jesus.—Phil. Rel. Met. you say, that it is not the Spirit of God that works them, but the power of the devil; there is no means left to convince you, but you will continue in your malicious opposition to your unalterable and inevitable condemnation."

If the foregoing observations are correct. the candid reader will perceive, that the unpardonable sin against the Holy Spirit can never be committed, except by persons placed in circumstances similar to those in which the Jews were placed to whom our Lord addressed the dreadful denunciation They must maliciously ascribe miracles wrought by the Holy Spirit, to the works of the devil, when the miracles are per formed before their eyes, and attended with uncontroverted evidence of their di vine origin. No man can, however, now be placed in these circumstances, and therefore this sin cannot now be committed; and no sincere people need disfress themselves with a fear that they have cribing of the extraordinary operations ... the Spirit of God to the influence of satar the suspicions are groundless; for before this can be done, all belief in the truth of christianity must be abandoned, and neibe regarded. Every person, therefore, who feels distressed, lest he should have committed this sin, discovers by that distress, that the state of his mind is incapable of committing it.

But, while encouragement is given to the serious and thoughtful, let not the presumptuous be still more hardened. Let us all consider that every wilful sin, if persisted in, and not washed away by an application of the blood of Christ, will eventually prove unpardonable. Let us therefore, take heed to our ways, and not resist the Holy Spirit in its gracious opcrations on our minds, or quench its sa-cred influences. For, "if any man have not the Spirit of Christ he is none of his."

It will be recollected that a letter from Br. DEXTER WATERMAN, requesting in-formation concerning the character of DAVID DECKER, a person who is traselling about in the capacity of a preacher.

was published in our last.
The following is received from Zacu-anian Leacu, an older in good standing, and much respected. He has resided in Raymond as a preacher, we believe, nearly thirty years. We, therefore, believe that the following description and opinion of DAVID DECKER should be received wherever he and the Star may travel.

Maryony, July 19, 1927.

Dear brother,—I have been requested by the form themselved county, to state for publication in the Star, the standing and character of Davio Dresen, late amember in the Freewill Baptist Connection. The said Decker was once a mentmember in the Freewill Baptist Connection. The said Decker was once a member of the clurch, but was put away for bad conduct. His wife and some of his children now reside in this town—he have neglected his family for soveral years past. Ho calls himself a preacher, but is not received as such with us, nor by the people of this town, and I think ought not to be received as such by others until he becomes a better man. I further advise all persons who may see him, to direct him homeward. I once received a line from Ohio on his account, and wrote what I knew of him. I have told him the scratch of my pen should follow him, if he did not retract his steps. He is, or was when I saw him last, a well, able bodied man, I should think better qualified for manual labor, than for preaching, and I think he must have hard times in preaching where people know him as well as he is known in this region—nevertheless, I pity such than the propose of the propose of the propose of the conductive same turry taught me so.

Zecharian Leach.

Eld. S. Bennank.

There is, says the Philadelphia Messenger, a Mr. Pope now preaching in Dab-

bassador at Constantinople had sent off a careful in- trey, mark and renew the dividing line bedespatch announcing the same grateful in- trey, mark and renew the dividing line betrey, even by Whitefield, when alive.

It is also stated that a great European tory, even by Whitefield, when alive.

It is also stated that a great European them. Wittun Kirso, and Rurus M'Inving.

Tower has addressed a circular to its alices, great are Commissioners on the part of this state.

The commands are the commissioners on the part of this state. accept a call or living. It is said that he has not been excelled, in powers of oralarge, indeed, that no house can contain half of them, and he has commenced preaching in the open air. He is supported by the nobility, and the high and low crowd in multitudes when he preaches.

The FREE MISSION SOCIETY will hold their annual meeting at the Centre meeting house in Farmington on Friday the

long since that event happened, it is judged adviseable not to publish her communi-

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

' FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

Factual.—The opening of the budget by Mr. Canning, in the British Parliament, serves but to disclose the heavy dobt, which presses, with increasing weight, upon the English nation. The debt must increase, so long as there is a deficit from the revenue to meet the expenses of government. Heretoforer, new loans have been effected, in eagles of deficiency. Mr. Canning proposes an issue of Exchequer Bills; or, in plain language, propre money. They indeed, will not depreciate, so long as the redit of the nation is good. But can it long be good, when the delet is anomally increasing, and the trade and prosperity of the country is declaring? A man may harrow, and borrow, and borrow—But if his business is lessened, and his debts constantly accumulating, he must stop at last. He must compound with his creditors, or suffer evils of still greater amount.

The sunnort siven to Portugal requires.

He must compound with his creditors, or suffer exils of still greater amount. The support given to Portugal requires expense, and the people are not equal to it. They complain already; and they will complain louder still. Mr. Canning has asked for further supplies to meet the charges of the expedition. The people say, whether he are the charges of the expedition. The people say, whether he are the charges of the expedition. The people say, whether he are the charges of the expedition of the charge of the expedition of the charge of the expedition of the expe

greater than at present.—Bost. Com. Gaz.

Great News From Green.—The news
from Greece is glarious if true. The Landon Courier of the evening of June 8, contains the following:

"The Aligenime Zeitung of the 2d of June states that the British Anhaesador at Constantinople had sent off a despatch, announcing the entire defeat of the Turks before Athens, on the 29th of April, on said to be 10,000 men. Ratesbon letters of the 29th of May, coofirm the above, and state that the Turks were successively driven from all their entrenchments, and forced to abandom all their artitlery sweet driven from all their entremements, and forced to ahandon all their artillery and baggage. The Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, on the 5th of May, despatched a Courier from Corfu to London, with another confirmation of the above."

above."

It is likewise stated under the date of Augsburgh, May S1, that the British Am-

It is also stated that a great European power has addressed a circular to its allies, in which it is intimated that in consequence of the latest declaration of the Porte, there remained scarcely any hope that it would ever listen to the dictates of intime and a great statements. that it would ever inten to the dictates of justice and moderation, unless occrsive measures were adopted, and proposed that a certain time be peremptorily fixed, with-in which the Parte must declare itself, and which period was fixed for the middle of time. of June.

DOMESTIC.

The flamington on Friday the child from Subset wext, at 2 o'clock, P. M. An address by a member of the Society may be expected.

Charles Mores, Secretary.

To PATRONS

Pursuant to a request touching the subject, we would inform our subscribers by up in Peac. Oheo and N. Y. that money sent by mad generally arrives safely. But no bank bills of either of those states, excepting those of New-York city, can be of any advantage to its at the present lime, we made the subscribers to be an incompared to the subscribers of any advantage to its at the present lime, the subscribers of th

lie nor an individual eventually suffers by devising liberal things.—Bas. Gar.

Thunder Storm.—On Wednesday aftermon and evening we experienced by far the longest and most severe thunder storm that has occured this season. It commenced between five and six o'clock, and for about an bour the thunder was almost incressant and very loud, accompanied with heavy rain. About eight o'clock, after a short intermission, the storm recommenced with redoubled fury; the roar of the thunder, the lurid brilliancy of the lightning, and the rush of the accompanying torrent of rain, which poured down with the force and profusion of a cataract, were trifically sublime. During the storm the bouse of Mr. Richard S. Rogers, in Bridge street, was struck by the lightning. Fortunately nearly all the family were absent, and no one sustained any serious injury, although a young woman was knocked down. The effects of the lightning were most wisible in the cellar. A yee at Orne's Point was also struck the bark torn off and a large piece forced into a neighboring house.

We have heard of no other damage by the lightning, but the bouse of Jonathan.

We have heard of no other damage by the lighting, but the house of Jonathan P. Saunders, Esq. in Federal street, the roof of which had been taken off for the purpose of substituting a new one, was so completely deluged by the rain as to be rendered uninhabitable for the present, and the furniture of the house was greatly injured—Sulem Greate of Friday.

William Grie was found entitle of many william of the property of the prop

William Grig was found guilty of man-slaughter, at the present term of the Bal-temore City Court, for killing Mrs. Tracy by driving his cart over her, on the 27th

The amount of damages incurred by the late fire at Augusta, Ga. is estimated at \$55,000. It is said to have originated through the carelessness of a bloarder at the Globe tavern.

the Giobe tavern.

Lottery Business.—The selling of lottery tickets is completely cut up in the city. When the new law went into operation, about thirty licences were taken out, producing a sum to the charitable institutions of about \$7,500. Since, however, the business has been so dull, that several have shut up shop, pulled down their signs, and betaken themselves to other occupations. Some of the most ancient of lottery vendsome as many as half a dozen. Before next spring, the whole lot of lottery dealers will be reduced to a handful.—Albany Arzus.

The Frederick Herald (Maryland) states The Frederick Herald (Maryland) states that during a heavy gust on the 9th ult. the Methodist Meeting-house in Middleton, in that county, was levelled to the ground.—Such was the violence of the wind, that some of the heavy timbers were carried a considerable distance.

The number of men on the roll of the Militia of New-Hampshire, is as follows, viz:—Infantry, Light Infantry and Grenadiers, 24,740; Cavalry, 1,717; Artillery, 1,646; Rillemen, 1,067. Total, 29,179.

Aff. Obera's Community, at Aver Harmony, Indiana.—Mr. Owen's attempt to establish bis New Social System in the west, on the principle of a community of interest, has entirely failed, and be has departed for Scotland. A correspondent of the Worcester Spy, who has been a member of his society on the Whash for It Bomoths, gives a breef skerth of their proceedings during that time. When he joined the preliminary society in December, the society on the Whash for It Bomoths, gives a breef skerth of their proceedings during that time. When he joined the preliminary society in December, were in high hopes of success. Though they had many difficulties to encounter, they fully believed that on Mr. Owen's return from Scotland, they hould be conducted directly to prosperity and happiness. Almost irresistible allurements were held out for youth to join the society. In accordance with Mr. Owen's precepts, anusements and pleasure were liberally encouraged; their days and sugglested and confusion soon enused. Mr. Owen's precepts, anusements and pleasure were their whole a stention. Business was sugglested and confusion soon enused. Mr. Owen annus of the stable o

christanity—Hampshice Gazettet.

Providential Escopes.—On Monday at Elizabithon, a young man of the name of Robert Hames, in climbing out of a well be weat cleaning, as kno-ked to the bottom by a falling stoone—a second body of stones fell on him and carried him down again—and at length the whole body on one side leaned over to the other, but without soparations of the many and the stone of the continued there boars, nearly sufficient, propose to remained three boars, nearly sufficient, proposed to the continued to the continue

brought lim ashore in safety.

Bresh the murderer.—The miserable condition to which the crime and desperation of this man have reduced lim, if any thing could, would seem to excuse any fasher bet a Brutts, for accretising towards lim the paraloning power vested in the hard might starte of the state over which he presides. The wret-hed son, it is stated, breather through a steer tube neverted in he through the state of the state over which he presides. The wret-hed son, it is attact, breather through the state of the sta

carry with him to the grave a mark which notting can efface. The Vinc.—The culture of the vine seems to have become a favorite pursuit with the agriculturalists of the present day. There are perisaps not less than 15 or 20 vincyards within as many miles of the horough of York, Pennylvania, and nearly all commenced within a year or two. Should that deposition increase, and as a consequence the wine diposition increase, and as a consequence the wine will benefit the morals of the community. Among what is called civilized nations, the vice of drunk-enters has always been found to provail note extensively where the vine is not cultivated. To concurage the vine, has at the present day almost 4 millions of acres employed in its cultivation. The acres of the contraction of these immense vineyards is about one thousard while of the vine of th

The anniversary of Independence was celebrated at Uties by the Sunday schools in that village and Hon. John W. Weeks, of Lancaster, have been appointed Criminisioners on the before delivered on the occarion

MARRIED,

In Newfield, by Eld. E. P. Kinsman, Mr. James Ayer, 3d. to Miss Cyrono Straw.

DIED.

In Unity, Mr. Noah Wingate, aged 24. He et a joved pure religion, and died in bright hopes of a glorious immortality.

In the Honorable Justices of the Court of Sessions, wast to be holden at York, within and for the county of York, on the twenty second day of May, A. D. 1827.

Sissions, next to be holden at York, within and for the county of York, on the trenty yecomed day of May, A. D. 1827.

It inhabitants of the town of Holis in said to county, by their underspeed committee, respectfully represent that for some years past, the county, have been at great experie in overland and their state in the county, have been at great experie in overland their state of the county, have been at great experie in overland their state of the county, have been at great experie in overland their state of the state of their state of the control read of their state of the control rea

pare of moking the obve application.

STATE OF MAINE.

YORK 38.—It the Fourt of Sensions begun and holden at York, in and for the county of York, on the Tuenday next before the last Monday of May, 3. D. 1827.

On the foregoing Petition the Court order, that the said Petition the Court order, that Petition, by causing the town Clork of the town of Buston to be served with an attested coguing the same with this order thereon, and by causing the same to be published in the Morning Star, printed at Limenteh, three weeks successively to be thirty and the same to be published in the Morning Star, printed at Limenteh, three weeks successively to be the last publication and the said service to be thirty to be holden at Alfred in and for said County, on the second Tuesday of October next, that all persons interested may then and there shee cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition and the order of the Court thereon. A true copy of said Petition and the order of the Court thereon.

At rue copy of said Petition and the order the Court thereon. Attest— JERE. BRADBURY, Clerk.

Commissioners' Notice.

Commissioners' Notice.

We has biscriben has ing been appointed by the Hon. JONAS CLARK, Julgo of Poble for the county of York to seek or the same in the claims of creditors to the extate of ELLHAY B. GIBDON, late of Bidderford in said county. A ceased, represented insolvent; do hereby give not tee that air months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we shall astend that service at the hotel of Samuel Types of the current verse at the hotel of Samuel Types of the current verse, at the of the clock in the fore-of-the current verse, at the of the clock in the fore-of-the current verse, and at the hotel of Robert Cole in Limetick on the last Saturdays of Samuel Types of Admission of the last Saturdays of Agreement and at the hotel of Robert Cole in Limetick on the last Saturdays of September and December a ten of the clock in the afternoon.

GAMALIEL E. SMITIL

GAMALIEL E. SMITH. ISRAEL PIPER. Newfield, June 2d, 1827.

LIMERICK ACADEMY.

THE Second Term in Limerick Academy will commence on Thursday, the second day of August next. Tuition three dollars per quarter. ' Limerick, July 12.

NOTICE.

THE meeting of the PORTAND, SACO ASP
PARIONEFIELD STAGE COMPANY will be
held by adjournment at the Hall of ABNER ILL
BY, Esq. in Limington on Wednesday, the first
day of August next, at one o'clock, P. M.
punctual attendance of all the Proprietors in requented. ARTHUR MCARTHUR, See'ry.
Limington, July 12.

WANTED

A BOY 16 or 16 years old as an apprentice to the Blacksmith business, where good encouragement will be given. Inquire at this Office. July 26.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office,
Limerick, June 20, 1827.
Abbot Darling, Adams Simeon. Barker Nathaniel. Barker Almira. Blaindell Blain.
John 2. Burzul John Eld. 2. Chaddourn Ira.
Clark Williem. Clark Penuel. Freeman Charles
Rev. 2. Frye Ebenezer. Hazeltine David W.
Libhy Joshua. Laby Henry. McKunek Lucinde,
Mally Joseph, Stevene Edmund. Stone Mary.
Mally Joseph, Stevene Edmund. Stone Mary.
Thompson Elbridge G. Tratter Harding,
man M. Thompson Elbridge G. Tratter Blain.
Tuths Simeon. Walker Nahum. Walker Elbin.
Joseph Howard, P. M.
Joseph Howard, P. M.

July 6

BOTTHD.

From the New-Fork Statesman.

THE SABBATH MORN.

The morn was beautiful, the orient sun Rolled up the castern heavers, from the blue sh Melting the thin and fleest, clouds; in the wide Empyrean, leaving not rpot nor shadow. All was bright, and pure, and for; that graced The subbath morn. I took my way to where, In the deep grove I often sought repose And quiet, such as the world knows not: there Upon the mossy bank I three mot 5 to 10 Red, Mick sprinkled with the modest violet That shed its fregarance, and displayed Ist rich blue thints to great the glorous morn.

Thick weath was been shaded to the control of the control of the state of t

Thick worse branches of the towering chn
And rpreading maple, banished the sunleans,
Save where 'mid the green foliage, a few brief
Openings suffered the darting brilliance
To gild with saving gold the manoth green tarf.
'Twas spring; when every breeze tells of the
opening
Petals that confined the fragrance of the wood
ross;

Petals that confined the fragrance of the wrote to the petal is real fit regel tassels.

The maple faread it self fringed tassels.

The maple faread it is off fringed tassels.

From their rich treasured stores in crannied Hemlock, had bared the wild bee. The pure And balmy air from the soft south, came with far fright of sweetness; but so gettle fright of sweetness; but so gettle fright the long barnehes waved not, and scarce A leaf bowed on its tender footstalk.

A lead bowed on its tender footstalk.

There was music in the green wood; the binde fave poyons to the hearens their sweeters notes, And warshed forth their eavest melodies;
Their willing tribute to the skies. And how Annil their carolling was beand, my favorite Wood doese coning; strains that I love, for their Soft saddened breathings touch those thrilling chords.

Where if some jar, the reat give to my life Its sweetest harmonics.

where a route gar, the real give to my the Its auteried harmonics. At was an bour for contemplation. The queen of heaven, though paled by such a flood of overwhelening radiance, still showed her Silver ords, and to the imagination of the street of the street of the deep blue empressed. In the deep blue empressed, including street in the deep blue empressed, in the deep blue empressed. In the deep blue empressed, in the deep blue empressed in the foreign time of the thread the start part of the foreign time of the thread the start part of the sundainty of the cold of sin and death thrown [1], is that of the song of searplaine. Or, from the branches of life's unfaiting. Or, from the branches of life's unfait from the branches of life's unfait from the branches of life's unfait from the cold of the contribution of the start of the start from the start of the start from the start of the start from the start from the cold army; some strike libert harps to the high thence of paradies, and praide life name, who, on his burning throne, governs Supreme, the hast creation.

Thus, the remembrance of my eathert friends.

Supreme, the vast creation.

Then the remembrance of my earliest friends
Came over me: those who with me, pook if
The first bright flowers that deck the morn of life,
And goaly doned the hours and cares away:
Now scattered o'er the wide world. Some, also
Where are they I rank grass is waying o'er their
Busens, and the wild flowers have dropt-stheir
falce!

And wither di caves upon their early graves.

fields And wither dieaves upon their early graves. And wither dieaves upon their early graves. And in that stilly hour, find recollections which the blished memory of one now Par away. One who was bright and fair, pure And angiliral; whose heart herer knew A base dispite. On his was worthy of the deep affection my young heart gave Her i and the love, the pure unchanging love Her lofty root return'd, was a holy As the finme othereal which hurse in Leavenly become. Fate set of its, the said, and the said, the said, the said, the said, the said, the said, the said of the said of

And lives them one who says these recollections Belong to earth, and therefore are unmeet For such a parrel hour; also to; for Heaven Itself is love; and the pure light which learns Around two kindred souls, bound in the silk

Arount two landred souls, bound in the sitted to the state of the stat

know that it can scarcely be exagerated. It was not properly stero or stately; and yet it inspired of itself, peculiar ave.

It is related in the life of Peyton Randolph, on the authority of the, veneral and bundles, or the facts general Congress at Philadelphia, on the 5th of September, 1774, upon the House having been summoned to prove the street of the first general Congress at Philadelphia, on the 5th of September, 1774, upon the House having been summoned to prove the street, and after the chaplain had commenced service, it was precrived that, of all the bounders present, George Washingtoh, was the only one who was upon his knees. This was characteristic. He was truly religious, and in every circumstance and relation, strictly moral and blameless, of the skilful use of the genuine mineral rod, what other hero, or great commander can so anuch be said? The character of a fitting the strictly moral and blameless. Of countless treasures ver remain in the artiful provided in Plutarch and Cornelius Nemortalized in Plu yet it inspired of itself, peculiar awe.

It is related in the life of Peyton Randolph, on the authority, of the, yenorable Charles Thompson, that, on the meeting of the first general Congress at Philadelphia, on the 5th of September, 1771, upon the House having been summoned to prayers, and after the chaplain had commenced service, it was perceived that, of all the members present, George Washingtoh, was the only one who was upon his knees. This was characteristic. He was truly religious, and in every circumstance and relation, strictly moral and blameless. Of what other hero, or great commander can so much be said? The character of antiquity, to which this description carries back the reader, is Timoleon, as he is immortalized in Phatrach and Cornelius Nepos. In Washington, the sense of dety always prevailed over whatever other feelings or considerations. When Green, the object of his liveliest esteem and regard, was appointed to the command of the southern army, he wrote to the General-in-chief—

"I will prepare myself for the command as soon as I can, but as I have here are

out delay, and that your ficaith will be no obstacle to your commencing your journey."

Greene was fain to go. "Neither the fever that hung upon him," says his biographer, Judge Johnson, "the hourly expected arrival of a belowed and long absent consort; the demands of his private concerns; nor, above all, the endearments of children whom he had never seen but once, detained him a day longer from his duty." He moved under the impulse of a more provident and strenuous spirit.

Colonel Benjamin Walker, one of Washington's adside-camp, had been long engaged to Miss Ledyard, a Quaker lady of New-York, whom he afterwards married. Having been also long without seeing her, he asked the General cate of absence for a short time, to pay her a visit; but the public service did not permit this, and the General refused. Walker made pressing instances—urgod all the arguments he could devise; yet all in vain. At length his pain of disappointment became excessive, and he exclaimed—"But, General, what shall I do?" Do?" answered the General, "why write to her." "But, what shall I write?" "Tell her," rejoined Washington, "to add another leaf to the Book of Sufferings."

Money Diegers.—Every country has its

Arount too kindined would be distance. Of off all ordine, is kindled in the skine. But hank! Per deep and does, actioned by distance And webcome wear, which is distance. And webcome wear, which is distance and webcome wear, who are full in belief that the transfer, to the first is a first heart for the first

CHOICE OF A PRIME MINISTER.

AN ALLECORY.

The court of the c Death, the king of terrors, was deter

Ister.

Poverty is productive of so measure sweet reads, that the sum to extend the remonstrances of colories, the remonstrances of colories and proportion of to their sufferings. Honge, they place counts them to steal; fear or ministering them to steal; fear or ministering them to their panelty of enjoyment drives them to drinking; and when drudg, they are not accountable for their actions. A religious education would soon convince, these poor and easy delected people, that in our country such pleas cannot palliate their crimes. Labor is in demand, and likeral rewards crown the executors of the industrious, and none but the idle, drudgen and prolligate, can suffer from absolute want.

Neatness and content—a mild conscient

Neatness and content—a mild conscien-Neatness and content—a mild conscien-tions wife—a happy husband—dutions and affectionate children—beneath a humble shelter, and supported by the fruits of daily industry, are not merely the crea-tures of a poet's brain. Many, who ha-hitually visit the abodes of the poor, ca-hear witness to their existence; and they will also bear witness, that the piety, neat-ness, economy and patience of the wife, are the sources whence flow all these con-forts.

religion they do not profess, besides supporting their own clergy. This system of an established their own clergy. This system of an established church hearts yet larget upon the catalotes of tre-land. The annual expense of the clurch establishment freed upon ireland is more than three libinous of dollars, about four-faiths of which as paid by the catholica for the support of the near the paid by the catholica for the support of the near their critical memorial control of the paid to the catholica for the support of the near their critical memorial control of the near their critical memorial control of the near their critical is and the near their critical is another the trivial in the support of the near their critical control of the near their critical part of the near their critical control of the near their critical critical is desired in the near their critical critical in the near their critical critical in the near their critical critical is desired from titles, levical production of the control of the near their critical critical is desired from titles, levical profess of the larget critical is desired from titles, levical profess of the larget critical is desired from titles, levical profess of the larget critical is desired from titles, levical profess of the larget critical is desired from the control of the support of a religion to the support of a religion to the support of a religion to the force of the control of the support of a religion to the force of the control of the support of a religion to the support of

appending the remarks of an English whiter, whereast of the grants he receive system in the particular of the catabilished charels, note particularly as regards the received system in the Land.

In England, where in many parts, a man cannot at a change, pull a carrot, or gather in brush of trapes, without gring notice to the spritted locust the system is sufficiently intolerable; but in Irichard, from the mode of collecting tithes, those evidence agreement is sufficiently intolerable; but in Irichard, from the mode of collecting tithes, those evidence agreement is sufficiently intolerable; but in Irichard, from the mode of collecting tithes, those evidence and the state of the control of

DRY GOODS CHEAP. 57 PACKAGES.

BRADLEY & DOW,
No. 6, Mussey's Raw, Portland,
LAVE received from New-York and Boston, at
A salusble assortment of

1 - S. volumbe assortment of the Commission of Forcing and Doutselie Geods,

Forcing and Doutselie Geods,

Consisting in part of 15 ps. plain and shaded HAT
TISTE, plain col'd GROS DE NAPLES, superblack Levatines, 75 cents, black Italian Sike,
fig'd and plain Sike, black and white Saranets, 50
and 35 cts., witties and col'd Forences, fore 25
and six cts., witties and col'd Forences, fore 25
and six cts., witties and col'd Forences, fore 25
and white SATAN. plaid field Sike, fish, black

for 15 pt. plack, white and red Merius Shaws,

from 3 to 316, 6-4 crimson raw sik Mardies, form

or 8 S. black, and where Casherer raw sik and

for 8 S. black and where Casherer raw sik and

casefe, trawells, and where Casherer raw sik and

fig'd, Swiss, and and jaronet Meeline, plain fet
Swiss Muclius, shaded, plaid S. chock Combries,

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Swiss Muclius, shaded, plaid S. chock Combries,

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Swiss Muclius, shaded, plaid S. chock Combries,

fig'd, Swiss, and and jaronet Meeline, plain fet
Swiss Muclius, shaded, plaid S. chock Combries,

fig'd, Swiss, and and plain field patterns,

come for the own of common Prints, 2 cases fancy

for print and common Hettite and Man
latent Ginghams, Greenan Des, ce, Prus-sin Stripes,

130 pt. rich and common Prints, 2 cases fancy

file prints, is, black Levantine, German, File and

landiann Hikfe, fancy Cravats, col'd Cambries,

white and y-lobo Nankins, 5p s. Union and Licen

Drillings from 25 cents to 6; 94, Duck, Ruesia

file Prints, S. black Levantine, German, File and

do., real and common Linon Damask, 6-5 and 7-8.

Lamen Naplain, 6-1, 6-4, 6-6, 7-78, and 8-10Table

Cloths, bird se vpc Disper, brown L Foreign and Donaestic Goods,

from 60 cts. to S11 per yd., some black, blue and fancy colors very elegant, SATTINETS, brown and bleached.

bleached.

Shirtings and Sheetings,
from 9 to 20 cents, Stripes, Ginghams, Checks,
Tickings, Yams, &c. &c. all very cheap for CashPortland, July 5, 1827.

IMPERED