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MORNING STAR.

The discourse, a part of which follows, was delivered at Hopkinton, N. H. Nov. 29th, 1827, it being the Anniversary Thanksgiving of that State, by ARTHUR CAVERNO, Pastor of the Free-Will Baptist Church in that place. This with another discourse delivered by the same minister on the last Fast Day, has been forwarded to us, with a request that both might be published in the Star. We readily comply with the request, but as they are considerably lengthy, it will require several weeks to conclude them.

CHRIST'S KINGDOM ONLY WILL ENDURE THE SHOCKS AND REVOLUTIONS OF TIME.

The portion of scripture furnishing this proposition is the 24th chapter of Matthew, part of the 23rd verse.

The powers of the heavens shall be shaken.

These words are a part of that prophetic discourse of our Lord, that announced the approaching dissolution which were coming upon the whole Jewish hierarchy. As he was leaving the temple for the last time, it seems he never again returned, afterward, his disciples, who seemed to lament the calamity of their kindred, which their Leader had not predicted in their hearing, accused him with attention by pointing at the temple and remarking upon the materials which composed it, as though they were peculiarly anxious to learn whether this noble superstructure must not meet the like fate with the edifice. To this suggestion our Lord answered, "Verily I say unto you, there shall not be left here one stone upon another, that shall not be thrown down." From thence he went to the mount of Olives, where he renewed the sad prediction in answer to the inquiries suggested by the disciples. "When shall these things be? and what shall be the sign of thy coming, and of the end of the world?" His first cautions his disciples to beware of impostors; for many such would arise, and would not only assume the character of Messiah, but would deceive many if it were possible even the Christian disciples themselves, who in consequence of Jewish superstitions, and who were peculiarly privileged of the gospel dispensation. He then goes on to mention a catalogue of events which would occur previous to the final destruction of Jerusalem; and to show how his disciples may be apprised of the dreadful hour, and consequently make their escape into the wilderness of Judea, where they should be in perfect safety. All these previous events were but the beginning of sorrows; for "immediately after these things, says he, shall the sun be darkened and the moon shall not give her light, and the stars shall fall from heaven, and the powers of the heavens shall be shaken."

Thus we have a prediction of an event the most dreadful of any recorded on the pages of history; and which will stand a living monument of God's displeasure against sin unto all succeeding generations. I will now attend to the meaning of my text.

The first and most natural impression made on the mind by reading this passage of scripture, is altogether literal; i. e., that there is a period now approaching in future time, when all the bright luminaries, by some powerful, tremendous shock, shall be totally subverted. But on mature consideration, and by acquisition of knowledge, as the figure of speech, the bible, the observer will find occasion to substitute a very different opinion.

In the prophetic language great commotions, both of church and state, are represented by changes of the constellations of heaven. In this manner Isaiah describes the fall of ancient Babylon, (chap. xix. 1-18.) "Behold the day of the Lord cometh, cruel both with wrath and force against him that offendeth, and shall shake the earth, and the sun shall be darkened, and the moon shall be brought to her annihilation out of it. For the stars of heaven and the constellations thereof shall not give their light; the sun shall be darkened in his going forth, and the moon shall be brought to her annihilation. Therefore will I shake the heavens, and the earth shall remove out of her place in the wrath of the Lord of hosts, and in the day of his fierce anger."

Isaiah also, in Egypt is foretold by Ezekiel in this figurative style, (chap. xxxi. 7, 8.) "And when I shall put thee out, I will shake the heavens, and make the stars thereof dark; I will cover thee with a cloud, and the moon shall not give her light. All the bright lights of heaven, will I make dark over thee, and set darkness upon thy land, saith the Lord God."

From the preceding quotations, it will appear evident that constellations of stars are frequently represented in the scriptures by commotions in the heavens. And as such allusions are common in the bible, there will be need of adding but one or two more, which will give our text the desired solution.

The apostle Paul, (Heb. xii. 25,) produces a passage from Haggai chap. ii, 6, which he seems to apply to the destruction of the Jewish commonwealth. "Yet once more," saith the Lord, "I will shake not the earth only, but also heaven." And this word yet once more, says the apostle, "signifieth the removing of those things that are abiding, as of things that are made, that those things which cannot be shaken remain forever. Wherefore, we (Christians) receiving a kingdom which cannot be moved, let us have a grace, whereby we may receive God's kingdom with reverence and godly fear; for our kingdom is coming down. Again says Jobabab, 'I will shake the foundations of the earth, and in the earth, blood, and fire, and pillars of smoke. The sun shall be turned into darkness, and the moon into blood, before the great and terrible day of the Lord come.'" Joel ii. 30, 31.

Our Lord alluded in the text, undoubtedly, to this passage in Joel, for a more explicit illustration, may be paraphrased thus: "The Jewish heaven shall perish, and the sun and moon of its glory and happiness, shall be darkened—brought to nothing. The sun in the religion of the church, the moon in the government of the state; and the stars are the judges and doctors of both."

Having given what I conceive to be the true meaning of the text, I proceed to the discussion of the subject deduced from it.

I assume it as a general truth that ever since the fall of man the worldly circumstances and conditions of men have been continually fluctuating. This is proved, such a constant fluctuation in the human heart, as to give rise to numberless sciences and inventions to find out something that would render man's condition favorable. Some have already found that the human mind has a way to the tree of life, and attained perfect blessedness this side the grave; but their own disquisitions have proved their assertions fabulous. No enjoyment, no allotment or human endeavor has been sufficient to establish perpetual states of men, or to withstand the changes of time. And what we have said of individuals, may be said of communities. Neither strength or wisdom, or dignity, can ever be so great as to resist the encroachments of time. Bright has been the dawn of rising empires; but the going down thereof has been followed by impenetrable darkness. How truly applicable to these considerations are the words of our Lord, "All flesh is as grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass. The grass withereth, and the flower thereof falleth away; but the word of the Lord endureth forever."

To be more particular upon the subject, I propose in the first place, to examine a few things which men have thought best calculated to perpetuate their circumstances; and, secondly, shall we examine the word of our Lord, and see how it applies to all other institutions, in that it is immovable.

I shall examine some of those human institutions which men have thought best calculated to establish permanent states of men.

1. To effect this, great pains have been taken in the construction of a form of political government. When we trace back to remote antiquity, we discover that human beings early imbedded in some form of government. This generally was administered in a patriarchal form. This form of government was undoubtedly the first that ever existed. By the laws of nature, which were the basis of all laws, families are regulated; where paternal authority is ever regarded as the rule of conduct. The man, the husband, or the father, possessed the reins of government. Nature has so ordered it, that with revelation sanctioned the dictate. It was to man that this power was delegated; not however to intrude upon the rights of conscience secured to his individuality; but to survey and establish boundaries of discipline by which families are regulated. Childhood necessarily becomes regulated in this manner; as no government precedes this in their moral discipline, which is as necessary to the individual as to the general interest. We had the happy family in the midst of their earthly facility, gratefully employed around the furnished table; and in the common transactions of life, surrounded with peace and plenty; it would seem that such a state of existence, and permanency, and into this palace had brought her happy train to dwell. Imagining that this attainment had been to all, no danger is anticipated in the question, "What is the end of all this?" Peaceful slumbers attend the midnight hour, and pleasantness hails the dawn of an immortal day. But interruption advances leading on her horrid train, poverty, pestilence and confusion, by whose foot the happy train is scattered, and the peaceful slumbers attend the midnight hour, and pleasantness hails the dawn of an immortal day.

"Fierce as ten furies, terrible as hell And such a fearful day."

It is most probable that from a patriarchal form of government originated the government of community. From the necessity and advantages of civil government, for the security of persons, rights and interests, man in their associations with each other saw the need of laws of state. Had disinterestedness and infallibility been the sources of human government, when the human mind is so full of selfishness, and when the examples of legislators justify the consistency of their edicts, there arises a two-fold excellence in the constitution. Benevolence and wisdom, justice and mercy, are the necessary attributes of a good ruler.

But what avails the best government, if its principles be not carried into execution? I am, however, far from feeling pleasure upon this topic of my discourse; nor would I incite the necessity of executing by the sword the laws of the land, however mysterious it may appear. That is, that God does, for wise and beneficent purposes, often produce an impression upon the minds of whole communities, which

in their unhalloved purposes to make disturbances in societies. For such, the apostle affirms, the law is intended. But still there exists a deficiency in human laws to complete the happiness of mankind, or establish perpetuity to the conditions of luxury, prodigality, partiality, disrespect to parents or guardians, and many other considerations which are not within their reach. But although these may go unvisited in this life, as they are transgressors and sinners, they cannot escape the penalty of Him by whom actions are weighed, and who will render to every man according to his deeds.

Of all the governments of state there is none in existence that can vie with that of our country. If a foundation could be laid by legislation, which could perpetuate our condition, it must be in the Constitution of the United States. Its principles are so wisely and so judiciously framed, that the bazaar, nor will bribery or partiality contract its legal administrations. Through the telescope of history we have viewed the manner in which the nations of the earth have been governed. What changes have been produced in short periods of time! What revolutions of state and conditions among men have proud tyrants effected! How have they perverted righteousness by establishing their own opinions as an inflexible criterion of merit or demerit! Subjects born with equal advantages and talents, have been separated at an inconceivable distance! 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of the last term were read and received. The accounts from the churches were refreshing, and to our great joy, they appear to be striving together for the promotion of the cause of truth, and God has blessed their exertions with additions of such as we hope will be saved. In 1824, this Q. M. consisted of only seven small churches; it now has fifteen, and application for the organization of one more was made to this meeting, and we understand there is another up the Penobscot river, where Eld. Winthrop Frost has been laboring, consisting of quite a number of brethren, who are waiting for a convenient opportunity to join the Q. M. We wish them God speed, and wait with anxiety their application. We thank God for the help this Q. M. still receives from members of the Farmington and Montville Q. M.'s, and rejoice that we had to sit with them this term, Elders S. and C. True, D. I. Sweet, L. Hathaway, W. Bradford, &c. On the Sabbath a large and attentive assembly was entertained with interesting and spiritual preaching, and we trust it was good to many that they were there.

The next term of this Q. M. will be held in Harmony, commencing on the second Saturday in September, and it is hoped that we shall still be remembered in our weak and infirm state, and receive help on that occasion.

Ezekiel Hayes, Clerk.

Exeter, July 12th, 1828.

For the Morning Star.
Agreeably to appointment of the Parish council quarterly meeting, the undersigned committee met at brother Th. Thing's meeting house in Gosham, the 6th ult. and organized a church, consisting of 10 members. The meeting was opened by prayer; and Dr. Nathaniel Thurston appointed clerk. After inquiring into the fellowship of the brethren with each other, and finding them united in love, they rose before a large number of spectators and took each other by the hand, and solemnly covenanted together to be for the Lord, and to watch over each other for their good, and for their building up in the most holy faith. After this the brethren and sisters with the committee, kneeled down, and sang the hymn, "The Church is the temple of God," which was fervently addressed by Eld. Hobbs, which was very affecting and convincing to the assembly. The Bible was then put into their hands as their rule of faith and practice, which they received. The above church is called the second Free-Will Baptist church in Shipshape.

Having concluded the business of organizing the church, we repaired to the water, where Eld. James Emery baptized four more, who were added to the church, making the number of the church was unanimously agreed that brethren David Thing and George Mann be set apart to the office of deacons, which was done by prayer and the laying on of hands. Sister Statura Mann was then received as a member of the church. After this we repaired to the water, where one more was baptized and added to the church, which made the whole number of members on the 28th of June 27. Several have since been baptized and added to the church.

Henry Hoos, of the
JAMES EMERY, of the
RICHARD EMERY, Council,
NATHANIEL THURSTON, Clerk.

Dr. Burbank.—I would inform you that the Lord is still blessing the church and people in Waterborough. Eld. James Emery, Br. Nathaniel Thurston and some others have been laboring with us during the winter and spring past, and the Lord has blessed their labors, and the revival is spreading. Eld. J. Emery has baptized several, and on the 19th ult. I baptized 6; on the 20th received one into fellowship from a Calvinistic Baptist church; 21st, baptized 11; 1st inst. received another into fellowship, brother John Boomer; 6th, baptized and added to the church 9, making 28 who have been added to the church in Waterborough in 17 days. There are several more that I think will be baptized soon, and some, I trust, within a few days past have experienced religion. My three youngest children are included in the number baptized.

HENRY HOOS.

Waterborough, July 7th, 1828.

Extract of a letter from Eld. Jonathan Woodman, dated Sulton, Vt. June 10th, 1828.

Br. Burbank.—Having a few moments leisure, I would improve them by giving my brethren (through the medium of the Star) some information of the work of God in this north country. A powerful reformation commenced in Charleston, Vt. the latter part of last winter, which has

been gradually spreading ever since, and a large number have been converted, many of whom have been baptized and joined the church. In Barton, Brownington, Irasburg and Conroy, a reformation is spreading gloriously, under the improvement of the Methodist and some other denominations. In the province of Lower Canada, the Lord is carrying on his work in a remarkable manner. Sister Martha N. Spaulding from Smithfield, R. I. has been laboring there for a year past, and her labors have been wonderfully blessed. A number of our preachers from this part of Vermont, have visited that part of the Lord's vineyard, and preached considerably, recently. Many have been added to the old churches, three new churches organized, and a Q. M. formed. Br. Abial Moulton, son of Eld. Avery Moulton of Stearnstead, has been apart to the work of the ministry, and the laying of hands. I never saw any people more hungry for the word of life than the people of Canada.

My calls are more than I can attend to. O, that the Lord would send some more laborers into this part of his vineyard.

I remain yours in the best of bonds.

JONATHAN WOODMAN.

Copy of a letter from Eld. Leonard Hathaway to the editor, dated Milo, July 9th, 1828.

DEAR BROTHER,—Feeling interested in the cause of Zion, I would give you some information relative to the dealings of God to the people whom I have visited within a few months past. My travels have been mostly in the westerly parts of the counties of Somerset and Penobscot, and the Lord has gloriously carried on his work in several towns, in the laying of hands, and converting sinners. Praise the Lord. I have visited the towns of Maxfield and Howland a number of times since last March, and it is believed that the Lord has wrought a glorious reformation in these towns, but mostly in the former. I made them a visit in company with Elders Nathaniel Harvey, Enoch W. Bradford, and Dea. Jonathan Harvey, on the first of July. We spent three days in the place, and attended a number of meetings in different parts of the town. On Saturday we met at a convenient place, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that the young converts might have an opportunity of relating their experience, but night came on before they got through. We then adjourned till the next morning at 7 o'clock. We met agreeably to adjournment, and after solemn prayer to God for help, the remainder of the young converts related their experience; it was a solemn and affecting scene. 38 told their experience to the general satisfaction of the congregation. Preaching commenced at half past ten o'clock. Eld. Harvey and the meetings both forenoon and afternoon were solemn and interesting. At the close of the meeting, we retired to a stream of water, and in the presence of a large congregation of people, the above mentioned converts were baptized, 24 of whom were males and 19 females. Eld. Bradford and myself administered the ordinance. This was one of the most solemn and affecting scenes that ever my soul experienced. We then returned to the place where the meeting was held, and organized a church, consisting of 31 members. I have baptized several others of late in the following towns, viz. 3 in Milo, 2 in Dover, 1 in Ripley, 4 in Harmony, 2 in Brighton, 1 in Madison, and 6 on Canada Road. A cloud of mercy appears to be rising in other places. Bless the Lord, O my soul.

LEONARD HATHAWAY.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

We learn that six of the unfortunate men who were wounded by the explosion of the powder magazine at Gorham, last week, have since died, and it is expected that the other will not long survive.

—
Nathan Clifford, Esq., is appointed Post-Master at Dam's Mills, vice James Ayer, Esq. resigned.

—
Drowned.—In Saco River, Charles, aged 18, and George, aged 16 years, sons of widow Hannah Patterson. They went to the river about 3 o'clock, for the purpose of bathing—Charles, having run in the stream, was considerably fatigued in the sinking, and observed by his brother to be sinking, and he immediately went to his assistance; when they both sunk and were drowned before any assistance could be rendered. Their remains were taken from the river on Sunday evening, and on Monday were interred in the same grave.

Star Gazing.—To those who love to contemplate the starry heavens, the evenings have, of late, been very interesting. Soon after sunset, the fiery colored planet Mars, which in consequence of its present position, exhibits an unusual apparent magnitude, may be seen ascending in the South East, a few degrees from the horizon. Jupiter at the same time is riding in luminous splendor at the South: while Venus is hastening down toward the eastern horizon. The moon is travelling in a more southerly declination than common this summer, so that her protracted career visits will not be enjoyed this season.

Slave Dealers taken.—The editor of the Baltimore Gazette, says, we have seen a letter dated at St. Thomas, June 14, which states that three prizes, (brigs) were off St. Barts; all taken by the Van Tromp, Capt. Cotterell; they were from the coast of Guinea. One of them was the brig Inca, formerly of Baltimore, a most valuable prize. It is believed that the Government have been committing some depredations upon English and French vessels, as there are continually one English and one French frigate cruising off the islands of St. Barts, Eustatia, and St. Kitts.

Ohio & Chesapeake Canal.—The ground was first broken for the purpose of commencing the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, on the 4th inst. The spot is just within the limits of the District of Columbia, near the Powder Magazine, and above the Little Falls Bridge. The President of the United States dug the first shovelful of earth, according to previous arrangements. It will be completed on the 25th of February, 1837, in the United States Senate, he introduced the first resolution ever presented to Congress contemplating a general system of Internal Improvement. The ceremonies of the 4th at Washington were peculiarly interesting.—N. Y. C. Ad.

Atrocious Crime.—On Thursday afternoon a black woman, whose name is Burns, murdered her child and attempted to kill herself. She was found standing in the Mill Pond, (where she had drowned her child), up to her neck in the water, and attempted to drown herself; but nature was more powerful than her will, and not possessing sufficient courage to carry her suicide design into immediate execution, she was discovered and rescued.

The cause of this atrocity is said to have been the ill treatment received by the woman from her husband, who has been committed to jail on that account.—Salem Gazette.

The woman who committed the above horrid deed, has been apprehended to answer for her crime, but in consequence of her weakness has not yet been examined. Her examination will probably take place to-day. The husband was committed for trial on a charge of assault and battery committed on his wife previous to her desperate act. It is said that his violence towards her was occasioned by a jealousy that her conduct had been improper during his absence.—Register.

Piracy and Murder.—A letter from the consignee to the owner of the sch. Charles, reported to have been robbed by pirates on the coast of Cuba, dated Ferdinandina, June 8th, says.—It is with extreme sorrow I have to communicate to you most dreadful news. The unfortunate Capt. Charles and all his crew, have been butchered by pirates, within seven leagues of the Fort Yague, on the very day he sailed, which was the 3d inst. This unfortunate news has just been officially communicated to the Captain of this Port, by the commandment of Marine of Trinidad.

A fisherman's hut, on the Jersey shore of the Delaware, below Kaighn's Point, was struck by lightning on Tuesday afternoon. A black man who was in it, was killed instantaneously, and two white men were wounded. The sloop, which was one of the white men and two half-dollars pieces in the pocket of his vest, were fused by the lightning. He is now able to attend to his business.—Philed. Gaz.

Lightning.—A cotton factory in Winchester, N. H. was struck by lightning on the 29th ult. and burnt down. Some part of the machinery and other property was saved.

A few weeks since, the lightning struck a house in the village of Tamworth, N. H. owned by Mr. William P. Hadden. It entered the chimney at the end on the top and completely shattered the whole of one end in pieces. A daughter of Mr. Hadden, standing in one of the lower rooms at the end of the house, when the lightning struck, was struck to the floor by the shattered thatching, but not materially injured; a child she held in her arms was slightly injured by a splinter. In one of the rooms which appears to have received the least injury, a dog, which had secreted himself under a bed for safety, was killed.

Mr. Sargent Baker, aged 83 years, was killed instantly by lightning, on Tuesday the 24th ult. at his own house in Hector, Tompkins county, N. Y. Mr. Baker was a very respectable citizen, and a veteran of the revolution.

Mexico.—The National Gazette acknowledges the receipt of files of the Mexican papers of a late date. No events of importance are mentioned in them. The writers of the two great parties, the Yorkists and the Scotch masons, rail at each other in violent terms: the latter are accused of meditating a new revolution; and the former proclaim that if the effusion of blood be desired, there shall be enough to satisfy the most sanguinary. Some individuals have been imprisoned for entering into a conspiracy to drive out all the Spaniards out of the Republic. The friends of Gen. Bravo are not silent; but continued to assert his innocence of treason. Sr. Dominguez has been appointed envoy to Great Britain, and Sr. Camacho succeeds him in the Congress of Tacubaya; Canada is the new Secretary of State for foreign affairs.

The rival candidates for Governor of Kentucky are now travelling through the State, haranguing the people, each in favor of his own pretensions.

Twenty-five buildings were destroyed by fire in New-York, on Independence morning last, and on the same evening the extensive rope walks of Messrs. Groves & Ingalls, near the wall-about. Loss estimated at \$50,000.

FROM SMYRNA.

By the Brig Samos, Captain Parsons arrived at Boston, from Smyrna, on Sunday 70 days. We copy the following intelligence:

The brig Delos, Smith, was at Constantinople April 30th, being the first American merchantman, bearing the flag of the United States, that had ever visited that port. Very great excitement was caused by the arrival of this vessel in sight of the Seraglio. She was immediately visited by many Turks of distinction, some of whom even carried away pieces of rope, as memorials of the event.

It is stated to have been determined by Divan though not yet revealed to the people, that in case the Russians reach Constantinople, that capital shall immediately be set fire; after the example of Moscow.

The Sultan continues, according to law, to visit in state some place of Mohammedan worship every Friday. He is followed by his Court, and 30 led horses, through double files of soldiers, reaching from the gates of the Seraglio to the Mosque where his devotions are offered up. On these occasions, it is common to hear the remark that the Sultan will not return alive. The heir to the Ottoman throne is a boy or seven years old, the only acknowledged legitimate child, though the Sultan has many others. An older son, who by this time might have stood in his father's way has been missing several years. The principal favorites of the Sultan at the present moment, are an English physician and an Italian riding master, who enjoy a greater share of his confidence than he has ever known wont to bestow upon any other individuals.

MARRIED.

In Wakefield, N. H. Capt. John Heard of Newfield, to Miss Eliza French of the former place.

RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE,

Or, SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN THEOLOGICAL JOURNALS AND REVIEWS.

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CAUTION.

A SEWARD WITH a talented apprentice, as to me, has this day sloped from my service, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I will not pay one cent of his or his father's contracting. S. S. THURTON CLARK.
Limerick, July 7, 1828.

MOROCCO SKINS.

THE Subscriber has for sale at his store in Limerick, a large lot of BLACK, RED and GRAY MOROCCO SKINS, also binding skins of the best quality. The above Morocco has been recently received from the Charleston Manufacturing Company. Morocco Shoe-makers will find it to be their interest to call and examine for themselves. JAMES MCARTHUR.
Limerick, April 23.

BIBLES.

QUARTO & POCKET BIBLES.
For sale at the store of ABNER LEBBY.

POETRY.

"WATCH."—BY CUNNINGHAM.

The Gail of Israel never sleeps,
The angel band attend its steps:
Above, below, amidst, around,
They float in air, or walk the ground;
Leave their bright mansions in the sky,
And watch the world with sleepless eye.

And shall I, then, the slave of sense,
Sink on the lap of indolence?
Slumber I not wake and watch and pray,
Ere morn leads on the drowsy day?
And midst the shades of night prolong
The patient prayer and cheerful song?

Come, thou great Shepherd of the sheep!
Come, thou whose mercies never sleep!
Descend, as in the sin-steep of springs
Shed life's life-giving from the wings
Thou swift to hear, and strong to bless,
Inspire the grace of "watchfulness!"

COMPARISON OF WOE.

In such a world, so thorny, and where none
Find happiness unalloyed, or, if found,
Thou dost not find it, thou art not alone,
It seems the part of wisdom and no sin
Against the law of life, to measure loss
With less discerning than ourselves; that thus
We may with patience bear our rod, and still
And sympathize with others suffering more.

COWPER.

MISCELLANY.

From the Juvenile Miscellany.

WASHINGTON AND HIS MOTHER.

It is impossible to visit the shades of Mount Vernon, to stand near the tomb where the Father of his Country reposes; to see the gardens which he cultivated; the mansion where he rested from the toils of war; the piazza where he so often lingered to view the setting sun gild the mighty Potomac, without desiring to be acquainted with his domestic life, and save from oblivion every circumstance respecting him. Many circumstances of his early years are treasured up in his memory. Some of the most interesting ones were derived from his mother, a dignified and pious matron, who, by the death of her husband, when her children were young, became the sole conductress of their education. To the inquiry, what course she had pursued in rearing one so truly illustrious, she replied, "Only to require obedience, diligence and truth." These simple rules, faithfully enforced, and incorporated with the rudiments of character, had a powerful influence over his future greatness.

He was early accustomed to secrecy in all his statements; and to speak of his faults and omissions without prevarication, or disguise. Hence arose that noble openness of soul, and contempt of deceit in others, which ever distinguished him. Once by an inadvertence of his youth a considerable loss had been incurred, and of such a nature as to interfere immediately with the plans of his mother. He came to her with a frank acknowledgment of the error; and she replied, with a tear of affection upon her cheek, "I had rather it should be so, than that my son should have been guilty of a falsehood."

She was careful not to enervate him by luxury, or weak indulgence. He was inured to early rising, and never permitted to be idle. Sometimes he engaged in labors which the children of wealthy parents would now account severe, and thus acquired firmness of frame, and a disregard of hardship. The systematic improvement of time, which from childhood he had been taught, was of great service when the weight of a nation's concerns devolved upon him. It was then observed by those who surrounded his person, that he was never known to be in a hurry, but found time for the transaction of the smallest affairs, in the midst of the greatest and most conflicting duties. Such benefits did he derive from attention to the counsels of his mother. His obedience to her commands, when a child, was cheerful and strict; and as he approached to maturer years, the expression of her slightest wishes was a law.

Her common influence over him, was strengthened by the dignity with which true piety invested him, and which imparted to him, elevation of feeling, and serenity of mind. During some periods of our revolutionary war, when the fears of the people were wrought up to a distressing anxiety, many mistaken reports were in circulation, which agonized the hearts of those, whose friends occupied posts of danger. It would sometimes be said to her—"Madam, intelligence has been received, that our army is defeated, and your son a prisoner." "My son," she would reply, "has been in the habit of acting in difficult situations, and is in the hands of his God." And this would be announced, "Through Washington, a great victory has been gained." And she would answer, "Give the praise to the God of battles." It was evident, that this calmness of spirit, proceeded neither from want of natural affection, nor indifference to the fortunes of war, but from the inspiring confidence of a Christian's faith.

At length, the blessings of peace and Independence, were vouchsafed to our nation; and Washington, who for eight years had been divided from the repose of his home, bated with filial reverence, to ask

his mother's blessing. The hero, "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen," came to lay laurels at her feet, who had first sown their seeds in his soul.

This venerable woman continued, until past her nineteenth year, to be respected and beloved by all around her. At length, the wasting agony of a cancer, terminated her existence, at the residence of her daughter, in Fredericksburg, Virginia. Washington was with her, in the last stages of life, to mitigate the severity of her sufferings, by the most tender offices of affection. With pious grief, he closed her eyes, and laid her in the grave, which she had selected for herself. It was in a beautiful, and secluded dell, on the family estate, partly overshadowed by trees, where she frequently retired, for meditation, and where the setting sun, beams with the softest radiance.

Travellers who visit the tomb, at Mount Vernon, will find it interesting, to extend their pilgrimage to this spot, where the mother of our hero, whom he was thought in person and manners, greatly to resemble, rests without a stone.

We have now seen the man, who was the leader of victorious armies, the conqueror of a mighty kingdom, and the admiration of the world, in the delightful attitude of an obedient and affectionate son. We have traced many of his virtues back to that sweet submission to maternal guidance which distinguished his early years. She whom he honored with such filial reverence, said, that "he had learned to command others, by first learning to obey."

We remember also, that it was said of one greater than Washington, that he was "subject unto his mother." Let those, therefore, who in the morning of life are ambitious of future eminence, lay the foundation of filial virtue, nor expect to be either fortunate or happy, while they neglect the injunction, "My son! keep the father's commandment, and forsake not the law of thy mother." L. H. S.

SIR MATTHEW HALE'S REMARKS ON THE SABBATH.

"I will requint you"—said this eminent Jurist and Judge in a production of his, preserved in his works—"I will acquaint you with a truth that above 40 years' experience and strict observation of myself has assuredly taught me. I have been near fifty years a man as much conversant in business and that of moment and importance, as I do now, and I will assure you, I was never under an inclination to fanaticism, enthusiasm, or superstition."

"In all this time, I have most industriously observed, in myself and my concerns, these three things: 1. Whenever I have undertaken any secular business on the Lord's day, which was not absolutely and indispensably necessary, that business never prospered and succeeded well with me."

"Nay, if I had set myself that day to do or forecast or design any temporal business, to be done or performed afterwards, though such forecasts were just and honest in themselves, and had as fair a prospect as could be expected, yet I have been always disappointed in the effecting of it, or in the success of it.—So that it grew almost proverbial with me, when any importuned me to any secular business that day, to answer them, that if they expected to succeed amiss, then they might desire any undertaking of it that day. And this was so certain an observation of mine, that I feared to think of any secular business that day, because the resolution then taken, would be disappointed or unsuccessful."

"That always the more closely I applied myself to the duties of the Lord's day, the more happy and successful were my business and employment the week following. So that I could, from the loose or strict observance of the day take a just prospect and a true calculation of my temporal success the ensuing week."

"Though my hands and mind have been as full of secular business both before and since I was a Judge, as may be any man's in England, yet I never wanted time in six days to do more men, and I will assure you, that I myself, as to the business and employments I had to do, though I borrowed not one minute from the Lord's day to prepare for it, by study or otherwise. But on the other hand, if I had at any time borrowed from this day any time for my secular employments, I found that it did further me less than if I had let it alone, and therefore, when some year's experience, upon a most attentive and vigilant observation, had given me this instruction, I grew preceptually resolved never in this way to make a breach upon the Lord's day, which I have now strictly observed for above thirty years. This relation is most certainly and experimentally true, and has been declared by me to hundreds of persons, as I now declare it to you."

CALCUTTA.—Calcutta, when seen from the south on which side it is built, round two sides of a great open plain, with the Ganges on the west, is a very noble city; with tall and stately houses, ornamented with Grecian pillars, and each, for the most part, surrounded by a little apology for a garden. The churches are not large,

but very neat and even elegant buildings, and the government house is, to say the least of it, a more showy place than London has to produce. These are, however, the front lines: behind them ranges the native town, deep, black, and dingy, with narrow, crooked streets, huts of earth baked in the sun, or of twisted bamboo, interspersed here and there with stately brick houses, pools of dirty water, cocoa trees, and little gardens, and a few very large, very fine, and generally very dirty houses of Grecian architecture, the residence of wealthy natives. There are some mosques of pretty architecture, and very neatly kept, and some pagodas, but mostly ruinous and decayed; the religion of the people being chiefly conspicuous in their worship of the Ganges, and in some ugly painted wooden or plaster idols, with all manner of heads and arms, which are set up in different parts of the city. I'll up this outline with a crowd of people in the streets, beyond any thing to be seen even in London, some dressed in tawdry silks and brocades, more in white cotton garments, and most of all black and naked, except a scanty covering round the waist; besides figures of religious mendicants, with no clothing but their long hair and beards in elf locks, their faces painted white or yellow, their beads in one ghastly lean head, and the other stretched out like a bird's claw, to receive donations; marriage processions, with a bridegroom in a red chair and his bridegroom on horseback, so swathed round with garlands as hardly to be seen; tradesmen sitting on the ground in the midst of their different commodities; and old men, lookers-on, perched, naked as monkeys, on the flat roofs of the houses; carts drawn by oxen, and driven by wild looking men with thick sticks, so unmercifully used as to deceive perfectly all our notions of braminical humanity; attendants with silver maces, pressing through the crowd before the carriage of some great man or other; no woman seen except the hinds and their even dress with their silver ornaments on their dusky arms and ankles; while coaches, covered up close with red cloth, are seen conveying the inmates of the neighboring seraglios to take what is called "the air;" a constant creaking of cart wheels, which are never greased in India; a constant clamor of voices, and an almost constant thumping and jingling of drums, cymbals, &c. in honor of some of their deities; and add to all this, a villanous smell of garlic, rancid cocoa nut oil, sour butter, and stagnant ditch-water, and you will understand the "Black Town" of Calcutta. The singularity of this spectacle is best and least offensively enjoyed on a noble quay, which Lord Hastings built along the shore of the river, where the vessels of all sorts and sizes, Arab, Indian, Malay, American, English, the crowds of Bramins and other Hindoos washing and saying their prayers, the lighted tapers, which towards sunset they throw in, and the broad bright stream which sweeps by them, guileless of their misdeeds, and unconscious of the horrors a few yards off scene such as no European, and few Asiatic cities can at all parallel in interest and singularity.—Bishop Hber.

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GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.—England has grown rich by her mines. Her mineral riches have been discovered, not by the magic of the divining rod, but by the examination of scientific and practical men. Since the year 1800, the mineral resources already increased to a vast amount, the wealth of our own country. They have discovered two hundred and thirty species or varieties of minerals in this Commonwealth. Many of these are now constantly and successfully applied for the benefits of the arts, of agriculture and of internal improvements. A rock has been found in several deposits, containing a substance from which chrome yellow has been made in such quantities as to reduce its price from sixteen dollars to fifty cents a pound. From another rock Epsom Salts are extracted of a superior quality, and in such quantities as wholly to stop the importation of that article. A similar cause has entirely stopped the importation of Copperas. A geological excursion discovered the fact, that our own country contains the finest Marble upon the earth, and that farmers had used it 150 years for common stone walls without making the discovery. It is already discovered that our country contains Coal enough to supply it with fuel for many thousand years, and many more deposits of that article will remain to be laborer, and places now supplied from Liverpool. Natural deposits of Paints have been found under the feet of those who have sent them to Europe. It has been no uncommon thing to transport building stone in great quantities 10 or 12 miles, to places within as many rods of those of a much better quality. Not remembering that every thing is not gold that shines, several individuals are known, who have been flattered by some shining crystals, to sacrifice their whole fortunes as a tribute to their ignorance.

The above and numerous other similar facts induce the belief, that examinations conducted by the torch of science to lay open our mineral resources, would prevent

deception and loss, as well as create wealth and advance knowledge.

How easy it would be for each town in this Commonwealth, or in New-England, to collect its own specimens in geology and mineralogy; for all the towns in each county to send their duplicates to their shire town, and for each shire town to deposit a suit of its specimens at the Capital of the State. And how plain it is that such collections would furnish agreeable amusements to the young, advance the interests of science, and increase the wealth and prosperity of the country.

Salem Reg.

NATURAL BRIDGE.—Among the variety of natural curiosities found in Berkshire County, Mass. the Natural Bridge may be said to rank among the most wonderful. One mile north of Adams' North Village, and four west of Williams College, over the north branch of the Housic river, this Bridge is found passing over a precipice more than fifty feet high. The river maintains for three miles above, a rapid current, and before passing the bridge falls over Hudson's Falls into a cavern, a mile in extent, formed entirely of beautiful white marble. By passing down the borders of the precipice below, we can by travelling on rocks and logs, have a perfect view of the bridge from the front, the bottom of the river, twenty-five feet in breadth at the base, formed of marble perfectly white. The convexity of this arch forms the top of the bridge, and is wide enough to admit two teams abreast; on the sides of the arch are two large excavations, the bottom of one is flat and will hold fifteen men. These were undoubtedly worn out by the friction of pebbles. The rocks for some distance about the bridge seem to have suffered the effects of an earthquake; they are broken in pieces, and the fragments, by the fractures, are very extensive, some of which have never been explored. Tradition says that the early settlement of Massachusetts a Mr. Hudson visited this place, and fell from the bank and was dashed to pieces upon the rocks beneath. Hence the name, Hudson's Falls.

Temperance Department.

CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON.

The following is from the report of the physician attached to the Connecticut State Prison.
Drink.—The only drink at present allowed in the prison is water. Spirit and cider are not allowed in any circumstances of health. Those who have been in the habit of using these articles freely, and even intemperately for years, are deprived of them at once, and put upon the plain but wholesome fare of the prison, without the least inconvenience.

I a few weeks an obvious change for the better takes place—their countenances improve—they gain strength and flesh and acquire that vigor of mind, which it is known intemperate blunts or destroys. By this means they are rendered more mild in their temper and disposition, and of course the subjects of easier government and control.

From the Genesee, N. Y. Gazette.

It is often said that Farmers can never have the work of their fields done, without giving and not spirits to their laborers; that this custom is so firmly established, that without a compliance with it, the harvest cannot be gathered.

This assertion has been often refuted, but this temperate men are rendered more mild in their temper and disposition, and of course the subjects of easier government and control.

A gentleman, resident at Seneca Falls, of high standing, and extensively known, has refused for many years, to give his laborers ardent spirits. Instead of this he adds six cents a day to their wages, and he has found no peculiar difficulty in obtaining workmen.

A highly respectable gentleman, an extensive farmer, residing in view of this village, has made the same experiment, for the first time this summer, with his laborers, with the same success.

A third gentleman farmer, residing on the border of this village, adds 25 cents a week or \$1 a month to the wages of his workmen, but gives no ardent spirits, which they willingly accept.

The result of this arrangement is, that almost every laborer will drink much less than when it is given gratuitously, and many will entirely abstain.

It is hoped that these examples will be followed, and the experiment extensively tried.

Every man ask his own conscience whether he can innocently pursue a practice which he knows has a direct tendency to ruin all who are in his employment. Let every Farmer resolve, that if drunkenness does exist, he will not make drunkards; that he will neither plant, nor water the seed which produces such an abundant crop of wretches. Indeed, the time seems fast coming when the laborers will know and act upon the great fact, that though spirits produce an excitement for a little time, yet they do not afford one particle of nourishment or permanent strength to the body, and then the work of our country will be done by temperate men.