ORNING

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VOL. II.

LIMERICK; WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1828

W. BURR, PRINTER.

TERMS OF THE STAR.

TERMS OF THE STAR. ME DULAR AND FIFTY CENTS, if paid in ad-tance, or within three months from the date of the first paper received; otherways, are in the As-Ann SEAN PAY FIRE CENTS, be ry pear, exclu-sive of pertage the control of the continue to take the Star, he respectively than one year, and make yearly pay-ments, will not be charged with the additional twenty five cents, for the preceding year.

rear.

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should be understood that one year is the shortout term. Collectivities.

All communications should be directed either
to Jons Byrrial. Post-Master, North-Parsonfield, York County, Mo. or to Samuri Burnone Samuri Burnone

RELIGIOUS. From the General Baptist Repository.

RESIGNATION .- A FRAGMENT. RESIGNATION.—A FRAGMENT.
Christian resignation is not a stoical apathy, which renders a man insensible to authering or unaffected with the circumstances in which he is placed. It does not arise from a sense of superior power, by which he finds himself compelled to submit to the irresistible arm of Omnipotence. It is not a sullen compliance with stern necessity; or a blind obedience to unlimited authority, that induces him to endure, without nurmaring, the trials and afflictions to which he is subjected. It is that holy disposition of mind by which a sincere believer is enabled to acquiesce in all the dispensations of Providence, where prospersous or adverse, not merely sincere believer is enabled to acquiesce in all the dispensations of Providence, whe ther prospersus or adverse, not merely with patience and submission, but with a degree of content, complacency and approbation.— Firmly persuaded that, as far as the sufferings which he is called to endure, are inflicted by the hand of an all-wise and gracious. God, they must, however contrary to his own wishes or painful to his own personal feelings, be intended for his present or future advantage, he reseives them with gratitude, as the kind appointanguts of an affectionate Father, who can discern most perfectly what is for his own glory and the good of his own children.—Convinced that the Judge of all the earth must do right, and knowing that he does not afflict willingly, nor greese the children of men, he considers his sorrows as part of the operations of him who does all things well. When plunged, therefore, into the deepest distress, he is not insensible to the pressure of the stroke; but, like his heaverly Redeemer, when he untarily condescended to partake of the sinless infirmities of human nature, will earnetty gray, "Father, if thou be willing, remove this cup from me;" but he will add, after the same bright cample, "Nevertheless, not my will but thine be done."

This cordial acquiescence in the will of This cordial acquiescence in the wift of God is the effect of divine grace on the heart. An unconverted man, when his favorite schemes fail, when his comforts are withdrawn, and his path lies through thorns, kicks against the goads, rushes upon the thick bosses of the Almighty's the state of the scheme fail has a wide of the scheme fail the wild built in a net or spon the thick bases of the Almighty's buckler; and, like a wild bull in a net or a bullock unnecustomed to the yoke, struggles against the power be cannot resist; and sometimes dares to charge the Ruler of the universe with caprice, injustice and tyranny. But, when once the mighty influence of renewing grace has softened the heart and enlightened the understanding, the language of the humble sufferer, in the extremity of his pains and in the depths of his sorrows, will be, "though be slay me, yet will I trust in him."

him."

The pages of inspiration record some striking and instructive instances of this virtue. Let us contemplate them; and compate our own feelings and experience, with the spirit displayed by those who, "through faith and patience, inherit the promise."

"through faith and patience, inherit the promise."

When the pinus but too indulgent Eliwas informed of the irrevocable determination of Jehovah, to inflict exemplary punishment and lasting disgrace on his profligate sons and their posterity, the old man, in the true spirit of resignation, calmly observed, "It is the Lord; let him do what seemeth him good "—When the patriarch Job had been stript of all his possessions, by the violence of his neighbors and the fury of the elements; when his sons and his daughters had been buried in the ruins of their eldest brothor's mansion, he felt indeed as a man and a father, and testified the poignancy of his grief by rending his mantle, shaving his head, and prostrating himself in the

dust. But, considering all that had be-fallen him, as under the control of his Maker, he cheerfully kissed the rod, and blessed the had, and blessed the had, that smote hip: he worshipped and said, "Naked came! offer of my mother's womb, and naked shall! Teturn thither. The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away: blessed be the name of the Lord." And when the most disgusting and painful corporeal sufferings were added to these awful doprivations, he still retained his integrity, and replied to the insolent and blasphemous advice of his wife: "Thou speakest as one of the foolish women speaketh. What! shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil?" Happy would thave been for this patient man, had he borne the unchartiable insinuations of his ill-judged friends, with equal magnanimity. When the martial David was obliged, by the unnatural rebellion of an ungrateful son, to forske his capital and throne, and to flee for his life, and the loyal priests wished to make the ark of God, the symbol of the divine presence and protection, the companion of his flight, the resigned

to flee for his life, and the loyal priests wished to make the ark of God, the symbol of the divine presence and protection, the companion of his light, the resigned monarch, more regardful of the glory of his Maker than of his own interest, meek-yreplied: "Carry back the ark of God into the city; if I shall find favor in the eyes of the Lord, he will bring me again, and shew me both it and his habitation; but, if he thus say, I have no delight in thee; hehold, here I am, let him do to me as seemeth good to him."

Thus the Old Testament saints acted. When the hand of God pressed heavily upon them and they were involved in trouble and anguish, they "were dumb; they opened not their mouth, because he idd it." But christnity furnishes still stronger motives to resignation. All real believers in Christ know, indeed, the Ruler of the universe as the God of Providence, and have all the evidence of his windom and goodness which the Jewish saints enjoyed; but they know him also as the God of grace who, in the astonishing plan of man's redemption, has given proofs of his infinite tove to the human race, far superior to all that can be drawn from a contemplation of nature or of Provi ing plan of man's redemption, has given proofs of his infinite love to the human race, far superior to all that can be drawn from a contemplation of nature or of Providence, or even from the obscure revelation of the former dispensation. They contemplate also the unspeakable love of their adorable Redeemer, who left the realms of blists to suffer and die for sinful men; and who now is exalted at the right hand of God, far above all principality and might and power and dominion, and even amendation of the summary of the summar all the dispensations of his Providence to-wards them, however dark and distress-ing those dispensations may appear to their narrow conceptions. Sensible too, in some degree, of their infinite obligations to redeeming love and pardoning grace, they will be ready to make every sacri-fice to promote the glory of him to whom they one such inestimable blessings, and will take a grateful pleasure in bearing trials and distress for him who has done under great things for them.—Besides all such great things for them.-Besides all such great things for them.—Besides all this, every sincere disciple of the Lamb is encouraged to look forward to an exceed-ing and eternal weight of glory in a future state; and the prospect of this may well support him under the light afflictions of this life, which are but for a moment. The primitive christians acted under the influence of these views; and when

the influence of these views; and when involved in circounstances or persecution and affliction, they were resigned and cheerful. They were instructed to contend to the true principles and doctrines of the knowing that the trying of their distributions; and when they endured a great thought of the tributions; and when they endured a greating stock both by reproaches and affliction, and were made a gazing stock both by reproaches and affliction, or became the companions of such swere thus shamefully entreated, they took joyfully the spoiling of their goods, knowning in themselves that they had in heaven a better and an enduring substance. With the same calmness and holy resignation they sustained the loss of their most tailable and beloved religious connections. When the christian friends of the apostle Paul at Cesarca knew, by divine reveloped the improper associations he cultivates; ion, that he was departing from them to suffer bonds and imprisonment, and had involved in circumstances or persecution

that Germany was the birth place of the Reformation. When more than Egyptian night was apread over all the countries of Europe, and the inhabitants lay wrapt in the most profound slimber which the magic and soporific spell of the Vatican could bring upon them, then the star of Luther arose, and shot its rays athwart the gloom. The mists of night began gradually to disappear. Some, here and there, were awakened by the light which was beginning to gleam, and roused up to action. But ere this star had advanced to its zenith, whole nations were put in motion. It spread its cheering light over Germany, Switzerlaud, many parts of France, over Demark, Norway, Sweden, Eugland, Scotland, Ireland; and even portions of Austria, Hungary, Italy, and Spain itself were illumined by its beams.

The star of Luther has long since sunk below the horizon. But it did not set in darsness. It left a flood of glory behind, the highest the fore of the whole

The star of Luther has long since sunk below the horizon. But it did not set in darsness. It left a flood of glory behind, which brightened the face of the whole heaven. Its beams have kindled up a galaxy of light in the firmament, which has continued to shine until the present hour. This has, indred, sometimes waxed and waned, but never suffered a total eclipse. It will never more be quenched, the properties of the start of the s

and wancel, but never suffered a total eclipse. It will never more be quenched, until the luminary of day shall be blotted from the skies. It will continue to shine, brighter and brighter, unto the perfect day; when all nations will feel the genial influence of its rays, and darkness being chased from the earth, and gross darkness from the people, the whole world shall be filled with light and glory.

This is no visionary reverie of enthusiasm. He who hath begun the good work will perform it until the day of Jesus Christ. We do believe, and we have good authority for believing that Zion will arise and shine, that her light will come, and the glory of the Lord arise upon her; that all the ends of the carth will see the salvation of our God. Nor have we any doubt, that the glorious Reformation, begun by Luther, and still diffusing its influence wider and wider, was destined by Heaven to prepare the way for the final diffusion of the true gospel light among all actions of the carth.

We have no hostility to Roman Catholicas an individuals. We believe, that there have been, and that there now are, in the loss of the carth.

We have no hostility to Roman Catholicas an individuals. We believe, that there have been, and that there now are, in the hosom of that church, those who sincerely love the Saviour, and are devoted to his service. But the aprict of the system of Popery, who the spirit of Jesus has predominated over it. We separate such persons in our own minds from the community to fropery, such as a woke the resistance of Luther and his totemporaries, and such as now stretches the iron hand of despotance of Luther and his totemporaries, and such as now stretches the iron hand of despotance of the true principles and doctriaces of the present of Luther, one of the greatest benefactors of the human race.

That interesting country has never cased, since the days of Luther, to produce many able and enlightened defenders of the true principles and doctriaces of the Reformation, With but small and partial interruptio

doubtless learnt from the brethren at Epitesus, that they should see his fare no more, they aft first, indeed, attempted to dissuade him from the journey; but as soon as they learnt, that it was "for the lame of the lord Jesus" that he was being to Jerusalem, they ceased their importantly, saying, "The will of the Lord be done."

"Let patience, then, have her perfect work; that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing."

"From "The Sprit of the Pilgrims."

"TRIBUTE TO MARTIN LUTHER.
The Protestant Church cannever forget that Germany was the birth place of the Reformation. When more than Egyptian might was spread over all the countries of Europe, and the inhabitants lay wrapt in the most profound silmmer which the magic and soporific spell of the Vatican could bring upon them, then the star of Europe, and the inhabitants lay wrapt in the most profound silmmer which the magic and soporific spell of the Vatican could bring upon them, then the star of Europe, and the inhabitants lay wrapt in the most profound silmmer which the magic and soporific spell of the Vatican could bring upon them, then the star of Europe, and the inhabitants lay wrapt in the most profound silmming the gloom. The mists of night began gradually to disappear. Some, here and there, were awakened by the light which was beginning to gleam, and roused up to action. But ere this star had advanced to its zenith, whole nations were put in motion. It spread its cheering light over Germany, Switzerlaud, many parts of France, over Denmark, Norway, Sweden, a came o. distinguished.

a child of God is at once beautineu and distinguished excellence that a good man feels solicitous for young people to possess, is a temper or frame of mind in union with the principles and requisition of the gospel. They must not be governed by the policy of the world; by the deforms and cerebionies of the world; by the reigning follies of fashionable life; by the superficial and pernicipus maxims and principles of those who deem this world their rest, and who are perfectly satisfied with the pleasures it imparts, with the honors it confers, and with the spirit it breather; but there must be a derout and a commanding regard discovered, to conform to the standard of revelation, and to observe its wise, its pure, and its unqualiobserve its wise, its pure, and its unqualified directions

observe its wise, its pure, and its unqualified directions.

As a minister of Christ, when I meet with young persons, I do not feel desirous of knowing in the first place, whether they possess a variety of exterior or minor attractions. I like to meet with a youth of intelligence, who is extensively acquainted with literature and science, and who has perused with attention and delight, the productions of our best authors. I like to converse with a young person of genuine talent, whose taste has been diligently cultivated, whose judgment is vigorous, whose understanding is comprehensive, and whose tone of thinking is manly and powerful. I like to meet with an amiable youth, who discovers the utmost urbanity of manners, kindliness of feeling, and loveliness of disposition, towards all with whom he associates. I am happy in meeting with an accomplished and unteresting female, who is conversant with the polite liness of disposition, towards all with whom he associates. I am happy in meeting with an accomplished and interesting female, who is conversant with the politors, and who blends sumplicity and modesty with all her accomplishments; but if the spirit of the Saviour be wanting, we may most appropriately and emphatically apply the language of the wise man, "vapaply the language of the wise man, "vapaply the language of the wise man, "vapaply the language of the wise man, it wanted, without which young people, however intelligent, gifted, amiable, and accomplished, are poor and miserable, blind and naked; in a state of complete spiritual destitution; of mopmful wretchedness; of derp and fatal ignorance; and without any provision for life, death, or eternity. An irreligious youth is a pitiable object, because he is devoid of that, which he indispensably and uniformly required. He is traversing a wilderness, consequently he wants one who is qualified to conduct him, to preserve him from peril; to cheer and invigorate his spirits, and to stimulate him onwards, amidst all the difficulties and calamities of the way.

My beloved young friends, be assured by one, who writes at least in his own humble estimation, sincerely and experimentally on this subject, that it is the approving and benignant smile of Jesus, and the unmingled bliss of celestial paradise; and if you freel any solicitude that moral beauty should be imparted to your character; that a halo of pure and resplendent glory should encircle your brow; that true, indeed divine dignity should be associated with, your plans, habits, and proceedings; that substantial and exquisite enjoyment should be realized, andist all the fluctuetions of times; and all the calamities that are incident to more than the calamities that are incident to more than the sasociated with, your plans, habits, and proceedings; that substantial and exquisite enjoyment should be realized, and in the season of difficulty, in the period of temptation, in the chamber of suffering, and in the art

ly. I Imiformly commiserate the moura-ful condition of a man devoid of the spirit of the gospel, because I know, that five he is not wretched now, the period will speed-ily arrive, when wretchedness will be his portion for ever; but when I see a profiane or impious youth, my feelings of commis-eration are, if possible, still more power-fully excited. " I uniformly commiserate the mourn- learn Jews are to be found, and another

DUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT

The working of English Discrete.

A most violent and wicked assault was made, in the course of last rear, upon a company el Dissenters assembled at Charley near Wantage, Eng. while worshipting God in a house which was supposed to type the construction against the richers,—salthough the certificate of its registration was produced in Court, signed by the ecclesiastical registrature of Salis bury,—the suit was rejected on account for a flaw in the indictment, inasmuch as no copy of that justriment was in possession of the Clerk of the County Session in The aggravated nature of the assault may the understood from the following parabular graphs of a communication to the editors of the London Baptist Magazine for February:

The Western School Saptist Magazine for February:

The Western School Saptist Magazine for February: Upon a meeting of English Dissenters.

The Wesleygo minister has just beer with the writer, saying that the poor old man in whose house the outrage in ques-tion was committed, (and who was nearly man in whose house the outrage in question was committed, (and who was nearly killed by the throwing of stomes, when kneeling in prayer with his wife at their bed-ide, called on him this morning, history Ismenting that the partie of the world meither give him money, or work, unless he sold his little critage, and that he was gone off to Lamborne, to Mr. Burk, a rem-table circuit steward, to offer to sell it to him; that, though forced to leave It himself, some one might possess it who would continue the worship of God in the place. The soffering seteran had part of his hones bestand down, every window broken, and which even now are not repaired, through fear of further damage, and himself and poor old wife exposed to the chilling might air while, in bed, having no other defence finan curtain drawn across the sameliked in one room for the worship of God, the little provision made for the minter, before his walk flower at night, of syren miles, was stolen in another.

One man comme to the meeting, was

tiod, the little provision made for the miniter, before his walk foome at night, of seven miles, was stolen in another.

One man conning to the meeting, was struck in the side by a stone, and in the sep by a rotten egg, and afterwards knocked down by the roiders. A woman was strock in her side by a stone, in her way from the service, and after her return home, six panes of glass were broken by stones (thrown at her windows. Mr. Flint, the minister, and Mir. Allen, a local preacher, were obliged to escape with the greatest listite, amidst stones and brickhats. Of their escape the rioters were ignorant, and keep petting the poor cof for hours after: and wheelbarrows full of stones were wheeled away the next morning, some of which were given to a neighbor, to help build a stable. Nor, sir, was the the one-outrage, there and here three or four befure, nearly of equal atrocity, and the Gospel is towe driven from the places, as no minister can make his appear and the Gospel is now driven from the place, as no minister can make his appear ance in the village. W. G. The editors add,—Whether the Society for the protection of Religious Liberty.

for the protection of Religious Liberty, have undertaken to set this matter to rights, we cannot say; but there can be no doubt it will be taken up and prosecutied with gigor. A most gross outrage has been committed upon the privileges of Protestant Dissenters, which if the laws, as they exist at present, will not publishing we feel confident a respectful application to his Majesty's Government, will lead to instant and effectual relief. We should not have existed that any mexistrates instart sind effectual relief. We should not have expected that any magistrates egold have come to such a decision viz.— that it, englist of a public registrar, duly of enter the transaction of which a certificate was granted, alloud invalidate the claims of the Dissenters to protection from brutal out rage, and exonerate their cruel persecu-tors from liability to punishment.

REV. JOSEPH WOLFF.

This extraordinary man, to avoid the This extraordinary man, to avoid the imputation of mercenary motives in prosecuting his benevotent labors, has reinquished his salary, which he says he does not need, as his wife, Lady Georgiana, has an income of 5001 a year. He has conceived the rather romantic project of visiting Tombuctoo, in the heart of Africa, as a "usefulla servant to some merchand of the country! His purpose is thus expersed.in a letter total Pecialent of the Loidord Jowa Society dated Maits, Nov. 1927. 1327.

As there is now a war between Turkey and England, I am ghing to Morocco and Tombuetoo, by the way of Tunis and Algiers which journey I am making as I did in Bloogeotemia, viz. as a poor man, in the quality of a menial servant to some African merchant, either Jewish or, Mahomedan; and, with the Gospel in my hand, preaching it wherever I can; which way is likewise the only way in those consutries to go safely through; and, if the Lord please, [hour to succeed at the aspresiment this way better than any other traveler did in entering Tombuetoo, where I there is now a war between Turkey

learn Jews are to be found, and another sect believed to be the descendants of the littities of old. Traveling in this, way of course neither Lady Georgiana's incomnor that of the Society will be needed and should we move in a year hence for Jerusalem, then I will apply again to the Society to allow me to draw for the expense of the journey to Jerusalem. I because of the journey to Jerusalem. I because of the journey to Jerusalem is the Society on the contrary. I shall always send my journals regularly to the Society for publication; but my mind is more easy in not receiving a regular salary from the Society. I intend leaving this place at the end of

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

I will go and me for myself.—About the first of December last, an old man about sixty came to the Superintendent of the Sabbath school in New Jersey, and asked if he could be permitted to visit the school. sixty came to the Superintendent of the Sabbath school in New Jersey, and asked if he could be permitted to visit the school. The Superintendent not only permitted, but cordially inside him to come in. After visiting the school one Sabbath, he became very much interested, and has been a regular attendant ever since; tough residing more than 2 miles from the school house. He now aids in tearling, and sometimes closes the school with prayer. He was a sized what induced him to visit the school. He answered, that a neighbor had lent him a copy of the Sunday school Journal. In that he had read much praise of Sabbath schools, and though the would go and see for himself, and know if it was really so good as described.

P. S. Since the above was written, we have been exceedingly gratified to learn

have been exceedingly gratified to learn that the old gentleman has opened a Sabbath school in his own house, and the number of scholars in it, is already thirty four.—N. Y. S. S. Mag.

MORNING STAR.

LIMERICK:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1828.

PROPRIETORS' MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, the proprietors of this establishment have held their second annual meeting. The general state and condition of the whole business was fully investigated, and laid before the meeting. The establishment was found to be on as good a basis as was anticipated. But such is the nature of our busi ness, and such has been our wish to accommodate our subscribers, that we find ourselves considerably in debt, and we also find considerable due us. We have no doubt that if regular annual payments be made to us, but we can meet our demands with equal promptitude: Our existence will depend much on the promptitude of our subscribers. It is an old saying that short settlements make long friends, and as it is our wish to cultivate friendship with all, it was concluded at our meeting, to request all who may be owing for one year's paper and upward, to make payment as soon as it can any way Be con venient, that we may thereby be enabled to pay our debts, and sustain the credit which we now seem to have. We hope that this notice will be duly regarded.

Among other things of a business nature the subject of enlarging our paper was considered. The expenses of conducting it in the present form was accurately exhibited, and the probable addition of ex penses, of printing it upon a royal sheet, was ascertained, and the conclusion was that the paper could not be enlarged, (without anhancing the price, which we judged, impolitic to do.) without a list of fifteen hundred good subscribers. The company therefore "Voted to print the Morning Star upon a royal sheet so soon as our number of subscribers shall be fifteen hundred."

From the prospect in view we are his posed to indulge the hope that the paper will be enlarged in the course of the preseut season. It is hest generally to entrage a paper at the commencement of a vol hut it is not an uncommon occu rence to alter the size at any convenient time. The National Philanthropist was enlarged sometime before the second vol ume was finished. The Star will undergo a change of this kind when the complement shall have been obtained, be it with

herer by oble nor willing to pay for their motify all meetings by directing of the mapers. These subscribers were all obsides. They one man and live in the same blace. They have taken the Star from its commencement, and are indebted to of course about tweive dollars. We magine that they were obtained without magine that they were obtained without nuch consideration, for the purpose of obtaining a paper gratis. But our brother who returned them will judge how much we can afford to allow hiw for obtaining them. We noticed in our last the value that we put upon such subscribers, as patrons of the Star. We respect all men as citizens, all christians as brethren whether rich or poor. Our friends in general, and all Agents in particular, are desired to be extremely cautious not to return a subscriber, that they think will never pay us for their paper. We wish it to be distinctly understood by all concerned, that if a subscriber should be re-turned who proves to be unable to make payment, the person who returns him will not be entitled to any compensation for obtaining such a subscriber. If we lose the paper, the person who procures the subscriber must lose his trouble. One thing more we wish to be understood by our Agents and friends. If a person procures ten subscribers that prove to be responsible, and do our business with them yearly by collecting and receiving payments and forwarding the same to us, so long as they continue to do so much business for us, will be entitled to a paper gratis, which is equivalent to fifteen cents # subscriber; and so in proportion for a greater or less number. If a person procure fifteen subscribers he will be entitled. to one third more; but if only five be procured, he will be entitled to one half as much, &c. No person is to be counted, who does not pay for his paper either himself or by the Agent The NATIONAL PHILANTHROPIST has been

transferred by Mr. Collier who comm ced it, and under whose auspices it has flourished, to Mr. Nathaniel H. White, by whom the business will hereafter be conducted. Mr. White has engaged Mr. William L. Garrison to take charge of the editorial department, who is recommended as a gentleman well qualified for the employment. It is desirable that the cha racter of the paper should be sustained in the hands of its new managers.

By a letter from Rev. Mr. Fisk, principal of the Wesleyan Academy at Wilhraham, Mass, it appears that a powerful re vival is progressing in that institution In less than one week," says Mr. F "we witnessed in the Steward's family which consisted of about 80 persons, be tween 30 and 40 hopeful subjects of the work, besides a number that are still seekn**g**."

ONSTITUTION OF THE BOWDOIN QUARTERL MEETING BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Whereas we, members of the church of Christ commonly called Freewill Baptists, being desirous to promote the welfare of Zion, and the spread of the Go-pel among perishing sinners, while it is an accepted time and a day of salvation; and being convinced that something ought to be done to aid those whom God has called to

done to aid those whom God has called to the work of the milistry; do unite and agree to the following Constitution, betteething fold to assist us in carrying our design into operation.

Article 1. This Society shall be called Bociety; the object of which is to promote the spread of the Gospel of Jesus Christ Art. 2. Any person may become a member of this Society by paying, annually, the following stipulated sum, viz. for each male, fifty cents; for each female, tecuty cent; and shall continue to be a member so long as he or she continues to pay the aforesaid sum.

so long as he or she continues to pay the aforegaid some.

Art. 3. There shall be chosen, annually, a Tresident, Viee President, Secretary, Tresaver, and three Directors, who shall constitute a Board to conduct the business of the Society.

Art. 4. This Society shall hold an annual netering at the time when the quarterly meeting at the time when the quarterly meeting at the time when the first Wednesday in October. The officers of the Society shall be chosen, by ballot, at this meeting.

Art. 6. The Directors shall have power to lay out such sums as they, in their judgment, may deem proper, for the aforementioned purposes, and they shall present, annually, a record of their doings sent, annually, a record of their doings

treasury.

Art. 8. This Society shall be under the Art. 8. This Society shall be under the direction of the Bowdoin quarterly meeting, and they may after the time of holding the annual inecting at their discretion, having regard to the time of holding the quarterly meeting, agreeably to article 4th.

Art. 9. This Constitution may be a mended, when two thirds of the me present at any annual meeting, shall

cent at any annual meeting, snall dee ecossary. BENJAMIN THORN, LEVI W. MERRILL, WALTER R. BLAISDEL. Monmouth, March 17, 1828.

The following letter was directed to Eld. Buzzell, and was by some means, we presume, accidentally mislaid so that it was not received at this Office until Monday. The subscriber whose name was conveyed in it, will therefore perceive why his paper has been so long delayed.

Br. Buzzell, "Believing it will be entertaining to you and to the community at large, I take this opportunity to make public through the Star, an account of a revival which commenced in this town last November. Since which time we have been blessed with a wonderful out-pouring of the spirit of tool, and an ingathering or soults. A large number have been beginned to the spirit of tool, and an ingathering opposits, a large number have been beginned to the spirit of tool, and a reclaimed, and the prospect is now as encouraging as it has prospect is now as encouraging as it has fully conv rfed and reclaimed, and the prospect is now are neouraging as is has been at any time since the work began. Thirteen of those harpy converts have been hopsized this ment by Eld. Joseph Gossin, who has been much blessed in this work. The revent acress to take a general spread up and down the tide waters of the Penabuscot. It has been so powerful that it has excited the attention of very many far and near, which has been the means of the conversion of some in two or three other towas in the vicinity. Our place for worthing a large school house) being near the centre of the town, the meetings are frequent and crowded; the meetings are frequent and crowded; house) being near the centre of the town, the meetings are frequent and crowded; and instead of carnal mirth we have the groans of the wounded and the songe of the redeemed, and the subjects of it are the oid and the young. The contrast is such between this time and six months ago, that I am constrained to say that if is the Lord's doings and marvellous in our overs.

es. I close by subscribing myself yours in ristian union. ERENEZER ALLEN, Jr. Belfust, Feb. 21, 1828.

Belfast. Feb. 21, 1828.

P. S. Since the above was written, I have conversed with Eld: Gowin, who informed me that the people of Belmont have been blessed with a good reformation in which a considerable number have been hopefully converted, and twenty six of them have been baptised, nine by Eld. Pratt and vesenteen by Eld. Gowin, and has embodied a church of twenty-six. It is expected there are others waiting an opportunity to be baptised.

E. A.

Liberta.—A letter from the Rev. Lot Carcy, dated Monrovia, Dec. 20, announces the establishment of a school at Cape Mount. It was opened on the 10th Nov. with 37 scholars, and has the patronage of the King and principal head men. The with 37 scholars, and has the year. The of the King and principal head men. The school mont was furnished and fitted up he he the natives. Mr. C. Says, school most was furnished and fitted up principally by the natives. Mr. C. Says, "it seems as if the great flood-gate is about to be opened in this part of Africa. The heathen in our vicinity are so very anxions for the means of light, that they will buy it, beg it, and sooner than mass of it, they will steal it." He then mentions and instance in which spelling books were stolen in preference to any other article.—One of the German missionares had arrived at Liberia in the U. S. sloop Ontario.—VI. Chron.

Rible.—The persons who distributed bibles among the destitute in the 6th ward of New-York, found several Irish families who refused to receive the heavenly treasure. One family who had a Catholic bible, in which the second commandement, "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image," Sc. was entirely omitted, and the tenth separated into two, to make up the number.—Hung. Gar.

"There are various characteristics," observes Mr. Cecil, "of a spiritual mind. A spiritual mind turns to God, as the needle to the pole. A spiritual mind maintains converse with God. It looks to God for wisdom for the day, for the bour, for the business in hand: It refers its affairs converse with God. the business in nand: It refers its allairs to God. It has something of the nature of a sensitive plant. There is a holy shrinking from evil.—A spiritual mind is a mortified mind. The church of Rome talks ment shall have been obtained, be it with it is any out such sums as they, in their ided mind. The church of Rome talks what number of the third volume it may idement, may deem proper, for the aforementioned purposes, and they shall present, annually, a record of their doings stating that four of our subactivers whose, and it is not subactive will willingly mortify himself on his pillar, if he can bring people around him to pray that is. The Secretary shall record the to him to pray for them. But the spiritual proceedings of the flociety and Board, and mind must meet if whatever wayfit

Tenser—The following is from the Times of the 24th.
The Porte seems resolved to fulfill its desting, and rush into war. A proclamation like that of March 1820, has been issued by the Suitan, declaring Islamism in danger, and calling on all Musselmen to urms. The demons of bloodshed have not have accluded in vain it the horsefalls have

sound by the Strate, declaring islamism in danger, and calling on all Musselmen to arms. The demons of bloodshed have not been evoked in vain; the horsetails have been loosed to the wind, and 100,000 Asiate as a set of the been fould march to Eure of the set of Egypt, the most powerful to the set of Egypt, the most powerful to set all his aid to the representation to a siltent be suffered to float his swarthy bands to Greece, or Suthern Turkey; if his Aribs, imagic in the combat they must entire the desert, and march the whole early of Syri and Asia Minor. Constructed in the set of Syri and Asia Minor. Constructed in the set of the Davianelles—the whole early of Syri and Asia Minor. Constructed in the set of the Davianelles—the whole navi strength of Turkey guards, the Boxphorus, and war he preparations recoined on every side. Mahmould his dared as yet no act of hostility; he seems recoined on every side. Mahmould his dared as yet no act of hostility; he seems recoined on every side. Mahmould his diversity of the the first biow; but lists of proscription have issued, which include 1500 French, British and Russian subjects. The Charges d'Ar'sires of the Neutral Powers protested against this tyranny, but in vain. It is a question, however, whether the lives of the Europeans would be safe on the arrival of the Avatichorde Those reflicts bands in 1820 appead murder and pillage along their whole line of march—they makacred without mere em Smyrna and Constantinople, and it is therefore better that the whole line of march—they makacred without mere em Smyrna and Constantinople, and it is therefore better that the whole line of march—they makacred without mere em Smyrna and Constantinople, and it is therefore better that the budgeted declared to cold blood. Bussia is not better that the cold blood. Bussia is not deported, than remain at the risk of being

deported, than remain at the risk of being butchered in cold bood. Ravia is not insensible to these proceedings: Wittgenstein is concentrating his force, and the Polish army, the elite of the Russian troops, is in march to the Pruth.

[From the Gazitt De France]
Parts, Feb. 20—We received the following accounts from Constantinople, dated Jan. 11:—

"All that has passed for this last fortinght proves that the departure of the Ambassadofts has made the Divan return to the measures resolved on in the grand meeting of the 7th of December, after the news of the battle of Navarino, which resultations have only been suspended since ulutions have only been suspended since that time. Each new measure adopted by the Government is more rigorous than the preceding.

by the Government is more rigorous suanthe preceding.

ENGLESO.—The Marchioness of Loute youngest daughter of the late King of Fortugal, has arrived in England with her husband in a self: from Gibralter—having fled from Lishoh to avoid Don Miguel, who was displeased with her marriage.

The French troops were about to evacants. Cadig.

trate Cadiz.

The London Gazette of Feb. 22, contains an order in council which, after remaining the act regulating the trade of British possessions abroad, which chact that ish possessions abroad, which shact that no goods accept the produce of the fisheries in British ships, shall be imported into nor exported from any of the British possessions in America, by sea, other than the United Kingdom; miless to places mentioned thereis, entitled Free Ports, extends the provisions of the said act to Pictou and Biltheyrin Nova Scotis. Montego Bay, Jamaica, is to be declared a free port.

Fra Cour.—The Colonaled Very Cruz.—

vera Cruz:—The Coleno left Vera Cruz on the 10th uft. The expulsion of the old Spaniards from all the Mexican potations, had created a great deal of alarm and confusion, and a general suspending of the state of th Pera Cruz:--The Coleno left Vera Cruz

communicated to the roof from the chimney

Pleasing Information.—We are much gratified in receiving the following information in a letter from Washington:—

"Cal. CUTTER, with a Buttation of

be Cal. Curvan, with a Butalum of four Companies, has received orders for repair !s Houlton Plandulon or its vicinity; and will arrive there the first of Jane."

This is as it should be; and as the troops must be furnished with supplies from the Penobscot, a Military Road will become necessary, which we have no doubt will be made the present season.

The letter also adda, — "The Bill appropriating thirty thousand dollars more for the Augusta Arread, has placed both Husses of Congress." — Bath fing.

Affacting road, Willing the backets of Affacting road.

Congress." Both Inf.

Affecting erent.—Within the short space,
of twenty days, we have recorded the
names of twelve children, who have been
burnt to death. We have now to add two
more to the list. On Tuesday night the
house of Mr. Hugh Crookshamks, in He
bron, Washington county, was burnt down,
and two lads, belonging to Salem, who
were on a visit, were burnt to death: their
names were John Crookshamk, and John
M'Allester, the latter was above 14 years
of age. The fire spread with such rapulity that those who did escape, were obliged to do so in their night garments.

A Wimne Found.—We understand that

A Woman Found .- We understand that A Homon Found.—We understand that on Wednesday last, as the worknen were cleaning and preparing the canal for navigation, the body of a lady very genteely dressed, was found in the canal, at the foot of the mountain called the "Nose" about seen miles canal cities village. She is represented to have been tall and space in medium, and to have warns a gift rough rrson, and to have worn a gold our informant did not recollect. Those letters, it is hoped will furnish a clue to the letters it is looped will firmish a clie to the discovery of her name and connections.—
As yet every thing is surelooed in myste, as the every thing is surelooed in myste, as the discovery ordensive to the shell; but preparations were making for taking it up and holding an inquest over the body. It is conjectured that this lady must have been lost from on board some canal boat last fall, on the first appellment of the ice as equipment over the myster. of the ice, as enquiries were then made for a missing female. - Canajoharie Tele

Some alarm has existed within the Some alarm has existed within these few days, in consequence of the appear ance of some cases of Varioloid in this city. It will be seen by our report of the proceedings in the House of Representatives festorday, that a resolution referring it to the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expedient or doubling some measures on the sub-ject, was adopted. To prevent any un necessary alarm from this circumstance we state, for the public information, that only about six or seven cases have occuronly about six or seven caves nave occur-red. A house has been provided for the reception of those in whom the symptom of the disorder have exhibited themselves; and as collateral means have been re-ort-ed to, to prevent the spread of the infec-tion, there can be no doubt that the asses will soon disappear.—Nat. Journal.

'retard its ascent-toward heaven; it must rise on the wings of faith and hope and love. A spiritual mind is a sublime mind it has a vast extended view. It has seen the glory and beauty of Christ, and can demporal; the glory and beauty of Christ, and can demporal; the glory and beauty of Christ, and can demporal; the glory and heaven of Christ, and are more favorable appearance for the cartily temple; "— Waterville Inde.

Ebenezer Allen, Jr. of Belfast, Mn. was kieneated to appear and hold meetings, by the Sandwick Q. M. at their session held at East the spirit of the sandwick Q. M. at their session held at East the spirit of the sandwick Q. M. at their session held at East the spirit of the sandwick Q. M. at their session held at East on August, 1628, at which the site of the sandwick of the spirit of the

and anappearing, how and when it islt to conjecture—Now Brunnierid, N. J. Paper.

I knot are west or the Mishisippi is the most pitiable that can be imagined. Direction of the most pitiable that can be imagined. Direction of the most pitiable that can be imagined. Direction of the most pitiable that can be imagined. Direction of the most pitiable when the most possible to the Shota, and during wheth, the lising shill it buried with the droft mothers, because none can spars it as fundancy. Thus description applies to the Shota. Oragos, and many others, but I monthin these heart our bonders, and many official station enables me to know the exact truth. It is not an talk to people in this condition about learning and religion. They want a regular supply of food, and until that so obtained, the operations of the mind must take the minister of more animals, and be confined to warding off hunger and cold—Jon. Clark.

Red, lately considered is store, of pessing the

warding off hunger and cold—Gon. Clark.
Red, lately consided at Boston, of passing the fuged check of \$10,000 to F. W. Dana, has been returned to 15 days solidary confirment, and eight years-hard labor in the state pricen. The viglance of the police officers of this city, as well as the judical authorities are highly praised.

5 "the plancial autorities are ugary prized.
The reasher of the "State Bank at Treaton' has agreeably to law, given notice that all persons holding clause against that institution must within at morthic, present their domands, and receive therein a correlacte, or othey will be debured from receiving dividends of the against of the hank.

bank.
Minor Children of De Will Clinton.—The
Liegislature of New York have passed the
bill for the relief of the minor children of the late Gov. Clinton, and filled the blank with \$10,000.

with \$10,000.

Commerce of Baton.—We understand the revenue on foreign merchaudise, imported into this place during the last twenty days, is more than one half million of following the last of the commerce of the commerce

Spontaneous Combustion.—Perhaps it is not generally known that hemp, or cottor, and oil together, will produce fire. Several instances of spontaneous combustion have occurred in this town. Last week, one of our merchants discovered that a lot of Oiled Trowers, made of duck or cotton, which were laid in a heap over night, had taken fire, and 15 or 20 of them were entirely destroyed.—Gloucater 7tl.

Ohio Canal —On the 18th of the ... Spontaneous Combustion .- Perhaps it is

entirely destroyed.—Gloucester Tel.
Ohio Canal.—On the 16th ult, the waters of the Great Miami mingled with those of the Ohio at Eincinnati. On the 17th, wheet of canal boals, six in number, arrived.—Thousands of citizens lined the banks of the canal, and hailed their arrival with acclamations. A bust of Dx Witt CLINTON was elevated at the angle of the canal, where the slar pangled banner was displayed, and a six pounder stationed, from which a value was fired, as the six hoats, crowded with passengers, came up in succession.—Y. Y. Statannas.

It is learned, that there are now build ing, and will be built, the coming Spring, upwards of two hundred dwelling houses in ancient Boston, besides many at South Boston, which place keeps hand in hand in improvement with the metropolis.

in improvement with the metropolis.

Incendiary attempts have free made at Portland on the shops of Mr. Simmons chaige maker. Main Street—the shop of Mr. Friend-Loring, joiner, do—and the shop of Mr. Charles Frost, joiner, Centre st., The cithent, at a meeting, have an thoriest the Selectmen to offer a reward 5300 for the detection of the villain of villains.

yillains.

John Ring a colored man, has been committed to jail in Geneva, N. Y. char ged with poisoning his wife.

The National Intelligencer says, we understand that the Secretary of the Treastry has been unable to attend at his office for more, than a week, on account of being confined to his home by sickness.

Upwards of 12,000 foreign letters were trenewed at the Post-Office, New-York, on the 13th and 14th high.

Carries Mansieript.—A Philadelphia paper makes mention of a carrious piece, of peumanship, which is at present exhibited in the room of the Athenium of that Eity. It is a sheet of veilum a yard squater, containing the books of Ruth, Esther, Joh. the Song of Solomon, Lamentations, John Song of Solomon, Lamentations, and Paslms, written in the Hebren character, and so disposed as to form a series of heava tiful figures, representing all the socred instruments and furniture of the temple of Jerusalem, the allar, the mercy seat, the cherubim, the candlestick, the table of the character, the capitals, &c. The work is beautifully written and drawn; and was the capitals, &c. The work is beautifully written and drawn; and was the capitals, &c. The work is beautifully written and drawn; and was the capitals, &c. The more independent of the capitals, &c. The work is beautifully written and drawn; and was the capitals. The Times, London paper, is now printered.

The Times, Isondon paper, is now priobe ed off by an engine, by which the aston-ishing number of four thousand copies are produced from the press in an hour.

WEEKLY ALMANAC -- APRIL 1829.

K 4 a	0) (1500 F	. 3C B.	⊕'s pl'cs
9 We 5 10 Th. 5 11 Fr. 5	32 7 30 7	8	28	7 5	Sile.
12 Sa. 5 13 Su. 5	27 7 26 7	4	15 ¹ 43 1	9 40 8 30	hd.
14 Mo 5	25 7 28 7	8e (s. 11	1 21	hd.

DIED,

In Shapleigh, Mr. Dand Rogers, aged 78. He was a soldier of the Revolution.

In this town, an infant child of Mr. Erskiel Colby.

Carriages, &c. for Sale.

CATTINTES, &C. 10r Solfs.

THE Subscriber has on hard several now ChairLet and Wagons with Hungsren; also second
handed do. do. which he offers fir sale on reasonable terms. He would like to specire a home or
two in exchange for some of the above commoditrus:—ALSO Chaises and Wagons to Let.

MOBERT COLE.

April B.

April 8.

I ST of Letters remaining in the Poet Office at I Limerick, April 1, 1828.
Bracket Humphre Burnham Mary, 2. Co.5 fin Abial. Deubon James. Dimock Henry. Edina Lisabeth Favor Stephen. Hedgoon Joseph. Hussey Paul. Libby Mary. Melcher Daniell, Kenn Benjaran. Hedgoon Joseph. Histophen Joseph. Walton John. Webber, Ejink. JOSEPH HOWARD: Post-Marter.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

A BNER LIBBY MINOUNCE ARE CUSTOMERS and the public, that he he so a franged his Black-milking business that he will be able at all times on accommodate them with any kind of work usually, wanted in the country, and as the workman will wanted in the country, and as the workman because the work of the country of

NOTICE

NOTICE.

WOODSUM & PIERCE will have an Austick.

Sale at the Store now occupied by said.

Woodsum, at Culie' content in Waterborough, on Thursday the third day of April not; to commence at ten o'clock on the forenom, and on every Thursday through the season. All persons having properly to dispose of, are respectfully invited to bring it to them, and they will sail for them or commission.

Waterboroush...dnril 20 SUM # PIERCE.

Waterborough, April 2.

TAKE NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are informed that if they ettle the same by the 30-b of the present month, hey will save cost. ABNER S. McDONALD.

April 2.

dpril 2.

WILLIAM M. DAYIDSON gives notice the WILLIAM M. DAYIDSON gives notice the Blace's corner, where he tackes all the branches of Literature commonly taught in Academies of Literature commonly taught in Academies of Literature commonly taught in Academies to the William of the William

FOUND

Y ESTERDAY morning on the highway in Octor nish, by the subscriber, a Calfishin pockers book, containing a number of papers and sompaper money. The owner may have the same by oving property and paying charges.

EDMUND HAMMONS, Ja.

Cornish, April 2, 1928.

RUFUS SMITH

DESPECTFULLY informs the public that, in a carries on the business of Chaire Trimming Harness and Trush making. Also the repaired of Chaires, Harnesses, Saddles, de. His harden workman from Pottlesd, and hopes by commentation and faithful serrice to merit the automate of the public.

TO LET

TWO story too. 26 feet by \$50-with two good Sheds adjoining, one Pot Ash, eight acces of Land, with a upul Orchard. The lowed part of the Store is well excluded for a family: the chumber for a desiling place for a family. The whole or a part to be left, as will best accelerated to the birer, and on reasonable terms. In the control of the birer, and on reasonable terms. In the control of the birer, and on reasonable terms. In the control of the birer, and on reasonable terms. In the world of the birer, and on reasonable terms. In the world of the birer, and on reasonable terms. In the world of the birer of the



DOETKY.

"And they all with one content began to make excure." Lake six. 18.

God makes a feast, and bads his creatures come, But strange excurse keep the most at home. Some are too bury to partake the feest, And some too bury to partake the feest, And some too bury to partake endices rest, And some too bury to partake endices rest, And some too hory to be truelly wise, And some too hory to be truelly wise, And some too tried be pared of pirce to prize. Some are too knowing wisdom's votee to attend. And some too tried the pared of pirce to prize. Some are too knowing wisdom's votee to attend. Some are too knowing wisdom's votee to attend. And some too tried the pared to receive. And some too tried duty a path to tread. Some are too good free mercy to receive. And some too buf their wekedness to leave. "It's yet too soom, says youth in vig rous bloom, To waste on yim in dull religious gloom. While bustling manhood pleads for short delay. The inse enough, —I'll seene a future day. Fen withered age still nake a longer date, And then exclams, alsa'l is now too late. Happy the youth to early zest inclined. Who quits his load and wings his way to rest, Who tumely comes, the measure and the least, Shall find a welcome to the Gospel Fast.

AMECUS. "And they all with one consent began to make excuse." Luke xiv. 19.

From the American Traveller VIRTUE TRIUMPHANT.

If virtue guide, 'its all in vain For vulgar mash nee to sneer; A friend she is thre' grief and pain Then love her—and her laws revers

Let no base fear thy peace disturb, Or turn thee from the purposed ways; Virtue the rabbler's wrath will carb, And crosh the power that vice displays

Let low-heed censure pass untold,
And eney go unbeeded by;
Dullness and wit, the fierce and hold,
By virtue mot will shrink and die.

March firmly on, in spite of all.

That pride, or hate, or wealth may do;
Virtue will save thee from their thrall—
Unharmed and scathless bear thee through.

Unnarmed and seathless bear once some of the world may frown, and call us kinese; May vall us fools, and vam, and proud; But yet we know the world that raves Can't make us such, rave c'er so loud.

J. G. L.

AN ASPIRATION.

Where will my troubles end?
When will my sorrows cease?
Not till I reach that happy land,
Where reigns stornal peace.

Lord! I am weak and greatly need Divine, Almighty aid. Oh! take me by the hand, and lead Me through the dreary shade.

Conducted by thy steady hand, I shall not ship or full; But safely reach that happy land Where thou art Lord of all.

MISCES LAWY.

It has been observed by Pythagoras, that ability and necessity dwell near each other; and there are few who have not, urged by the latter, accomplished tasks previously thought impracticable, and overcome difficulties that had seemed too great to be surmounted. He who calls to recollection the prominent events of his life, with the thoughts and emotions by which each was accompanied, will be surprised to mark how easy many trings have been in execution, which appeared formidable in prospect; and how, in retrospect, the whole path that he has troden seems smoothed down to uniform evenness. There are many obstructions and impediments which interrupt the successful advancement of all men; but, in general, it may be said of those, that they are greatly increased and multiplied by the weakness and irresolution of our natures; that necossity seldom imposes a task where there is not ability to accomplish it; and he who lets forward with a determined spirit, guided by wishom and prudence, though he cannot command success, will not be likely to be defeated.

The student commencing his career of literature, like a traveller who has arrived at the foot of the Alps, may very naturally dread the toil that is before him, and doubt his ability of arriving at the summit. But he should derive energy from the knowledge that the summit has been attained by myrads of others, with no assistance but such as he can command; that it is not to be reached by one mighty effort of the mind, but by continual assistance but such as he can command; that it is not to be reached by one mighty effort of the mind, but by continual assistance but such as he can command; that it is not to be reached by one mighty effort of the mind, but they command sufminishes the difficulty of the succeeding. A few gigantic intellects have exist ediwhich seemed to graps knowledge by intuition, and to arrive at ultimate conclusions, withough againg any heed to intermediate propositions; but, with these care exceptions, the mind, like the body must be gradually ex

some one has happily expressed it, the faterstitial vacancies which occur in the most crowded variety of occupation, has written more than one, whose time similarly diversified with engagements, would think it practicable to read. At the present day we have another conspicuous instance of analogous intellectual industry, in a writer who has given to the world be lightful works of fiction with such prolife abundance, that the reader has searcely had time to complete the perusal of one before another has been presented to his attention.

attention.

Could the minutes and hours which every man spends, either in total illeness or in frivolous pursuits, be arglomerated into one continuous period, he would start to see what a large portion of his existence had been thrown away, and during how little of his life he had actually lived.

Take care of the pence, and the shillings and pounds will take care of themselves, it is an old and excellent precept; and is capable of more extended and more salurary application than is thought by those, who use it. The fortunes of men are not so frequently impaired by great losses As by the waste of small sums, and profusion in trifles; and in the same manner life is foolishly expended by minutes and hours, the idler not thinking the sum of being is composed of these little particles of time. There is a story of an Italian philosopher who had a label hong upon his door, with this inscription: "Time is my estate. If I lose as hour, I shall incur a debt which I never can pay." It would be well for all attentively to read, and seriously to ponder on this truth; and as no one would care to let his property, which might be rendered munificently preductive, remain wasted and unimproved, so let him not suffer time, that morel estate, which, properly cultivated, yields a nicher harvest than ever sprung from the boson of the earth, to lie harren and idie, or be laid out only for show.—Y. Y. Mer. Telegraph.

THIS IS NOT THY REST.

Many vears are, when preschine: I Could the minutes and hours which ev-

THIS IS NOT THY REST.

THIS IS NOT THY REST.

Many years ago, when preaching I made the following remark, which undoubtedly was not what is frequently called a thought of the moment, but the result of observation. The remark was "that during life I had more than once noticed

ed a thought of the moment, but the result of observation. The remark was "that during life I had more than once noticed persons who had, by great industry, under the smiles of Providence, obtained property; and who, when advanced in years, had reared a house in the country, with the design of returning to it in their old age, in order to enjoy case and freedom from bustle and care; but that, before the house was ready for their reception, they were removed to the eternal world, as an instructing lesson to survivers."

On coming into the vestry after the worship was concluded, one of the deacons expressed to me a hope that the above remark would not turn out to be applicable to their brother deacon, Mr. who was present, and who was busiding a house in the country, professedly for the very purpose I had stated, of which I was entirely ignorant. But in the course of few months it did prove applicable both to him and his wife. They died together, and were carried together, on the same day, to the same grave; and both of them, I believe, feared and loved the Lord God of Israel. However, who can tell how often they may have secretly cherished doe I large, then to enjoy a kind of heaven upon earth, forgetting that here was not their rest, that they only resembled birds of passage, and ought, through the whole journey, to live like strangers and pigning on the earth, "forgetting the things that are behind, and pressing forward unto those that are before, even the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

A GREAT READER OF THE BIBLE.

Mr. Job Potter, a native of that part

A GREAT READER OF THE BIBLE.

ange canng of God in Carris descas.

A GREAT READER OF THE BIBLE.

Mr. Job Potter, a native of that part of New Haven, in Connecticut, which is now Hampden, died at Meadville, in Pennsylvania, on the fourth day of October last, in the seventy-wist year of his age. Having during cleven years previously to the close of hir, here an inhabitant of that village, and having access to the library of Alegnany College, it may be remarked, that no one read so many of the valuable institution as did the olegaed hooks of this in stitution as did the venerable Mr. Potter; yet, in all that yeared, as a daily and diligent reader of the Bible. It is a fact, to which twould be hardly possible to find a parallel, that in six years and six months prior to his death, notwithstanding his other voluminous reading he read the Bible through in course, taking due proportions of the Old and New Testament, in regular order, no less than forty seres time! He was advanced in the foety-eighth time to the end of the Epistle to the Romans and to that part of the book of Job, where he read the last time he opened the ascred volume, I know that my Redecare liseth.

It was his remark that something new

cred voume, s comments that something new occurred every time he read it, and that occurred every time he read it, and that he found it an inexhaustible source of consolation. He disclaimed all dependence on his own works of righteousness. His sole reliance for salvation was on the merits of the dear Redeemer, and his end was peace.—im. S. S. Mag.

CHARACTER OF COLUMBUS.

"A peculiar trait in he with and varied distance the thursiatic imagination, which there as magnification are not to be a supported to the Cathedist thursiant imagination. Which there are magnification are not to be a supported to the Cathedist thursiant in the had a side of prophysical colors. It being the high profits with a support of the colors of prain, should be profit, a wagnon with a strond him, and used every him is to value of prain and such as the profits of the support of t

heur.—Chairner's Life of Ruddingan.

He who says, "I will surrow and will not be consisted," is gunerated the laws of he own nature, to knows not that which is within him. He cannot deduce his days to unavailing regress. Comfort will visit hum in a thousand unknown slapes, and, onsuspected forms. Sometimes it will steal unavares into his eoul, and knooding like it he lativous on the billows waters of his particular, they will become selm. Sometimes the a thing the part had he will welcome in to his strate, they will become selm. Sometimes the a thing his path and he will welcome in to his strate. If joy is transient, so is sorrow. The chariot of Time, though its wheels be nucleous, is ever rolling on its course. The world may remain animod, but to us it a ever change. The monotrisin, which in the morning hides half the firmainent from the eye of the mariner, when seen at eventude from the eye of the mariner, when seen at eventude from the deck of the receding vessel, seems to have directly into a molebul.—[Cyril Thorston.]

Early Rising.—The custom of lying in bed too long in the morning, which is be-coming so prevalent in cities and large towns, is doubtless very prejudicial to health of those who practice it. The habit of early rising, perseveringly main tained, would do more towards the removtained, would do more towards the remov-al of dyspeptic complaints, than all the "white mustard seed" that ever found its way into market. Some writer observes, that "Very old men have always been early risers. This is the only ciccum-stance attending longerity to which I stance attending longevity to which leaver knew an exception."—Western Rec.

CLERGY AND NOBILITY IN CATHOLIC COUNTRIES.—In Spain there is one Clergyman to 58 inhabitants; in Naples one to 50; in Sicily one to 22; in Portugal one to 15. In the Greek church in Russia, there is one minister to 202 inhabitants. In Bohemia there is one noble to gyman to 58 inhabitants; in Naples one to 50; in Sicily one to 23; in Portugal to 50; in Sicily one to 23; in Portugal to 50; in Sicily one to 20; in Portugal sin, there is one minister to 202 inhabitants. In Bohemia there is one nother to some one to 560; inhabitants, in Moravia one to 969; in Lower Austria to 93: in Gallacia one way to be always in health, and to render to 66; in Transylvania one to 23; in the took his leave, and returned to Persia.

proportion of Nobility in Russia is large being one to 96 inhabitants.

MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY.
This Society held in Annual Merting in Roston on We and we the third in Annual Merting in Roston on We are also the Commonwells at ended the Merting properties of the Commonwells at ended the Merting and the Commonwells at ended the Merting of the Commonwells at ended the Merting of the Commonwells at ended to be printed.

If Area, There is traven to select, that the habitual and intemperate use of arden spans, it is used to be formed to the health of man,—and Marcare, it is seens to be a duty peculiarly belonging to the Society, to oppose and correct so the Merting of the Society, to oppose and correct so the society, the constant use of ardent sprints is not a source of strength and vigor; but that it is generally productive of weakness and disease.

Resolved, 2019, That this Society Agree to discouring the use of ardent sprints, as much as him there power; and for this purpose, to discontinue the employment of spirituous preparations of when compelled to use them for any great length of time, to warm the patient of the danger of forming an unconquerable and fatal labid.

Resolved, 3dly, That the excessive and constant use of wine is, in the opinion of this Society, a cause of many diseases; and that, though it is use for in some of them, (as in the stage of weakness in fear.) its use is, in these cases, often carried the most salvary drink for the general use of man is Harter; and that if we ware called on to recommend some drink of a more stimulating quality, we should advise the use of Marit Liquors. Merthy, That this Society will use the simulating quality, we should advise the use of Marit Liquors. Merthy, That the secretic will be set modes of preven ing and of curing the babit of intemperance; and that, for this purpose, a premium of Fifty Dellars shall be offered for the best indeed of preven ing and of curing the habit of intemperance; and that, for the purpose, a premium of Fifty Dellars shall be offered for the best indeed of preven ing and of curing the habit of inte

The loss sustained by a laboring man in humble recursivances by including humalfun casts worth of adont spring per day for the space of 40 years, is much greater than any one would, without examination, suppose. A friend has made the computation. Six cents and a quarter a day, with the interest and compound interest, in 40 years amounts to \$3,529.36. A young mechanic or farmer, therefore, who at twarty one years of accomplies with the prevailing custom of spending 61-4 cents a day for sprintous fiquors, will have spent at the time he arrives at the age of 61, a very comfortable estate. So much, then, there will be asved, by wholly abstaining from this cently posson.

TEMPERANCE THE STARVATION OF PHYSICIANS

TEMPERANCE THE YTARVATION OF PHYSICIANS.

One of the kings of Persia sent a very eminent physician to Mahomet: who, remaining a long time in Arabia without practice, at last grew weary, and presenting himself before and the prophet, he thus addressed him:

"Those who had a right to command me, sent me here to practice physic; but since I came I have had no opportunity of showing my eminence in this profession, so no one seems to have any occasion for

as no one seems to have any occasion for me."