

MORNING STAR.

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

VOL. II.

LIMERICK; THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1827.

NO. 19.

W. BURR, PRINTER.

TERMS OF THE STAR.

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

Subscribers, however, who continue to take the Star, for a longer term than one year, and make yearly payments, will not be charged with the additional twenty five cents, for the preceding year.

All those who have procured, or may hereafter procure new subscribers, and continue to act as Agents for the publishers, in collecting and making payment for the same, will be gratuitously entitled to their paper.

It should be understood that one year is the shortest term of subscription.

* All communications should be directed either to JAMES DUNN, Post-Master, Blaine's Corner, York County, Me. or to SAMUEL BURBANK, Limerick, Me.

(*) No papers discontinued, until all arrearages are paid.

COMMUNICATIONS.

EXPERIMENTAL.

For the Star.
So much has been said and written on the subject of religion that it would seem that there is but little room, for much to be said, that will appear new. I shall however in this and some future numbers, endeavor to bring forth some things both new and old, which have been, and still are long been hidden from many minds, who either from want of time to investigate, or disposition to examine, "are in darkness even until now." I do not pretend that I have received all the light there is in the world, but it is by remarking one to another the things we see that we all may learn, and so become useful one to another.

I shall (though young) examine the christian experience and compare the same with the scriptures, and state as clearly as I can (if God will) the reason why so many backslide from God; and point out the remedy. My first number may be entitled the christian experience examined and compared with the scriptures. I shall briefly relate the heads of experience, and to prevent repetition, shall make such remarks as may occur to my mind as I pass along.

When often hear christians relate the exercise of their minds in the following language. "I lived (say they) in sin and vanity many years, expecting long life and anticipating much happiness.

Firm was my health, my life was bright, And I presumed 'twould never be night. Fondly I said within my heart, Pleasure and peace shall not depart.

I sought for happiness with the crowd, And followed the multitude to do evil. I rolled sin as a sweet morsel under my tongue.

I tried the cards; I tried the dice, Among the higher ranks of life, Where much depends on chance. And the roll of a loaded die, Where mirth and gaiety abound, The song the sprightly dance. I ranged the world; I crossed the sea, In hope this troubled mind to ease;

But all in vain. I was still unhappy, still miserable. There was an aching void within that thought but religion could fill. How agreeable is this to the experience of all men in all ages. "There is no peace saith the Lord unto the wicked." "The wicked are like the troubled sea that cannot rest, whose waters cast up mire and dirt." But I was not without serious reflection, and the thoughts of death and of appearing before God were sufficient to drown the imaginary happiness of anticipation. When young I looked forward to manhood, expecting that complete happiness was there, but I found it not, I fled further onward and saw, or thought I saw it ahead, but as I advanced it fled, and I pursued, till I was stopped in my mad career.

Waked by the gospel's powerful sound, My soul in sin and thrall I found, Exposed to dreadful woe, The voice of truth did loud proclaim The sinner must be born again, Or sink in endless woe.

I saw I was a vile sinner, yet the vilest of sinners, and under condemnation; and though I saw some whose outward course of life was worse than my own, yet I saw the sin of my heart in such glaring colors, that I really thought myself the vilest wretch on earth. I concluded that I would read the bible, but I found it condemned me. I thought I would break off my sins, pray some, and live a better life. This resolved to do, but my resolution was soon broken. I resolved again but with no better success than before. I saw that the law of God was a reasonable law,

and that by that law I was justly condemned. How like is this to the experience of the great apostle of the Gentiles when in the same situation! "I had not known sin but by the law; I had not known lust except the law had said, thou shalt not covet. But sin taking occasion by the commandment wrought in me all manner of concupiscence for without the law sin was dead, for I was alive without the law once but when the commandment came, sin revived and I died; and the commandment that was ordained to life, I found to be unto death; for sin taking occasion by the commandment deceived me, and by it slew me. Wherefore the law is not good, and the commandment is not good and just and good. Was then that good made death unto me? God forbid. But sin, that it might appear sin, working death by that which is good, that sin by the commandment might become exceeding sinful. For we know the law is spiritual, but I am carnal sold under sin, for that which I do, I allow not, for what I would I do not, but what I hate that I do. If then I do that I would not, I consent unto the law that it is good, for I know that in me (that is in my flesh) dwelleth no good thing; for to will is present with me, but how to perform that which is good I find not. For the good that I would, I do not, but the evil I would not, that I do." How often is it that people under conviction of sin find that they cannot do the good they would not keep their conscience clean. How often are the firmest resolutions broken, because in the natural state being under the power of sin, the good which is by faith, groweth about to establish his own; and God lets the sinner's good resolutions be broken, to shew him that by the deeds of the law no flesh living can be justified. Could man establish his own righteousness, could he alone for sin, he would have whereof to glory before God.

These would have remission of sin without the shedding of blood. But further, "I had calculated on long life, but soon seemed shrunk to a point, and I thought I should soon die." David prayed thus; "Lord make me know my end, and the measure of my days, that I may learn how frail I am." Here the man is learning how frail he is. David I suppose learnt the same for "the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much."

"It appeared to me that the visible creation was dressed in gloom, the birds sang in a melancholy strain." No wonder that a person who feels the sting of guilt, that feels that godly sorrow which worketh repentance unto life, not to be repented of. "The more I prayed the worse I grew; my prayers fell to the ground, and I almost despaired of mercy. My load of guilt increased; I cried in the bitterness of my soul, 'God be merciful to me a sinner.' I prayed to know the worst of my case; but my heart was hard and I knew not what to do. In this situation the soul is in the light, but calls light darkness and darkness light; the spirit of God discovers the hidden abominations of the heart, and instead of really growing worse, he only discovers how bad he is. 'At last I was brought to despair of all hope in myself; I was broken off from all my self-wrought confidence, and felt willing to submit to God, and in an unexpected moment when I looked for nothing but woe, God in mercy whispered peace to my troubled mind."

He took my load of guilt away, And gave me grace, peace and heaven, And thus I found the heavenly way."

It will be seen by the above, God leads the blind by a way that they know not, "that he finds them in a waste howling wilderness and leads them about and instructs them—that the whole work is remarkably calculated to exalt the Lord our God, and abase the sinner."

Having examined some of the principal heads of the christian experience, till he is brought into the glorious liberty of the sons of God, I close this communication.

G. C. WATERMAN.

FOR THE STAR.

A FRAGMENT.

"He that followeth me, walketh not in darkness," saith the Lord.

These are the words of Christ, by which we are admonished, that we ought to be truly enlightened, and delivered from blindness of heart. Let it therefore be our chiefest endeavor, to meditate upon the life of Jesus Christ.

The doctrine of Christ excels all the instructions of holy men, and any one that has the spirit of Christ, shall find therein hidden manna. But it often happens, that many who hear the gospel are but little affected, because they are void of the spirit of Christ. But whosoever would fully,

and feelingly understand the words of Jesus, must endeavor to conform his life wholly to Christ.

What will it avail any one to dispute profoundly on the Trinity, if he is void of humility, and must thereby be displeasing to the Trinity? High words, and fine language surely make a man neither holy, just, nor good, but a virtuous life, and a pious conduct maketh him dear to God. I had rather feel compunction, than understand the definition thereof. If a man knew the whole Bible, and the sayings of all the philosophers that ever lived by heart, what would all that profit him without the love of God, and without his grace? Vanity of vanities, all is vanity, except to love God, and to serve him only. To deny ourselves unto the world, and all its vanities, and to tend towards the kingdom of heaven in all that we do and say, is the highest wisdom.

It is vanity therefore to seek after perishing riches, and to trust in them. It is also vanity to hunt after honors, and to climb to high degree among men. It is vanity to follow the desires of the flesh, and to court that for which we must afterwards suffer a grievous punishment. To wish to live long, and to be careless to live well, is truly a vanity. To mind only the things of this present life, and not to foresee those things which are to come, is vanity indeed. To set our love on that which speedily passeth away, and not to lean on ourselves, when our only joy abideth, is also vanity, and will soon be if it is not now vexation of spirit.

Let us call therefore often to mind that proverb, that "the eye is not satisfied with seeing, nor the ear filled with hearing." Let us endeavor therefore to withdraw our hearts from the love of visible things, and to turn ourselves to the invisible things in heaven, and "lay up treasure where moth nor rust doth corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal." For they that follow the sensuality stain their own conscience, and lose the favor of God. PULITLOGOS.

MISCELLANY.

INDECISION.

The National Preceptor, for July, contains a sermon from the late Charles Wilcox, from Acts xv. 22, of which the following is an extract. *Then Agrippa said unto Paul, almost thou persuadest me to be a christian.*

"It is in vain for man to think of keeping destruction at a distance, and keeping the uplifted arm of vengeance long suspended, by wavering and hesitating, and deferring the time of decision;—vain indeed to think of delaying the hour of their doom, by delaying that of their promised repentance. While they stand doubting as to their choice between life and death the day of their calamity is at hand, and the things that come upon them make haste."

They may linger, but their judgment lengthen not," they may slumber, but their "damnation slumbereth not." And will it not be dreadful to perish, after having been almost a christian?—dreadful to go down to the world of darkness by that path which lies nearest the regions of light? Think you that to have been almost a christian on earth will take from the lost sinner, the bitterness of misery? Will not this nearness to salvation tend rather to enhance the anguish of final ruin? To enjoy so much divine illumination, and clearly to see the path of life and readily to acknowledge the obligation to walk in it, and to feel so strongly the numerous motives inviting and impelling towards it, and the influences of the Spirit pressing these motives—to feel these so strongly as to make a near approach to heaven's gate; and then after all to turn back; or to stand there till it be closed for ever—this must prepare the soul for aggravated misery. To go, as it were to the top of Calvary, ponder upon its divine wonders, contemplate the Lamb of God in his dying agonies, and the heart almost melted into penitence, and almost kindled into love,—and still to hesitate and to reject the great salvation—ah! this is trampling under foot the blood of atonement, and incurring that sorer punishment due to such guilt. And if, in the dark night of woe, any forlorn wretch will be strong to the heart with a keener feeling of anguish than all others, will it not be the man, who on earth came nearest to the kingdom of heaven—and then lost it for want of one decisive step? As he calls to mind the unnumbered mercies here enjoyed—the oft repeated proffers of salvation here slighted; and as he lifts his weeping eye to that world of glory above,—O, with what bitterness of spirit—what with sinking and dying of heart within him, will he exclaim, "Time was when I bid fair for a seat in yonder region—when I was well nigh on my way of that in-

corruptible inheritance; I did but just miss the path of life and glory, and I am overhauling—just fail of being one in that happy company around the throne of God; I had my hand almost upon a crown like one of theirs; a little more, and now, instead of walling here among the lost, I had been singing there among the redeemed!" O, that little more—it will bite like a serpent, and sting like an adder.—Surely, to be sinking forever in the bottomless pit, must be damnation enough without the excruciating recollection of having plunged from the threshold of heaven!

It is time then, my hearers, to have done for ever with merely supposing religion to be important, and coldly wishing that its spirit and its blessings were ours, and almost resolving to obtain them. It is no time to hesitate, when all is at stake; no time to delay our choice between life and death, when that day may come unawares which will take the question out of our hands, and decide it for us, and decide that we are undone for eternity. Let us then rise at once to the high and holy resolution, of being not only almost, but altogether christians, and devoting ourselves, with our whole heart, to the service of our divine Lord and Redeemer. This life is so short and uncertain—the life to come is so long and so sure—the work assigned to this transient state is so momentous—so great is the hazard of delay—the consequence of failure is so woeful and so glorious the reward of success—that the wise man will tremble at one wasted hour. He will give himself no rest, till the great question of life and death is settled, as he would wish to have it settled for ever. Every wise man will make this his first business; and he that is wise, is wise for himself, while he that scorneth, he alone must bear it. Yes,—he must bear it, and bear it alone for ever.

RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR A HOLY LIFE.

Extracted from Archbishop Leighton's Works.

1. Learn to have a continual eye inwardly to thy spiritual life, as thou hast heretofore had all thy mind and regard to outward pleasure and worldly things.
2. Give thyself up unto the discipline of Jesus, and become his scholar, resigning thyself altogether to obey him in all things.
3. Keep thy memory pure from all strange imaginations, and let it be filled with the virtues of Christ's life and passion, that God may continually rest in thy mind.
4. Exercise thyself to the perfect denial of all things which may let or impede thy union with Christ. Mortify in thee every thing that is not of God, and which he loveth not.
5. Resist all affection to, and seeking of thyself, which is so natural to men in all the good they desire or do, and in all the evil which they suffer.
6. Mortify all pleasure in meat, drink, and vain thoughts. Vain thoughts will defile the soul, grieve the Holy Ghost, and do great damage to thy spiritual life.
7. Imprint on thy heart the image of Jesus crucified, think of his humility, poverty, mildness; and let thy thoughts of him turn into affection, and thy knowledge into love.
8. Mortify all bitterness of heart towards others, and all complacency in thyself, all vain glory and desire of esteem in words, in gifts and in graces.
9. Avoid all vain speculations of unnecessary things, human or divine. The perfect life of a christian consists not in high knowledge, but profound meekness, in holy simplicity, and in the ardent love of God.
10. Take all afflictions as tokens of kindness to enrich thee, and increase more plentifully in thee his blessed gifts and spiritual graces.
11. Whatever befall thee, receive it not as from the hand of any creature, but from God alone, and tender back all to him; seeking in all things to please and honor, and thy own sanctification.
12. Remember always the presence of God. Rejoice always in the will of God. Direct all to the glory of God.

Boston Evening Gazette.

PIETY.

It is supposed by many that a spiritual life, or a life which leads to heaven, consists in piety, in an external appearance of sanctity, and in a renunciation of the world. But piety without charity or neighborly love, an external sanctity without that which is internal, and a renunciation of the world without an intercourse with the world, do not constitute the true Spirituality of man. Yet piety when derived from charity, external sanctity, when derived from that which is internal, and a renunciation of the world, when united with a life of usefulness, in it, do really

constitute and make manifest his spiritual life.

Piety consists in thinking and speaking in a godly, religious manner, exercising oneself much in prayer, behaving on such occasions with humility, frequenting places of worship, devoutly attending to sermons, receiving at proper times the sacrament of the holy supper, and in performing other acts of worship, according to ordinances of the church. But the life of charity consists in willing and doing good to our neighbor, and in acting on every occasion from a principle of justice and equity, of goodness and truth. In short, a life of charity consists in performing useful services to all around us; and this is the primary and essential constituent of divine worship, while piety is the only secondary and formal part of it. The latter, without the former, is dead; and they, who practice it, are generally filled with the ideas of their own superiority, sanctity and merit; when nevertheless, like the hypocritical Pharisees of old, they are only "paying a title of mint and anise, and cinnamon, but omitting the weightier matters of the law, judgment and faith." Of a similar nature and quality is the external devotion corresponding to the heart. With all such as come under this character there is no love to God and truth, justice and sincerity, for their own sakes; but on the contrary some selfish or worldly end debases their high pretensions to religion perfectly null and void.

The renunciation of the world, which is required by divine laws, does not consist in rejecting worldly things, such as riches, honors, and conveniences of natural life; nor in continually meditating about God, salvation and eternal life; nor in spending our whole time in prayer, and the reading of the word; or doing pious books; nor yet in mortification of the body, as some have ignorantly imagined and taught: but it consists in loving the Lord and our neighbors, in acting justly, sincerely, and conscientiously, according to the divine precepts, in every employment and situation in life, and in abstaining from the evils of the world, while we are necessarily conversant with it, agreeably to the words of the Lord (1 Peter ii. 11) that thou shouldst take them out of the world, but that thou shouldst keep them from the evil."

MORNING STAR.

LIMERICK:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1827.

THE COMMENTATOR.

Search the Scriptures.

"Ask now the beasts, and they shall teach thee;" Job 12: 7.

The means of instruction which men are favored, are various. A citizen of Uz, "the greatest of all who dwelt in the east," one who "feared God and eschewed evil," declares that even "the beasts of the field, if asked, will teach us."

In order to understand in what manner a *wise-lion* may be instructed a rational and intelligent man, it is necessary to consider the relative situation of both. Man and beast are the work of God's creation. They both assist to compose the

"Vast chain of being which from him began."

Man was made to glorify God, and is required to be in subjection to the "Father of Spirits." For this purpose he is endowed with noble powers and rational faculties, in all respects sufficient to enable him to perform the divine requirements of his righteous Maker. Beasts in the grade of created beings were placed vastly beneath man; inasmuch as the design of the creation of the beasts was for the service and benefit of man, and the end of man's creation was for the service, praise, and glory of God.

That he may receive instruction of beasts, man is directed to ask. By this we are not to understand, that man should address a beast, as he would a fellow man. But we are to ask of the beasts by contemplating their faithful and willing performances in the employment of their masters and owners. What reflecting man is there below the sun, who is not in the service of his God, by living in obedience to all his commandments, which embrace the whole Christian deportment, can witness the daily labors of his oxen, horses and other domestic animals, without learning a lesson essentially useful? With what emphasis does Isaiah exclaim to an inconsiderate people: "The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib; but Israel doth not know, my people doth not consider." Isa. 1: 3. The ox indeed, as observation has demonstrated, knoweth his owner, or accustomed driver, and also the manger in

which he is fed, and the stall from which he is sheltered from the "north rade blast."

Zoography authorizes us to believe that the ass or horse has a more extensive knowledge in respect to his owner, his "master's crib," &c. than the ox. But the thoughtless sinner does not know God—he does not consider by whom he is fed and clothed—in whom he lives, moves, and has his being. Therefore by asking, (thinking, considering and reflecting,) information may be obtained of the beasts.—To see the ox apply "shoulder to the bow," and perform in the draught, and go whither his driver will—to see the horse directed by the rein at the pleasure of the rider—to see them both when liberated, though distant from home, immediately make their way to the place where they are fed and housed, are exhibitions well calculated to stimulate the thoughtful sinner for eternal scenes, to forsake their wicked way, and unrighteous thoughts, and turn to the Lord who will have mercy; and to God who will abundantly pardon; and do his commandments that they may have right to the tree of life, and enter in through the gates into the city. Man, while living in sin, and gratifying the propensities of a carnal mind, considering his capacity, does not so well as the brute. If this is a hard saying, it is never the less true. Man therefore may learn of the beasts.

We will leave the noble ox and majestic horse, and descend to "meaner things" in the scale of being, (though nobler indeed in their sphere,) in search of wisdom. Solomon, than whom none before him was wiser, addressing the slothful, says: "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise; which having no guide, overseer, or ruler, provideth her meat in harvest, and gathereth her food in harvest;" Prov. 6: 6, 7, 8. In another of his proverbs is a similar remark: "The ants are a people not strong, yet they prepare their meat in the summer;" 30: 25.

Much instruction may be received on beholding the mound which is industriously reared by ten thousand of these little insects in perfect union, which is rendered capable to shelter its inmates from the heating storm, and constitutes a safe depository for their meat in summer and their food in harvest. Thus by mere instinct, these little creatures "prepare for the time to come" by erecting their shelter, and providing their food in summer, thereby making ready for the cold winter season, a time when they cannot possibly labor for meat; thus they live.

Who is the person, having hitherto lived in neglect of the great salvation, that, by considering the ways of the ant, will not be wise?—that will not, "for the time to come," endeavor, by the assistance of grace, to lay up for themselves a treasure in heaven? especially should he reflect, that if these things are neglected, the time will approach when his sad lamentation will be, "The summer is past, the harvest is ended, and my soul is not saved."

"The little ants for one poor grain
Labor, and dig, and strive;
But we who have a heaven to obtain,
How negligent we live!"

Further says Solomon: "The conies are but a feeble folk, yet make they their houses in the rocks." Also, "The spider taketh hold with her hands, and is in kings' palaces." He mentions these as "little things upon the earth," but says "they are exceedingly wise." It is instructive to reflect that the cony, (rabbit) though feeble, and consequently incapable of building a house by efforts of their own, may, in case of danger, repair to the fissures among the rocks and ledges, and in a house thus secured, find safety; and that the spider by spinning her thread and taking hold thereof with her hands, may obtain a place in the palace of a king. So may the sinner, by the grace of God, which in no case is withheld from the penitent and persevering, secure a mansion in the house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. Had no rocks been prepared in the work of creation, and no fissures caused therein, by the operations and convulsions of nature, the feeble conies could not possibly have made their houses therein; and had not the king himself prepared his palace, although the spider might spin

her thread of sufficient length to extend from the earth to the sun, yet she could not possibly obtain a place in a king's palace.

Had not salvation been prepared by its eternal Author, all the repentance, prayers, willings and runnings, which possibly could be performed, could not secure to them a heaven of eternal joys. But, blessed be the heavenly Donor, "Wisdom hath builded her a house, she hath hewn out her seven pillars; she hath killed her beasts; she hath mingled her wine; she hath also furnished her table;" and to proclaim the joyful news, "she hath sent forth her maidens." Therefore, "whoever will may take the water of life freely."

FARMINGTON QUARTERLY MEETING.

This meeting was held in Farmington on the 25th and 26th ult., Eld John Foster was chosen moderator; and Dr. Charles Morse, assistant clerk. The accounts from the several churches composing this Q. M. were generally very refreshing. Recently have taken place in some of these churches are low and under trials. There are now 56 churches in this Q. M. Two committees were chosen at this session to gather two more churches if they think proper. Four churches have been added during the past year. The following is a list of the number of members added, dismissed, &c. during the same time.

Whole number added, 210. Do. dismissed to churches of the same order, 17. Do. do. to churches of other orders, 2. Do. do. rejected, 8. Do. do. died, 2. Do. do. in good standing in the churches reported at this session, 1,265.

Phillips, Kingfield Cornville and North Hill churches did not report their numbers at this session.

Dr. Thomas Lacey of Wilton was licensed to appoint and attend meetings, agreeably to a request of the church in that place. A request was made by the church in Weld for a similar license to Dr. James Davis. A committee was then chosen to visit the church in Weld and examine Dr. Davis, and to grant him a license if they think proper. Another request was made by the church in Madison for a similar license to Dr. Washburn. This request was disposed of in the same manner as the above. Three young preachers have been licensed in this Q. M. during the year past, viz: J. S. Spaulding, Roger Ely, and Thomas Lacey. Blessed be God for the success of his word. We trust that these young preachers will be the means, in the hand of God, of doing much good in this region. Already in many places in our back settlements, the wilderness begins to bud and blossom like the rose. Elders Ward Locke and Henry Leach were appointed corresponding committee to attend the next session of the Bowdoin Q. M. At this meeting we received Elders Samuel Robbins and Allen Files as a corresponding committee from the Bowdoin Q. M., and their coming to us was like that of Titus to the apostles.

On the Sabbath the congregation was very large. In the forenoon, Eld. Samuel Robbins preached from the 33d psalm. In the afternoon, Eld. Allen Files preached from Jer. ix. 23, 24. At the close of his discourse, Eld. Smith Fairfield delivered an exhortation. A general solemnity seemed to rest on the assembly, and we can but hope that the good seed sown at this meeting will bring forth much fruit. In view of all these things, we say, "Ride on all conquering King, ride on."

Our next quarterly meeting will be held at New-Portland, the third Saturday and Sabbath in October next.

Ward Locke, Clerk.

EASTERN YEARLY MEETING.

This yearly meeting was held at the meeting-house in Woolwich on the 1st and 2nd inst. The meeting was opened by prayer to Almighty God. Eld. J. Foster was chosen moderator—Eld W. Lock, clerk; and Dr. C. Morse, assistant clerk. The following are the accounts of the quarterly meetings, which were heard from at this Y. M.

Farmington Q. M.—This Q. M. reports that it is a time of refreshing with them that four new churches have been added during the last year, and large additions have been made to some of the old churches. There are now 36 churches in this Q. M. Edgecomb Q. M.—This Q. M. is in a low state. The number of churches belonging to this Q. M. is 11.

Montville Q. M.—Some are under trials; others are engaged in the work of the Most High. Number of churches, 26.

Bowdoin Q. M.—Is in a flourishing state; love and union prevail in a high degree amongst its members. Number of churches, 18.

Easton Q. M.—No report. Neither was there any report from the western yearly meeting.

We agreed to hold our next yearly meeting within the limits of the Farmington Q. M. on the first Saturday and Sabbath in September next. Elders J. Foster, S. Robbins, and Dr. C. Morse, were

selected messengers to the Vermont conference meeting; and also to the General Conference at Knollsburg, Vt. Elders Ebenezer Scales and Ward Locke were appointed corresponding messengers to the yearly meeting at Fortiam, Elders Daniel Young and South Fairfield, were appointed corresponding committee to the Montville Q. M. In the afternoon of this day we attended to Divine worship. An awakening discourse was delivered by Eld. S. Fairfield.

Sabbath, Sept. 2.—Assembled for public worship. The meeting house was much crowded and the audience were very candid. Eld. J. Foster preached in the forenoon; and Eld. A. Bridges in the afternoon. The preaching and exhortations were well calculated to reclaim the wanderer and alarm the sinner. In the evening Eld. Fairfield preached again. The prospect appeared so promising that a number of us, concluded to stay and hold a meeting on Tuesday afternoon. A meeting was accordingly held, and we found that the youth were a little pricked in their hearts. On Wednesday evening another meeting was held; and it was a powerful time. Many were wept and saints rejoiced. A number came forward for the first time to be prayed for. The prospect appeared so good, that Eld. Fairfield concluded to stay another week; the rest of us left on Wednesday morning.

We would inform the brethren in Rhode-Island, that Eld. Fairfield's labors are best here; and the calls for preaching are so loud and pressing, that he has not concluded whether to return this fall or next spring. Ward Locke, Clerk.

The following, in addition to what we have heretofore said from our own acquaintance with Thomas Davis, we trust, will sustain the character of this young man.

New-Durham, N. H. Aug. 2, 1827.

The undersigned have been and are well acquainted with Thomas Davis, formerly of Alton, N. H., and now residing in Concord, N. H. Davis is a young man of good moral habits and contains an undoubted reputation in this section of the country. While he resided with us, he was very much esteemed for frugality and sterling honesty; and is well qualified for a school-master, and is highly approved of at that branch of business. We know nothing against him.

JOSEPH HOOD, Preacher of the Gospel.
FRANK S. SWEET, Minister of the Gospel.
M. W. PRESTON, Schoolmaster.
JOSEPH TURNER, New-Durham.
JOHN DEXTER, Alton.
JOSEPH DEXTER, do.
CHARLES W. DAVIS, do.

A Christian Church among the Arabs, Turks, and Persians.—The Lutheran Intelligence has the following paragraph from the Monthly Magazine, published at Sleswig.

On the shores of the river Tigris, there exists a Church, the members of which call themselves Chaldeans, and trace their origin to the time of the Apostles. It is supposed that they number 500,000 souls, all of whom are trained to arms, and whether at home or abroad, engaged in temporal matters or worshipping in church, they are never without arms, being constantly exposed to attacks from the Turks. Their Patriarch is the first civil officer of the republic. The metropolis is called Iolemark, and is situated in the mountains, bounded by the river Zabab, which empties into the Tigris. During the winter season about 12,000 persons reside in the city; but in the spring, the number is much diminished, by the removal of many to the adjacent villages, for the purpose of cultivating their fields. The city is enclosed by a strong rampart, well mounted with cannon. But little is known of these people. The Papists attempted to make an impression upon them some years ago, but failed, and that because of the Bible, of which they had many manuscript copies. Since it has been discovered that these Bible Christians have no printing establishment among them and no books, the British and Foreign Bible Society is making arrangements to provide them with printed copies of the Bible.

Making Proselytes.—The Archbishop of Tuam said lately, with reference to the state of Ireland, "We must be proselytists if we be Christians; not that I value the proselytizing from one nominal Christianity, to another external form, to another name or another form, but a more nominal center of religion from the Popish church to the Protestant church, but a conversion from darkness to light, from ignorance to knowledge, from sin to holiness, from the service of Satan to the service of the living God." This is giving what is most important in its proper place; and to us it seems very clear, that the denomination of Christians most deeply imbued with this spirit will not only do the most good, but, because it does the most good, be the most flourishing. It is this spirit that will counterbalance many minor errors.

Floating Chapel.—His Majesty's frigate Tees, has been recently dismantled and elegantly fitted up as a floating chapel for the accommodation of seamen, at the port

of Liverpool. The upper deck has been made into a gallery, which, with the lower into a roof, which, with the body of the church are furnished with a neatness and elegance which rival churches constructed of more expensive materials than wood. It is finished with convenient seats to hold a congregation of eight hundred persons.

POPISH HOSTILITY TO THE BIBLE.

From the Gazette de L'Assommoir, of the 13th of March, 1877.

An Episcopal letter, dated from Offenburg, has just been addressed by the (Roman) Bishop of Basle to the clergy of his diocese, in which the bishop expresses the deep grief he feels on learning that the translations of the Bible, which are distributed to the faithful, and to members of the Romish Church, and to another book still more deplorable, entitled *Heures Fugitives*, books of devotion we presume, in which no allusion is paid to pretended saints, is circulating without any opposition.

"Translations of the Bible being expressly prohibited by the Holy See, and the *Heures Fugitives* being a dangerous poison and a source of exterior, the Bishop has decided to have to express, his deprecations against the propagation of both these works, and to have the pictures of which it is so often a submissive people, who were distinguished by their faith and their obedience to the Holy See, to an assembly (assembly) of BIBLE CHRISTIANS, having in other words and counsel for their conscience and the to a similar, called Italy.

"Under these unfortunate circumstances, the Bishop has decided to have the creation of the clergy of his diocese, in order to save the flock entrusted to him, and he particularly recommends them, modestly and discreetly, to employ every possible means, either to obtain the cancellation of the BIBLE, or to prevent the faithful from reading any thing but what the Holy See has expressly approved."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Eastport Sentinel of the 25th ult. gives the following particulars of two unhappy occurrences which took place there on succeeding days, by which five lives were lost—

On Sunday last, Mr. John McCracken, his son John, Mr. Sidney Clance, and Miss Mary Longmaid, on returning from Moravia to Indian island, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, were upset in a boat opposite Bear island. Mr. Clance, Miss Longmaid and the boy got upon the bottom of the boat, and Mr. McCracken made every attempt but could not succeed, and after about 15 minutes struggle, sunk to his no more. About 15 minutes after he went down, Miss Longmaid and the boy lost their hold, and soon disappeared. Mrs. Clance was taken off by Mr. Clark a few minutes after the boy sunk, but was incapable till he had been on shore some time. Mr. McCracken was a native of Ireland, and aged 30 years; he was 15 years; Miss Longmaid 20 years; and the boy, who was named N. B. Mr. McCracken had taught a school in the Parish of West Isles the last seven years. He was a man of enlightened views; liberal in his feelings; a scholar; a ripe and good one, and the public have often been amused and instructed by the productions of his pen. Neither of the bodies have been found. On Monday evening, Mr. John Brown and Wm. Hewitt, a lad 17 years of age, belonging to Newtown, were lost from one of the fishing boats between this place and Lulue, from some accident which occurred in going alongside a vessel which was underway.

Strang's Confession.—In Strang's confession, prepared and published under the direction of his counsel, he charges Mrs. Whipple with being not only the accomplice, but the instigator of the horrid crime of murdering her husband. She requested Strang to employ some laborers on the canal to murder him. At her request, Strang several times purchased arsenic, for the purpose of poisoning him. This poison having been mixed with some articles of food, placed before him and herself, she preferred to let the child eat it, rather than excite any suspicion by attempting to prevent it. She tasted it herself. Not succeeding this way, she advised Strang to shoot him with a pistol. On his replying, that he could not depend on the aim of a pistol, she asked him what he could shoot with, and he answered a rifle. Mrs. W. furnished him with the money to buy a rifle, and examined it after it was bought. She likewise furnished the powder, and two boxes of glass, for the purpose of making experiments in shooting through glass, and inquired where he intended to make the experiments, that she might come there "when she returned from church." She even put into Strang's hands the ball with which the rifle was charged, observing, "I have taken the last ball he had left, for you to shoot him with," and to complete the character of a friend, furnished Strang with her husband's keys, that he might walk without noise,

and rolled up the curtain of the window where her husband was sitting, that Strang might have a good shot!

From the Washington, Geo. "Aerial" of Aug. 16.—The death-inflicting fever, which at present rages in this place and the surrounding country, is the mortality of Savannah in the year 1820 excepted, families there is not left one, untouched of disease, to administer to the necessities of the dying. The physicians are nearly broken down with excessive fatigue, or sinking, themselves, before the ravages of the distemper. In truth our host of salubrity of climate may not now be uttered. Our valleys are no longer tenable, and our plains melt to the burnings of a malignant sun. Our mountains are climbed by contagion—our hills and mountains imbue its pestilential influence. Neither in the cottage, in the grove, nor in the grove, have we a refuge from the shaft of pestilence. The young, the middle aged, alike fall the victims of its power. Our houses are hung with mourning; our hearts with sorrow; and our grave yards are literally without a place left in which to consign the dead!

Newburgh, N. Y.—The mercantile trade of this village amounts to more than a million of dollars annually. There are from fifty to sixty stores for the disposal of dry goods, hardware, eastern ware, jewelry, drugs and medicine, paints, shoes, hats, &c., and about forty groceries. Such are the advantages of our location, that notwithstanding the numerous improvements made to the west, opening other markets for produce we still maintain a larger trade than any other city or village on the river above New York, with the exceptions of Albany and Troy.—*N. Y. Lat.*

Essex Town.—Yesterday afternoon, a well dressed female requested a woman who was sitting in High Street Market, to hold her infant while she performed an errand at a distance of a few squares.—The woman accordingly took the child, apparently about six months old, and with it a small bundle, containing the child's clothes. The supposed mother, however, did not return to redeem her pledge; and after waiting a long time, the person who received the child, was compelled to return to her own house, with the gratuitous addition to her family.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The succor's prayer answered!—Drowned in the Penobscot, July 29, by falling from a wharf in Hampden, Joseph Brooks, aged about sixty. He had been heard to say in his last moments, "I am going to the place where I shall be drowned, so that he might have a quick passage to hell, and wished also to have a bottle of rum with him!"

More effects of intemperance.—A man in the western part of North Carolina, about thirty years of age, and possessing considerable property, recently became his own deliberate murderer, by taking a large quantity of laudanum! The circumstances are as follows: Being a candidate for the legislature, he was to have the patronage of his friends, provided he abstained from his former habits of intemperance. This he pledged himself to do.—But alas! overcome by temptation, he was induced to forget his pledge, and indulged himself in the intoxicating bowl!

After this debauch, he was told that the countenance of his friends was withdrawn, and that he could no longer expect their patronage. Some few days elapsed, and the sad story was told of his awful end. There is much reason to fear that he died, in every sense of the phrase, "as the fool died."

May the God of heaven bless the efforts making in our country, to stay the progress of that deadly evil, intemperance.

On Sunday morning, 2d inst. a man by the name of Wheeler Dyer, of Hollis, aged about 55 years, committed suicide, by drowning himself, in Saco River, at Salmon Falls. He had given intimation of his intentions, but it was not believed he would carry them into effect till he was actually seen to leap from the bridge. This event is another instance of the melancholy effects of intemperance.

A gentleman of Baltimore has obtained a patent for an invention by which horses may be detached from a carriage whilst at full speed. The apparatus will cost about \$50.

Mrs. Hemans.—The proprietors of the Philadelphia Advertiser have proposed a salary of \$1500 per annum to Mrs. Hemans, together with a house, rent free and furnished, if she will accept the Editorship of their paper. We know not whether the proposition has been accepted, but she should rejoice to see the high-spirited and gifted woman a resident of America.

The Aurora Borealis, noticed here week before last, was observed about the same time, in Washington, Terr. and in the State of New York. Northern portion of the heavens," says the National Intelligencer, "was filled with singular light, which its silver streams, sometimes vividly high up towards the zenith, and then became nearly levelled in a second line of mid-heaven."

The Project for constructing a canal, which shall render Paris a sea port, and open a communication between Havre and Strasburg, is still undergoing considerable discussion in France.—*M. Dupin* lately read in the Chamber a paper, in which he endeavored to prove that the execution of this gigantic scheme is not beyond the reach of modern inventions and resources.

Several persons are now on trial for Ontario County, N. Y., for a conspiracy against *William* the President. The number of witnesses subpoenaed is one hundred and fifty.

Com. Porter, in a letter to the editors of the Louisiana Advertiser, explicitly denies having violated the neutrality of the country during his stay at Key West, as the *Advertiser* has asserted, and in a letter to Gen. Pickens, he declares that if the United States government should act otherwise, and notify him thereof, he will withdraw his fleet at once, provided the blockading squadron is not too strong.

At the August term of the N. Y. Supreme Court, 24 members of the bar were admitted as counselors, and 46 as attorneys of that court—70 in all.

In Leominster, Mass. 150 persons are employed in the manufactory of cutlery. The value of the article manufactured yearly, is \$100,000.

A wicked attempt was made a few days since, to poison one of the families of New York, by putting arsenic into the well used by the family. The physician called to visit one of the family who was taken sick, found arsenic in the water, &c. there was doubtless enough arsenic put into the pump to have destroyed a thousand persons.

Death of Mr. Caniney.—The arrival at New York, on the 7th inst. of the ship United States, on 28 days from Liverpool, files of London papers to the 13th and Liverpool to the 13th Aug. have been received, which contain the important intelligence of the death of Mr. Caniney, which took place on the 6th Aug. The illness of which he died is said to be a violent attack of inflammation in the side, which extended to his lungs.

Discovery in Africa.—The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Ashmun, agent of the Colonization Society, to the Board at Washington.

"An excursion of one of our people in the interior, to the distance of about 140 miles, has led to a discovery of the population and comparative civilization of Africa, never, till within a few months, even conceived by myself. The same individual is now absent on a second journey: the particulars of both, I hope to be able to present to the Board by the next communication. In the mean time, it may be said, without any ground for saying, that we are situated within fifty leagues of a country, in which a highly improved agriculture prevails; where the horse is a common domestic animal; where extensive tracts of land are cleared and enclosed; where every article absolutely necessary to comfortable life, is produced by the soil, or manufactured by the skill and industry of the inhabitants; where the Arabic is used as a written language in the ordinary commerce of life; where regular and abundant markets and fairs are held, and where a degree of intelligence and partial refinement distinguishes the inhabitants, little compatible with the personal quantities attached in the current notions of the age to the people of Guinea."

Mr. Ashmun proceeds to state, that it has been the policy of the neighboring tribe to shut out as much as possible the colonists from the interior, and even to prevent them from the least of the existence of such a people as are now found in possession of the country at a little distance from the coast. The reason he states to be, their desire to possess themselves of the streams of commerce, by concealing the remote sources of their gains. It is now ascertained, beyond all doubt, that the inland tribes are anxious to open a direct communication with the colony, as a large proportion of the exports from the colony are, as yet, sent to the interior regions. It is believed that opening free passage will double the amount. Arrangements are making accordingly, to effect this object by amicable negotiations with the coast tribes, and Mr. Ashmun thinks there is a promise of speedy and entire success.—*Sec. of Col. Soc.*

Latest from Mexico.—The editor of the Baltimore Gazette has received letters from Vera Cruz to the 30th July. The following is an extract from a letter of that date:

"In consequence of the destruction of the press of the Vera Cruzano by a mob of Solidary, I send you a file of the Notice."

I expect shortly to have something particularly interesting to communicate to you as the political affairs of this country are rapidly approaching a crisis which must develop some extraordinary changes. What these may be, time must determine, but for the present you may receive my assurance that the position of affairs in this country, is extremely critical, and that the virtue, talent and energy of the government will speedily be brought into full position.

The Notice alludes to the affair of the destruction on the press of the Vera Cruzano, in these terms:

"The only information which we have been able to obtain in respect to this unfortunate event, is that upon the night of the 25th July, the office of the Vera Cruzano was entered by some persons unknown, and the cases, types, &c. destroyed, and thrown into the street.—The editors immediately requested to have their compounds before the magistrates, who were then and continued in session until two in the morning."

"Justice requires that the perpetrators of this shameful act should be brought to punishment, but all attempts to apprehend them has as yet proved fruitless. The session of the magistrates was not called upon an account of the outrage committed on the press of the Vera Cruzano, but

but as the magistrates themselves state, for the purpose of taking measures to quell other disturbances of the city."

St. Louis, Mexico, July 16, 1877.

"You will be pleased to hear that the manifesto of Vera Cruz has just had the contrary effect to that intended—and the exposition has made our minister more friends, and rendered our cause more popular than ever."

"The Federal government, which looks upon the people as its enemy, has done nothing with regard to the expulsion of Bixby, save the withdrawing too far and troops from Vera Cruz.—The general Congress will meet, I believe, in extraordinary session, in the beginning of next month, when they will no doubt adopt measures to re-establish Estero. No disorder or trouble in the republic is at all apprehended—for the other states, highly indignant at the insult, offered the Federal government by one of their number, will unanimously support any measures the latter may think proper to adopt."

DIED.
In Philadelphia, Aug. 21, at the house of Mr. Perry, Rev. ABRAHAM CUMMINGS, A. M. in the 73d year of his age.
In Godham, Mr. Amos Kimball, aged 82.
In Hartford, 25th ult., Mr. Theo. Smith, aged 73.

DISTRICT OF MAINE.
BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this nineteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, and the fifty first year of the Independence of the United States, I, John B. Russell, of the District of Maine, being a resident in said District, and being of the age of majority, do hereby certify that the following is the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, to the words following, viz: "The Life of Elias Benjamin Randall, Principally taken from Documents written by himself, and by special permission of the Board of the District of Maine, and also in an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned; and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the art of engraving, engraving, and also in an Act, entitled, an Act supplementary to

POETRY.

FOR THE STAR.

RELIGION.

Religion soothes the throbbing breast,
And wipes the tear from misery's eye;
It gives the weary wanderer rest,
When cares assail, and pains oppress,
It points to brighter worlds on high.

When life exhibits prospects drear,
And sorrows lead each transient ray;
Religion's soothing voice can cheer,
And bring those distant prospects near.
That bloom in uncreated day.

When earthly friends forsake us here,
And disappointments wake the sigh,
Religion, like the faithful star,
Points to a cloudless world afar,
Where friendships bloom, but never die.

In youth it guides our wakening feet,
Directs and keeps in virtue's road;
In age it cheers the lone retreat;
It even makes affliction sweet,
When we can view them from our God.

While tears bedew the silent sod,
Where rest the friends we lov'd so dear;
Religion leads us to our God,
We view by faith yon blest abode,
And trust ere long to meet them there.

When the lone breast, by anguish riven,
Would burst with sad, repentant sighs;
Religion shows our sins forgiven,
It brings to earth the joys of heaven,
And opens a passport to the skies.

It guides us thro' this vale of tears,
Brightens when earthly comforts fail;
And e'en when death at last appears—
That last, that awful scene it cheers,
And guides us through the gloomy vale.
Limerick, Sept. 7th, 1827. ELLEN.

From the London Elocution Review.
SACRED LYRIC.

BY JAMES EDMISTON, LONDON.

Where can I go from Thee?
All present Duty!
Nature, and Time, and Thought, thine impress bear;
Through earth, or sea, or sky,
I turn, and find Thee present with me there.

The perfume of the rose,
And every flower that blows,
All mark thy love, in clusters of the vale;
The corn that covers fields,
The fruits the garden yields,
Proclaim the bounties that can never fail.

The vapor and the cloud,
The thunder bursting loud,
Speak of thy Majesty in words of flame;
The ocean as it roars,
Lashing the rocks and shores,
Declares from what a mighty hand it came.

The vasty gulfs that roll,
Each on its own firm pole,
Through all the boundless æther space alone,
Prove that indeed thou art,
The life-giver and the Lord,
Of systems to our little world unknown.

From Thee I cannot fly;
Thine all observing eye,
Marks the minutest atom of thy reign;
How far sweeter I go,
Thou all my path would'st know,
And bring the wanderer to the earth again.

But why should I depart?
'Tis safely where Thou art;
And could one spot thy being hold,
I, poor, and vain, and weak,
That sacred spot would I possess,
And dwell within the shelter of thy fold.

MISCELLANY.

From the Casket.

THE HOLY BIBLE.

If right we read, nor prejudice the mind,
The Bible is the book of mankind.
I look upon the Bible as the oldest and
best of books. The history of creation is
said by Strabo, to have been handed down
to the Egyptians by a Chaldean shepherd;
and its superiority to all other books is
proved by the one important circumstance,
of its influence in civilizing mankind. Its
doctrines are superior to those of the Ma-
hometan Koran, and of the Talmud of the
Rabbies. The Bible inculcates universal
charity, with word signifies in the origi-
nal, love. To say nothing of the glorious
principle of love, the law which it incul-
cates are at the same time the most leni-
ent, and powerful. Human laws are founded
upon them, but they are like the rays of
light compared with the sources from
whence they spring. On the sacred page
of the Bible we find woman elevated to
her proper dignity, but among those na-
tions where it is not read, woman is the
drudge of the Sultan and Caliph. The
light of learning and wisdom flourishes
where the Bible is read, but at its bound-
ary commences the night of darkness and
superstition. It is the illuminated world
of literature and science, and cast a halo
of glory around the atmosphere of intel-
lect. It smiles on the calm and sunny
scenes of life, and glides the evening skies
of the faithful in the dark hour of death.
What the compass is to the mariner, the
Bible is to the world. It teaches the king
in the government of his empire, and the
peasant in the tilling of his field. It re-
sponses reward to virtue, and punishment to
vice. It interests equally the brilliant in-

tellect and the humble capacity. All that
is good, grand and sublime, is contained
within it. Many cannot relish it, because
their taste is perverted; and many reject
it from prejudice. To understand the Bi-
ble is at once to be introduced to a high
source of enjoyment—the highest source
on earth. When I hear a man exclaim
against the Bible, I cannot refrain from
tossing his mind with ignorance.

If you are a literary character and wish
to behold elegance, purity and taste,
turn over the leaves of the sacred book.
Are you pleased with poetry? you have at
once an inexhaustible fountain. You have
beautiful scenery, sparkling imagery, and
ideas clothed in sublimity of language.
It contains numerous specimens of the an-
gelic lyre, and I doubt whether there is
such a field for the poet in the world.
The poet who draws his scenes from the
Bible can never fail to please—his writings
are always new. Are you pleased with
the thunder of the voice? Here is the
strongest inexhaustible source. Some pas-
sages of scripture are irresistible. What
can be more grand and sublime than Da-
vid's description of the appearance of the
Most High? "He bowed the heavens
also, and came down, darkness was under
his feet; he rode upon a cherub and con-
quered, and he was seen upon the wings of the
wind." Do you ask for more such pas-
sages? I could quote a volume, but let
the description which the prophet Habak-
kuk gives of the splendour of God, suffice.
"Before him went the pestilence, and
burning coals went forth at his feet; he
stood and measured the Earth; he be-
held, and drove asunder the nations: the
everlasting mountains were scattered: the
perpetual hills did bow: his ways are ever-
lasting." It was such eloquence that
made Felix tremble on his throne. But
poetry and eloquence are not the only
beauties of the Bible. We there find
sound science and philosophy—We there
read of chemistry, and of an experiment
which dissolved gold and rendered it pota-
ble. Aqua Regia will dissolve gold; but
to drink it is fatal. History is complete.
There we have the biography of many
great and learned men. But it is a vain
endeavor to attempt scanning the whole.

The history is in the Bible, of Him who
graced on Calvary. From that sacred
summit a flood of light broke forth upon
the world. It was the dawn of redemption!
Superstition fled affrighted before the
glorious appearance of christianity, and
the church of the living God arose on
the ruins of the heathen altar. The au-
tomatons of Pagan idolatry tumbled to the
dust, and the false deities perished on
Olympus. That glorious gospel which
effected this great work is contained with-
in the Bible. Like the rainbow which is
hung out in the heavens, it was sent as a
token that God would be mindful of us.
O glorious token when we read it, and
I would recommend it to all my fellow
travellers to the grave. The waves of
time are rolling on to sweep us away, and
as we pass through the dark vale of death,
the light of Calvary will illuminate our
path to the superb palaces of God. Dark-
ness and death are horrible to the lonely
mind, but the Bible will overcome those
terrors, and infuse a calm serenity in the
darkest hour of existence.

MILFORD BARD.

ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

BY A. G. THOMAS, ESQ. OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

But it is in the relation of the mother
that the necessity of intellectual culti-
vation is most apparent. It has been re-
marked by Buonaparte, one of the most
sagacious of modern observers, that there
never was a great man whose mother was
not a woman of superior qualities. Not-
withstanding our habitual distrust of such
general and sweeping assertions, we are
strongly disposed to concur in this remark.
The foundation of intellectual as well as
moral character is laid in the nursery.
The influence of the mother in forming the
moral character is universally admitted.
Let any one recur to his experience, and
he will find that the deepest impressions
ever made on his mind, were received from
his mother in the period of childhood. To
this source he can generally trace the most
prominent traits of his character. He can
frequently call to mind the particular oc-
casion and the precise moment in which,
by some happy appeal, which nature only
can dictate to the parent, she succeeded in
impressing his mind with some valuable
precept which has ever since continued to
regulate his conduct. Nor is her influence
less in the formation of the intellectual
character of her children. If she have the
power in the one case "to fix the gener-
ous purpose in the glowing breast," it is
equally her province in the other.

"To rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction 'er his mind."

to mould the taste, to enlighten the un-
derstanding, and to direct the thought into its
proper channels. The objection that this
is the province of the teacher, and the
great object of that regular course of edu-
cation either public or private, which the
child is destined subsequently to pursue,
loses much of its force when it is consid-
ered how much may be effected with the in-
fant mind, before the system of regular
education commences, and also, what an

important co-operation the mother may
afford to the instructor, in enforcing, ex-
plaining, and recommending his lessons;
but it is more particularly for the purpose
of directing the taste of children in litera-
ture and the fine arts, rather than in sci-
ence, that the improvement of those facul-
ties in the mother on these depend-
ing of the greatest importance. It is in these
departments of learning, as associated with
pleasure, that a mother, in a greater or less degree, will feel
that her lessons are calculated to make
the deepest impression. In poetry, in lan-
guage, in eloquence, in the fine arts, there
is no instructor equal to a mother. It is,
therefore, when we contemplate woman in
the character of a mother, connected as
that endearing relation is, with the cause
of education, that we are compelled to ac-
knowledge the importance of intellectual
refinement. It is of the utmost impor-
tance that these instructions should be properly
instilled; that those, who may be con-
sidered as forming the character of soci-
ety, should be properly qualified for the ar-
duous undertaking. It was the parting
injunction of the Roman mother to her son,
when he went forth to battle, "Farewell,
my son—return victorious, or return a
corpse," that made invincible soldiers—
such was the moral influence of Roman
mothers. By the inculcation of such sen-
timents, they made soldiers who conquer-
ed the world. It was the natural conse-
quence with a people where mere brute
force, and animal courage, constituted the
steepest engines of success in their career of
rapacity and conquest, but in modern
times, knowledge is power. Intelligence
must triumph over ignorance, as naturally
as light prevails over darkness. Even for
the vulgar purposes of conquest, therefore
intelligence is the most efficient engine
which can be wielded by modern nations;
and, therefore, even for these purposes,
parents should naturally look to the intelli-
gent mother, as the most successful instructor
of the modern warrior. But modern na-
tions have a higher calling, and a more
enviable career. It is theirs, not like
Rome, to overrule the world, but to en-
lighten and improve it. It is only by the
triumphs of philanthropy, and not by those
of arms, by overruling the world with
intelligence and refinement, not with fire
and sword, that modern nations can ac-
quire genuine and substantial fame. It is
the more diffused province of the modern
mother, to form her sons for that lofty
enterprise: nor will any means be found
so effectual incidentally in promoting that
object, in strengthening the hands of that
amiable philanthropy, which in modern
times, is shedding intellectual light on all
dark places of human society, as an im-
provement in the system of female educa-
tion.

THE AGONY OF A FATHER AT THE ILL CON-
DITION OF HIS SON.

The late Mr. A. Fuller, writing to a
friend, says, "My heart is almost broken.
When I lie down, a load almost insupport-
able depresses me; nine eyes are kept
waking; or, if I get a little sleep, it is dis-
turbed; and, as soon as I awake, my load
returns upon me. Oh, Lord, I know not
what to do; but mine eyes are unto Thee.
Keep me, oh my God, from sinful desponden-
cy! Thou hast promised that all things
shall work together for good to them that
love Thee: fulfill thy promise, on which
thou hast caused my servant to hope. Oh,
my God, the child with whom I have given
me in charge, is wicked before Thee. He
is disobedient to me, and is plunging himself
into ruin. Have mercy upon him, O Lord,
and preserve him from evil. Bring him
home to me, and not to me only, but also
to myself.

"If I see the children of other people it
aggravates my sorrow. Those who have
had no instruction, no pious example, or
warnings, or counsel, are often seen to be
steady and trusty: by my child, who has
all the advantages, and worthy of no
trust to be placed in him. Oh, my God,
take away his heart of stone, and give him
a heart of flesh; oh, give him a broken
and sincere heart. I am afraid he will go
into the army, that sink of immorality;
or if not, that, being reduced to extremity,
he will be tempted to steal. And oh, if he
should get such a habit, what may not
these weeping eyes witness, or this broken
heart be called to endure! Oh, my God,
take away my fears, and give me. Have
mercy upon my poor unhappy parent,
have mercy upon him, poor ungodly child.
Oh, Lord, I am oppressed; undertake for
me!"

[From the Ohio State Journal.]

Western States.—The unparalleled in-
crease of population in the West—the
mildness of the climate, and fertility of the
soil, have long attracted the attention and
admiration of our Eastern neighbors. Since
the beginning of the present century, the
tide of emigration has silently poured its
thousands into the Westward. The forest
has disappeared under the blow of the
sturdy backwoodsmen, and gay vil-
lages and tilled fields have arisen on every
side to break the long chain of savage life,
and to establish in its place the social and
peaceful habits of civilization.

The six Western States were settled at
different periods. The French made the
first settlement at Vincennes, in Indiana,

as early as 1730. Illinois was next settled
by the French at Kaskaskia and Canons
in 1766. The first permanent settlement
in Missouri was made in 1763; by the
French of Kaskaskia and St. Philips; by
St. Genevieve, and Bourbon, Kentucky,
then a part of Virginia, was settled in 1775,
by Col. Daniel Boone. Tennessee, at-
tached at that time to N. Carolina, was settled
about 1775. Ohio was the last of the
Western States in point of settlement. A
company emigrated to it from New Eng-
land in 1788; and formed the first regular
settlement at Marietta in the spring of
that year.

The population of the Western States
in 1800, may be stated in round numbers,
at 380,000. In 1820, the population amount-
ed to 1,837,000, giving an increase unparal-
leled in the annals of any country, of
more than 1,457,000 inhabitants in 20 years
nearly *unparalleled*. The population of the
Western States at the present time must
be near 2,500,000. They contain 270,000
square miles. At the last census the av-
erage wanted a fraction of being seven per-
sons to a square mile. This average speaks
a volume concerning the population the
Western States at a future period may con-
tain. From the fertility of their soil, they
are capable without being burthened with
an excess, of supporting a population of
150 persons to the square mile. This state-
ment is far from being in excess. West-
phalia in Germany, has a population of
178 persons to the square mile—Great
Britain and Ireland 181—the Italian small
states 207—Netherlands 214! &c. At
this rate they may contain at some future
period, more than forty millions of inhabi-
tants.

Pompeii.—The ruins of Pompeii con-
tinue to furnish a variety of interesting ap-
proaches of the arts, and each succeeding ex-
cavation presents something novel, to re-
ward the labor of and compensate for the
expense of procuring it. Since the days
of Napoleon very little has been done in
furtherance of discovery, and we had al-
most imagined that the excavation had been
abandoned, but a French paper in-
forms us better on the subject, and says
that the King and Queen of Naples visited
Pompeii on the 5th of June, when an ex-
cavation was made in their presence, which
proved to be very successful.

The spot chosen for the operation was
a mansion in which had been previously
discovered a very beautiful fountain in
350000 bowered with shell work, and
nearly similar to another that had been
discovered in a contiguous house. From
the midst of the basin rose a small column
of marble, on which was placed a genius
in bronze, holding in his left hand a bird,
with its wings expanded, from the beak
of which the water issued and then fell
back into the basin. A theatrical mask, also
of marble, imbedded in the bottom of the
niche, poured forth in its turn another
stream of water. Before the foot of the
fountain was a little bronze statue of
a sitting posture, with a basket in the
left hand, and a cap on its head. It ap-
parently represented a Phrygian Shepherd,
clothed in a short tunic, but had evidently
no connection with the spot where it was
found. On the marble pedestal there was
a beautiful piece of sculpture, represent-
ing a child half naked, lying asleep, grasp-
ing in one of its hands a little basket; and
on one side of it a vase overturned; its
other hand was raised to make, like the
figure of the other foot of the fountain, the
kind of marble Caryatides. The parti-
tions were ornamented with very elegant
paintings, which appear, to judge from the
symbolical necessities, to represent the
birth of Bacchus.

In the Hall was a stove, with its trivet
of rusty iron, surrounded by some frag-
ments of bronze vases. In the two Cham-
bers, situated on the sides of the Hall, was
discovered a great number of other inter-
esting objects, the principal of which were
two strong bracelets of gold, a small silver
coin, a number of elegant bronze vases,
and a beautiful candelabrum of the same
material.—The King gave orders on the
spot, that the fountain should be restored
to the same state in which it had been
found; that the whole of the shell-work,
which had fallen down among the rubbish,
should be replaced, that the bronze statu-
ette, with which it was ornamented, should
be transported to the Royal Museum Mus-
eum, and that their place should be sup-
plied by casts of baked earth, and that the
partitions on which were the paintings, as
well as the fountain, should be defended
by a roof, to save them from the chance
of damage.—*Balt. Gaz.*

The fall of others should teach us humility and
watchfulness, and should make us instant in prayer,
lest we also be tempted, and be overtaken in a
fault. Let us remember our obligation to the re-
straining and renewing grace of God, which is
alone making us to differ.

Co-Partnership Dissolved.
THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under
the firm of LIBBY & SAWYER is this day
by mutual consent dissolved. The affairs of the
late firm will be settled by ALMON SAWYER,
whose name is duly authorized and authorized to settle the
same.
JOHN LIBBY.
ALMON SAWYER.
Limerick, Sept. 3, 1827.