



lightnings with rain,—looketh on the earth and it trembleth,—toucheth the hills and they smoke,—melts the mountains like wax at his presence,—causeth the going of the morning and evening to cease,—and maketh his sun to rise on the evil and the good, the Lord—the Lord of hosts is his name.”

The argument receives additional weight from the consent of all nations which in every age has been natural and innate, “For when the Gentiles which have not the law, do by nature the things contained in the law, these having not the law, are a law unto themselves, which show the work of the law written in their hearts, their consciences also bearing witness, and their thoughts the meanwhile accusing or else excusing one another. Rom. ii. 14, 15. It is sown in us, born with us, and springs up with our growth, “like letters carved on the bark of a young plant, which grows up together with us, and the longer it grows, the letters are more legible.”

Were we to trace the globe around, we should find there is not any nation or people, however barbarous or ignorant, who have not some faint traces of a Supreme Being; and, as they were never blessed with divine revelation, it must have been the result of the light of nature.

The connexion between cause and effects is clearly perceived and fully acknowledged by them, which gives impulse to all their devotions. So far from the idolatries and superstitions they practise, being prejudicial to the argument, they rather tend to confirm us in the sincerity of their belief of some Supreme Being. Whence sprang such belief? Not from the intercourse they had with other nations, for with respect to many this has been of but recent date. St. Paul will solve the question. “The invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead, so that they are without excuse.” The works of nature are like crystal glasses which give a clear representation of the existence of a Deity, similar to the mirror reported to have represented to the spectator not his own face, but the image of the Deity he worshipped.

It is objected that the notion of a God is a state-manœuvre to reduce subjects to obedience: Let these pretenders to wisdom tell us, how it is that the greatest potentates that ever existed have themselves had the most awful impressions of the Deity? Let them explain to us, if they can, the power of conscience that haunts the wicked—the fears of future judgment that torment them, on any other principle than that of accountability to a sovereign Judge, just and supreme, such as God is? If they cannot, let them confess, manly and wisely, to acknowledge their error, their conviction, and humble themselves under the mighty hand of God, whose very perfection, attribute, and work, must be far beyond the comprehension of finite creatures. Let them tremble at the thought of lifting up a mortal arm against the Omnipotent. *Who unto him that stretcheth with his Alak! Let the potsherd strike with the potsherd of the earth. Bow the knee to divine grace. O stubborn rebel, while the golden sceptre of pardon and of peace is yet extended! Acknowledge the divine supremacy; submit to his government, lest justice ascend the throne and vengeance fling her bolts of flaming wrath, when an eternal bar shall then be placed against every application for mercy.*

Admit a God—that mystery supreme! That’s cause uncous’d! All other woeends cease; No ’suing is man flows for him to do. For him,—all is order, beauty, grace. Millions of mysteries! each darker far, Than that thy wisdom would, unwisely, shun. Young.

**RELIGION.**—The great design of religion is to restrain the passions of men, to regulate the disorders of their minds, and to make them virtuous and good. Such a religion we might expect to receive from a pure and holy God, for he regards his own honor and the interests of his creatures; he knows perfectly the relations which they sustain to him and one another, and what may justly be required of them, considering these relations. From a conviction of this truth, mankind have consented to annex a degree of solemnity to religion, and of purity to its ministers. As an example is necessary to precept, it becomes necessary and fit, that those who explain and enforce the duties of religion, should be patterns of their own precepts, and yield obedience to the systems which they inculcate upon others.

True religion makes men honor God in their hearts, and desire his favor more than all earthly enjoyments, while they dread his displeasure more than all earthly miseries. A pleasure of religion always produces genuine morality, and induces us to pay a strict attention to every social, as well as personal duty. It produces as well piety to God, charity to man, and love in our own persons. Religion, the true religion of Christ, enlightens the mind, and softens and rectifies the heart. In the arms of affection, it embraced the world of mankind, yet bears a peculiar respect to those who resemble its divine author. With its consolations and promises, it supports us under the calamities of life. With the immortality it reveals, it raises us above the world, and teaches us to consid-

er its most interesting concerns as lighter than the dust of the balance. With its solemn sanctions, it stimulates us to uniform holiness, and prepares us, by a patient continuance in the ways of well doing, for glory, honor and immortality.

## LIMERICK:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1820.

“So fades the lovely blooming flower.”

Omar was sprightly and active. He was admired and caressed by all his friends and acquaintance; and was the distinguished favorite of all his youthful companions. His person was portly, his countenance comely. The faculties of his mind were spacious, and the powers of his body were potent. To sickness and misfortune, pain and disease, he was almost an entire stranger. Among a large family of children, and extensive brotherhood, Omar, like Joseph of old, received the partiality of his doting parents, although he was not the son of their old age. So regular was he in his moral deportment, and so agreeable and familiar in all his manners and conversation, that he, unsought for, secured the good will and love of all who had the satisfaction to form an acquaintance with him. He was not only endowed with noble external ornaments, but the accomplishments of his mind were no less conspicuous. Being endowed by nature with a tuneful voice, he was an excellent performer in sacred music. He was so apt a scholar in this science, that his fellows looked up to him as their guide, and by common consent, constituted him their chorister, and indeed, so accomplished was he in every thing that is calculated to please, that he was first in all their deliberations.

We could not but admire, as we noticed the dexterity with which he applied himself to the movements and performances, which the custom of young men had rendered fashionable at the school where he was laboring to store his mind with useful knowledge. Only sixteen days previous to his being called to his final account, our attention was arrested as we looked “through our casement,” to see with what agility and ease, in “social amusement” he would manage two of his mates of equal age and size. But alas! we soon saw in this young man the fulfilment of the prophetic declaration: “The youth shall faint and be weary, and the young man shall utterly fail.” His powerful strength was soon wasted; his active limbs were shortly stiffened in the cold embrace of death; and his fair person in a very brief period became food for worms, while his nobler part winged its way to “climes unknown.”

At a time when danger was not expected, and death perhaps not thought of, he took a severe cold; but naturally resolute, he essayed to “go and come” as usual; but the gripping hand of a powerful disease immediately forbade further active movements. For the first time he was now reluctantly confined to the parlor, and restrained from travelling to and fro, in gratification of youthful desire. For several days the disorder, with which he was arrested, did not assume a very alarming appearance. The parents, connections and friends of Omar, doubted not but in a few days he would regain his health, and move in the pleasurable circles of life as he had been accustomed to do. He himself at first was not much alarmed, but indulged the hope that he should soon recover. But it was soon perceived by his watchful friends and careful physician, that his case was daily becoming more desperate. He soon was deprived of the free exercise of his rational powers, and in thirteen days from the onset of a burning and distressing fever his mortal career was terminated—his eyes were closed in death. We were present at that solemn hour—we heard the dying groan—we witnessed the closing scene, and a solemn scene it was. Several of Omar’s young companions, hearing that he was but just alive, had gathered in, as if to enjoy a last view, and take leave of their dying friend. But the painful sight was more than some of them could endure. They wept and retired to another apartment of the house. While others in some degree more composed stood by as spectators of the strug-

gling scene, and learned the important lesson—that death cannot be bribed by wealth, defeated by wit, averted by beauty, or evaded by no human foresight whatever. The kind mother, unable longer to sustain herself, had reclined upon another bed in the same room. On hearing the painful intelligence that her son was “going,” she desired to be raised up that she might see him breathe his last. Her desire was granted. She had but barely an opportunity faintly to say, “O Lord have mercy upon him, Lord Jesus receive him to thine embrace,” when the vital spark went out.

All seemed to mourn the death of this amiable young man, and many of his young associates in youthful glee, seemed quite unrecalled to that Providence which arrested his career at so early a period of life. They seemed to murmur that a youth so promising as was Omar could not be permitted to pass the age of twenty. But so it was.

“So fades the lovely blooming flower,  
Fruit solace of an hour.”

### Mr. Mead’s Sermon on Intemperance.

A second edition of this work is about to be published, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained. Those who wish to promote a reformation in this respect, either by taking copies for distribution, or by donations, will find opportunity at this office.

### RHODE ISLAND QUARTERLY MEETING.

This meeting was held in Smithfield on the 10th and 11th ult. Eld. Allen served as moderator, and Eld. Loring clerk pro tem.

As usual the state of the churches was reported, which in general was interesting and refreshing. In the church at Rehoboth there has been some excitement. Six or seven have given evidence of a change of heart, and two have been added, and the brethren revived. Since the death of their venerable pastor, the church in Middletown, Conn. have been in a tried state. By information received at the Q. M. it appears that a young preacher, formerly of another denomination, has connected himself with them, by whom they are in part supplied with the preaching of the gospel. Their prospects appear to be more encouraging.

It appears from the minutes of the Q. M. that Eld. Green has recently organized a church at a Factory Village near Pawtucket consisting of eleven members. A church in connexion with the Q. M. has also been constituted in Middleborough, Mass. consisting of 23 members with a prospect of an addition. It is expected that the next Q. M. will be held with them, Wednesday and Thursday the 13th and 14th of August next. Elders’ Conference Tuesday preceding, at 11 o’clock, A. M. in the same place. After preaching and other exercises, as usual on such occasions, Saturday afternoon and Sabbath the services were closed by a solemn and refreshing communion season. A large company of brethren and sisters were present on the interesting occasion.

For the Morning Star.

### FARMINGTON QUARTERLY MEETING.

This meeting convened at the west meeting house, Waterville, on the 6th inst. After prayer and praise to the great Head of the Church, Eld. John Foster was appointed to preside, and Br. Naham Baldwin his assistant; Br. Cyrus Whitney was appointed assistant clerk.

A standing committee, consisting of five brethren, was chosen, to receive all the requests for preaching that should be made to this Q. M., and to provide for preaching once at least before the next Q. M. in all the destitute churches belonging to the said Q. M., and make their report at the close of the meeting.

The letters from the several churches were in general refreshing. Five churches have been added to the Q. M. since the last session, making the number 45. The committee chosen at the last session to visit 2d church in Wilton, reported that they ordained Br. Thomas Libby to the work of the ministry. The committee chosen at the same time to visit the church in Weld reported that they ordained Br. James Davis to the work of the ministry. The committee appointed to visit Milburn reported that they ordained Dudley Blake to the same work. The committee chosen to visit the church in Peru reported that they examined Samuel Durgin and gave him licence to appoint meetings and improve his gift as he shall find it to be

duty. The committee appointed to visit Kingfield reported that they licensed Silas Abbot to appoint and attend meetings. All the above reports were accepted.

The following is an extract from the report of the standing committee, chosen at the commencement of this session, to take into consideration the case of the destitute churches.

Ministers are requested to visit the churches set against their names between this and the next Q. M.:

Churches.	Names of the ministers.
Belgrade,	Scates, Dudley, & Stilson.
Berlin,	Dyer, & S. Hoyt.
Cornville,	Colcord, and Gray.
Derborn,	Eld. Gray.
Dixfield,	Brown, Libby & Mosher.
1 Eastpond,	Haythway & Gray.
Fairfield,	Williamson & Leach.
1 Farmington,	Eld. Young.
2 Farmington,	Eld. Sales.
Gilman pond,	Paul & Albee.
Jerusalem,	Eld. Young.
Kingfield,	Young & Elliot.
Malden,	Williamson & Hutchings.
1 Mt Vernon,	Eld. Hutchings.
2 Mt Vernon,	Foster & Rollins.
1 N. Sharon, do.	do.
2 N. Sharon, do.	do.
1 N. Sharon, do.	Eld. Williamson.
New Portland, Pain, Young & Washburn.	
Peru,	Davis & Ela.
Sidney,	Johnson, Davis & Libby.
Temple,	Eld. Hutchings.
Vienna,	Brown & Scates.
Canada Road, Hathaway & Washburn.	
Brighton,	Eld. Hathaway.
No. 3d range, Eld. Dyer.	
Canaan,	Eld. Colcord.
2d Waterville, Eld. Dudley.	

The committee further recommended that said churches communicate to the ministers such things as they need, remembering it is more blessed to give than to receive.

An application was made by the 1st church in Waterville for the ordination of Br. Cyrus Stilson. Elders S. Hutchings, Williamson, Scates, Dudley, and Br. Baldwin were appointed to visit the church, and attend to the above request, if they think proper.

At the last January session, the subject of dividing this Q. M. into two was taken into consideration, and a committee was appointed to consider the subject and report at the next session. Said committee reported at this session in favor of dividing, and the report was referred to the next session of the Q. M., and the following extract there from ordered to be printed in the Morning Star:

“Voted that the Quarterly Meeting be divided according to the following line: Beginning on the west line of Kingfield, New-Portland, Anson, Starks, Mercer, Eastpond, Dearborn, Waterville, and Sidney.”

“Voted that the above shall be the dividing line, with the exception of setting Belgrade on the east side of said line.

“Voted that all the property now belonging to the Q. M. in common be divided equally to both.

“Voted that the elders be chosen quarterly in each Q. M., whose duty it shall be reciprocally to attend the other quarterly meeting.”

We agreed to hold our next quarterly meeting in Starks on the last Saturday and following Sabbath in August next.

The Free-Mission Society will meet on Friday preceding at the same place.

June 7, being the Sabbath, meetings were held at both meeting houses in this town, and both assemblies were large. I attended at the village, where we were entertained with an instructive discourse by Eld. Robbins in the forenoon, and in the afternoon by an affecting discourse by Eld. Hutchings. The people were attentive and solemn. At the west meeting-house we are informed that they had a refreshing from the presence of the Lord. We believe that the fruits of this meeting will be seen hereafter.

WARD LOCKE, Clerk.

Waterville, June 6, 1820.

LEAVEN, Me. June 19, 1823.

Br. Burbank,—I immediately repaired to this place from quarterly meeting at Waterborough, and found a large congregation assembled on Lord’s day at a school house, within and without it, who were destitute of a preacher, although there are five ordained preachers in the town, which is large, and some of the preachers employed part of the time in the adjacent towns. In the course of the day, two young men offered themselves for baptism. In relating their experience, they understood to tell the young people how they obtained religion, and advised their mothers to try in the same way. Their experience appeared to agree with that of the old saints recorded in the bible, so that others took encouragement to follow their advice, and began fervently to call on the name of the Lord. Ten more in a short time, I trust, found pardon and salvation. It is believed that 190 have experienced religion in the course of the revival, before this. I baptized the young men before mentioned, and Eld. David Blaisdel baptized one in another part of the town the same day, and 2 more the week after, which makes rising of 50 which he has baptized since the commencement of the

reformation. Eld. Copp 18; Eld. E. Haiseld 8. This afternoon I expect to attend to the ordinance of baptism again. I have just returned from the New-Haven society meeting, from which you will doubtless hear from another quarter. I have since tried to preach in Dover, Rochester, Great Falls' Factory, &c., and have scarcely failed preaching a day since I left you at Waterbury, and have had and still feel a measure of the power of the gospel in my soul; and I wish to be well engaged in the cause of God the little time I have to live.

Yours, &c. EPHRAIM STINCHFIELD.

FOR THE MORNING STAR.

#### OBITUARY.

Died in Lincolnville June 14th, Eld. JOHN LEWIS, aged fifty-two years. He had been a laborer in the gospel ministry between twenty and thirty years, and ever adorned his profession both as a Christian and a minister of Christ. His pecuniary means were never plentiful, his devotion so harassing, his time to the work of the ministry as his soul ardently desired; but whenever he could possibly leave his family, he was found in the gospel field, proclaiming salvation to perishing sinners, and strengthening the hands of his brethren in Christ. His labors were blessed in a number of places, and many will deeply feel the loss of so loving a brother. He was afflicted with the asthma for a number of years, before his death, brought on by incessant labor on his farm, and in the cause of God. He received but very little help from his brethren. Whether they did their duty in this respect we leave for them to judge. His voice will be heard no more, his toils and labors are done, and, having been faithful unto death, we trust he has gone to receive a crown of life. He has left a wife and eleven children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and tender parent, and Zion has lost one of her warmest friends.

GEORGE LAMB.

Brunswick, June 16th, 1828.

S. P. B. THURSTON, by Divine permission, will preach at the meeting-hall in this village on Friday next. The meeting will commence at 5 o'clock, P. M.

#### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

**The Emigrating Crecks.**—Col. Beavly, the Agent for the removal of the Crecks, arrived at Washington on the 10th inst. from the Upper States, via Albany, and on the 11th inst. he left Alabama, in collecting a second party for emigration, and expected on his return from Washington to find at least a thousand ready. A majority of the Crecks, as is to be expected, were emigrating, were not for some secret influence of interest, to counteract which, proper measures will be taken.

**A Revolution.**—All the merchants of Ashabula, Ohio, have agreed that they will not drink any spirit of any kind, in their stores. They say "our object and aim is, to do all in our power to check that most alarming of all evils, Intemperance, which is so rapidly and ruinously destroying our highly favored country."

Orders have been received, and proposals issued for the erection of three new Light Houses in the neighborhood of New Bedford, Mass. viz.: on Dumpling Rock, Noliague Point and at the entrance of Edgartown Harbor.

**A New Import.**—Col. Earl Carpenter, of Providence, has received a quantity of lumber from ICE, shipped from Hallowell. Maine has furnished them with lumber for their houses, the granite curbs for their arcade, wood for their floors and immense quantities of shingles for their roofs and industry. She has now opened a new branch of commerce, which she has long successfully carried on with the South and the W. Indies.

It is in contemplation to establish a daily mail between New Orleans and New York.

**The Greenback.**—The Greenback states that while corn was he had been for twenty cents the bushel, it is selling at Columbus, Ga. for \$2.50; at Montgomery, Ala. at \$1.50; and in the Indian Nation at 50 cents a quart, to travellers.

**Blackstone Canal.**—A canal packet boat is loading at Providence, which is expected to make her first excursion on the Blackstone canal, as far as South's Pond, on the 4th of July. The day for the opening of the canal to Worcester, we believe is not far off.

The Detroit Gazette states that an offer has been made to Mr. Schuchter to place him at the head of the scientific part of the expedition contemplated to be sent out by the Navy Department, to explore the South Seas.

The Mexican papers give a horrible picture of the end of the new and powerful State of Guaymas and St. Salvador. The soldiers of the former State, on entering St. Salvador, put to death by fire and sword, men, women and children. The latter, and the aged were driven at the point of the bayonet to prison in the city of Mexico.

John W. Campbell has been nominated as candidate for the office of Governor of Ohio by a convention of delegates from Harrison county, recently to the election of General Jackson.

Mr. Seth P. Philbrick, of Fairfield, Me. aged about 23 years, while saving shingles with a circular saw, became entangled in the machinery, fell between the saw, and was nearly cut in two. He ran about 50 feet, fell and expired.

Several cattle were killed by lightning in Belvidere, on the 12th inst.

The corner stone of the U. S. Arsenal in Augusta, Me. was laid on the 12th inst.

**Stump Extractor.**—The Saratoga Sentinel mentions a newly invented machine, of importance to persons engaged in clearing land. It is simple for use, and so constructed that with the aid of a yoke of oxen, large stumps, with the preparatory removal of earth, or cutting of roots, can be rapidly and easily extricated.

**The Polish Jews.**—The London Standard makes mention of a very important fact. It states that "the majority of the Polish Jews already recognize the spiritual character of the Messiah, and half confess a Trinity, as to the fact of our Lord being the appointed Mediator." If this can be depended upon, we have only to say that it is one of the most remarkable "signs of the times" we have yet been called upon to record.—N. Y. Obs.

The American Bible Society have unanimously resolved, that no books containing the apocrypha, shall hereafter be issued from their depository.

It will be recollected that the editor of the Traveller published at Philadelphia, advertised a few months since for a copy of all the periodicals published in the U. States, in order to ascertain the number issued. In the June number of the Traveller, he has published as complete a list as was probably to be before collected. From this it appears that the number of periodicals issued in the U. S. in 1775, was only 37—in 1810, at which time there was none in Maine, 358—and in 1828, 827. A large number of them are devoted to religious subjects, most of which have been established within the last few years. The Traveller states one fact which will surprise many of our readers, viz. that twenty-two newspapers are published in Pennsylvania in the German language. The oldest periodical which is now published is the Hampshire Gazette at Portsmouth, established in 1756.

**NOTICE.**—The surviving Officers of the Revolutionary Army, who received commutation certificates, and the Surviving non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of that army, (not on the pension list) who received certificates for the promised reward of eighty dollars, for enlisting for the war, and continuing in the service until its termination, are requested, respectively as soon as may be possibly convenient, to send their names, and the names of the places where their nearest post offices are kept, by letter (under cover) to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to Colonel Aaron Ogden, at the City of Washington, who will be there ready to receive them. This will supercede the necessity of appointing agents to transact the business at the Treasury Department, from whence, by this means, the proper papers will be sent, free from expense to each individual showing his right to the benefit of the act of Congress, lately passed in favor of the persons of the above description.

**Distressing Accident.**—On Sunday last a party of seven men and boys sailed down the river from this village on an excursion of pleasure. After proceeding down the stream until they were about opposite the point of Dover Neck, one of the party attempted to climb the mast, to disentangle a rope; the boat being small and not having sufficient ballast upset. Mr. Henry Demeritt, the person who went up the mast, a young man aged about 25, and Ebenezer Paul a boy of 14 were drowned. Demeritt was a good swimmer, and lost his life by endeavoring to save Paul, who could not swim.—The other five swam towards the shore, the boat was nearly a quarter of a mile distant; the body of a boat and carried to land. The body of Demeritt has since been found.

#### Durer (N. H.) Enquirer.

**Anti Masonic Newspapers.**—A correspondent in the Boston Palladium names thirty-one papers, which pursue an avowed course of opposition to Masonry. Some of them have been established avowedly for the sole purpose of exposing what are considered the impositions, the evils and abuses of Masonry.

The steamer Ohio, with a cargo of cotton, recently capsized and sunk on her way from Natchez to New-Orleans.

On the 4th inst from 12 to 15 persons were prostrated in a field at Traveller's Rest, Va. by a stroke of lightning which rived an oak tree from top to bottom; but they soon recovered. No rain accompanied it, nor did any more thunder follow.

Mr. Reuben Morton, of Athens, N. Y. aged 60 years, was found suspended by the neck in a barn on the 5th inst.

Mr. James Cole, a respectable inhabitant of Castskill, N. Y. drowned himself on the 8th inst.

Mr. Oliver Bingham, of Colden, N. Y. was found dead in the woods near his residence on the 6th inst.

On the 9th inst. Jeremiah Foland of Ghent, Columbia county, N. Y. a man 70 years of age, hung himself with a skein of yarn.

**Poison from Clams.**—The Gloucester Telegraph states, that several cases have occurred in that town of persons being poisoned from eating clams. One man at Sandy Lay was scarcely expected to live. Some of the clams were given to two cats which died soon after. The Indians eschewed clams from May to August.

The public are directed to be cautious in taking \$10 of the North River Bank, as the \$2 of that bank are altered to \$10. The execution of the fraud is most ingenious.

**Death by Lightning.**—We regret to hear that Capt. Robert Woods, of Franklin county, was killed by a flash of lightning on Thursday evening last, near New London. We understood that he was on his way home, and was in company with Col. Dillard of Bedford. Col. D. was severely stunned by the same flash, but he was glad to hear his party recovered from its effects. Capt. Wood's horse was killed. Col. Dillard's horse was prostrated, but recovered his strength in about half an hour.

#### Lynchburg Virginian.

The Earl of Dalhousie, Governor in Chief of Lower Canada, arrived at Montreal from Quebec, on the 10th inst. Sir James Kempt from Nova Scotia arrived at Quebec on the 10th and was expected at Montreal on the 13th. It is expected that he will succeed the Earl of Dalhousie in the Government of Canada, but his present visit is stated to be independent of that appointment, viz. to examine the public works in the province. It is not supposed that he will assume the command until the ensuing winter.

**No Peace.**—The Grape, Coleman, arrived on Tuesday, from St. Salvador, reports that an English packet brig arrived there the 4th May, in four days from Rio de Janeiro, bringing intelligence that "the Emperor had refused to ratify the treaty with the Buenos Ayreans, and at that all hope of peace at present was an end."

#### Boston Palladium.

At the last news from the Republic of Central America, Grenada had revolted against the President; and the people of Leon had declared war against the people of Grenada, and several skirmishes had taken place.—B.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the Boston Centinel.

By the Glasgow, from Liverpool, arrived here, we have London advices to the 14th May.

**Official accounts of an expected event have arrived at last.—RUSSIA DECLARED WAR AGAINST TURKEY** on the 26th of April. Although the Declaration repeats grievances before known, and reiterates former charges made against the Turk, it contains some new features.—It makes no mention of any precautionary occupation of the Turkish Principalities for the purpose of facilitating Peace, but declares WAR AGAINST THE PORTE, and concludes with the assertion.—That the Emperor will not lay down his arms till he has obtained the results stated in the Declaration; which, in brief, are, That Turkey shall pay all the expenses of the war and remunerate all the losses sustained by Russian subjects; shall comply with the conditions of former treaties; and grant the inviolable freedom of the commerce of the Black Sea, and the free passage of the Bosphorus at the same time.

As Russia is very far from entertaining any plans of ambition; and that, although at war with the Porte, she will not depart from the stipulations of the Convention of London of 6th July last, and expresses a confidence that her Allies will not condemn her to sacrifice her earlier important rights, to endure decided of fences, and to demand no indemnity for the most sensible injuries; and repeats that they will always find Russia ready to do with them in the same manner as the treaty of London, but not to make any change in its nature and effects. Thus far the Declaration.

No authentic information of the actual invasion of Turkey had been received; but it was reported to have taken place about the 27th April. It was also stated, that while one Russian corps d'armee was to pass the Pruth into Moldavia, another was to pass the Danube into Bulgaria, in Europe; and a third to advance from the East through Turkomana and Natolia, to the Turkish Capital.

This arrangement may possibly be the invention of newsmongers; but if correct has a threatening aspect.

The Turkish Sultan is said to have reported his fixed determination to try the tug of war with Russia. His Highness we think before this has lowered his own crest.

It appeared from the last accounts that the mad cap of Portugal, Don Miguel was determined to be a King; and that his subjects were willing to make him one. As Regent he has been acknowledged by all Europe; but if he assumes the other title he will become a King "of throats and natches."

In England, a motion to resume the consideration of the question of melioration of the condition of the Irish Roman Catholics, had been carried in the House of Commons by a small majority—538 members being present. The subject of an alteration in the Government of Lower Canada was before Parliament, and a petition from 40,000 Canadians, praying for the establishment of a more perfect representation, had been presented. A grant of 30000 per ann. had passed the Commons in favor of the family of the late Mr. Canining. The British imports from 1827 to 1828, inclusive, amounted to about 150 millions.—The Exports to 225 millions.

Colonel Fabvier and his Greek corps had evacuated Scio

The English manufacturers in Manchester were beginning to experience the effects of the American system, several hundred weavers having been thrown out of employment.

It is said that after passing the Pruth on the 27th of April, the Russian Emperor forwarded a series of propositions to the Porte, by the acceptance of which the further advance of the troops would be delayed.

Alluding to the Declaration of War by the Emperor Nicholas, the last Liverpool Advertiser says, "The sword is not only now drawn, but the scabbard is thrown away. The Rubicon has been passed."

The occupation of the Principalities has become a minor object, and the Russians will march direct to Constantinople."

The Greek expedition against Scio undertaken in violation of the instructions of the Allied Admirals, has been completely defeated by the Turks; who, we regret to add, have retaliated on a considerable number of Hellenists who had taken refuge in the house of the Dutch Consul, for the massacre at Navarino. The Consul also, it was said, had been made a sacrifice.

**HORRIBLE BARRIERY.**—A poor man, named Patrick Bryan, lived in Haggerd, Mountains of Glanmore, having a poor hole he built himself on half an acre of ground; the land about him is let for the year; he has a wife and four children, supported by the parish, having four children and a poor wife. A day or two ago, he was called on for lilies; there were B-etoral Tithes, Corporations Tithes, and Vicaral Tithes. Having nothing to pay the lilies, the Vicaral Collector took from off him the only blanket he had. But it would be well if it ended here—bear the sequel!—The zealous parish priest of Severn, the Rev. J. Fitzpatrick, and his coadjutor, the Rev. J. Fox, were collecting yesterday a subscription to purchase a coffin and shroud—for what? to bury the corpse of the man who died on the night of the day that he was robbed of his blanket!—Waterford English Chronicle.

#### DIED.

In this town, on Sunday last, Miss Othor, daughter of Mr. James Perkins, aged 15.

In Newfield, by suicide, on Thursday last, Mrs. Nancy, wife of Mr. John Garland.

Drowned in Porter, by Isaac French, an son of Mr. William F. He attempted to swim across the Great Ospee, with his clothes upon his back, but ere he reached the opposite shore, he sunk beneath his load. It is said that he was an excellent swimmer.

#### NOTICE.

The individuals composing the firm of HOBBS, WOODMAN & CO. are reminded that their meeting, on adjournment, will be held on Saturday next, 10 o'clock, A. M.

#### Notice to Log Owners.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to all persons who are interested, that a number of Logs were lodged by the great Western log on and owned by the subscriber in Livingston, in the county of York, which land he wishes to cultivate and improve. The owners of said Logs (unknown to the subscriber) are requested to remove the same immediately, and pay damages, or they will be forfeited to him in six months.

SAMUEL S. MESERVE.  
Livingston, June 26, 1828.

**STRAYED OR STOLEN.**

FROM the pasture of the subscriber in Waterbury, on Thursday night last, a mare coat three years of age, white legs, with a small redish grey color. The mare will give any information relative to the said coat, so that the owner may obtain her she'll be satisfactorily rewarded.

JACOB MORRILL.  
Waterbury, June 26, 1828.

**PLAID CLOAK FOUND.**

ON one day of last week, the subscriber picked up a Plaid Cloak between his house and Carle's Corner, Waterbury. The owner can obtain the same by calling on him, proving his right, and paying charges. NOAH JOHNSON.  
Waterbury, June 26, 1828.

#### NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name and firm of JAMES AYER, 3rd and Company, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to settle with James Ayer, 3rd, to whom all the effects of said firm are assigned. JAMES AYER, 3rd.  
IRA MOORE.  
Newfield, June 16, 1828.

**MOROCCO SKINS.**

THE Subscriber has for sale at his store in Livingston, a large lot of BLACK, RED and GREY MOROCCO SKINS. Also binding skins of the first quality. The above Morocco has been recently received from the Charleston Manufactory, where arrangements have been made for a constant supply. Morocco Shoe-makers will find it to their interest to purchase for themselves. JAMES MCARTHUR.  
Livingston, April 23.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

TAKE notice that at public auction on Saturday the twelfth day of July next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, on the premises, all the Right in Equity which JOHN PITTS of Shapleigh, in the county of York, is entitled to by virtue of the following Deed of Real Estate, situated in said Shapleigh, and bounded thus; on the south and west, by land of John H. Hamon, on the east, by land of Mrs. Abner Hamon, and on the north, by said John Pitts' land, containing fifty acres, more or less, and is one fourth part of Lot No. 16, in the Second Range of Lots in said Shapleigh, and lies on the south west corner of said Lot. The same being under the mortgage of a mortgage deed to JONATHAN FARNUM for the sum of one hundred and thirteen dollars and fifty-eight cents. Conditions made known at the time and place of sale. JESSE E. CLARK, Deft. Sheriff.  
Added, June 6th, 1828.

## POETRY.

### THE KINGDOM COME.

Lord: as the rain comes down from heaven; the rain  
Which waters earth, nor thence returns in spring,  
But makes the tree to bud, the grass to sprout,  
And feeds and gladdens every living thing;  
So may the word, upon a world descending,  
Come down in love, and make men's hearts as true;  
So may it come in universal showers,  
And till Earth's desolate wilderness with flowers;  
With flowers of promise fill the world within  
Man's heart, but leave no doubt or stain  
Where thorns and thistles curse the infested ground,  
Let the rich fruit of Righteousness abound;  
And trees of life, for ever fresh and green,  
Flourish where troops of death alone have been;  
Let Truth look down from heaven, have none  
Above.

Justice and Mercy hie; Faith work by  
Love;  
Nations now learn their fathers' doom; spurn;  
The Ravens' word of the Lord with songs return;  
Heralds the year of Jubilee proclaim;  
How every knee at the Redeemer's name;  
O'er lands with darkness, thralldom, guilt, o'er-  
spread.  
In light, joy, freedom, be the Spirit shed;  
Speak Truth the word to Satan's power say—  
"Crave!"  
But to a world of pardon'd sinners—"Praise!"  
Thou in this grace, Lord, God, Thyself make  
known,  
Thou shalt all tongues confess THEE GOD ALONE!  
Montgomery.

### THE DYING SAINT.

From the German of Matthiessen.  
The last and starting sign,  
That smiles down from the west,  
And the world's revolving sphere  
Must depart and vanish now.  
Quail the clouds of morning's sky,  
Flow the floods of evening light,  
And the serene voice, o'er night,  
Cries out entwined with those of Heaven.  
Earth, with all its shadowy train,  
Now must take its rapid flight;  
Heaven, with all its glorious reign,  
Beams upon the sufferer's sight.  
Now a brighter moment comes,  
Dawning from the heavenly throne—  
The glories of a better land,  
Where pain and parting are unknown.  
Hark! from yonder grove of palms,  
Sweet strains of angels' lay;  
As they call smil'd their praise,  
"Sister spirit, hail thee!"  
Suff'ring, now arise and flee;  
Soar as on eagle's wing;  
Grieve, where is thy victory?  
And where, oh death! thy boasted sting?

## MISCELLANY.

### From The Telescope.

Mr. Estlin:—I was lately reading some historical sketches of the Waldenses, and being both pleased and edified, I thought an epitome of their history would be acceptable to many of your readers who have not read the work itself.

The Waldenses, originated about the year 1160 from the following circumstance: Peter, surnamed Valdensis, a merchant of Lyons employed a priest, by the name of Esvia, to translate the four gospels from Latin into French; but no sooner had this priest, begun with care, to read these books than he was convinced that the doctrines and services of the Roman church were totally different from that inculcated by Christ and his apostles. Struck with the glaring contradiction between the doctrines of the Pontiffs and the truths of the gospel, and animated with zeal, he abandoned his mercantile vocation, distributed his riches among the poor (hence the Waldenses were called poor men of Lyons) and began in the year 1180 to assume the quality of a public teacher, and to instruct the multitude in the doctrines and precepts of Christianity.

But the substitution of the most of the other rulers of the church in that province vigorously opposed him; however their opposition was unsuccessful; for the purity and simplicity of that religion which these good men taught, the spotless innocence of their lives, their noble contempt of riches and honors, appeared so engaging to all that had any sense of true piety, that their numbers daily increased. From France they spread with rapidity to the other provinces of Europe, and that with such invincible fortitude, that neither fire nor sword, nor the most cruel intentions of merciless persecution could damp their zeal, or entirely ruin their cause. They never designed to introduce new doctrines into the church, nor to propose new articles of faith to Christians, all they aimed at was to reduce the form of church Government and the manners of both clergy and people to the amiable simplicity that characterised the apostolic ages. They denied the supremacy of the pope and maintained that the ministers of the church were obliged by their vocation to imitate the poverty of the apostles, and to procure for themselves a subsistence working with their own hands. They considered every Christian, in a measure qualified and authorized to instruct, exhort, and confirm the brethren in their christian course. Their rules of practice were extremely austere, for they adopted as the model of their moral discipline the sermon of Christ on the mount, which they explained in a most literal manner. They prohibited and condemned all wars, and suits of law, and all attempts towards the acquisition of wealth the inflicting of capital punishment, self defence against unjust violence, and oaths

of all kinds. During the greatest part of the 11th century those of them who lived in the valleys of Piedmont were persecuted in the most inhuman manner by the ministers of Rome; this persecution was carried on with peculiar marks of enormity in the years 1656-57-58, and seemed to portend the total extinction of that happy nation. The most horrid scenes of violence and bloodshed were exhibited in this theatre of papal tyranny. And it was to the intervention of the English and Dutch governments, to the Duke of Savoy, that the few remaining Waldenses were indebted for their existence.

The following extract from the History, will place the character of these simple, and holy people, in a clear point of light.

"The manner in which these pious, and zealous christians endeavored to spread the knowledge of the gospel, and to possess, for the instruction and conversion of others, is both simple and striking, and may well deserve the attention of missionaries of the present day.—It seems to have been a common practice with their teachers, the more readily to gain access for their doctrines among persons in the higher ranks of life, to carry with them a small box of trinkets, or articles of dress, something like the hawkers or pedlars of our day; and Reinerius thus describes the manner in which they were wont to introduce themselves.—"Sit thou, my people by any rings, or seals, or trinkets? Madam, will you look at my handkerchiefs or pieces of needle-work, or veils? I can afford them cheap." If after a purchase, the company ask, "have you any thing more?" the salesman would reply, "O yes, I have commodities far more valuable than these, and will make you a present of them, if you will protect me from the Clergy. Security being promised, he would say, "the inestimable jewel I spoke of, is the word of God, by which I communicate my mind to you, which influences their hearts with love to him." "In the sixth month the angel Gabriel was sent from God unto a city of Galilee named Nazareth"—and so he would proceed to repeat the remaining part of the first chapter of Luke, or he would begin with the 13th Chap. of John, and repeat the last discourse of Jesus to his disciples. If the company should seemed pleased he would proceed to repeat the 23d Chap. of Matthew. "The Scribes and Pharisees sit in Moses—Wo unto you, Scribes Pharisees, for ye shut up the Kingdom of Heaven against men, for ye neither enter yourselves, neither suffer ye them that are entering to go in. Wo unto you, ye devour widows houses; "And pray" should one of the company say "against whom are these woes denounced think you? he would reply, "against the Clergy and the Monks. The doctors of the Roman churches are pompous, both in their habits and their manners—they have the uppermost rooms, and the Chief seats in the Synagogues, and to be called of men Rabbi, Rabbi." For our parts we are no such Rabbin. They are the rich and aristocratic, of whom our Lord says, Wo unto you rich, ye have received your consolation; but we, having food and raiment, are therewith content; they are voluptuous, and devour widows houses; we only eat to be refreshed and supported. They fight and encourage wars, and command the poor to be killed and burnt, in defiance of the saying "he that taketh the sword shall perish by the sword." For our parts, they persecute us for righteousness' sake, they do nothing but eat the bread of idleness, we work with our hands. They monopolize the giving of instruction and "Wo be to them that take away the key of knowledge," but among us, one disciple, as soon as he is informed himself teaches another. Among them, you can hardly find a doctor who can repeat three chapters of the New Testament by heart; but of us there is scarcely a man or woman who doth not retain the whole. And because we are sincere believers in Christ, and all teach and enforce a holy life and conversation, these scribes and pharisees, persecute us to death, as our predecessors did Jesus Christ."—*John's History of the Waldenses*, p. 390—391.

If the above account is correct, and we have no reason to doubt it, there has been no body of professing christians, from the apostolic age to the present time so pure and in whom were so happily blended, the wisdom of the serpent with the harmlessness of the dove.

### GLEANER.

#### THE CEDARS OF LEBANON.

From "Salathiel," by Mr. Colridge.

As we entered the last defile, the minstrel and singers of the starry dome, a pagan. Altars fumed from various points of the chasm above; and the Syrian priests were seen in their robes performing the empty rites of idolatry. I turned away from this perversion of human reason, and pressed forward through the lingering multitude until the forest rose in its majesty before me. My step was checked in solemn admiration. I saw the earliest produce of the earth—the patriarchs of the vegetable world. The first generation of the reviving globe had sat beneath their green and lovely arches; the final generation was to sit beneath

them. No roof so noble ever rose above the heads of monarchs, though it were covered with gold and diamonds. The forest had been greatly impaired in its extent and beauty by the sacrilegious hand of war. The perpetual conflicts of the Syrian and Egyptian dynasties laid the axe to its venerable foundation. It once spread over the whole range of the mountains; its diminished strength now, like the relics of a mighty army, made its stand among the central fortresses of its native region; and there majestically bade defiance to the further assault of steel and fire. The forms of the trees seemed made for duration; the trunks were of prodigious thickness, smooth and round as pillars of marble; some rising to a great height, and throwing out a vast level roof of foliage; some dividing into a cluster of trunks and with various heights of branch and leaf, making a succession of verdant circles; some propagating themselves by circles of young cedars, risen where the fruit had dropped upon the ground; the whole bore the aspect of a colossal temple of nature—the shafted column, the deep arch, the solid buttresses branching off into the richest caprices of oriental architecture; the solemn roof high above, pale, yet painted by the strong sunlight through the leaves with transparent and tasselled rays, rich as the colors of the Indian mine. In the momentary flash of awe and wonder, I could comprehend why paganism loved to worship under the shade of forests; and why the poets of paganism filled that shade with the attributes and presence of deities. The airy whispering, the loneliness, the rich twilight, were the fond of mystery. Even the forms that towered before the eyes,—those ancient trees, the survivors of the general law of mortality, gigantic, hoary, covered with their weedy robes, bowing their aged heads in the blast, and uttering strange sounds, and groans in the struggle, gave to the high wrought images of the soul the images of things unearthly,—the oracle and the God! Or was this impression but the obscure revival of one of those lovely truths that shone upon the days of paradise, when man drew knowledge from its fount in nature; and all but his own passions was disclosed to the first-born of creation?

VOLCANIC LAKE.—Among the most extraordinary phenomena on the island of Hawaii, is the great crater of Kilauea, situated about twenty miles from the seashore in the interior. It is thus described in the "Illustrations of Hawaii."

"Immediately before us yawned an immense gulph, in the form of a crescent, upwards of two miles in length, and about a mile across, and apparently eight hundred feet deep. The bottom was filled with lava, the south and west and north-east parts of it were one vast flood of liquid fire, in a state of terrific ebullition, rolling to and fro in "fiery surge" and flaming billows. Fifty-one craters, of various form and size, rose, like so many volcanic islands, from the surface of the burning lake, centering, or, more properly, emitted columns of grey smoke, or streams of brilliant flame, and many of them, at the same time, vomited from their ignited mouths streams of florid lava, which rolled in blazing torrents, down their black indented sides, into the boiling mass below.

The sides of the gulph before us, were perpendicular, for about four hundred feet; when there was a wide, horizontal ledge of solid black lava, of irregular breadth, but extending completely round the sides of this black ledge, the sides sloped towards the center, which was nearly as we could judge, three hundred or four hundred feet lower. It was evident, that the crater had been recently filled with liquid lava up to this black ledge, and had, by some subterranean canal, emptied itself into the sea, or inundated the low land on the shore. The grey, and, in some places apparently calcined, sides of the great crater before us, the fissures, which intersected the surface of the plain, on which we were standing, the long black sulphur, on the opposite side, the numerous columns of smoke and steam, that rose at the north and south and of the plain, together with the ridge of steep rocks, by which it was surrounded, rising probably, in some places, four hundred feet in perpendicular height, presented an immense volcanic panorama, the effect of which was greatly augmented by the constant roaring of the vast furnaces below."

Between nine and ten, the dark clouds and heavy fog, that, since the setting of the sun, had hung over the volcano, gradually cleared away, and the fires of Kilauea, darting their fierce light upward the midnight gloom, unfolded a sight sublime and sublime beyond all that we had yet seen.

"The agitated mass of liquid lava, like a flood of molten metal, raged with tumultuous whirl.—The lively flame that danced over its undulating surface, tinged with sulphureous blue or glowing with mineral red, cast a broad glare of dazzling light on the indented sides of the insular crater, whose bowelling mouths, amidst rising flames, and dashing streams of fire, shot up, at frequent intervals, with

loud detonations, spherical masses of fuming lava, or bright ignited stones."

"The dark, bold outline of the perpendicular and jutting rocks around, formed a striking contrast with the luminous lake below, whose vivid rays, thrown on the rugged promontories, and reflected by the overhanging clouds, combined to complete the awful grandeur of the imposing scene."

It is a striking feature of this volcano, that it does not spring out of a mountain, or hill, as is the case we believe in all other parts of the world, but is seated in a comparatively plain country, or rather at the base of the stupendous mountain, Mouna Roa. It never overflows its margin, like other volcanoes, but the lava seeks a subterranean passage, bursting out occasionally at a distance from the crater and finding its way to the lower country, and even to the sea. The dimensions of this enormous volcano have been more accurately ascertained by Mr. Goodrich and Mr. Chamberlain, who have made a recent visit to it. By actual measurement they found the upper edge of the crater to be seven and a half miles. They judged the depth to be one thousand feet.—*N. A. Review*.

THE CROCODILE.—As the *Crocodile* feels in the Nile, says Herodotus, "the inside of his mouth is always lined with *bedda*. All birds, one alone excepted, fly from the crocodile; but that bird, the *trachilos*, on the contrary, flies to him with eagerness, and renders him a great service; for every time that the crocodile lands to rest himself, and stretches himself out with open jaws, the *trachilos* enters his mouth, which it clears of the *bedda* that it finds there. The crocodile is grateful, and never does any injury to the little bird from which he receives so good an office." This statement is confirmed by Aristotle, Pliny, and other ancient writers, it has however, generally discredited in modern times. Recent inquiries, however, show that in this, as in most of his relations, the father of history is justified by the fact. The term "*bedda*," has hitherto been translated "*loath*." It seems, however, that it is a kind of gnat, myriads of which insects swarm on the banks of the Nile, and attack the crocodile when he comes to repose on the sand. His mouth is not so hermetically closed, but that they can so conveniently enter in such numbers, that the interior of his palate, which is naturally of a bright yellow, appears covered with a darkish brown crust. The insects strike their trunks into the orifices of the glands which abound in the mouth of the crocodile, and the tongue of the crocodile being immovable, he cannot get rid of them. It is then that the *trachilos*, a kind of little ring-plover, which pursues the gnats every where, hastens to his relief, and dislodges his troublesome enemies, and that he without injury to himself, the crocodile always gets rid of them, when he is about to shut his mouth, to make certain movements which warn the bird to fly away.

Before thou censures others, look into thine own heart, and ask thyself whether it is clear of the same fault.

### TEMPERANCE REMEDY.

#### THE ONLY REMEDY FOR INTemperance.

As long as ignorance, and men of education, respectability, and influence, continue to make what they consider a temperate use of spirituous liquors, so long will intemperance maintain its empire. The consuming of such liquors, and wine, and preach against intemperance; when the wealthy, the enlightened, and the refined who give laws to taste and fashion, and to whom others look up for example, will not so much as indulge in the use of ardent spirits, and will not let it be their houses, then will the progress of that degrading vice, which renders distress and misery through our land, be stayed—and not before.

Hamshire Gazette.

PROMOTION OF TEMPERANCE.—Very creditable, and generally, successful efforts are making in most parts of the country, for the promotion of temperance. We have a statement that in three towns in Vermont the merchants entered into an engagement among themselves, in discounting the importation of ardent spirits. It is ascertained that the quantity of ardent spirits consumed in the town of half what it had formerly been. Great evils, however, are still suffered from the excessive use of ardent spirits. The present efforts of various benevolent societies have done much in awakening attention to the evil, and in lessening their magnitude. But, to effect any permanent good, these efforts must be continued, and the aid and countenance of all good men, all lovers of their country and of mankind, must be afforded.—*Ch. Reg.*

FACTS.—In one town, in Franklin County, N. H. during the year 1826, there were retailed at two cents per quart the space of six weeks, in the month of May, five persons died in consequence of intemperance.

Another Inquirer.

Intemperance becoming unfashionable. A friend informs us that a short time since he dined two days in succession at a principal hotel in one of our large villages, and that there was, as usual, a great display of decanters,—and to his surprise, he observed that not a drop of spirit was drunk or dined each day, not a drop of spirit was drunk except on the last, when one decanter lost about a gill of its contents.—*Rochester Obs.*