

MORNING STAR.

PUBLISHED AT LIMERICK, MAINE, BY HOBBS, WOODMAN AND COMPANY.—EDITED BY J. BUZZELL, AND S. BURBANK.

VOL. II.

LIMERICK; THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1827.

NO. 17.

W. BURR, PRINTER.

TERMS OF THE STAR.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, if paid in advance, or within three months from the date of the first paper received; otherwise, ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY FIVE CENTS per year; exclusive of postage.

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MISCELLANY.

BIBLE GEOGRAPHY.

No. 8.

THE CANAANITES—SIDONIANS—TYRINIANS—HIVITES—AMORITES—JEBUSITES—PERIZITES—HITTITES—HAMATHITES.

Having surveyed the country in which the descendants of Jacob settled, and marked its natural features, we now proceed to a sketch of its political divisions, in the various changes to which it was subjected, during the extended period embraced by the history and prophecy of Scripture.

The first inhabitants of this celebrated region were the posterity of CANAAN, the son of Ham and grandson of Noah; from whom it took the name by which it is distinguished in the writings of Moses. It is uncertain when they first took possession of this country; but they were very numerous, at an early period. The sacred historian mentions eleven tribes which probably sprung from as many sons of Canaan; Gen. x. 15-18; and it appears, from the following verse, that at first they were all seated in that part of the country west of Jordan, which was afterwards possessed by the Israelites. The increase of population, the incursions of hostile neighbors, and perhaps internal commotions, in process of time, disturbed the original order of their territories; forcing some tribes to emigrate to distant settlements, and obliging the remainder to mingle with each other. These transplantations, traces of which occur in various parts of the sacred volume, naturally account for the difference in the lists of the Canaanitish nations which are given, at distant times, by the inspired penman; and for the fact of the same tribes being found in different parts of the land. Some tribes indeed soon ceased to exist under distinct names. The Arkites, the Sinites, the Arvadites, and Zemarites seldom mentioned, after the first enumeration of the children of Ham; and the information respecting several others is often obscure. Yet it may not be uninteresting to state, as far as we are able, the relative situations of the more noted nations, during the time when the patriarchs Abraham, Isaac and Jacob sojourned amongst them; as it is with those illustrious wanderers that the sacred historian first introduces us into the land of Canaan.

Sidon or Zidon, the oldest son of Canaan, settled with his posterity, in the north-west corner of the country, at the foot of Mount Lebanon, on the coast of the Mediterranean. At a very early period, they built a city on the sea shore, which was called Sidon, in honor of their ancestor. It first occurs, in scripture, in the dying benedictions of Jacob, who says that, "Zebulon shall dwell at the haven of the sea; and be for a haven of ships; and his border shall reach unto Zidon;" Gen. xlix. 13; so that it seems to have been even then noted for commerce. Joshua calls it "great Zidon;" (x. 1.) It was assigned to the tribe of Asher; Josh. xix. 28; but it does not appear to have been ever subdued by the Israelites; Judg. i. 31. On the contrary, it sometimes drew them into idolatry, and then cruelly oppressed them; Judg. x. 6-12.

As this city had participated in the sins of the neighboring states, and united with them in persecuting the chosen people of God, it partook also in the punishment inflicted by the God of Israel on its neighbors. The prophets repeatedly denounced the judgments of the Lord against it; and there is full evidence that their threatenings were strictly executed; Isa. xxi. 4. Jer. xlv. 22-xlvii. 5. Ezek. xxviii. 20-24. None of these prophets threatened its utter destruction, and it still exists; being probably the most ancient city in the world. Its modern name

is Saïde; which is thus described by a recent traveller. "As we return to the sea coast, we must first remark Saïde, the degenerate offspring of ancient Sidon. This town, formerly the residence of the governor of the province, is ill built and full of modern ruins. It is a considerable trading place, and the chief emporium of Damascus and the interior country. The exports consist of silks, and raw and spun cotton. The manufacture of this cotton is the principle art of the inhabitants; the number of whom may be estimated at five thousand."

The ancient Sidonians were great navigators; "merchants that passed over the sea;" and replenished the neighboring cities; Isa. xxiii. 2. This obliged them to cultivate the art of ship-building, in which they were eminently skillful. Solomon in his day, assumes it, as a fact well known to his royal correspondent, that "none of the Israelites could skill to hew timber like the Sidonians;" 1 Kings v. 6. Indeed, they excelled in whatever tended to promote wealth and luxury; and are described by the most ancient pagan writers as "inquisitive in many arts." And when the Jews wished to denote a state of careless security and elegant indulgence, they said it was "after the manner of the Zidonians;" Judg. xviii. 7.

Some time before the days of Joshua, the Sidonians sent forth a colony and founded a town, about twenty miles to the southward, on the same coast; which they called Tyros or Tyre. It was originally built on a high hill on the continent; but afterwards removed to a rocky island at about five hundred feet from the shore. In process of time, the wealth and splendor of Sidon were eclipsed by the new city; which became a place of great trade and opulence. Hence the prophet calls it, "the daughter of Sidon;" and informs us, "her merchants were princes, and her traffickers the honorable of the earth;" Isa. xxiii. 8-12. Being raised on an island, Ezekiel represents it as "situate at the entry of the sea," and introduces it as the dwelling place of the seat of God, in the midst of the seas; (xxvii. 3.) xxviii. 2. The local circumstances of Tyre brought it into immediate contact with the people of God; and the scriptures frequently describe its wealth and its wickedness. The prophets often denounced the vengeance of God against its iniquity; and the predictions respecting its ruin, recovery, and final dissolution are so distinctly explicit. To trace the exact fulfillment of these prophecies, as detailed in profane history, would be interesting and instructive, and afford a strong evidence of the truth of Revelation; but it belongs to history rather than geography; and would lead us too far from our present design.

Southward of the Sidonians, the Hivites formed a settlement, and dwelt in Mount Lebanon, from Mount Baal-hamon to the entering in of Hamath; (xii. 3.) and Josh. xiii. 3. To trace the exact fulfillment of these prophecies, as detailed in profane history, would be interesting and instructive, and afford a strong evidence of the truth of Revelation; but it belongs to history rather than geography; and would lead us too far from our present design.

Round the northern parts of the Lake of Tiberias, the Gergesites were placed; of whom we have little except that they were destroyed by Joshua; (xxiv. 11.)

In various parts of the scripture, one of the tribes which inhabited this country, is distinguished by the term *Canaanites*; Gen. xxi. 21. Exod. xli. 6-17. Deut. vii. 1, &c. They are supposed to be a mixture of the other tribes, who being driven by war or distress from their first settlements, collected together and lived promiscuously, under this general denomination. Moses informs us that they were destroyed by the Lord; Josh. xiii. 29. and a number of them are therefore placed about the southern parts of the lake of Genezareth, and others on the coast of the Mediterranean. It was amongst this tribe that Abraham settled on his first arrival in Canaan; Gen. xii. 6.

The Amorites; the most numerous of the Canaanitish nations, occupied the centre of the country. Their original situation was probably in the mountainous district of the Red Sea; but, in the days of Abraham, we find them removed northward, in the land of Canaan. They were a stout, warlike people, "whose height was like the cedar, and who were strong as the oaks;" Amos ii. 9. During the bondage of Israel in Egypt, they subdued the children of Moab and Ammon, who inhabited the region east of the Jordan between the rivers Jabbok and Arnon, and established a powerful kingdom of their own. In the time of Moses, Sihon, the king of the

Amorites reigned over this state in Heshbon; and refused the Israelites permission to pass through his territory. This produced a contest, in which Sihon was killed and his kingdom destroyed; Num. xxi. 21-30.

Their numbers and valor rendered them famous; and on several occasions the sacred writers use their name to designate the whole of the inhabitants of Canaan. Thus the Lord assigns as a reason to Abraham why he delayed giving to his seed immediate possession of the promised land, that "the iniquity of the Amorites was not then full;" Gen. xv. 16. See also Judg. vi. 10. 2 Kings xxi. 11. Jacob, it seems, had waged successful war with these stout idolaters; and captured a portion of land from them, which he gave to his favorite Joseph; Gen. xlviii. 22. This nation, like most other wealthy and powerful communities was extremely depraved in its conduct. Hence the scriptures, in order to express the enormity of any crime, compare it to the sins of the Amorites. Thus Ahab is said to have done very abominably, as did the Amorites;" and Malachi, to have "done wickedly above all that the Amorites did;" 1 Kings xxi. 22-2 Kings xxi. 11.

South of the Amorites, the descendants of Jebus, the third son of Canaan, fixed their abode. They early built a city, which they called Jebus after their parent; but which has since been better known as the celebrated Jerusalem; 1 Chron. x. 4. This is supposed to be the Salem of which Melchizedek was king; as the psalmist expressly calls it Salem; Gen. xxi. 18. Ps. lxxvi. 2. The Jebusites were a courageous people, and long withstood the attempts of the Israelites to subdue them. For though Jerusalem was, soon after the death of Joshua, captured and sacked by the children of Judah; Josh. i. 8; yet it seems soon to have been recovered by the Jebusites, who were not finally subdued till David, by the prowess of Joab, took from them their strong hold of Zion which they deemed impregnable; 2 Sam. v. 6-2 1 Chron. xi. 4-9.

Between the Jebusites and the Jordan, some authors place the Perizzites; though others, with more probability, fix them in the vicinity of Mount Ephraim. As there is no mention of the Perizzite among the children of Canaan; Gen. x. 15-19, and as the original word signifies villagers, or those that dwell in places thinly inhabited, it has been thought that the term was applied to the inhabitants of such districts. Be this as it may, it is plain that, in the days of Abraham and Jacob, there was a people distinguished by that name: though they seem then to have occupied a portion of the country usually assigned to the Amorites; Gen. xii. 7-xxviii. 30. At the conquest of the country by Joshua, that district was allotted to the descendants of Ephraim; but notwithstanding the efforts of that courageous tribe, some of the Perizzites remained for many ages after.

The Hittites, the descendants of Heth, the second son of Canaan, people the south of the country towards the desert, on the west of the Dead Sea. In Abraham's time, they were a flourishing nation, and considerably advanced in the arts of polished society. This appears from their conduct towards the patriarch on various occasions; especially in the contract for the grave of Rachel; Gen. xxxv. 20. The Hittites like most of the numerous tribes the Canaanites, were not extirpated by the Israelites, but remained a distinct people to the Babylonian captivity. Some of them seem to have been incorporated with the conquerors; as two of David's mighty men were of this tribe; Ahimelech, and Uriah the unhappy husband of Bathsheba; 1 Sam. xxi. 6-2 Sam. x. 3-xxiii. 39. Solomon made them tributaries; but they soon to have recovered their independence; for when the Syrians who were besieging Samaria, in the reign of Joram, heard, as they thought, "a noise of chariots and a noise of horses, even the noise of a great host, they said one to another, Lo the king of Israel hath hired against us the kings of the Hittites, and the kings of the Egyptians;" 2 Kings vii. 6: a proof that the Hittites were, at that time, respected both for number and valor.

In the enumeration of the sons of Canaan, Gen. x. 16, Hamez mentions the Hamathites. They probably were the inhabitants of Hamath, a city and country lying to the north-east of Canaan beyond Mount Lebanon, which is often noticed in scripture. Some have thought it to be the same place assigned by Joshua to the children of Naphtali; Josh. xxi. 35; but it does not appear to have been included in the original promise made to Abraham. It afterwards became a powerful kingdom; and its kings waged war with the kings of Syria; but were the allies of David; 2 Sam. viii. 9, 10. Solomon appears to have ob-

tained possession of this country; for he built store cities in Hamath; 2 Chr. viii. 4. It was however soon lost again; and Jeroboam the second recovered it to the kingdom of Israel; 2 Kings xiv. 28. Soon afterwards the kings of Assyria obtained possession of it, and transplanted its inhabitants to Samaria; placing some of the captive Israelites in their room; 2 Kings xvii. 24-xxviii. 34. Hence Isaiah, when enumerating the places from which the people of God shall be restored to their own country, reckons Hamath; (xi. 11) As Hamath lay in the way to Damascus, and was frequently connected in politics with it, when the prophet denounces the vengeance of the Lord against the latter, he introduces it by saying, "Hamath is confounded;" Jer. xlii. 23.

"Soon this hand will freeze, this throbbing heart be still."
H. X. WITTE.

Too true was the prophecy of the youthful poet. Born to misfortunes and disappointment, he gazed on the world in its real colors, till tired with its pursuits, and weary with its joys, he turned away "to press the calm and peaceful pillows of the grave."

The fire of his genius shone forth amid all the darkness that surrounded him. Pressed by penury on the one hand, and disappointment on the other, his heart was early chilled to every sensual gratification. His mental world discovered itself in his midnight vigils, and his disregard of youthful follies. Rising above the puny cares that usually engage the attention of mortals, his soul walked abroad surveying the works of her Almighty Creator, and contemplating her own high destination. His frequent walks in the lonely grave yard, and his silent thousings in the grave yard, can testify how much he was formed for reflection. There he felt in a high degree the soothing inspirations of poetry. Every murmuring thought was hushed, and every rising sigh allayed. Led by this spell he hears in the sighing breeze the sound, and discerns in the trembling leaf the spirit of some departed yet kindred genius. The wide world of fancy becomes for a while a world of reality. The immensity of his earlier childhood, are recalled to memory, and break forth in the pleasing measures of poetry.

But, poetic imagination was not the controller of all his thoughts. His mind beamed with sacred truths, and contemplated living realities. Divine compassion glowed in his bosom as he thought of the con- pated the persecuted, and he might be a messenger of salvation. Poor in this world's goods, he laid up for himself a "treasure in the heavens." A stranger and pilgrim on earth, he "sought a city which hath foundations." Imbued with poetry, he occasionally attuned his lyre to the numbers of heaven.

Genius and virtue could not secure him from the grave. Prospects of eminence the fruits of usefulness, could not elude the shadow of death. An intellect that might have commanded the admiration of the world, and hands that might have "walked to ecstasy the living lyre," are unavailing with the great destroyer. The monumental stone may moulder, but the name of Hexar King; WITTE will long be preserved by the foyers of poetry, and of religion.
R. I. REL. MEE.

HINDER ME NOT.

In one of those new settlements where christians receive visits from a pious minister, only few and far between, a venerable minister, whose active labors are now done, once collected the scattered inhabitants of the place in the school house to give the passing word of exhortation. After a referring discourse, out of the few good people who welcomed his visit, invited him to stay for supper. They said they saw a minister so seldom that they did not know how to let him go without giving him a good cup of tea and other refreshments. But he said the most long he had some other work to do for his master, which he should not have time to finish. He then stopped with them. They might enjoy their good things, but for this time he was his master's drink and so his master's will; only he wished that after their supper they would offer a special prayer for him. Tho' they urged him with all the arguments that kindness suggested, he persisted in saying he had something else to do now. He parted from them, and was not forgotten in their prayers. He made the best of his way to the house of the physician of the place, who was reported to be a faithful. He called in the character of a father, the absolute minister of Jesus Christ; had a long affectionate discourse with "but which resulted ere-

the Doctor
his hoped con-

tion to the faith which is in Jesus. He lived two or three years and adorned his christian profession. Who will say that God's faithful people may not have their minds so strongly drawn towards a particular object as to feel that they have a special call to do something in this particular case. It is so; hinder me not, by kindness and compliments.—*Rel. Int.*

MORNING STAR.

LIMERICK:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1827.

THE RELATION WHICH CHRISTIANS HAVE TO CHRIST AND ONE ANOTHER CONSIDERED.

It is said of Christ, that "he came unto his own, [the Jews], and his own [as a people] received him not. But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become sons of God, even to them that believed on his name; which were born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God." It therefore appears that all, who receive Christ as their Prophet, their Priest, and their King, and believe in him as their Savior, "being born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the word of God, which liveth and abideth forever," are children of God. Wherefore, saith the apostle, "come ye out from among them, [idolaters worshippers, and infidels], and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing, and I will receive you; and will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty." The same apostle further assures us, that "as many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God." For such have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear; but have received the Spirit of adoption, whereby they cry, Abba Father. The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God, and children then heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ," Rom. 8: 14—17.

From the foregoing statements the following conclusions are drawn, viz. that they who are born of God are his children, and he is their Father; and that consequently they are brethren. Therefore none who is born of God can consistently, in the strictest sense, be called the father of others who also are born of God, and of course none who are thus born again, can be considered the children, touching the things of the kingdom of God, of a person who is born of the same common Parent. Christ addressing his disciples, says, "Be not ye called Rabbi; for one is your Master, even Christ; and all ye are brethren. And call no man father upon the earth; for one is your Father which is in heaven." Math. 23: 2, 9.

Notwithstanding these explicit and pungent directions by the Author of eternal salvation, we have frequently heard well-meaning christians call Christ their brother, their elder brother, &c., and, in some instances we have heard some able, faithful and well disposed ministers of Christ, represent, if we understood their language, that those whom God had given them as seals of their ministry, were their children, in a spiritual sense. This idea however, in some instances abstractly considered, is supposed to be correct. Paul considered Timothy, a younger brother in the ministry, his "own son in the faith;" 1 Tim. 1: 2. The aged and beloved disciple John, thus addressed his younger brethren: "My little children, these things write I unto you that ye sin not;" 1 John 2: 1. In respect to this subject we would remark, that if God makes use of a worm to thicken a mountain, or of one person to convince another of the error of his ways, the worm or person can only be considered as an instrument in the hand of the Lord of affecting the great works. If a sinner be converted, God is the first mover, Christ the procuring, and the Holy Spirit the efficient cause of the new creation of the soul in Christ Jesus unto good works. Therefore the instruments, as well as the subjects of the work of grace, should give all the glory to the Great First Cause of all good. Thus viewing the subject, in our opinion, where we have occasion to speak of a reformation, and give an account of its progress, the use of the terms "the brethren," "the converts," &c. is preferable to the term, "the children," unless we add "of

God," then it will appear as it ought, viz. "children of God." It is a very common thing, with some, when they have been blessed in a reformation, in speaking to their young brethren to call them "children," speaking, as it respects the application of language, as an earthly parent would to his children.

We have also noticed that it is customary with some young preachers, to call those who have arrived to an advanced age in the ministry, fathers, with a view as we suppose to respect and reverence them. Although their motives may be good, and the practice harmless, it is no where directly warranted in the scriptures, but expressly forbidden.

The writer of this article, when but a youth in the ministry as well as in years, in company with Elder Tingley, who now rests from his labors, in view of his wrinkled face and whitened locks, having even at that time passed the extended period of four score years, and having, after receiving a classical education, spent something like half a century in the faithful ministry of the Lord Jesus, addressed him with the appellation of "Father Tingley." The talented old saint, who was always distinguished for pertinent remarks, and being keen in his reproofs, and apt to teach, almost instantly replied: "Call no man father upon the earth, for one is your Father which is in heaven, and we both are brethren. I have fellowship with you as my brother, have you fellowship with me as a brother?" On receiving an answer in the affirmative, he replied, "then call me no more your father." The writer has frequently heard others address the good old man in the same manner, but they had no better success than himself. We would not be understood as having made these remarks with an intention to steady the ark of the Lord, but for the consideration of our readers, who are desired to "prove all things and hold fast that which is good."

Before we dismiss this article, as the subject has been merely hinted at, we ask the liberty to consider the propriety of calling Christ a brother, an elder brother, &c. Those who are occasionally in this habit, probably gather the idea from the observation of the Savior in Math. 12: 50. "Whoever shall do the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother." It is not supposed that Christ in this representation, meant to convey the idea, that those who should perform the will of his Father were equal to him. Equality exists among brethren; that is, one brother is equal to another. Therefore this idea is not conveyed in the words of Christ. We are disposed rather to conclude, that the union and connexion which exists between Christ and his church are here brought into view. His love to the saints and his care for them, is here beautifully illustrated by figuratively considering them his brother, his sister and his mother. What an affectionate relationship exists between parents and children, and brothers and sisters! What tender regard is exercised towards each! and with what care do they watch for each others welfare! how nearly connected they are! So it is with Christ. He loveth, and has given his life for those who do the will of his Father, he careth for his church. He considers the saints as nearly connected to him—ever in him—one with him, as he is one with the Father whose will they perform. Hence we infer that it is highly improper for saints, even if they do the will of God, to call Christ their brother. We ask, would it be consistent to call him our son? We presume this will be answered in the negative. We have as much authority in the passage above quoted to call him our son as our brother, because he says that those who do the will of his Father is, not only his brother and sister, but also his mother. The apostle is speaking of the humiliation of Christ and of his sufferings, for the salvation of his people, when he says, "For both he that sanctifieth, and they who are sanctified are, all of one; for which cause he is not ashamed to call them brethren," Heb. 2: 11. It appears to us much better for Christ to acknowledge his regard and care for the saints, by calling them his

brethren than for the saints to call him their brother.

Shall we who are but of yesterday, and know nothing, presume to call him our brother, who "knoweth all things?" Shall we who are as "the grass of the field, which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven," pretend to call him our brother, who made all things and who is the life and light of men? "God forbid." Let us rather consider him as the glorious character, by whom the world was stretched out over an empty place, and who "hung the earth upon nothing," by whom man was formed of the dust of the earth, and who breathed into him the breath of life—by whom came grace and truth for the salvation of a perishing world; and let us glorify him as the Author and finisher of the believer's faith, and let us endeavor by the assistance of his grace, to overcome, as he has overcome; then shall we set down with him on his throne, as he has sat down with his Father on his throne.

"Maine Freewill Baptist Charitable Society."—We would inform the members of this Society, that their annual meeting this year cannot be held at the time of the yearly meeting, as was originally intended; because the time of holding the yearly meeting for the present year, at least, is altered.

The annual meeting of the Society above mentioned, according to the constitution must be held on the Friday preceding the first Saturday in November; but of the time and place due notice will be given in the Star. As it cannot be held at the time of the Y. M., the Directors will very probably appoint a place where the greatest number of members can be accommodated by travelling the shortest distance. It is contemplated, as soon as arrangements can be made, so to amend the Constitution, that the annual meeting of the Society may be held the day immediately preceding the Y. M. let it be what time it may. We would further remark, that the President, Secretary, Treasurer and Directors, will, undoubtedly, be in session at some proper time during the process of the yearly meeting at Gorham, where any business can be transacted within their jurisdiction—such as receiving members, &c. Where also those members who cannot make it convenient to attend the next annual meeting can make their payments to the Treasurer, and give the names, if any they have, of persons who are subjects of charity, for the consideration of the Society when assembled.

The people of Corinna, Me. and its vicinity, are informed, agreeably to request, that Thomas Davis, a young man who, we are informed, is at present among them, so far as we are acquainted with him, sustains a christian character. At the age of 15 or 16 he was baptised by the junior editor of this paper in Tustonborough, N. H. with a good recommendation from his brethren and neighbors. For something like a year previous to his going eastward, he resided in Newfield and attended our meetings. During which time, we never heard his character disputed, but often heard him reputed as a young man of sober habits, and of a holy life and godly conversation. Since he left us we have heard nothing of his virtues or his vices.

We have received a letter over the signature of Daniel Baker, in behalf of the brethren in Gorham, certifying that it is an agreement among the brethren, and understood by the people of the town that the yearly meeting will be held at Gorham corner, instead of Fort-hill, as mentioned in our last. Therefore, it is now understood, that the Y. M. will be held at Gorham corner, to commence two weeks from Saturday next.

By a letter from Eld. Winthrop Frost, dated Aug. 23, we understand that he has spent much of his time of late in preaching in the newly settled townships up the Penobscot and Mataneewook rivers, where he has seen considerable reformation. He expects shortly to remove his family into that country.

Eld. Joseph Higgins of Thorndike, and Doct. Heath of Monroe, are appointed Agents for the Star.

L. H. Albion, in a letter dated "Hamilton Township, Warren County, Ohio, July 25, 1827," informs us, that the reformation of which he has before given us an account, continues to spread in a very favorable manner.

Copy of a letter from Eld. Zachariah Jordan to Eld. John Russell, dated Gloucester, R. I. August 18, 1827.

Br. Russell, I—once more resume my pen, to write a few lines for the Star, that through this medium, I may again inform the friends of Zion of the state of their brethren in this region. There has been but very little revival in any place where I have labored, since I wrote last.

Our last Q. M. was held in Gloucester on the 11th and 12th inst. In the Elders' conference on the 10th, we had a very pleasant and profitable season. We met on Saturday, 11th inst. for Q. M. and after singing and prayer, the meeting was organized for business. 1st. Chose Eld. R. Allen, moderator, and Eld. Z. Jordan, clerk pro tem. We then heard the reports of the several churches, and found the state of religion, in general, low. There has been some revival in Pawtucket, and four added. Some revival in Scituate, and other places, and some additions to the churches, and some deaths. The death of sister Susan Humes, which has been noticed in the Star, was sensibly felt by the church in Smithfield, of which she had been a worthy member. Also, Dea. David Perry of Rehoboth has gone to rest from his labors, and his works do follow him. He had been an active and very useful member of the church to which he belonged for more than forty years.

Saturday, P. M. a short discourse was delivered, after which there was some improvement, with exhortations which appeared to be profitable. Sabbath, A. M. met again for worship, and although it was rainy, a goodly number attended, and after singing and prayer, a discourse was delivered by Eld. Allen, from Numbers xxxv. 12, to the edification of the hearers. In the afternoon, a discourse was delivered by Eld. Tobey, from Habakkuk iii. 2, which was solemn and appropriate. A short intermission another sermon was delivered by Eld. Tobey, from Matt. iv. 17; it was very impressive and suitable to the occasion.

The Q. M. appointed Elders Zalmon Tobey and Horatio N. Loring, as messengers to the Y. M. in Vermont, in Oct. next, and to the General Conference at Taubehue, following the Y. M. There are some able ministers of the gospel belonging to the Rhode Island Q. M. but they are very few compared with the extensive fields that appear already to be failing, and we fear will never be able to preach any more. I have continued preaching in Durrillville, Gloucester and Smithfield, and there has been no other preacher of our order, since Br. Field left for the Spring. We at the Q. M. I now expect to leave this region in Oct. next, in season to attend the Gorham Q. M., and do not expect to return again soon, if ever. The brethren here wish to be remembered by their brethren in other parts of the vineyard, and especially those who are called to labor.

Now leaving the Q. M. I would write a few things, as it respects my own welfare. I have enjoyed a tolerable state of health, except the summer, and generally a comfortable state of mind. I have some blessed seasons in preaching the word of life to saints and sinners. I long to see the work of the Lord once more in this region, as it has been in days past. My respects I remember to all my brethren, relatives and friends, scattered abroad. Your brother in the bonds of the Gospel.

ZACHARIAH JORDAN.

* I have heard since the above was written that Br. Thomson has had a very ill turn, and the physician thinks he will live but a few days.

FOR THE STAR.

Br. Burbank—In your last, the death of Abigail Carlton of Newfield was noticed, and we regret to find that she has died again, as nothing so emphatically brings our latter end to view, as a visit to the chamber of death, where the good meet their fate, and with faltering voice, bid mourning friends that surround their dying pillow, with weeping eyes, to prepare to meet them and their God in a better world; for they shall die and not live. The sentence is irrevocable, "Dust thou art," and unto dust thou shalt return." The dying scene of Abigail deeply reveals this to the hearts of many. O that God may print it there.

* Hark! from the tombs a doleful sound.
Mine ears attend the cry,
Ye living men come view the ground
Where you must shortly lie.

Six days before the death of this young woman, by the request of her friends, I paid her a visit. I found her anxiously inquiring the way, and seeking for a city that hath foundation, whose builder and maker is God. She had before remarked to a friend that she doubted if she believed without a pardon of her sins in time, she must be forever miserable; that without

ritual holiness, she could not see God in
pain—Ye must be born again, or never
enter the kingdom of heaven, was a doc-
trine that she believed; and appeared to
be seeking to know the same more than
every thing else. Nothing but a birth of
Divine life, (Christ formed within her the
hope of glory) was the solution to that
hope of immortality up. In answer to her
question, she said, "I do not feel that
evidence that my peace is made with God,
that I desire to, neither do I feel recon-
ciled to him and his will, as I believe I
must, to die in peace. A number of the
saints being present, we knelt, and united-
ly supplicated the same of mercy in her
behalf, that she might know Christ and
the power of his resurrection, which alone
can raise the spiritually minded to death
and; for to the carnally minded is death
—and our prayers in connection with her
—and our prayers, were heard and answered.
The day on which she died a number at
her request, approached her bed-side, and
received a dying charge from her fault-
less lips, not to neglect their souls' salva-
tion, as she had done, till a dying pillow
overtook them. O, may they remember
her warnings, lest they should meet them
again when wrapped in death's dominion.
Whilst she lay gasping in death, I took
her by the hand, and asked her if she felt
reconciled and reconciled to the will of God
—she replied yes—that she felt a peace
that the world could neither give nor take
away—a sweet confidence in God that she
had found his great salvation, was visible
in her countenance, and while her weeping
friends, whom she had just warned to
seek and serve God, that they might meet
her where weeping and sighing should be-
away, were walking the room, these words
were repeated

"Jesus can make a dying bed
As soft as downy pillows are,
While on his breast I lean my head,
And breathe my life out sweetly there."
With a heavenly smile, she cast her
eyes upon the person that repeated them,
and though her voice failed to articu-
late, yet her expressive countenance said
amen. And while death's cold hand was
shivering his blood, the writer of this sung
the following lines, and it seemed as if
the glory of God filled the room.
Jesus, the victor of the fray
Hath overpowered charms,
 scarce does she feel death's cold embrace
For Christ is in her arms
Then a while ye hear her heartings break,
How sweet her mantras roll,
And mortal pangs on her cheek,
A glory pale on her soul.
O, let me die the death of the right-
eous, and let my latter end be like hers.
A PILGRIM STRANGER.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

The ship Ephraim, arrived at New York, has
brought London papers to the 25th and Liverpool
to the 25th June.
Affairs of Greece.—An Express reached London
on the 25th from Paris, confirming the report from
the French papers, that the armament of the
European powers against Turkey, is said to be
on the most extensive scale. The French squad-
ron were about leaving Toulon for Algiers. A let-
ter from Constantinople, dated 25th of May, says,
the French fleet, in the service of the
Greeks, was attacked by four Turkish vessels
and captured. One of the first shots carried away
her paddles, and resistance, of course, became use-
less.

The Globe says, an express from Constantinople
was received this morning; the date is to the 30th
May. There is no truth in the report that Mr.
Stanley, General of the British army, has been
negotiations were rumored to have taken an un-
favorable turn. The pirates in the Mediterranean
are still increasing, particularly off Sicily and
Mitylene, where three Greek cruisers attempted to
take a vessel under the convoy of a Genoese frigate.

Trieste, 15th June.—In haste I communicate
to you news just received from Trieste, that Lord
Cochrane had obtained a great advantage over the
Turkish fleet. The news was brought by the last
packet from Corfu in 4 days.

Trieste, 16th June.—Private letters from Corfu
to the 21st of June, do not say a word of the reported
victory of Lord Cochrane, whose arrival upon the
Turkish coast of the 10th inst. has been highly
deserted. Accounts from Corfu make no mention of
any recent events before Athens.

Paris, June 24.—Accounts from Trieste say,
that letters from Syria of the 23d Mar, that Gen-
eral Cochrane had been able to collect 4,000 men
the Fleet, where he has been, he has collected his
He has, besides, put 8,000 men in the field, to
intercept the supplies of provisions which come to
the Turks from Negropont. Lord Cochrane was
ready to set sail for the 10th inst. he has taken
other vessels. The steam boat has taken five
other vessels, laden with provisions and ammuni-
tion, and sent a corvette.

Brahmin Pacha confesses his ravages along the
coast of Attica, and has been taken to the
in the castle of Chios, and have refused
the proposals of capitulation which have been
made.

Frankfort, June 18th.—Private letters from
Vienna say that the Ambassadors of the Allied
Powers will speedily insist on answers from the
Turkish Government, relative to putting an end
to the troubles of Greece; and reports say, should
the answers be unfavorable, the whole diplo-
matic body will leave Constantinople.

Corfu, May 26th.—Letters from Syria and the
Island of Pagan, inform us that the accounts circu-
lated on the affair of Athens are exaggerated. It
is true that the number of Turks killed is less than
that of the Greeks; but the spite of all the Turk-
ish advantages, the Greeks have taken from the

all the positions he occupied on the coast; and
they remain those which they occupied on the coast.

Constantinople, May 30.—(Extract of pri-
vate letters.)—It would be a shame if the public
opinion to amuse it by any hope of negotiation
leading to favor the liberation of the Greeks. That
great and generous idea does not belong to the
age of chivalry, but to the age of chivalry. We may be
very sure, from the appearance of affairs, that the
Mediterranean directed the conduct of the Ottoman
Porte, to whom any mode of temporizing is a vic-
tory. He has collected a number of his superan-
nuals, and his resources are very limited. He is
tempted, that there is not a Levantine who does
not regard them as positive as the legitimacy of
the Grand Turk, founded on the Apostolical
of Malomet. It remains to be seen whether Rus-
sia will agree to such recedes. In fine, if there
is a question raised respecting the Greeks,
(which I am far from stating with certainty) it has
been in very humble and very unimportant terms.
Alas! at the moment when we write there is no
question with respect to the generous defenders of
the last attempt to save the Acropolis of Athens.
Ten Turkish vessels, and a fleet of 1500 vessels,
and several ships of war. I have not courage
to tell you more, and what I could add would
make no sense. There are some, however, some
men, some men of sufficient courage to re-
sist to displace the ministers of the Porte on
this occasion.

"According to the despatches brought by a
French courier to the minister, during Thursday,
Rudolphi had dispatched to Constantinople the
heads of Greek generals, among which are
those of Karaiskaki, Boudier, and of an English
colonel, and 1200 pair of packed human
ears.

Great defection appears to manifest itself
in Spain against the reigning monarch, and bands
armed men stop the public carriages, and demand
whether the travellers are for or against the
reigning monarch or his brother.

The Censorship of the Press has been re-
established in France. Every number of
each journal or periodical writing, must
before it is printed, undergo the revision
of six censors!

[From the N. Y. Statesman, 21st Inst.]
Latest from Europe.—The ship Josephine
arrived yesterday from Belfast, bringing papers
of that place to the 14th, Liverpool to the 13th,
and London to the 12th inst.
The most interesting intelligence by this arrival
is, that which appears to furnish a well-grounded
hope of the speedy termination of Grecian bondage.
It is contained in the following paragraph, copied
from the London Globe of July 9th.

"The Treaty of the Great European Powers for
the protection of Greece, has been signed in En-
gland. The British ships the line, from the Tag-
gar, have probably, by this time, sailed for the
Dardanelles, Admiral Boscawen."
There are many circumstances which lead to the
belief that this gratifying information may be relied
upon. Another London paper, the Times, states it
thus:

"A treaty for the settlement of the affairs of
Greece, between England, France and Russia,
was signed in London on the 13th inst. The
July. The stipulations of the treaty, it is said,
would not be made public until the ratifications
were exchanged. The London Times says, the
delay which was to be expected, has been occasioned
by the opposition of Austria."

Earthquake in the East Indies.—On the
25th of October the valley of Nepal was
convulsed by a violent earthquake. The
first shock is described as tremendous,
and it caused every house to shake for
several seconds after it passed away.
It destroyed six houses in the city of Patan,
manhood, burying under them seven hu-
man beings. It rased to the very ground
a temple near the city. It destroyed
fourteen houses in the city of Patan, but
happily no lives. Of the buildings of
the Residency there is hardly one wall left
without a crack in it, and most of the
higher and ornamental parts of the Resi-
dent's own mansion are either broken off,
or so injured as to require to be taken
down. "The sound seemed like ten thou-
sand horse artillery thundering over a
draw-bridge, at full speed, or like a deluge
of water, sweeping down a mountain-
torrent's channel, and carrying with it huge
masses of rocks.—There was a continuous
roar, over which more sudden and violent
noises, at intervals prevailed, and it came
forward with the speed of light. This hor-
rific sound seemed to the writer to ap-
proach him from the South. In an instant
or two it swept past the city of Catmandu,
was signed in Vienna, the city of Catmandu,
to the north of the city. The shock fol-
lowed—90,000 human voices from the city
rose in one peal, the voice of the earth-
quake passed on to the north, and there
it was answered by the echoes of a thou-
sand mountains. The whole city of Cat-
mandu was celebrating the Divali with
the customary gaming; hardly a soul was
in bed; the high, the peer were broken
by the threat of nature's displeasure, and
in one instant every voice in that thickly
peopled town was raised in deprecating
despair.—Southampton Herald.

DOMESTIC.

Candidates in nomination for Representa-
tive to Congress for York district. (Hox.)
JOHN HOLMES, Rufus McIntire, Esq.

Candidates in nomination for Senators
for York County.—Hon. GEORGE SCAM-
MAN, DANIEL GOODWIN, Dr. CALDER
EXNER.

Candidates in nomination for Senators
for York County.—Hon. GEORGE SCAM-
MAN, DOCT. CALDER EXNER, GABRIEL E. SMITH,
Esq.

Candidates in nomination for Senators
for York County.—Hon. MARK DENNETT,
Hon. MOSES SWETT, Hon. ISAAC RIMNEY.

Supported Murder.—An inquest was
held on Tuesday last, at House Island,
in Portland, before Mr. John McEllan,
Coroner, upon the view of the body of
Samuel Davis, a mulatto, of Westbrook,
laborer. The verdict of the Jury declares,
that he came to his death on the night of
the 20th inst. by the hands of some per-
son, or persons to the Jury unknown.—
that from the testimony of witnesses the
jurors have reason to believe, that some
person or persons on board the sloop Pol-
ly, of Newburyport, then lying at anchor
near said Island, and said to be command-
ed by one Smith, were knowing, or in some
way accessory, to the death of said Davis,
he having last been seen on board of the
said sloop. The Polly, as we are informed,
sailed early in the morning of Tuesday
last, the day on which the inquest was
held, but in what direction is unknown.
The marks of violence were confined prin-
cipally to the head of the deceased, and
were apparently inflicted by some weapon,
and with design.—The body was first found
on the beach, House Island.—Argus.

Fire in Portland.—We learn that a fire
broke out yesterday morning, between 12
and 1 o'clock, in a building at the head of
Ingraham's wharf in Portland, which con-
tained a large quantity of lumber, and the
loss of Long Wharf, destroying most of the
buildings included in the block between the
two wharves; comprising eight or ten build-
ings, occupied as stores, victualling cellars,
&c.—the buildings, however, were not very
valuable.—Saco. Pal. of yesterday.

Lodians.—We learn from the Brunswick
paper, that on Saturday night the 18th inst.,
a most villainous attack was made by some
unprincipled individuals, upon a number of
inoffensive Indians who had made a tem-
porary encampment on the banks of the
Androscoggin. The Indians, however, being
with all their provisions, were set fire to
and destroyed; and, what adds horror to
the transaction, it is supposed that one of
their infant children, which is missing, fell
a victim to the flames. The selectmen of
Brunswick have loudly come forward in
behalf of the defenceless Indians, and offer
a reward of \$100 for the apprehension of
the perpetrators of the foul deed.

Execution of the Pirates in Virginia.—Yester-
day the three Spaniards, Pape, Conno
and Felix, convicted of Piracy on board
the Brig Crawford, suffered the penalty
which they had incurred by the extraor-
dinary violation of the laws of God and
man. They were conducted from prison,
by two volunteer companies commanded
by Captains Rutherford and Johnston and
the public guard under Capt. Bolling, to
the place of execution at 11 o'clock in the
morning.

For some weeks previous to the day of
their execution—they had been making
what they considered, a preparation for
the solemn event. Under the direction of
a Roman Catholic priest, they had been
performing the various penances and
superstitious rites enjoined by the papal
church; but alas! these formal cere-
monies neither allured them peace with God
nor with their own consciences. We are
informed by those who visited them in
prison and who attended them in their
last moments at the gallows, that they
were actually alarmed in view of their
impending doom. The voices of the con-
quering and joyful doctors of the cross,
did not deliver them from the appalling
forebodings awakened by their guilt.

They confessed that they perpetrated
the crimes for which they were sentenced
to death, and that they had been guilty of
others of like nature; in view of these and
of the penalty they were about to suffer,
they were greatly agitated—they appear-
ed to feel that they were about to die.
They were attended to the gallows by
several Clergymen—and after the last
rites of the papal church were adminis-
tered to them by a Catholic Priest; the Rev.
Mr. Kerr addressed the immense concourse
of people that thronged the surrounding
hill; and the Rev. Mr. Taylor addressed
the throng of grace in an appropriate
prayer, imploring the mercy of the Almighty
in behalf of these unhappy men. At about
1 o'clock, they were solemnly committed
to the presence of their final Judge,
who will reward every man according to
his work!—Fowler and Telegraph.

Rev. G. F. Wren has been sentenced
to suffer ten days solitary imprisonment
and three years hard labor, on one convic-
tion of larceny, and ten days solitary im-
prisonment and one year's hard labor on a
second conviction of the same character;
and each of these sentences to be executed
upon him in the State Prison in Charles-
town.

A noble Offer.—We copy the following
from the Albany Christian Register. Such
a subscription would be a noble beginning
of exertions in favor of our South American
neighbors.—Vt. Chron.

Several gentlemen in Rochester, in this
State, have offered 1000 dollars each to
aid the American Bible Society in pub-
lishing and circulating the scriptures in
the Spanish language in South America,
on condition that 100 similar subscription
can be obtained in the United States in
the years 1827, and '28. Two or three
others at the west, on hearing of this
proposition, it is said, have offered the
same; and we doubt not that the whole

number may be obtained in less than six
months. There is something animating
and elevating in designs of this sort.

A strange aquatic visitor.—On Thursday
afternoon, about five o'clock, says the
Norfolk Beacon, while several gentlemen
of this borough were amusing themselves
upon a fishing excursion, near the Rip
pays, the head of a huge animal, much
resembling a porpoise, with color and
smoothness of surface, more than twice
the size of a human head, and having eyes
about as large as the bottom of a quart
bottle, suddenly emerged from the water,
within one hundred yards of their boat.
The unexpected and unusual appearance
of such an object, produced both alarm
and surprise with the party, and for sev-
eral moments, they were awed into silence
by its novel and terrific appearance.

After looking steadily at them for
about a minute, it shook its head, and
drawing it into the water, moved towards
cape Henry, leaving a long wake after it,
which a nautical gentleman, who was of
the party, describes as very similar to that
of a whale.

It would be well if Editors of papers
throughout the country, would suggest the
expediency of gathering wild mulberries,
wherever they are to be had, and drying
them for the sake of their seed. If you
thus lays a foundation for a nursery of
young mulberry trees, will not fail to find
adequate demand for them.—Am. Farmer.

DIED.

In Limerick, Mary, daughter of Deac. Isaac
Small, aged 25.
In Newport, on the 23d inst. Samuel Whitney,
jr. son of Edw. Samuel Whitney, of Brooks, aged
19 years.
In Salem, Mrs. Elizabeth Dym, aged 41.
In Hallowell, Mrs. James Fennings, a revolu-
tionary soldier, aged 86.
In Rochester, N. Y. Mrs. Clark, wife of Mr.
John Clark, Jr. of Wadsworth, N. H.
(Week before last we mentioned the death of
Sally Snow of Mount Vernon. It was Sally
Slain.)

REMEMBERED OF MAINE.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this nine-
teenth day of June in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven and
the first year of the Republic of the United
States of America, I, John B. Buzza, of the
District of Maine, has deposited in this Office,
the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Au-
thor, the words following, viz: "The Life of
"Eldred Benjamin Randell, principally taken
from Documents written by himself. By John Buz-
za, M. G. "Bang dead, yet speaks!"
Hallowell, June 18, 1827.
Woodman & Co. 1827.
In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the
United States, entitled, "An Act for the encour-
agement of learning, by securing the copies of
"written works, and books, and maps, and charts, and
"prints, of such copies, during the times therein
"mentioned;" and also, to an act, entitled, "An
"Act supplementary to an act, entitled, as an act
"for the encouragement of learning, by securing
"the copies of maps, charts, and books, and to the
"authors and proprietors of such copies, during
"the times therein mentioned, and extending the
"beneficial remedy therein provided, to engrav-
"ing, and etching historical and other designs."
J. MUSSEY, Clerk of the District Court of
Maine.

Also, as copy of record.—Attest,
J. MUSSEY, Clerk D. C. Maine.

CARRIAGES.

ROBERT COLE HAS on hand, and for sale,
first class Carriages, of all kinds, and Wagons,
with Harness. A reasonable credit will be given,
if desired.
Limerick, Aug. 23.

CAUTION.

THE Subscriber having become obligated to
maintain Mr. CHARLES GRANT and PHE-
BE his wife, hereby forbids all persons to buy or
sell any shares, or stocks, or bonds, or any other
produce of the farm, whether it be bread stuff, but-
ter, cheese, meat, clothing, or anything else what-
ever, as he will hold them accountable to him for
the same.
SAMUEL BURBANK.
Newfield, Aug. 23.

FARM FOR SALE.

IN Townfield, within one mile of the centre of
the town, containing about 160 acres of good
land. From 20 to 25 tons of hay are cut on the farm,
annually. There is an orchard and good buildings
on said farm. The land is well wooded and wa-
tered. For further particulars inquire of the Sub-
scriber.
ABNER LIBBY.

SALT RHEUM.

THIS intractable disease which has so long
laid the art of the most experienced Physi-
cians, has at length found a sovereign remedy in
Dr. La Granges' genuine
OINTMENT.
Free customers' addresses are met with more re-
liance by the Physician, and none in which he
is so universally successful.
This Ointment has stood the test of experience
and jointly obtained an unparalleled celebrity. It
immediately removes the salt, gives a healthy
action to the vessels of the skin, and its original
color and smoothness.
Numerous recommendations might be obtained
from the Physicians, and the Proprietor knows
that a fair trial should be its only commentator.
It has in three or four weeks cured cases of 15 and
20 years standing, that had resisted the power of
every remedy that could be procured. It has
not only removed the salt, given a healthy
action to the vessels of the skin, and its original
color and smoothness.
It is and it may be used on infants or others under
any circumstances whatever.

(The above Ointment is for sale at the Messrs.
RICE & CO. of New York, and by Dr. DAVIS
GRIFFITH, PORTLAND. GLASSER & CO. HALLOWELL.
PUTNAM & BLACK, SACO. JAMES K. RICE,
ROXBURGH.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR. THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

Who bleeds in the desert, faint, naked, and torn,
Left lonely to wait for the coming of morn?
The last sigh from his breast, the last drop from his eye,
The last tear from his eyelid, seem ready to part.

He looks to the east with a death-wincing eye,
Once more the blast beams of the morning to spy.
For penniless, friendless, and homeless he's lying,
And he shudders to think that in darkness he's dying.

Yon meteor—'tis ended as soon as begun—
Yon gleam of the lightning—'tis lit but the sun—
They brighten and pass—but the glory of day,
It warms while it shines, and does good on its way.

How brightly the morning breaks out from the east!
Who walks down the path to get tithes for his priest?
'Tis not the Robber who plundered and fled—
'Tis a Levite. He turns from the wretched his head.

Who walks in his robes from Jerusalem's halls?
Who comes to Samaria from Hila's [?] walls?
There is pride in his step—here is hate in his eye—
There is scorn on his lip, as he proudly walks by:
'Tis the Priest, thou proud city, now splendid and gay!

A few years shall pass then, and—who shall be there?

Mount Gerizim looks on the vallies that spread
From the foot of high Ebal to Judaea's head.
The torrent of Kishon rolls back on the plain,
And Tabor sends out its fresh floods to that main,
Which, purpled with fables, flows rich with the dew.

That flash from their fins, and shine out from their eyes.

How sweet are the streams, but more pure is the fountain

That gushes and swells from Samaria's mountain.

Ann Galilee's city the Celtic comes out,
And by Jordan-washed Tairah, with purpose devout.

To pay at the altar of Gerizim's shrine,
And offer its incense of oil and of wine,
Her "Saviour" she bears, that with eagerness longs
For "Yah's" an' his beams, and Syria's songs.

He sees the poor Hebrew: he stops on the way.
He's the side of the wretched, 'tis better to pray,
Than to visit the halcyon temple that stands
In the three blessed places of Palestine's lands.
The one that was meant for Mount Gerizim's ground,
Would better be poured on the soldier's wound;
For no incense more sweetly, more purely, rises
From the shores of earth to the throne of the skies,
Nor hath more rich can be offered below,
Than that which is tendered to anguish and woe.

MISCELLANY.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.
TRYPHOSA AND SAMANTHA:
OR THE REQUEL OF AN EXHORTATION TO THE YOUNG.

Ah, me! Time rolls along, and we are
Carried down its rapid current, so constantly
Exposed to the whirling winds of
adversity and the ceaseless roars of fate,
we know not how suddenly our feeble bark
will sink or be dashed to pieces.

'Tis like an overflowing stream,
Bears all its sons away;
They fly forgotten as a dream
Dies at the opening day.

No age nor condition can claim, for certainty,
one future hour or minute's exemption
from the demands of death. We are made
everywhere to witness the ravages of
this king of terrors, and as often see
our species cut down in the gayety of
youth, as in the decline of age; while in
the mansions of the rich, as as frequently
heard the serechees of anguish and
groans of the dying, as in the cottages of
the poor—I saw one morning, on the
shore of Cayuga, the queen of flowers, the
tulip. I amused myself with its fine texture,
admired the beautiful drapery about its
border, turned its leaves in various positions
to the orient, and was highly delighted with its various shades and
colors. When I left it, it was gay and
flourishing; still moist with the dew of
the morning. A few hours only had elapsed,
when again I passed that way; but, alas!
the storm of hail had ruined the symmetry
of my blossom. The leaves lay
prostrate on the ground, torn by hail
stones, and bespattered with dust. This
circumstance reminded me of my young
friend, Tryphosa, whose grave I had noticed
a few days before, in visiting the
abodes of death.—For
Here's a figure, I will, simple, striking, and just,
Of that glory which fades when our sorrows prevail.

She was gay and beautiful; her eye
sparkled with intelligence, and the gentle
air she was playing lived on her tongue. I ad-
mired her person; and was frequently di-
verted with the sprightliness of her re-
marks—but for the answers she gave me
on religious subjects, I was often distress-
ed. For though she seemed ever at-
tentive to the voice of exhortation, and never-
theless, I recollect, spoke to me any inprop-
er words, or discovered a spirit of im-
pudence in hearing me, there was something
in her replies that betrayed great insensi-
bility to the things of God.

Tryphosa was a lady of fashion; favored
with rich parentage, and blessed with
a healthy constitution. She was surround-
ed by admirers, and in the height of her
glory—when, alas! she was seized by a
disorder that proved fatal on the third day
of her confinement. She had been unusually
frivolous. But her cheerfulness was not of that

kind which endures the approach of death.
She was altogether unrecconciled to her
fate, and was several times heard to shriek
with horror, at the thought of exchanging
her palace of pleasure for a bed of clay.
—But here we must stop.—It is prudent to
veil the gloomy particulars, that happened
during the last hour of her life. She died
a hard death.—Her last words were, "I
am ruined! I lost! I lost for ever!"

Having related the melancholy end of
Tryphosa, a lady of fortune and fashion, I
shall give you a brief account of the good
Samantha, daughter of an indigent, and
aged clergyman, of this country. Her
countenance was mild and lovely, and so
nicely fashioned, as to strike the beholder
with a lively sense of her innocence, dis-
crepancy, and beauty. Her carriage
was easy and graceful; her disposition
friendly and sociable; and her tongue, on
the theme of divine love, like the pen of a
ready writer. Though possessed of these
qualities she sought not the admiration of
mortals, nor sought after the prudent
management of her parents, and blessed
with the influence of christian society, she
saw at an early period, that the enigmas
commonly bestowed on sprightliness and
beauty, originate in human weakness; and
therefore discovered much indifference to
any thing said in favor of her personal
charms. Her piety was not an airy blaze,
like the ignis fatuus, borne about by various
winds without benefitting any body; but it
was a permanent one, and useful; like that
of a candle, which affords us a clear and
steady light. She was a distinguished hon-
or to her sex, and one of the fairest exam-
ples of christian piety.—But oh! how
changed the present state of things! The
fragrance of the rose is imperceptibly
wasting in the air—and lo! while we are
admiring the freshness and beauty of the
flower, it withers in our sight! The am-
iable Samantha was cut down in the mor-
ning of life; she died, in regard to her, for
a long time before her exit, death had
been deprived of his sting. Of course,
when he made his appearance, he came
not as a king of terrors, but as a friend,
to break her bonds asunder, and give her
permission to visit the skies—yes, having
arrived to a height of christian purity, sel-
dom experienced by young saints, her
contending spirit bid us a friendly adieu, (July
2d, 1821,) and soared away in songs of
praise and shouts of victory.

Like birds whose beauties languish half concealed,
Till mounted on the wings of glory
Expanded, shone with azure, green, and gold.
So blessings brighten as they take their flight!
Her flight Samanthe took, her upward flight!
If ever soul ascended.

A little previous to her departure, she
received the holy Spirit, and such was
the solemnity and fervor of her devotion
at that occasion, it powerfully agitated
the mind of every beholder. She was
pleased with the thoughts of dissolution,
and spoke of her approaching change with
such devout pleasantry, that the most un-
believing were obliged to acknowledge, in
her case, a striking interposition of divine
agency. The following sentences were
sketched immediately after they were ut-
tered. And with eyes fixed towards heaven,
and a countenance that bespoke the
rapture of her soul, she exclaimed:

"Oh what has Jesus bought for me!
Before my ravish'd eyes;
Rivers of life divine I see!
And trees of Paradise!"

Oh what a witness I feel in my soul!
My vessel has just arrived in harbor; and I
am ready to leap on shore. Glory to God!
I hear his voice, his light, come up hither.
Glory to God! Glory to God!
she was interrupted, being thus addressed
by your speaker: "Sister, I am writing
down some of your words, that I may be
better able to inform our absent acquaint-
ances of your happy state. What shall I
tell them respecting the efficacy of religion on
a death bed? With a triumphant smile on
her pale countenance, she answered:

"Oh brother M. tell them religion is the
power of heaven, that we express our con-
fessions." From among a multitude of
striking observations, I saved the follow-
ing: "Oh I have gotten the victory, and
death lies vanquished beneath my feet!"

"Corruption, earth, and worms,
Shall but refine this flesh;
Till my triumphant spirit comes,
To put it on a new dress."

To her father she said, "Oh father, be
faithful in the discharge of your duty;
warn—warn sinners! little white robes
and you will be received to glory; and if
permitted I will be your ministering spirit,
to comfort and strengthen you in your pil-
grimage, and the first to welcome you to
glory. Glory, glory to God!"

In the department of Tryphosa was
seen a proud mind, though variously set
off; and happily adorned with those en-
gaging qualities which are derived from a
polite education. Perhaps I may add, it
was scarcely possible for an unenlightened
mind to appear in a more admirable light than
did hers. By some whose views are less
consistent than were hers, who deny the
power of godliness, and make religion to
consist merely in the practice of morality,
obliging manners, and tender sympathies,
she was called a fine christian. But ac-
cording to her own declaration she was a
prayerless sinner. She adored not that
Being who brought her into existence;

and as she refused to give her heart to the
Savior, who proffered her with his own
blood, she was justly left without a Savior,
to struggle alone through the dark valley
of death.

In the walk of Samantha, appeared a
meek and lowly mind, well versed in the
religion of the cross—a religion that en-
abled her to appeal to God in the language
of an apostle—"Lord, thou knowest all
things; thou knowest I love thee"—and to
explain as did the sweet sinner of Sara-
am. "Whom have I in heaven but thee?
And there is none upon earth that I desire
beside thee." Such was her love to God,
her faith in his promises, and her obedi-
ence to his precepts, no wonder that her
life was happy, and her death triumphant.
"Mark the perfect man, and behold the
upright, for the end of that man is peace."

Now young people, which do you prefer:
the lot of Tryphosa? or the portion of Sa-
mantha? Do any of you reply, I set
the latter life before me, for I desire the
death of the latter? That cannot be. As
you live; so you will die. If you judge the
path of holiness to be the most safe and
happy, choose it; choose it to-day, and
walk therein for ever—and happy, incon-
ceivably happy, will be your condition.
But, if after all that can be said to induce
you to serve that God in whom you live,
move, and have your being—to win you to
the bosom of your compassionate Redeem-
er, who has given the most astonishing
proofs of his love to sinners; you still hesi-
tate, and do finally incline to pursue your
own ways, flattering yourselves with hopes
of a more favorable opportunity for repen-
tance hereafter.—Wo! wo! to your fallen
spirits!

THE NEW WORLD IN THE WEST.

From the first number of the Western Quarterly
Review, published at Cincinnati, Ohio,
conducted by the Rev. Timothy Flint.

At the next census our numbers will
probably exceed four millions. Ohio is
estimated to contain at present between
eight and nine hundred thousand inhabi-
tants, and will there contain a million. The
body in whose house we write these re-
marks is a young and fresh looking woman,
and she remembers, when there was but
six framed houses in Cincinnati. It had
just finished winter, as ascertained by ac-
tual enumeration, 16,200 inhabitants. It has
a great many neat houses, and a few gar-
dens, which will bear a proud comparison
with any, that we have seen. Nearly two
hundred houses were built the last season,
and yet, as we know to our cost, not a
house is to be rented.—We have a large
collection of enterprising mechanics,
spreading the products of their industry
up and down in our almost interminable
streams. Turn a hungry army loose among
us, and if they have money in their pockets,
it will be their own fault if they have
not plenty of pork and flour. Nearly one
hundred and fifty steam boats ply on our
waters. An Atlantic city, who talks of us
under the name of back-woodsmen, would
not believe, that such a variety of structure
of oriental gorgeousness and splendor as the
Washington, the Florida, the Walk in the
Water, the Lady of the Lake, &c. had
ever existed in the imaginative brain of a
romancer, much less that they were actu-
ally in existence, rushing down the Mis-
sissippi, as on the wings of the wind, or
ploughing between the forests, and walk-
ing against the mighty current as things
of life, bearing speculators, merchants,
dandies, freed slaves, every thing real, and
every thing that affects the tastes of hu-
manity, with pianos, and numerous use-
ful articles of commerce: but alas! many
of vain amusements, of idle fancy, of vi-
cious indulgence.

A steam boat, coming from New Or-
leans, brings to the remotest villages of
our streams, and the very doors of the cab-
ins, a little of Paris, a section of Broad-
way or slice of Philadelphia, to ferment in
the minds of our young people, the in-
habitants of the western world. Within
a day's journey of us, three distinct na-
tials are in respectable progress towards
completion. Two will probably be com-
pleted this summer. The very thought of
either would have been rejected, as moon-
shine speculation, at the close of the revo-
lutionary war, when contemplated as the
work of the whole nation. The Erie (Ohio)
canal, taking the freshness of the country,
through which it is located, into view, is a
project absolutely stupendous.—It twenty
years ago, and tens of thousands of the wou-
te there was an unbroken wilderness. Scarcely
have log cabins sprung up among the trees
when a survey is made for a canal 320
miles in length, and with 1185 feet of lock-
age.—It will stretch along from hill, to hill,
through forests as old as the world, unt-
ing the limpid waters of the lake with
those of the gulf of Mexico on the one
hand, as they are already united with the
Atlantic on the other. One hundred and
sixty miles, are contracted to be finished
this year. The great fact is, that the canal
will be finished in 1850, at an expense of
between three and four million dollars.
The Miami canal, terminating at this town,
is 67 miles in length; will cost between six
and seven hundred thousand dollars; has
200 feet lockage, and will open the great-
er part of its extent to boats, this summer,
and is expected to connect the waters of
Madriver with the Ohio, next season. Cin-

cinatti will soon be the centre of the "ec-
clesiastical empire," as the Chinese say; and
instead of encountering the storms, the
seasickness, and dangers of a passage from
the gulf of Mexico to the Atlantic, when-
ever the Erie (Ohio) canal shall be com-
pleted, the opulent southern planters will
take their families; their dogs, and parrots,
thru' a world of forests, from New Or-
leans to New-York, giving us a call by the
way. "When they are more acquainted
with us, their voyage will often terminate
here."

The whole country above, below, and on
all sides, is on a march of improvement,
of which this is a fair sample. We have
twice travelled through the state of Ohio
from Wheeling to Cincinnati, an extent of
between two and three hundred miles. We
have travelled in no part of the United
States with more pleasure. The aspect
of the country is so engaging, and the pleas-
ure of alternations of fertile valleys, and
elevated hills, dotted with a number of con-
siderable towns and pleasant villages, and
sprinkled with a succession of many stone
and brick houses, not of the most beau-
tiful architecture to be sure, but evidencing
abundance and comfort. We could hardly
bring ourselves to realize, that the country
through which we passed in a line of mail
stages, was scarcely twenty years old.
A noble national road is completed in
many places, and you see hosts of laborers
at their work upon it. The taverns are
every where excellent. The abundance
of the table would drive a file of soldiers,
after the guests had risen. The load of
eatables, with which the table groans, is
universally surmounted with fowls, killed
after your arrival, and no doubt from patri-
otism, placed before you in the form of a
spread eagle. You regale on old fashioned
apple pies, except in the towns where
they have learned the vile tricks of
high cookery, and the connoisseurs, except in
possessing great abundance and some-
thing less of puritanism, Ohio is now what
Massachusetts was thirty years ago. The
ladies wear caps after the same fashion.
The linen has the same fragrant and home-
made smell, and the women, that at-
tended, are officiously kind, and almost to a
fault. A man who would impose on their
efforts to please merits the stocks. A stray
Atlantic city dandy sometimes excites this
iniquity, and makes the lady's blush
that after the last of all she can, she
cannot please the man.

"Mind your Business."—This is an ex-
cellent exhortation, which in days of yore,
we used to see stamped upon some of the
old fashioned Rhode Island coins. "Mind
your Business." There was more real
sense in our fathers in these three words,
than there is in the contents of the
they stood impudently on moral value, because
they not only admonished the holder to go
to work honestly to obtain more of them,
but they were calculated to promote his
health as they increased his industry, and
to make him respectable as they kept him
out of other people's business. Reader! let
these words, as the saying is, "stare
you full in the face," whenever you sa-
ly out into the iller's list, or whenever you
are on the point of inquiring into the con-
cerns or meddling with the business of
others in which you have no interest; and
our word for it, yourself will be the gain-
er.—Gard. Chron.

"They Say."—"They say" tells that
which is not true, at least three quarters
of the time. He is about the worst au-
thority you can produce to support the
credibility of your statement. Scarcely
was there ever a suspicious report put
in circulation but this Mr. They Say was
the author of it, and he always escapes re-
sponsibility and detection because, living
not so wisely, he can never be found.
Who so tells Mr. They Say the merchant
was supposed to be in a failing condition? Why
"They say" so. Is it a fact, that Miss
G. is not so circumspect as she should be?
Why "They say" so. Plague on this Mr.
They Say. He's half brother to that Mr.
Nobody who always does all the mischief,
and lives no where, but in the inventive
brain of those who, undeserving respect
themselves, are desirous to pull down oth-
ers to their own level. We always sus-
pect the truth of a report which comes from
the authority of "They Say."

There are those to whom a sense of
religion has come in to ruin and tempest,
there are those whom it has summoned
amid scenes of revelry and idle vanity;
there are those, too, who have heard this
"still small voice" amid rural leisure, and
placid contentment. But perhaps the
knowledge which causeth not to err, is
most frequently impressed upon the mind
during seasons of affliction; and tears are
the softened showers which cause the seed
of heaven to spring up and take root in the
human breast.—Sir Walter Scott.

Arabian Inventions.—Desmodini, in his
Literature of the South of Europe, attrib-
utes to the Arabs the original invention
of paper, gunpowder, and the compass, as
well as of the numerals now in use. Their
first introduction into Europe, he remarks,
was not, at the time, claimed as the inven-
tions of those Europeans to whom they
have since been attributed.