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VOL. II.

# LIMERICK; FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1828.

NO.45.

#### W. BURR, PRINTER.

TERMS OF THE STAR.

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ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, if paid in advance, or within three months from the date of the first paper received; otherwise, one Dollar Ann acverst First Cents per per accessive of postage.
Subscribert, 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.

if those who have procured, or may bereafter procure ten subscribers, and continue to act as Agents for the pullvibers, it collecting and reaking payment for the rame, will be grationally entitled to their paper; alroad be understood that one year is the short-ast term of subscription.

All communications should be directed either to Joing BUZZILL, Post-Master, North-Paymenfeld, York, Med. or to Sasuzillus, Rame, Lunche, Med.

80- No papers discontinued, until all arrearage

#### COMPUNICATION.

FOR THE STAR.

Extract of a letter from a preacher of the FreeWill Baptist Connexion to his mother, an only

My dear and ever respected mother,

Retrict of a letter from a preacher of the Freezwill Beptel Connecion to his mother, an only surviving parent.

My dear and crie respected mother,

Your unworthy son yet begs a share with the people of God; nor does he beg; in vain; for his soul is fed with the bread of life. Religion is my estate and my treasure, my comfort and my theme. I feel no satiety for riches which can herer early into another world. My main objects to our meant of the more of the mo

considering what great things God hatd tone for me, whereof I have reason to be glad of the control of the cont founded, santering produce such a wear-founded evidence, in my mind as that, what could I not forego to obtain it. I trust, however, they live not without se-tiet prayer, at least some of them, fis-

ter P. with her husband Thope yet maintain a public reconstant. A rubble profession of the christian faith to time reconstant and the confession of the christian faith to time established the same of the confess before my February to the confession of the christian faith to the christian faith the same of the confession of the christian will be calmend to confess before my February to the confession of th ter P. with her husband I hope yet main-

#### MISCELLANY.

From the Episcopal Watchman.
ON PRAYER.

Of all christian duties the most easy, the most natural, the most necessary, and I may add, the most neglected, is Prayer.

—And what is the cause of this neglect?—Surely not the want of encouragement to pray; for what can inspire us with greater confidence than that beautiful and affects of the confidence than that beautiful and affects with the confidence of the confi er confidence than that beautiful and affecting illustration of our Saviour.—If ye, being evil, know how to give good gift ye, being evil, know how to give good gift at the saving of t

to the humble supplant at the curious of God.

How comes it then, that promises like these are so little valued, or so totally disreparded? Have we no wants to be supplied? No temptations to shun? No dangers to fear? No favors, ofsany kind, to ask? Are we so perfectly secure, and contented, and happy, that we need nothing, which it is in the power of our Almighty. Creator, Redeemer, and Sanctifier, to bestow?—Far from it;—it is not because we are not in reality 'wretched, miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked,' but because we do not fully realize our utter helplessness and poverty, that we never pray.

pray.

From the criminal indifference manifested by many christians to his plain and positive, and necessary duty, it might be inferred that a great part of those who live in gospel lands, were infidels; for it seems to be a contradiction in terms to acknowledge a God who governs the world, and deny the necessity of making any addresses to him for the supply of our wants, or in grateful return for his favors and bleasings so abundantly poured upon us. O thou that horset prayer, what hee shall all fieth coine! was the derout exclamation of ane, whose inspired hymns are emphasically called 'The Prayers of David',—nor can there be a more encouraging sassimate for all flesh to come and worthin, and fall down, and kneel before the Lord our Marker, than this, that his peculiar and most endearing title is,—'The God who heardhy prayer.'

It must be a matter of very great surice, that the All elerious Jebovah.—He From the criminal indifference

endearing title is,—The God who heards progres.

It must be a matter of very great suppressive that the All glorious Jebovah.—He can receipt forgive our sins. And what more reasonable of more natural, than that we go to 'the Father of mercies,' for year, and blind, and sinful mortals. But it is much more astonishing, that we, more reasonable of more natural, then the seen of the seen of

our flanksgivings for those which we hourly receive.

There is something, not only so ungrateful in such conduct, but so irreconcileable
with our christian profession, that although
it has been said 'the greatest monater in
the world is an Alheiti,"—yet there would
seem to be one greater, and that is a proyerless christian.

The abilitation to pray are numerous

The obligations to pray are numero and powerful; nor do we see how they c be resisted, without filling us with grief a

Prayer is the dictate of our nature. Prayer is the dictate of our nature.— Every thing around him reminds man of his dependence on a Superior Power; and wherever the existence of a Supreme Brigis is acknowledged, there you will full his worshippers making supplications to Him. Even among the most barbarous nations, where the objects of their idolatry are hirds, and beats, and stocks, and stones, prayer is offered to these, as the most nat-ural act of worship. What is, and ever has been the pinversal practice of man-kind, as well in their most savage state, as in the most polished periods of their ex-istence, can have its origin in nothing but immutable truth.

Prayer is positively enjoined in Scrip-

Istence, can have its origin in nothing but immutable truth.
Prayer is positively enjoined in Scripture, and enforced by the example of our Satiour, and all-holy men. His own command is,—'Agk and it shall be given you, each, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you;' and he elsewhere directs, "all wen, exery where, to rough,"—to 'pray and not faint." The apostle Paul directs 'all men, every where, to ray, lifting up holy hands;' to, 'pray always, with all prayer;'—to 'continue instant in prayer;'—to array without ceasing.'—Not that we are required to be always on our knees in grayer, for this is manifestly impossible;' but that we are ever to maintain buch a spirit of devotion as will dispose us in all places, and at all times, to 'lift up our hearts and pray unto the Lord.'

A man may sometimes pray as fervent-

the Lord.

A man may sometimes pray as fervently and effectually, while engaged in his ordinary business, as he could in the church, or in his clovet. He may also pray in society, as well as in retirement, for prayer is only an aspiration of the heart, which can never be unseasonably wasted to heaven. And it is nothing more or less than an habitual disposition to turn our thoughts and affections heavenward, which is intended by the command—' continue instant in prayer.'

prayer."
We have the example of our blessed Lord and his apostles, and of all holy men, enforcing this duty.—Our Saviour often prayed with his disciples, and by himself; and, at one time, we read of his 'continuing all night in prayer to God.' The apostles 'gave' themselves continually to prayer,' and were it necessary further to illustrate this point, we might instance the example of Moses, and David, and Solomon, and Hozeksha, and Cornelius,—in short, every holy person mentioned in Scripture; whose 'prayers sacended as a memorial before God,' and the histories of whose lives instruct us, that 'the eyes of the Lord are over the righteous, and his ears are open to their cry.'

lives instruct its, that the eyes of the Lord are over the righteon, and his ears are open to their cry."

And is not prayer a reasonable duty?—We are indebted to the goodness and loring kindness of our Heavenly Father for every blessing we now enjoy, and are dependent on him for all that we hope for hereafter. Our very existence was deriving from him, and its continuance depends on his protecting providence. We ourselves are poor and helpless; we can receive nothing but what he pleases to give, and do nothing without his sid. Now the natural impulse of the human heart would seem to be, to go to Him to whom our necessities are known, and who is able to relieve them. If we want a favor of an earth-low to give good gifts unto his children, and who is willing to do for us 'more abundantly than we can ask or think?' Are we bosed the weight of the confort us. Are we bowed down with a sense of guilt and unworthiness? He can deliverus. Are we sifficted! He can freely forgive our sins. And what we go to 'the Father of mercies,' for pardon of all com fort,' peace and consolation to our afflicted breasts' and on the condort.

our thanksgivings for those which we hour- | itual - we must admit that prayer is a proent part of our duty.

itual, we must admit shat prayer is a preeminent part of our duty.

"THE TIME is SHORT."

Is the time short? Who believes it? All profess to do it.," But, where is the, man who lirez and conducts under the influence of such a belief re Part time appears short indeed. Look back-10, 20; or 50; years, and how does it impear? As the dream of a how. But no twithstanding, all! this, we are prone to feel as through our silves were a kind of eternity; and to jind, as though on day of probation, indicur slay, in this world would never come to a end. Is time, short? And its half of ftys, short life, spent? Were, I, sinc of, three, score years and ten, it becomes me, that ke, the alarm, and seek, with persevening exmeatments the profess of the short of the s earnest. Is the time short ?? Then be patient, suffering christians, for soon your trials and sorrows will tend, and you will be far hence, on the hill of Zion, beyond the reach oggin and sorrow. Is the time short.? Then, O sinner, what art thou doing? "Soon the patience of God will fail, your day of grace be over, and your soul lost; and "O then, what will it avail you whatever 'else 'may be 'secured?. How dreadful would it be; should you not begin to seek for mercy until you had not time to obtain it. And dare you say, that you have any more than just time enough left in which to secure the salvation of your soul? Then is it not more than madees to postpone repentance any longer? I is it soul? Then is it not more than madeaus to postpone repentance any longer? Is it wise? It it safe? If you will not consider of your ways and turn to God; go on, and secure the riches; bhones, and pleasures of the world, if you can, and make, them your gods if you will; and then when God shall rise up in anger against you, you may go and cry to the gods that you have, served, for help and deliverance. Christian reader, will you not pray that God wilk bless these warnings? Cairie.

PERSECUTED CHRISTIANS IN CONSTANTI

PERSECUTED CHRISTIANS IN CONSTANTANOTLE.

Our readers will doubtless remember the case of the three Jews in Constantinople who were imprisoned on the 1st. of December, 1626, for no other reason than embracing the christian religion. After remaining in prison two or three montar, one of the number returned to Judaism and was released. At the date of the last accounts, the other two, having endured the swarest privations, reproaches and buffetings, for nearly a year, remained firm in the profession of their faith, and seemed resolved to persevere are unto death. At their baptism they received the names of John and John. Baptist. In the month of March, 1827, Mr. Leeves, Church Missionary at Constantinople, wrole them a letter, desiring each of them, if they continued faithful to their Saviour, and were ready to endure all for his sake, as they had hitherto done, to send him a declaration to this effect, singed by their own hands. The most astisfactory answers were received.

"Sir, and Faher, Mr. Leeves,—This comes from me-your sou John. Baptist.

one of which is as follows:

"Sir, and Father, Mr. Lecets, This comes from me-your son John. Baptist. I say to you from the bottom of my soul and of my heart, that I have known Jesus as my Messiah, and from henceforth, let what will come upon my head, I accept it all for the lore of him; and I what to know neither, father, nor mother, nor wife, but I chekowledge Jesus Christ our Lord, and after him yourself. We pray day and night to Jesus Christ our Lord to be gracious to you and to citablish you, as well yourself, as all of that family, who have showed to us the true light. Amen. (Signed). "Jour Barters," have showed to us the true light (Signed) -John Barrist,

Amen. (Signed). "Jour Bartur,"

Hampstead, N. H.—"There appears in this place to be, a genuine Paritan revival of religion. It is a noiseless, solema, ferent and transforming kind, of religion, such as we simple expect to be produced by the spirit of love, and peace and boliness." It is like all God's other works, regular, powerful, and irresistible! It is the effect of his spirit, of, whom it is to

corded, that he should flot aftrive, noricity, noricity, nor cause his voice to be heard in the course of Mr. It and his imposition upon Eld. C. streets. This is the Lord's doing; and it is being spained and joining the church is consistent to convey the placet that this conference would be in marvellous in our eyes; and let, in the lord streets. This is the Lord's doing; and it is being spained in the view of every impartial his conference would be in the praise. Twenty-nine united with the church, on the first Sabbath of January; and as many more have obtained the community as the could permude to follow a dained, was because he did not see his cold provided by the conference of heart, and no man dares to say it in the flower that the conductive the course of heart, and no man dares to say it in the flower that the see he will be the conductive the course of heart, and no man dares to say it in the see he will be the course of the set of heart, and no man dares to say it in the see he will be the course of the set of the course of the set of the set of the course of the set of the set of the course of the set of t Mith the church, on the mass account of the Manuary, and as many more have obtained hope, and many more great searchings of heart, and no man dares to say it is not the work of God."

#### MORNING STAR.

LIMERICK : FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1828.

Erroneous statements and misseprescutations corrected; Or, a return of an editorial article which appeared in "Windows's Messenger," No. 2, Vol. ii., dated Port-land, March 3, 1828; published by Hall

The article which, from a sense of our duty, are disposed to consider, is commenced with the following language, viz: "Many of my friends tolowing anguage, it: "Many of my friends have heard doublets with surprise) of my being baptized and joining the Free-will Baptist Connexism." The writer (Hall Barton) proceeds to observe that some did not believe that he had joined this Connexion, and after speaking considyound the subject of our reports, and telling bow nonderfully be had been sustained for a period of six years, be gives the following information to be poblic: "It is indeed tree, that I winded a term of the public in the standard of the Precedit Bantist Constitution of nexion-though it is not true that I have changed my views and feelings relative to sectarian ind., as the indicrest of the cause of truth requires a labored and dispassionate development of facts.

Let it be understood that this article is written by the junior editor of the Star, who holds him

Let accountable for every statement here:n made.)
It is true, says Mr. B., that I have joined the
Free-Will Baptist Connexion. Thus he states that
he is a member of a sect, with which he does not nor nover did have fellouship; for he observes-"though it is not true that I have changed my views and feelings relative to sectarianism." Of the consistency of such a course the public will judge.

After making the statement last quoted, Mr. B seems to depart from this subject, and spenies very lengthy of his having been rid of what he terms "the sheekles of Quakerism," and of the errones principles of Fox, and the inconsistency of the Quaker discipline, with which we have nothin to do. We next find him back to his first subject The following is quoted from him : again

\*\*gam. In the following is quoted from him: "I applied to 'we preaches to haptize ine, but they both refused, unless I would join some or garred nearcy. I at length consented to give my hand to Etd. Markin: Clark, of Ossipee, N. H. mothern of my fellowskip with him, and as a manifestation of my shift genes to be watched over by shin and all ottler christians."

Mr. B says he applied to two preachers to be haptized, who refused to haptize him, unless he would join some organized Society; but does not give the names of those preachers, nor state to give free names of trees presenters, nor state to what denomination they belong. Why not t. Did he el once to withhold the fact from the public that the two first preschers of the F. W. B. Connexion, to whom he applied for baptism, refused to receive him! But it recens that he was more successful in the third attempt. Here we doom it highly proper to state to those who are not intimate proper to state to those who are not minimized acquainted with the ministerial, moral and private character of Eld. Mathew Clark, whose name is introduced to the public, by Mr. B. that ca a minimized according to the public of introduced to the public, by Mr. B. that we a minister and a christian, he is considered to be a man ecould it the fath, not in the least wandering or wavering. To the second church in Outpos, N. H. of which Eld. C. has the charge, Mr. B. directed his course. A resural of relg on had commen cod before his arrival. Mr. B. readily put han to the work, and by a charatable infinister was received as a fellow laborer in the common cause Eld. C. baptized reveral; at length Mr. B. bimed expressed a wish also to be imprized. Eld. C., as he has told up, felt a strong objection, and refused to grant his request, on which account he was publigly and violently opposed by Mr. B. But flushing being repeatedly requested, and faring he might do wrong if he refured, he, under the greatest tri-als of mind, baptized Mr. B., and received him on als of mand, asprized Mr. B., par reserved him on his nart as A membor of therebrirch of which he had the overright. But as it will be seen in the sequel, it was not so coupidered by Mr. B. and Jaha Eld. C. was decreted by him. "For we hom-cative are of the opinion that he never intended to achite with the church in Quartee, but that he moninally joined from selfish principles, to be placed in a situation better in effect his own ima-ginary schemes. We will assign a reason for this opinion. The last meeting which he attended in this place, after having been here a period of several wooks, he publicly warned, signifying that his mee sage was from heaven, those who had not been baptized, "herer to submit to that ordinance and join a churen; CRLESS," said be, "it be with an intention to lead them out from their Babylonis! idolate, and reifichness, and sectarization, to stand In the pure testimony of the gospel." We do no presume to say that we give his language verbaring have do say that we have expressed the substance but we do say that we have expressed the substance and spirit of his message. Our readers will per-epise, that it would be to our injury to exaggerate these transments, when some twenty or thirty or

our neighbors were present at the same time, who

he pure testimony of the gaspel.

If being hantized, &c. afforded him a door on, yet it seems he was not fully satisfied He appeared remarkably assions to be ordered, as will be made to appear. The following is ex-tracted from the editorial article above alleded

Elder Clark forwarded the following to the ed-

Elicer Clark forwarded the following to the editors of the Morning Start, a weekly apper published under the patronage of the Free-Will Baytast Connection.

"H. Barton whose name we have before seen the Star was lately (we trust) directed here by the great head of the church—his falore have been blessed to the convertion of sinners, the awakening of saints, and the tonnenting of back-risive. And the her is about to loave in after sebmet on converts, we trust the work will still ordiner to the still still ordiner and seen believe that the sordiner and seen from the CLARKS Outpet, and ought to be by the brethren or capital his Gospet, and ought to be by the brethren.

Casipee, July 1827."

This, as it purports to be, is an extract from letter sent by Eld. Clark to us. But why did no Mr. B. tell his readers that the editors of the Stawould not publish that letter? It is important ould be made acquainted with the manner in which the letter, from which the above is an extract, was written, and by whom. Mr. B. biniself wrote every syllable of it. Its con-All. B. immself wrote every syllable of it. In con-tente, in addition to the outstart, represented that this Mr. B. had been the means of effecting a ref-ormation and of doing great good. &c. But Mr. Br. object in writing that letteral expressed in the concluding part of the extract: " IF eleftere that he is ordained and sent forth by Christ to preach the gospet, and ought to be by the bretheen." If we rightly understood Eld. Clark, and we presume we did, this fetter was written when he was from home, and on his return he was solicited by Mr. B. scribe his name to it. To do this he refused; but the subject was hard pressed, and solicitation vehemently renewed; being wearied with the fatigues of a journey, and doubly wearied with the entreaties of Mr. B. he subscribed, or permitted Mr. B. to subscribe his name to it. Mr. B. now having gotton all he wanted at Otsipee, touching Lject, viz. what is equivalent to a request by Eld. C. and the church for the ordination of Mr. B. which he had thus by his own shrewd plans obtainhe immediately, as if to make his aim certain, makes his way to Limerick, bearing a letter him-self, written by himself, for what we understand the accomplishment of his own selfish purposes, leaving a reformation which the letter repr leaving a reformation which the letter represents him to have been the means of producing. Mr. B. haptered. It is prostlet that Eld. Clark, and his arrives at Limerick, with his letter from Eld. C. with an express request, (made by himself however,) that the same should be published in the next namber of the Star. And now also: it to our lot to be durantly, enacted, the start of the same when the same should be in norther of the same when the same should be in norther of the same start when the same should have been supported by which he is not made of the same should be injured, the number of the constitution of a next, that is in Babytoniah capturity which is said a nogenitor of the same shoper, from the acquaintent of the same should say that the blood would stop, and the blood would be upon our beautiful. The streeting from place to place, if he can have been the means of producing. Mr. B. at Limerick, with his letter from Eld. C. indeed. He said it must be published, or the cause in Ossipee would be injured, the times of the converts would be wounded, and the reformation would stop, and the blood would be upon our heads. &c. It so happened that we were satisfied what the man's motives were in having the latter published—that he might be ordained at the Q. M. which soon was to be convened, nevertheless we proposed to him so to amend the letter as to give an account of the revival in Ossipke, and sinke out that part which mentioned ordination, and out that part which mentioned ordination, and which gave an account of his becoming united to the church. But this did not at all meet his approbation. The letter however was not published, to the great satisfaction and joy of Eld. C., who stated that on mature reflection, he was so sorry that he had permitted the letter to come to Lun-erick, that had he not reposed almost unlimited confidence in us, he should Lave come to Luner-ick to prevent its publication. As the letter us not published in the Star, how came an extract of it in Mr. B's. paper? The letter was addressed to us as he bimself states, and of course was ours not his. He never obtained likerly of us to make any part of it public. We hold Eld. C. that we would endeavor to take care of the endeavor to take care of the lotter. But soon after Mr. B. left us, we searched for it v considerable anxiety, but could not find it. supposed that it was lost, until we saw the above extract in Mr. B's, paper, which led us to believe that he took a letter addressed to us, without assing, "by your leave." The public will therefore perceive in what manner the above extract over

he signature of Eld. Clark, became incorporated into Mr. B's. paper.

Another extract follows:

"At Parsonsheld quarterly meeting held in August, 1827, the Eiders in Conference, stood, this libert, in the Eider in Conference, stood, this libert with them in the Lord's vanexed—and was requested to appear at the next yeerly or quarterly meeting, and be ordained, if he and the breithren should see them every exert to proceed in the same. But I could see the experiment of the proceeding the same. But I could contain the pearly meeting the proceeding the same. But I could the pearly meeting the proceeding the same is the contained the pearly meeting the proceeding the pearly meeting and the pea

may clear to be ordained at the next Q. M. Bocode with us to unlist our influence, which he would flatter us to believe was great, in favor of his ordination at the approaching Q. M., we frank-ly told him that unless he experienced a change in his views and course, that, in our opinion, he never would be ordained by the F. W. B. Connexion. What makes ne so sure that no voto was passed by the Conference is, we exercised what influence we could to have a vote passed to consider Mr. B. as he considered himself, not a member of us; and had our influence been as great as Mr. B. had before represented, it would have been effected. But the Conference to whom he was a stranger, excepting E.d. Clark and ourselves, thought it salvisable, as he had been haptized, to postpone acting on the subject until the Elders' Conference, which would a be in session, and in the mean time see what Mr. B's, character and conduct would be

We will make one extract more and we have done, because we shall have noticed all that concerns us :

"In Limerick, in Hollis, in Buxton, in Saco, in Biddeford and Kennebunk, I saw the work of God

A small but gradual revival of religion, to the praise of the Lord bo it spoken, had commenced in this place previous to the coming of Mr. B. As before remarked, be tarried with us several weeks. We will not say that he did not do the people any good, as, a day is approaching that will try every man's work, whether it be inty, wood, stubble, or gold, silver and precious stones. After he had stoid as long with us as we thought it profitable, and longer, we frankly advised him to go away, and he had the discretion to receive our adaway, and he has the discretion to roceive our au-vice, and accordingly departed; but we hope to see him in the kingdom of heaven, where all aregularities and inconsistencies will have been loft t As he has not since returned to visit us, we hand. As he has not since feturned to that us, we would inform him that no one prophecy which he made has yet been fulfilled. He told us that the refurnation would stop, because we opposed him, and because we would not publish the productions of his pen in the Star, &c. &c. The revival tions of ms pen in me Star, &c. &c. Increases continues gradually to progress. Some who were in am when he left us are none rejoicing in the truth; and severe; have been befored, and are united with the brothren, notwithstanding he less mestage was to the contrary.

Once more. Mr. B. rays (March 3, 1823) "10 is indeed true that I stand a member of the Free-Will Baptist Connexion." How does he know this is true: It is now about 8 months since he was

as he is travelling from place to place, if he can make it appear to churches of the F. W. B. Con-nexion that he is a member of their society, he will meet with a more cordial reception, and hav-ing been received, he can then bear the pure teetimony against sectamentsm, &c., and probably be more successful as winning Babylonians to the true more successful in winning Babylonians to the true faith of the gaspel, or multiplying converts to himself. We acknowledge that we have been tedious in our terion, still we have but glauced at the subject, which Mr. B. has embraced in his communi-We have labored with no other intention

than to lay the truth before the public, that they may pudge for themselves. We have no dispu sition to forbid Mr. B. or any other person from costing out devils, because they follow not with us. We wish well to all our fellow men, and humbly hope that when we shall have finished our nortal career, we shall appear on the heavenly

plain among the shuing ranks of Zion:
"Where rising floods of knowledge roll,
And pour, and pour upon the soul."

We have received a letter from Br. Hezekiah Gorton of Marion, Ohio, stating that the last session of the Marion Q. M. that the last session of the Marron Q. M. was holden in that town on the 23d and 24th uff. Speaking of which he says: "Though publing special took place, it was quite an interesting time. The attention of the congregation could not have been greater. At our communion the Baptists Presbyterians, and Methodists came forward and took their seats at the Lord's table. How pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. You will naturally conclude that our hearts were bound together with bonds of love."

at the next yearly or quarterly meating, and be ordaned, if he and the brethers should see the transport of the property of th

the Forrect confer he has pursued, it collecting honey bit of subscribers, viz. to receive any notey that is current among them, and them, and them, and them are the common that is current among us. It is desirable that all our Agents in the district states should follow the gauge grample. All bills on the U.S. Hank are current.

We have recently received a letter from one of our brethren and patrons in Rhode Island, which speeks in very flattering terms of our paper, and concludes by recommending it to the patronage of our drethren generally. The letter was intended by the writer for publication, but as he did not wish to lave his real name exhibited, we think it for the best not to publish it. We have recently received a letter from

Eld. G. Lamb of Brunswick, Me., gives formation, under date of March 3d, that information, under date of March 3d, that it is a time of some reformation in that region; and a hope is entertained that the Lord is about to show them still greater things.

Dea. JONATHAN HARVY of Atkinson is ed agent for the Star.

A letter from Eld. Webber will be attended to next week.

The following letter was forwarded to us by Eld. Stevens, immediately after his return from Canada, but we have not before been able to find room for it

Br. Burbank, Believing that the friends of Zion are pleased to hear of her pros-perity, I take my pen to inform them, through the medium of the Star, of my journey to the province of Lower Came-D. of Zion are pleased to hear of her properly all perity. I take my pen to inform them, but through the medium of the Star, of my journey to the province of Lower Ganada, agreeably to appointment by the Parton of the star, of my journey to the province of Lower Ganada, and the star of the sta though we nover saw each others' faces before, yet our hearts were knit together with the strong cords of christian union.

Here Eld. Sievens proceeds to give a minufe account of Enosburgh quarterly meeting ; b account of Enoshings quarterly meeting; out as Fild. Hall gave us an account of the same Q. M. in a letter which we published last week, we deem it inexpedient to publish this part of Eld. Steren's

We continued our meetings in Dunham ill Wednesday with great satisfaction. Thursday, according to appointment, we met the committee in Farnham. The Ehrraday, according to appointment, we met the committee in Farnham.—The church collected, and we heard their grievances. This was indeed a day of lobor; for while we saw the crooked windings of that old serpent who deciyed Evg in the gafden, our hearts were led to mourn, and although our labor continued through the day, we have reason to bless God that we had the satisfaction to see victory gained in favor of Zion. The difficulties were removed, and the breihren, and sisteys in the evening united in the solean worship of the Lord. A sermon was preached by Eld. N. Ewers from the following words. "They that woil upon the Lord shall, range their strength." The discourse was caloulated to remind the brethren, of the great strength they enjoyed when they waited upon the Lord; the season was truly solumn and glorious. Br. Furnald and myself continued our labors in, that, tuwn till the next Tuesday evening, and fad the leasure to see the glorious work of the Lord manifested.

pleasure to see the glorious work of the Lord munifested.
Here permit me to digress. O ye Christ-less professors, ye drunkards, ye liars, yo wearers, ye proud, ye backbiters, ye tatters, ye hypecrites, throw off, your cloak of vain pretensions and farsake your ungodly practices, and seek the Lord with an honest heart, and the church will be at neach.

be at peace.

As the suow was now leaving us very fast, we thought it expedient, to start our journey hymeward. The reader may imagine the feelings of our hearts, when

we were taking leave of the people in that pour and patriotic faces of a way to the people in that place. Our dear, brethren, and sixters, went when we gave them the parting hand, and sincers mourned whom we fold the many that the manner of the manner were thought it was likely they would lear our fallering tongues no more till we may the ofference of the manner than the judgment day. The cry, "Atton Nriental, Secretary of State of the Minds Plandation, Ularch 1, 1922, S. Pouland, March 4, 1922, S. Pou in the north. We left Canada on Thursday and arrived at Parsonshield this following Tuesday; and atthough our bodies were worn down with totigue, yet we could bless food for what our eyes had seen, our ears heard and our hearts felt of the good word of life. If any of the children of God are encouraged by perming this letter the writer's design with the accomplished.

Limington, Feb. 25, 1828.

this better the writer's design will be accomplished.

Lainington, Feb. 25, 1929.

Grey, March 3, 1828.

Beloved brethren on I friends, -Once more I would inform you, through the medium of our useful paper, that my health is very good for me, and I think the cause of truth never lay nearer my heart than at prese t. Within IS most lips past I have spert considerable the in Manage of truth never lay nearer my heart than at prese t. Within IS most lips past I have spert considerable the in Manage of truth never lay nearer my heart than at prese t. Within IS most lips past I have spert considerable the in Manage of the footness of and sometimes 70 have come forward in testimony, and it is still an encouraging time. Br. Samuel Timery, who was called to another world in January last. He was one of the first subjects of the reformation, and left an undoubted evidence of his acceptance with God. Within a few months! have spent considerable time in Gray. I found things very discouraging, bere, but the Lord has recently favored the brethren with a revivalin their minds, and backslider's have been reclaimed, and returned to the Lord, and that always brings them to their brethren. I have lately haptized hime in this place and two In Windham, and the prospect is still eurouraging. A church has been discouraging. A church has been discouraging. A church has been discouraging bethren to come this way and preached to them, and I think that thereful as one one, who, if he had not been discouraging. A church has been discouraged to the most of the world beautiful to the Lord, would have been discouraging bethree to come this way and preached by the should be so many churchas out effect would not be so many churchas out effect der, and the world Mills of the cause of God the hest of all c stranger on the earth, and bear the ecross in your heart before God. When I travel from place to place, and ace non regiged in vain jesting and drunkenness, who once made a profession, of religion, my soul feels to mourns. Again, when I. as no diety and they still belong to webstreh of some order, I fear that the church has not ofter, and the postle's command—to withdrawfrom every brother that walketh disorderly. Ally brethren in Christ attend to and have respect unto all God's command, that ye may be found of him impeace. My heart is enlarged, and my prayer is that Israel might be saved. If we do not need on centth, I hope we shall meet in heaven. Besthere, pray for me, toat after I have spent my life in preaching to others, I may not be east away myed.

You'll in the kingdom and patience of Christ.

STATE OF MAINE.

### A PROCEAMATION,

TAP 1 Day of Public Humillation, Fasting & Praye

Day of Fablic Humiliation, Fasting & Proyer.

By addite of the Council, I appoint THURBOAY, the runns day of APRILL intext, for Hamiliation, Fasting, and Proyer. It is recommended to every citizen to unite; on that day, in public worship, with christians of the depointment on elected by his own faith and reason, for the purpose of-enlightening himself and othering that perpetual peace of conscience bastowed only upon good motives and correspondent condeffication of the propose of the propose of the propose of the propose of the control of the propose of the control of the propose of the control of the propose of the propose of the control of the propose of the propose of the control of the propose of t

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ENGLIND, Change in the Ministry.—It appears that the late rumors of an intended change in the British Cabinet, were by mo means without foundation. Lord Goderich had resigned the Premiership, and a new, Alinistry had actually, been noned or would be within a day or two. The London Morning Herald, of Jan. 10th publishes a list of new ministers, upon which list the N. Y. C. Advocate makes the following tremated:—

lowing remarks:

I would'li the change to be made, we argue the worst consequences, of the liberal system of Mr. Canning is to be abandoned; and the ultra fories are to be brought into power, audier the immediate auspines of its Dukaod-Weilington.

The King of England was in usual good health.

The King of England was in usual good health.

TURKEY.

\*Constantinophe, Dec. 11.—Before the embarkation of the three ambassadors, the Sultan consoked a grand Divan, to which three hundred Uleums had been called. It who will be submitted to them the demand made by the ambassadors for their passports, and presented at the same time a statement of the last negotiations. The moderation of the Porte before any lafter the battle of Navaria, having been represented as a grand concession, it was demanded whether the Sultan should consent. to

hattle of Navario, having been representation of as a grand concession, it was demanded whether the Sultan should consent, to new humiliations? All the Ullemar, who until then had been for adopting a pacific system, replied unanimously, that the Illemar had gone too far. After a knowledge of this result, the ambasadors immediately departed, and much consternation had been appeal at Pera.

\*\*Recember 12.\*\*—The Divan persuades itself that the courts of England and France will disapprove the departure of their ambasadors, and that war will not be the invitable result. The battle of Navarino has naveted no indinence whatever on the noicy of the Porte. The Sultan and Mufti, however, do not conceal from themselves, the daugers of their actual situation. His higheres urges the preparations for war with great vigor; and the chief of the cler, and with great vigor; and the chief of the cler, and it is a state of defence; and the ideals of the contract of the clere, and the state of defence; and the ideal of the contract of the cont

eventeavour to excite the minds of the propie. The lines of the Danuba are being rat in a state of defence; and the isles of the Danuba are being rat in a state of defence; and the isles of Tonedors, Imbro, Samothrace, and the Port of Danos are strengthening their fortuncations, In these places flurnaces are receing to make cannon balls red hot. A pastoral letter of the Mufti prescribes public and property but it alogacils the faithful to be defence of Islamiwi, and recommends the practice of onlittary exercises. The Porte intends acting wholly on the defensive. It is said, but we doubt it, that it intends leaving Moldavia and Wallachia to their fate.

sire It is said, but we doubt it, that it intends leaving Moldavia and Wallachia to their faire. A letter from Vienna dated 4th Jan, says that the Emperor of Russis has written to the other Courts, that nutwriten to the other Courts, that the winter will pass in negoticitions."

Freex thing looks like war in this capitol. The chiefs have arrived from Remelia and each one has received as a present a jedisse of honor. There was yesterday a great council of the multi and inmediately after Tartars in great numbers were sent to the fortreases on the Danube, but what orders they hear is not known. Enthusiasm to a high degree prevails since the departure of the ambasadors, particularly amongst the young Turks. This hastile disposition does not however prevent the greatest care being taking of the individuals forming a part of the European Embassics who rymain here.

Dec. 14th—Negra of this daté announces that the departure of 3t. Ribeaupierre had made such an impression on the Russian subjects, that it is spit of the assurance of the Porce, they had embarked Some? French and English houses had also genured.

"The Greeks, Sto is in possession of the Greeks, with the exception of the forfress valid, was canonnaded daily, and was expected soon to fall.

It is said-that Coloctron fill be appointed.4 Producted soon to fall.

# DOMESTIC.

Saviour's parable, but accure to ourselves the pleasity of the commendation conferred on the humble and sincere Publication.

May we'fast, not merely to the purious of a day, but to the benefit of our instruction of the court, and had obtained a continuation of the court, and had obtained a continuation of the case a slaways after to act for God and our country.

Let us also particularly endeavor quits poine each Youth not the State with the glorious aim to become the most worthy, and may we be able to make our examples and first publication of the case to the most worthy, and may we be able to make our examples and first publication of the case to first publication of the court, and had obtained a continuation of the court, and had obtained a cont

Holuton, and 9 or 10 more were "aspect of Li-San 24de".

\*\*Effrect of a letter from Joshue Tainnan; Englander distribution, March 3, 1828.

\*\*If the settlement recently made in the hortlerly part of this State, and algorithe banks of the Aroustook River, twenty miles west of the boundary line, is locking the wast wilderness, too distant for the possibility of rollef. Blace defencedes families, (about twenty) heing put in a great fenr, in this inclement season, are compelled to flee to the woods, some of whom on snow shoes have been able to reach this settlement, whitst women and children are left in an almost hopeless condition. Four of three inhabitants arrived here yesterday and others are hour to reach this settlement, whitst women survived here yesterday and others are hour free stiffering people? The spring is now return in a facty to their farms, what will be the condition of their farmines?—His Anjesty Provinciar authorities have arreturn in a facty to their farms, what will be the condition of their farmines?—His allegisty Provinciar authorities have arreturn in a facty to their farms, what will be the condition of their farmines?—His allegisty Provinciar farms, what will be the condition of their farmines?—His insettlement, but this we disregard.

\*\*On Sunday, the 16th ult. a wolf appeared in Wallsham, (Yt), and convenered.

lits settlement, but this we disregard."

You Sunday, the 16th ult. a wolf appeared in, Waltbam. (Yt.) and commenced a furious attack upon the sheep in that neighborhood. On Monday morning pursuit was made, and the depredator traced to Chipman's Hill, near Middlebury, where he was surrounded by a line of farmers, properly armed, by whom he was soon despatched. The Middlebury Standard recommends that the bounty he increased, so that the fow remnants of those fierce enemies of the American System yet remaining in Vermont may be destroyed as soon as possible.

Orzectal recorres.—Mort of those distinguish.

smalling in Vermont may be destroyed as soon as possible.

OFFICIAL MEDITAL—Most of those distinguished unon of our country who has bedd the highest ranks in hier councils, have peaced from their spherical stations into the child embrace of power. Of this fact, the late Mr. Clinton affords another example. At this death, though rich in the affections of millions, be was poor in this world's goods. He had great opportunities to aggrandize himself; but he seconed to seize upon them. With the knowledge which he must have acquired in relation to lands and estates along the line of the canada, and his forwight into their rapid advancement in valos, he might have speculated deeply and except and the fact speaks volumes for his sincerity and his partitations. Since his death, the drip deport, and the fact speaks volumes for his increased himself almost beyond measure. But he drip the state of the complete of the complet

things without a sympathizing tear, or an atoming blook!—Eero, Bulletin.

1. The Legislature of New York voiced to pay the expense of Mr. Clinton's funeral, and made providence of the control of the co

Hallowell Adsocity, and in Administration of this Society are conducted on a very large scale. Employment is given to fourteen preses, which paint on an average 432,000 pages 18m. per day. 180 persons and engaged in its several spariments. The issues from the Depository and the six sombine beginning in Bay land, mounted to 250,234, and the receipts fur books to \$20,411.

To the Publishers of Papers and Periodical Works throughout the United States:
It is intended before, or certainly by the first of May next, in a pamphlet with other statistical matters, to notice all the Norspapers and Periodicals in the U. States and the City or Town where published, by whom, and the conditions of publication, &c. A. copy containing the above shall be faithfully forwarded to each of you, who will insert this notice once, and forward a paper of a copy of the work you publish to Philadelphia, directed.

"THE TRAYELLER."
Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1928.

WEEKLY ALMANAC -- MARCE

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### MARRIED.

In this town, on Sunday recoing last, by Eld. Burbank, Mr. Harry Nowbegin of Newfield, to Mass-Hamoik, Libby, duplier of Mr. Azarizh Libby, of L. In Nowfield, by Eld. Libby, Mr. John Mannfeld of Brownfield, to Miss Martha McLellen of the former place:

District of Mape, es.

Oxidentatus E. Saryas, 1997. 12.

In conformity-ic the Act, off. Compress of the Interest States, entitled, "AniAct, for the experience of the Entitle States, entitled, "AniAct, for the experience of tearing, by requiring the compression of tearing, by requiring the times thegen mentioned;" and also for "#AhiAct hopplementary to an act; entitled, and act for the enterest experience of learning by separing the loopies of the control of the Compression of learning by separing the control of the Compression of the Compressi

J. MUSSEY, Clerk of the Dutrict 

### PROBATE NOTICE.

PROBATE NOTICE.

It a Court of Probate holden at Kemelunik mithia and for the Caunty of York; south first Turaday of March in the year of our Lord cighteen hundred and taining-cight.

On the position of NATHANIEL BEGING.

State position of NATHANIEL BEGING.

BERDIN sat of Parsonsield in said county, deceased control to the Caunty of the control of Eckara Berdin sat of Parsonsield in said county, deceased which he owed at the time of his death produced which he owed at the time of his death of the control of the hundred and twenty-is tollars and treast years, and praying for a license to sell and control the control of the hundred and twenty-is tollars and treast years and the control of the control of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered.—That the petitioner give notice therefore to be published in the Morning Star printed in Lunciek in said county, three weeks successful to be holded in June 1982 at 1882 to be holded in June 1982 at 1882 to be holded in June 1982 to the formon, at least the formon, at least the formon, at least the formon, at least the county, attest, and the formon, at least the county, attest, and the formon, at least the formon, and the prayer of said potition should not be granted. JONAS CLARK, Judge of said Court. At true copy, attest.

A true copy, attest WM\_CUTTER ALLEN, Reg.

BIBLES.

BIBLES of the American Bible Society of a roprice, are for rela at the store of Joseph A. Monnile, & Co. and of Anger Lear is Limpgic.

Corner, and at the store of Maron Towick in
Newfield.

LOST,

O N Monday, the 3d inst. between Limington corner and Peter Fogg's, in Limerick, and all califatin porket-book, containing as official in Bank Notes, and some small change—one five in Bank Notes, and some small change—one five in Bank Notes, and some the pre-securing the portion of the same portion

TAKE NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE.

WIEREAS BETER, my wine, has eloped been my child, and stripped my house of formiture, &c. in my absence, and has run me in debt at story by falsebood, this is to forbid, any, and all persons from bathoring, es, maintaining heare the child, or training her on my accepant, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this false.

SAMUEL M ROGERS.

Parsonafield, March 7.

Parsonsfield, March 7, 4

NOTICE.

THE Subcriber hereby gives notice to all those who have unsettled accounts with him, that JAMES BAADBURY is subborised to settle the same. TRUE BRADBURY.

## NOTICE

A LL persons indebted to the Subscriber by note of the Authorities of itomey. Newfield : March 7.

#### TAKE NOTICE.

A LL person are here causinosed against pul-A LL person are here causinosed against pul-for the sem of lithiry free follars, payable to Ricin-and Mannex og his order, dated the second day of April, righteen hundred and twenty-seven; as of April, righteen hundred and twenty-seven; as the consideration of the right and without it value able consideration of an extensive the same.

JEDEDIAH M BLAKE.

Brownfield, Feb. 29. mark

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of this Paper are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held at the store of Assix Lunary, on Thursday the 20th day of March next, at one of the clock in the sitemost, at one of the clock in the sitemost, and one of the strength of the will be adjusted; and arrangements will be adjusted; and arrangements will be made for the succeeding year.

Limerick, Feb. 21, 1828.

AT this Office, also at the store of Aisers A Lraw, and at Eld Russell, the LIFE of RANDAL, by the doz or single, 1, Dec. 21,

ECP CASH paid for RAGE at this Of-

### Dozeno. 🐬

THE SACRIFICE.

The morning run rose bright and the On Abraham's tent it gaily abone, And all was bright and cheerful there, All save the Patriarch's heart alone.

When God's command arose to mind, It forced into his eye the tear; For though his soul was all resigned, Yet Nature fondly lingered there.

The morning's simple fare was spread And Sarah at the banquet smiled; Day o'er her face its lustre shed, For near her sat her only child.

The channs that pleased a Monarch's eye Upon her cheek had left a trace; His highly angured destiny Was written in his heavenly face.

The groaning father turned away, And walked the inner tent spart, He felt his fortitude decay, M While nature whispered at his heart.

Oh! must this son to whom was given The promise of a Diessed land, Heir to the choicest gifts of heaven, Be slain by a fond father's hand?

This son for whom my eldest born
Was sent an outcast from his home;
And in some wilderness forlors
A savage exile doomed to room.

But shall a feeble worm rebof And murmer at a father's red, Shall he be backward to fulfil The known and certain will of God?

"Arise, my son, the cruet fill, And store the scrip with due supplies; For we must seek Morish's hill, And offer there a sacrifica."

The mother raised har speaking eye, And all a mother's soil was there: She feared the desert drear and dry, She feared the savage lurking near.

Abraham beheld, and made reply—
"On him from whom all blessings flow;
"My sister, we with faith rely—
"Tis he commands and we must go."

The duteous son in haste obeyed.
The scrip was filled, the mule prepare.
And with the Third day's twilight shade
Moriah's lofty hill appeared.

The servants then at distance stay'd, Alone ascend the son and sire; The wood on Isaac's shoulder laid— The wood to build his funeral pyre.

To passion swayed the father's unid;
He felt a calm and death-fike chill;
lis soul all chastened—all resigned,
Bow'd meekly, the' he shudder'd still.

While on the mountain's brow they stood With smiling wonder lasse cries, My Father—lo! the fire and wood, But where the Lamb for sacrifice?"

The Holy Spirit stay'd his mind.
While Abraham answered low and calm,
With steady voice and look resign'd,
"God will himself provide a Lamb."

But let no pen proface like more On holicat theme too rashly dara-Torm to the book of books drime, And read the glorious promeo there. Ages on ages roll! d away—
At length the time appointed came, When on the mount of Calway Cod did provine himself a Lamb.

From Zion's Herald.
When around us life in shining,
Touched by pleasure's flowing hand,—
When its joys are softly twining
Bound our hearts their silver band,—
When soors tich and veliced blessing
Is waffed on each zephyr's breating—
When each wished for good powersing;
Of 'the hard to think on death.

But there's something which can lighten
All the sorrows of the tomb,
All its dark recesses heighten,
Dissipate its saddest gloom,
Shed around it beams of glory,
Bid its werry terror fee,
Fill the soul with rapture holy,
Jesus, 'tis one smile from thee.
CARRLOTTE.

#### MISCELLANY.

THE LAST HOURS OF WASHINGTON.
We copy from Custia' Recollections, and Private
Hemours of the Life and Character of Washington,
the following pathetic, and melancholy description,
of the last hears of General George Washington—
the father of our country, and the founder of our
liberton. The extract, which we here present, as
from an unpublished work, but which will soon be
laid before the world. We commend the article
to the attention of all the admirers of Washington,
and to all who venerate the Here and the States-

account, and it was only at up reas ne would consent that the Overseer might be called in, and biveding resorted to. A vein was opened, but without affording relief. Couriers were despatched to summon Dr. Cras, the family, and Drs. Dick and Brown, as consulting Physicians, all of whom ame with speed. The proper remedies were administered, but without producing their heating effects, while the patient, yielding to the anxious looks will all around him, waived his usual objection to medicines, and took these which were pre-cribed, without hesitation or remark. The medical gentlemen spared not their skill, and all the resourcessoftheir art were exhausted in unwearned endeavors to preserve this noblest work of nature.

Night approached—the last night of

skill, and all the recources of their art were exhagated in unweared endeavors to preserve this noblest work of nature.

Night approached—the last night of Washington; the weather became severely cold, while the group gathered nearer to the couch of the suiterer, watching, with intense anxiety, for the slightest dawning of hope. He spoke but little. To the regpectful and affectionate inquiries of an obaffamily servant, as she smoothed down his pillow, how he felt himself, he enswered, "I am very ill." To Dr. Craik, his earliest companion in arms, longest tried, and bosom friend, he observed: "I am dying, Sir—but am not afraid to die." To Mr. Washington, he said: "Go to my escritoir, and in the private drawer you will find two papers—bring them to me." They were brought. He continued: "These are my wills—preserve this one, and burn the other;" which was immediately done. Calling to Col. Lear, he directed: "Let my corpse bo kept for the usual period of three days."

Here we would beg leave to remind our readers, that, in a former part of this work, we have said that Washington was did fashioned in much of his habits and manners, and in some of his opinions; nor was he the leas to be admired on those accounts. The enstom of keeping the dead for the scriptural period of three days, is derived from remote antiquity, and arose, not from fear of premature interment, as in more modern imms, but from matives of veneration toward the decased; for the better enabling the relaving and in the price of the policy was chinged fite corpse; and for the many sad, yet endearing ceremonials with which, we delight to pay on'l last duties to the remains of those we have loved.

The patient bore his aente sufferings with manly for titude, and series reviews.

duties to the remains of those we have laid before the world. We commond the article to the attention of all the admirers of Washington, and it all who venerate the Hero and the Statesman, who laid the foundation and key-stone of our fires, and accredinationion. In reading the article, our feelings have been insensibly excited, and whilst perusag that part of it, which describes the death-bad mements of the General, we have been led to admire the man still farther, andre rejoice on beholding, with what fortitude are chinsten can dio."—Litt. Castet.

"Treatly-eight years have passed away, since an interesting group were assembled in the Death-room, and write-essed the state hours of Washington. So keen and unsparing hath been the seythe of Time, that, of all those who watched over the Patriagrich's couch, on the 13th and 14th of December, 1799, but a single persoeage surrives.

On the morning of the 19th, the General was engaged in making some improverming to the 19th, and the part of the control of the carried his own compass, negled bis observations, and marked of the shington? Why was the ministry of tentor of Mount Vernon. Assume that the Patriagrich's an omments had passed ere those around could believe that the Patriagrich's was no more. It may be asked, and why was the ministry of tentor of Mount Vernon. Assumed the Patriagrich's was no more assumed with him, he carried his own compass, negled bis observations, and marked of Washington? Why was the, to whom dot the ground.—The day became rainy, in the description of factors of factored the patriagric to he distributions.

with sleet, and the improver remained at primary flotties, through life, yillionit their veather, as to be considerably wetted before his regime to the house. About one o'clock, he was select with chillness and sautice, but having changed his clothes, he ast down to his in-door work—there being no moment of his time for which he had not provided an appropriate employment.

At night, on joining his firmly circle, the General complained of alight indisposition, and aftega single cup of tea, repaired to his Library, where he remained writing until between cloven and two the beautiful of the through the world of the wind of the wind of the through the world of the wind wind of the wind wind of the Fow things are so unseemly and disgusting, as a forward young man. When youth stands up in the place of years, and inexperience takes the suthority of wisdom, the world has a right to sneer and cast reproaches; for "days should speek, and multitude of years teach wisdom." Our young men have quite too much to the with making our governors, and affecting to lead in our chections. Influence, useful influence, is a too precious commodity, and too slowly secured for a wise man to fritter it away upon every occasion, until he leaves himself naked to shame; and finds, when it is too late, that his words and counsels are powerless. There is a habit in our republic, and it is a good habit, of making harangues and set speeches in public aware blies. In such assemblies, and through them, in the nation, men of tents, matured character, and skilful eloquence, have a command and power of vast importance; but an unfledgel's triplide cannot select a more unfortunate theatre for display—for of all diseases, the speechifying play—for of all diseases, the speechifying maniz is the most destructive to a weak mind.

play—tor va maniz is the most destructive to a weak mind.

A due reverence for years will soon chasten the impetnous fires of youth. It is a reverence which should be cultivated early and habitually; for no virtue is more beautiful than respect for age: that age, which has virtue for its consolation, and wisdom for its crown. When the philanthropist Howard, himself one of the most modest, as he was one of the most worthy of men, visited the Pope, Puss V., that dignified but unfortunate prince, on parting, laid his hand upon his heretical visiter's head, at the same time good humoredly observing, "I know you Beglish men do not mind these things, but the blessing of an old man ean do you no harm."

FERGUS.

should they prova a sanction for vice.

When his Prussian majesty took possession of Prague, he was surveying one of the principal cathedrals, attended by one of the mest dustinguished ecclesiastics, and perceiving the twelve a spottles in rice gold habits, he asked the preset what was the value of the guiding? 'Siv? repied the priest, they are solid gold.' "Gold!" aswered his majesty, "then the a spottles are put to a wrong use, for at was intended by their master they should travel all over the face of the earth for the public good, and belooid in your cluwch they are sall confined; therefore to fulfil their master's orders I will have them made infolicats, that they may travel over the face of the earth."

#### Cemperance Bepartment."

From the Philadelphian.

THE VICTIMS OF INTEMPERAN

modest, as he was one of the most working of men, visited the Pope, Pius V., that dignified but unfortunate prince, on parting, kind his hand upon his herefield visite-th head, at the name of the most working his difficult of the men of the most of the pius has been do you no harm."

FERGYS.

RAMOS, A CONVERT FROM POPERY.

EAMOS, A CONVERT FROM POPERY.

A recent latter from a Frechyterian clergyman, associated with Reng. H. Frynn, an a sacked-my at Beenes Ayres, slig published in a late Philadelphia. Service of Avres. As the service of the service, the only heart of the service of the