

[W. BURR, PRINTER

NO 98

*Impatience.*—In all evils which admit a remedy, impatience is to be avoided, because it wastes what time and attention in complaints, which, if properly applied, might remove the cause. I therefore, among the compliments which he used to pay in conversation, to the memory of those by whom he had been instructed in the art of war, mentioned one with honor, who taught him not to spend his time in regretting any mistake which he had made, but to set himself immediately and vigorously to repair it. —*Rambler.*

LIVINGTON

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1928.

As the subject of these remarks grew older, and became associated with play-mates in the various exercises and pastimes generally peculiar to childhood he became, for a season, a serious, earnest and thoughtful. Nothing occurred worthy to be noticed during a period of two or three years. At length, while Edgar was still a child not yet ten years old, his parents again moved and settled in another section of the country, where opportunities of attending religious meetings were occasionally presented. But over a year had passed since the last preaching. A few brothers and sisters were called, used to prayer, and were sought by the parents to conduct decently and to behave humbly when they attended their praying meetings. Here for the first time by his fellow being, he was taught that there was a heaven and a hell that there was a gracious God in whom

ELIAS HUTCHINS.  
Sunderich, N. H. Oct. 30, 1823.

---

For the Morning Star.

**VERMONT YEARLY MEETING.**

This yearly meeting was held at East Ban-  
dolph, Vt. 4th and 5th Oct. inst. After uniting  
in prayer and praise, proceeded to organize the  
meeting for business, by appointing Eld. Na-  
thaniel Kirk, Moderator; and Br. Nathaniel  
Jones, Clerk. The following information was

Yours, in the bonds of a Free and Precious Gospel,  
ZALMON TORREY  
Providence, R. I., Nov. 3, 1828.

I struggled along through the winter, attending the Methodist meetings, but was grieved to see the heart on account of the low state of Zion, leaving so many with the garb of a profession, without any of the spirit of the Gospel. While this was tried and cast down, the Lord gave me an evidence that deliverance was at hand, and that there would soon be a people raised up where which He would own and bless. Adored be the name of the Lord, I have seen the promise fulfilled in a small measure. Br. Hiram Stevens came into the place last April, and after we became acquainted with each other we agreed

It is not perhaps generally known that Sir Walter Scott, the author of the Waverley novels, was a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Kirk of Scotland. A friend of mine, who returned lately from an excursion to Scotland, informed me that he went into a church, (I think it was the High Church of Edinburgh,) on a Sabbath, to hear a very distinguished minister officiate. It was the communion Sabbath. And to his surprise he beheld the author of the Waverleys, acting in the solemn capacity of an Elder, at the table of the Lord. For in the Kirk it is made the business of the elders, to hand round the sacred elements of bread and wine.

**VERMONT YEARLY MEETING.**  
This yearly meeting was held at East Randolph, Vt. 4th and 5th Oct. last. After uniting in prayer and praise, proceeded to organize the meeting for business, by appointing Eld. Nathaniel King, Moderator; and Dr. Nathaniel Jones, Clerk. The following information was

Sir Walter has been hitherto considered, in all the religious Scottish circles, (in which it has been,) as a Unitarian. But the above extract from the late literary production of that wonderful man, puts it beyond a doubt, that he is not so about, nor so weak, nor so wicked as to be an Unitarian, or "a rascal, to honor the Name, etc as he honor the Father," as Sir Walter is strictly a man of humor; and he is no hypocrite. He will not write one belief, and say another. As we doubt not he wrote the above extract, he must be admitted to be a true believer in the Supreme deity of Christ, and in the atonement.

A learned gentleman who lately returned from Scotland, and one who has conversed extensively with the ministers of the evangelical churches of that country, stated to us, some short time ago, that it was the opinion of the most judicious and pious ministers there, that the mischief done to vital and practical religion by the *Waverley* novels, was incalculable. Their deleterious effects on practice, and on the heart, are about as fatal, as was the influence of the infidel writers on the theory and doctrine of religion. They approach from different quarters. They are equally insinuating in their attacks, and equally fatal in their final results.

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Limerick Academy.**—The Academy in this town is at present in a very flourishing condition. Mr. Hooton, under whose direction it has been managed the present season and who expects to continue as preceptor, appears to be a very efficient, learned and pious man. Such instruction, and regulations and enterprise that they do not fail to give the highest satisfaction. We presume that the Academy in our place, would not suffer by a comparison with any other in the state.

The situation of this Academy is such, located as it is in a country town, (about half a day's ride from Portland) scarcely without the borders of a flourishing village, surrounded by a pleasant scenery, and a fertile soil, which is cultivated by a healthy, industrious and civil people—the good accommodations which the neighborhood is calculated to afford, the very low price of board, the moral and religious character of the inhabitants, the privileges of the sanctuary, that it cannot fail to invite the attention of those who are desirous to store the mind with useful knowledge, and to prepare for higher seminaries of learning.

## EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

**For the County of York.**  
William A. Hayes, South Berwick, Judge of Probate, in the room of James Clark resigned.

**For the County of Cumberland.**  
James Irish, Gorham, Justice of the Court of Sessions, in the room of Phineas Ingalls, resigned.

**For the County of Somerset.**  
James Dinmore, Norridgewock, Clerk of the Judicial Courts. Reappointment. His present commission will expire on the 26th of Nov. next.

**For the County of Penobscot.**  
Daniel Wilkins, Charleston, Sheriff in the room of John Wilkins resigned.

The Council adjourned on Saturday last to meet again on Wednesday the 10th day of November next.

**District of Columbia.**—The friends of Emancipation in different sections of the Union are preparing memorials to present to the next session of Congress, on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia. We observe that a writer in one of the Washington Journals has taken upon himself to censure the attempt, deprecating any interference by persons not residing in the District, as an impertinent dictation. Unfortunately for the writer of that essay, the people of the District ask to be heard, and we can therefore see no impropriety in the humane and patriotic in any section of the United States, backing their request by memorials or petitions; on the contrary every motive that actuates to deeds of virtue and benevolence, would exhort us to step in to their assistance at once to relieve them from what is admitted on all hands to be a disgrace upon the government, who alone are able to put away the evil from before their eyes," and show to the world that that spot selected by a Washington, as the place from whence are to proceed all laws obligatory on the inhabitants of our republic, should be free and unpolluted from any species of slavery.

**Domestic Slavery.**—The ship *La Fayette*, Capt. Hays, owned by George C. Weston, merchant of this city, the vessel alluded to in our last, left this port for New Orleans on Tuesday with a cargo of 200 souls for that market. This is the largest number of slaves ever known to be congregated together in a domestic slave ship. From the size of the vessel we are under the impression that their situation must be very uncomfortable, especially as they are chained in pairs in the hold. This precaution we understand is adopted lest they should rise on those who are conveying them to a land in which hope deters them, and thus endeavor by violent means to obtain their liberty. Truly the horror of the African slave-trade, of which all have heard and read so much, the pursuit of which by an American citizen is piracy, to which the utmost vengeance is meted, is beginning to lose some of its terrors. For although it is admitted that our

laws, loose and relaxed as they are, permit such a traffic, yet the law of public opinion would put might be brought to act, and if as Christians and Republicans, our citizens were to do their duty, they would soon find a remedy, and apply it; as citizens of a free country, the mass of our citizens are sure to detect it. It was nothing but a little concert to render the traffic as odious as that pursued by those on the coast of Africa, for in the eyes of justice they are one and the same. Avarice, base and detestable avarice, is the polar star, which actuates every one so lost to humanity as to be engaged in its pursuit. — *Genius of Unit. Emancip.*

**Blackstone Canal.**—There are now 10 boats running on the Canal, seven of which are engaged in a regular line. The Company do not encourage the running of flat bottom boats, as they are injurious to the Canal.

The Legislature of Vermont resolved to close their session on Friday last. They have passed a law, establishing an additional Judge of the Supreme Court, and chosen Ephraim Paddock, of St. Johnsbury, to be the fifth Judge. Chief Justice Skinner, who was re-elected Chief Justice, declined the appointment, but having been elected, he has consented to serve for an additional year, and to accept the school act of 1837. His bill was rejected in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 102 to 74.

At a late Camp Meeting, in Monroe county, Georgia, two hundred and six persons were admitted to the Methodist Society.

**Thanksgiving.**—Gov. Pitchee, of N. York has by proclamation, recommended that Thursday the 14th day of December next, be set apart as a day of thanksgiving and prayer throughout this state.

**A Restoration Man Taken.**—A man was caught in New York on Friday night last, attempting to take up a dead body in the grave yard in the rear of Amity street. One or two muskets were discharged before he was brought to a stand. He had been watched for several nights, but had previously contrived to effect his escape.

Persons can now travel, by the ordinary means of conveyance, from N. York city to Detroit, a distance of 750 miles, in four days and a half.

A violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Kingston, Jam. on the 29th Sept.

The Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada is to meet for the despatch of business on the 21st ult. In consequence of the disagreement between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government of that Province for some years past, the Legislative business has fallen into arrears.

The cry of mad dog still continues in Norfolk.

A colored woman and a cow have been bitten by a ferocious dog.

Senor Viduara, who has been for some time residing among us, having been exiled by the influence of Bolivar from Peru, his native country, has been, by a recent decree of the Peruvian government, recalled. — *Bos. Trm.*

On the 5th ult. a party were firing at a mark near Rutland, Vt. It was a pumpkin, placed on an elevation about 60 feet higher than a place where a Mr. Strong was standing 81 yards distant. A ball passed the pumpkin, entered the mouth of Mr. Strong, knocked in two of his teeth, and lodged in his throat. The ball was extracted with some difficulty, and the patient suffered only a slight inflammation in the mouth and throat.

**Suicide.**—Yesterday Mr. John Williams, a boarding-house keeper, in Ann-street, deliberately put an end to his existence by drowning. Having procured a boat, he pushed off into the stream near Sargent and Lewis wharf, and dived himself off his own life.

The number of persons who were unable to bring timely interference. No case is assigned for this premeditated act. — *Bos. Trm.*

**Indian Imprisonment.**—The Cherokee Phoenix states, that the number of Creek students at the Choctaw Academy, Blue Springs, (Ky.) is about 300, who are all supported by the appropriation made at the treaty of Washington.

**Natural Curiosity.**—A piece of a cedar tree, in perfect state of preservation, has been left at the office of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, which is stated to have been found in digging a well in York, Upper Canada, at the distance of 32 feet below the surface.

**COMET.**—The Boston Palladium states that the Encke Comet is now visible every clear evening, with the assistance of a common spy-glass. It rises about noon, south a little after 8, and sets a little before 5 in the morning. After kind of clock, M. H. Abenueer, of Munich, has invented a curious fabric by directing the efforts of a butterfly, called *trina punctata* or *trina pallida*. As these insects construct ovens themselves of a coarse firmness, and impervious to air, M. H. Abenueer contrived to make the insects work on a paper model suspended from the ceiling, to which he gave any form of dimension he pleased. He thus obtained square slabs by which and some two feet long by one inch wide, and a woman's complete robe, with the sleeves, but without seams. In order to give the tissue a regular form, the caterpillars are limited in their movements by means of a wire, which is attached to the Academy of Sciences at Paris. The apparatus above mentioned, weighed only five pounds, and yet it was impervious to air. A small, an all square, was extended, blown into the air by a slight puff, when it was like a vapor gently agitated by the wind. The fabric of this fabric, of which the caterpillars form their cocoons, are not interlaced, but merely superposed, and the insects place the cocoon in the place of the cocoon of the fabric. Increased solidity is given by compelling the insects to labor several times on the same surface.

**Laguaira.**—Capt. Regan, of the brig Mary Ann, at Philadelphia in fourteen days from Laguaira, reports, that the country is apparently quiet. Bolivar, by his own decree, is to remain supreme chief until 1839, or as much longer as he pleases. The troops at Caracas took the oath of obedience to the above decree, but the public at Caracas took very little interest in all the proceedings. An army of 40,000 men is to be kept up. Nothing more is said about the war against Peru.

Upwards of four millions of dollars are invested by a single manufacturing company in Lowell, Ms. Lowell has been called the Manchester of New England. With a dam across the Kennebec, which would cost perhaps \$200 or 300,000, the water would possess advantages quite equal to Lowell as a manufacturing place—perhaps superior. — Substantive here is cheaper, and the navigation to this place far better—while the whole Kennebec river, which is larger than the Merrimack, might be turned upon the wheels of manufactures and mills. — *Ken Jour.*

**Alied Natl System.**—The Massachusetts Spy states, that the British system of Boston has a tendency to turn the trade of Worcester and the adjacent towns, to Providence. The editor says that the trade between those two places has increased so much that three times as much is now sent to Providence as to Boston. It was reported that the British government had received information, that the Emperor Nicholas had decided to blockade the Dardanelles. The rumor produced a greater panic at the Exchange than had been observed for some time; for some imagined a serious difficulty, and perhaps a war between Russia and England might grow out of it. The Courier and New Times both agree in declaring, that the government have received no official information concerning this subject, and the former paper of September 30, argues against the probability of the reports, while the latter declares that the Russian ambassador has communicated no illigence, and it is very probable that the Emperor seriously entertains the design.

The young Queen of Portugal arrived at Falmouth, on the 26th Sept. Don Miguel, it is asserted, resolves to go to marry her, and has sent to the Pope for absolution from his promise.

The King of England had suffered a severe attack of illness, from which he was slowly recovering, and was expected to die. Hon. Robert Gordon, British Minister to Brazil, and Mr. Nugent, Consul General for Chili, have arrived in England.

The British government was serious, and several regiments were to be sent thither. A very large body of men marched towards Balliberry, with firearms, but no violence had been committed.

The Emperor of Russia left Odessa for Varna, Sept. 5th, by land. The vanguard of the Grand Viceroy's army is said to have reached Chiofina.

**NOTICE.**—The British government was serious, and several regiments were to be sent thither. A very large body of men marched towards Balliberry, with firearms, but no violence had been committed.

The Emperor of Russia left Odessa for Varna, Sept. 5th, by land. The vanguard of the Grand Viceroy's army is said to have reached Chiofina.

**NOTICE.**—The British government was serious, and several regiments were to be sent thither. A very large body of men marched towards Balliberry, with firearms, but no violence had been committed.

The Emperor of Russia left Odessa for Varna, Sept. 5th, by land. The vanguard of the Grand Viceroy's army is said to have reached Chiofina.

**NOTICE.**—The British government was serious, and several regiments were to be sent thither. A very large body of men marched towards Balliberry, with firearms, but no violence had been committed.

The Emperor of Russia left Odessa for Varna, Sept. 5th, by land. The vanguard of the Grand Viceroy's army is said to have reached Chiofina.

**NOTICE.**—The British government was serious, and several regiments were to be sent thither. A very large body of men marched towards Balliberry, with firearms, but no violence had been committed.

The Emperor of Russia left Odessa for Varna, Sept. 5th, by land. The vanguard of the Grand Viceroy's army is said to have reached Chiofina.

**NOTICE.**—The British government was serious, and several regiments were to be sent thither. A very large body of men marched towards Balliberry, with firearms, but no violence had been committed.

The Emperor of Russia left Odessa for Varna, Sept. 5th, by land. The vanguard of the Grand Viceroy's army is said to have reached Chiofina.

**NOTICE.**—The British government was serious, and several regiments were to be sent thither. A very large body of men marched towards Balliberry, with firearms, but no violence had been committed.

The Emperor of Russia left Odessa for Varna, Sept. 5th, by land. The vanguard of the Grand Viceroy's army is said to have reached Chiofina.

**NOTICE.**—The British government was serious, and several regiments were to be sent thither. A very large body of men marched towards Balliberry, with firearms, but no violence had been committed.

The Emperor of Russia left Odessa for Varna, Sept. 5th, by land. The vanguard of the Grand Viceroy's army is said to have reached Chiofina.

**NOTICE.**—The British government was serious, and several regiments were to be sent thither. A very large body of men marched towards Balliberry, with firearms, but no violence had been committed.

The Emperor of Russia left Odessa for Varna, Sept. 5th, by land. The vanguard of the Grand Viceroy's army is said to have reached Chiofina.

**NOTICE.**—The British government was serious, and several regiments were to be sent thither. A very large body of men marched towards Balliberry, with firearms, but no violence had been committed.

**DIED.**  
In this village, yesterday morning, Cheever, son of Mr. Moses Dole.

**PERSUASIVES TO EARLY PIETY.**  
PUBLISHED and for sale at this Office, PERSUASIVES TO EARLY PIETY, interspersed with suitable Prayers. By J. H. BAKER.  
Price—Bound, 50 cts. In Boards, 50.  
A discount of 25 per cent will be made to preachers and others, who sell on commission.  
They are now for sale by Shirley & Hyde, Pearl & Little, Robinson & Wast, Portland. Robert Foster, Dudley Sweeney, Nathaniel March, Portsmouth, N. H. Jewell, Palmer, Francis Grant, Exeter, N. H. Ed. N. Thornton, Waterbury, Elbridge, Raymond, S. W. & C. C. Cole, Corinth, Ed. Zalmon Taylor, Providence, R. I. Ed. Henry Hobbs, Waterbury, Ed. Russell, Palmer, Francis Grant, Exeter, N. H. Ed. N. Chandler, Ed. John Foster, Jay, Ed. Jonathan Kenney, Canaan, V. H. Ed. Manson, Tamworth, N. H. Ed. J. H. Alexander, N. H. Ed. King, Vt. Ed. Caveno, Hopkinton, N. H. Capt. Andrus, Sandwich, N. H. Ed. Quimby, do. Ed. Abner Briggs, Wales, Ed. David Meritt, New-York. Ed. Foss, Dover, N. H. All orders will be promptly attended to.

**RECOMMENDATIONS.**  
**PERSUASIVES TO EARLY PIETY.**—A little book with this title, has lately fallen under our observation. It is the first American edition, issued from the press of the Morning Star, at Limerick, Me. The author, J. G. Pease, is not known to us, except in the book; but his writings are good, and his views are sound. The book is a good and useful one, and we would commend it to the young, not only as a young for whom it was intended, but to all who are desirous of being led to a good and useful life, and in short to every body who is desirous of being led to a good and useful life. — *New-Hampshire Observer.*

Among the numerous publications calculated to promote the religious benefit of the young which the present age has produced, we feel constrained to bring forward **PERSUASIVES TO EARLY PIETY**, as deserving special notice. It is a book which is calculated to promote youthful piety. We give it our cordial recommendation, and consider it especially deserving the attention of those who are in the habit of making presents of useful books to young people and students.

**Congregational Magazine.**  
"The book is full of important sentiment; stated in a very manly manner, illustrated by many appropriate facts; and well calculated to benefit all the young who may give it a serious perusal. We have been reminded in some of its pages of the energy and pathos of a Baxter." — *Congregational Magazine.*

"We can heartily recommend the work to the attentive and serious reader, and to those who are desirous of a particularly devoted, and believe that it cannot be read, without producing a very beneficial result." — *General Baptist Repository.*

**NOTICE.**  
THE Proprietors of this printing establishment are informed, that, agreeably to a vote passed by them at their last annual meeting, an instalment of 10 dollars and 14 cents on each share should immediately be paid. We hope the notice will be duly regarded by each proprietor.

**STRAY COLT.**  
CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 22d ult. a light red mare Colt, one year old last spring, with a light mane and tail, both of a light bay color. The owner may have said Colt on proving papers and paying charges. — *ISAAC STROUT.*  
Limerick, Nov. 12.

**NOTICE.**  
STRAYED from the enclosure of the subscriber on the 17th of October last, a black Mare Colt, her hoofs and mane and tail, both of a light bay color. Also, a Red Mare Colt, having a white spot in her forehead, one year old last spring. Whoever will give information of said Colts to either of the subscribers, so that they can be recovered, shall be suitably rewarded. — *EPHRAIM FLINT.*  
PETER SANDORH  
Baldwin, Nov. 5.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Owners of the several Lots of Land hereafter named, situated in the Town of Shapleigh, are hereby notified that if the taxes on the same for the year 1827, are not paid previous to the twenty-fourth of November next, they shall be sold at Public Auction to defray the said taxes. The following are the Lots above referred to, viz:

Lot No. 20.	1st range,	200 acres
" 17.	" 2d "	90 "
" 20.	3rd "	50 "
" 21.	1st "	50 "
" 22.	" 2d "	50 "

N. B. The Sale will be at WM. STANLEY'S Store, Shapleigh, Aug. 23.

**DAVID H. COLE,**  
COMMISSIONER, MERCHANT AND AUCTIONEER.

CORNER of Main and Storer Streets, SACO.  
HAS for Sale,  
20 lbs. St. Croix RUM,  
2 do. Jamaica do.  
1 pipe Cognac Brandy  
8 bbls. Malaga Wine  
10 bbls. No. 10 Whisky  
20 boxes Spanish Quinine  
50 quints Cod Fish  
Very Fine Tea  
Souring  
Knelt Iron  
Painted do.

Consignments and large quantities of MORICCO and IND SUGARS, manufactured at Charleston, S. C. The above goods are of the first quality, and will be sold at Wholesale only for Cash, or approved Credit. — *At Wholesale only for Cash, or approved Credit.*  
Saco, Sept. 3, 1828.

**Chaises, Wagons, Harnesses, &c.**  
The Subscriber has for sale, NEW and SECOND-HAND CHAISES and WAGONS, and Harnesses, which he will sell as low as they can be purchased at any other place, for Cash or reasonable credit. — *ROBERT COLE.*  
Limerick, Sept. 3.

CASH will be paid for RACS at this Office.

Money received since our last, in payment for the Star.  
Thomas Trundy, Waco, 1.50. Henry Parsons, do. 1.50. Wm. L. Loring, do. 1.50. Mark Lord, Buckfield, 1.50. Dudley Page, Norway, 1.50. Nath. Keen, Hibernia, 1.50. J. Shaw, 1.50. Edmund Lusk, 1.50. John N. Garrison, 2.00. John C. Limerick, 1.50. J. H. Andrews, Ms. 25. Ed. Harnett N. Long, Raynham, Ms. 1.75.

## POETRY.

## ON TIME.

The Morning Star.

O Time! Thou innocent! yet perfect gift  
Of Heaven! What but the sapience of a  
God, girt with omnipotence and glory,  
With majestic diction, could have said thy  
Throne abides, the dark abyss of chaos?  
What but a word, from Heaven's imperial  
Throne, could have said, in endless ages,  
Waves of dark oblivion, intercession,  
As the epique gift of omnipotence  
Were, and give the breath, or crown thy men with  
Vital exultation. How should I have  
Seen thee, in one convulsing chain, with sweet  
Symphonious lays, upheld by thy right  
Hand, thousands of years, on those dark lifeless  
The lamp of man, to be fed thus shall  
Exist. Transcendent luxury crosses thy reign  
Updressed in paternal glories, thou  
Blest race, above numerous worlds unborn,  
Thou only art the life, the life of man,  
Of those important foes, and at thy frown,  
All nature sinks to naught. Spite, for thou canst  
Tell, where are the happy Titans, who rose at  
First, with thee, to them that never die,  
Who oral'd in his palm, the world at ease?  
Where are the mighty sons of Rome and Rome?  
Or where the mortal man, who time did spare?  
Smile'd at thy changing hours, that never to cease  
Time, without reluctance, says, and where  
Is the thought, "I come to eternity," when  
I, with all my swelling passions, emerge?  
What earthly man can be admitted,  
That "I am in grace," when time, each moment, sweeps  
Of more or less. Eternity is the  
Bound of man, who never shall die,  
Which if I suppose, nor answer life's great end.  
Time! Time cuts down all! To the epicure,  
Those gleams of life scarce knew no time.  
When ye've defined man's power, and he's on his  
Shall seek at last, beyond the bounds  
Of his unbroken life. Praise, that laughter  
Queen, when glancing in the east, with all  
Her potent frown of transcendent life,  
As the flower. Nor are the youth exempt,  
Though careless, they pass away their time  
In vain romantic games. There's the general  
Error, and play the game of youth but wastes  
From on high can equal or withstand. YOUTH.

From the Christian Examiner.

## REMEMBER NOW THY CREATOR IN THE DAYS

Thy happy childhood, on whose brow  
The light of youth is shed,  
O'er whose glad path life's early flowers  
In glowing beauty spread—  
Forget not Him who led thee forth  
From thy mother's womb,  
Around that golden light,  
And toward those opening buds of hope  
Which lead thee to thy birthright,  
But grateful to his all-merciful hand,  
The garden of life's glorious spring  
Thou tempted one just entering  
Upon "enchanted ground,"  
Ten thousand angels are spread for thee,  
Ten thousand flowers are shed for thee,  
A dark and a deceitful band  
Upon thy path they lie—  
Trust not thine own unaided strength,  
To save thee from the snares of sin,  
Clings, clinging to thee, those mighty arms  
Alone can shield thy soul from harm.  
Then, whose yet bright and pure eyes  
Must soon be dimmed with tears,  
To whom the long and weary day  
Must come in coming years,  
Teach early that confiding eye  
To pierce the cloudy screen,  
To look above, where shines the life,  
Eternally true,  
A Father's love is beaming bright,  
A Father's smile still all in light.  
On him to lead thee, the path of peace,  
Thou dost exult, and thou dost see  
Thy life in the dreary sepulchre,  
The shadow of the dead,  
From whom your spirit's love  
Hath to the God of life and love  
Death's icy hand will wipe thee free  
The radiant gates of heaven.  
There, blest immortal, you shall see  
Transcendent, endless, shall be true.

## MISCELLANY.

## THE TEN LOST JEWISH TRIBES.

The following paragraph, which lately appeared in a German paper, under the head of *Leipziger*, is calculated to lead to some interesting inquiries.

"After having seen some years past merchants from Tiflis, Persia, and Armenia, among the visitors at our fair, we have for the first time, two traders from Bucharia, with shawls, which are three manufactured of the finest wool of the goats of Tibet and Cashmere; by the Jewish families, who form a third part of the population. In Bucharia, formerly the capital of Sogdiana the Jews have been very numerous ever since the Babylonian captivity, and are there as remarkable for their industry and manufactures, as they are in England last year that the Russian Government succeeded in extending its diplomatic influence far into Bucharia. The above traders exchanged their shawls for coarse and fine woollen cloths of such colors as are most esteemed in the East."

Much interest has been excited by the information which this paragraph conveys, and which is equally novel and important. In none of the Geographical Works which we have consulted, do we find the least hint as to the existence in Bucharia of such a body of Jews as that here mentioned, amounting to one-third of the whole population; but as the fact can no longer be doubted, the next inquiry which presents itself is, whence have they come, and how have they come to establish themselves in a region so remote from their original country? This question, we think, can only be answered by supposing that these persons are the descendants of the long-lost Ten Tribes, concerning the quarrel, have been alike puzzled, and, however it is not wanting circumstances to lead us to it far from being improbable. In the 17th chapter of

the Second Book of Kings, it is said, "In the ninth year of Hoshea, the King of Assyria took Samaria, and carried Israel away into Assyria, and placed them in Habor, by the river of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes;" and in the subsequent verses, as well as in the writings of the Prophets, it is said, that the Lord then "put away Israel out of his sight, and carried them away into the land of Assyria, unto this day." In the Apocrypha, 2d, Esdras, xiii., it is said, that the Ten Tribes were carried by the river, Euphrates, and so they were brought into another land, when they could not get together, that they would leave the multitude of the heathen, and go forth into a further country, where never mankind dwelt; that they entered in at the narrow passage of the river Euphrates when the springs of the flood were stayed, and "went through the country a great journey, even in a year and a half;" and it is added, that "there they will remain until the latter time, when they will come forth again." The country beyond Bucharia was unknown to the ancients; and it is, we believe, generally admitted, that the river Gozan, mentioned in the Book of Kings, is the same as the Ganges, which has its rise in those very countries in which the Jews resided, of whom the *Leipziger* account speaks. The distance which these two merchants must have travelled, cannot, therefore, be less than three thousand miles, and there can be little doubt that the Jews, whom they represent as a third part of the population of the country, are descendants of the Ten Tribes of Israel, settled by the river Gozan.

The great plain of central Asia, forming four principal sides, viz. Little Bucharia, Tibet, Mongolia, and Mantchou, contains an area of 150,000 square miles, and a population of 21,000,000. This vast country is still very little known. The great traits of its gigantic formation, composed, for the most part, all that we are certain of. It is an immense plain of an excessive elevation, intersected with barren rocks and vast deserts, of black and almost noising sand. It is supported by a mountain of granite, of the greatest heights of the great continent of Asia, and form the division of its waters. From its exterior flow all the great rivers of that part of the world. In the interior are a quantity of rivers, having little declivity, or no issue, which are lost in the sands, or perhaps feed stagnant waters. In the southern chains are countries, populous, rich, and civilized; Little Bucharia, Great and Little Tibet. The people of the north are shepherds and wanderers. Their rich countries are tents and towns and camps, which are transported according to the want of pasturage. The Bucharians enjoy the right of trading to all parts of Asia, and the Tibetians take the caravans to all parts of the world. The ancient world only a confused idea of Central Asia. The inhabitants of the country, as we learn from a great authority, "are in a high state of civilization; possessing all the useful manufactures, and lofty houses built with stone. The Chinese speak (but this is evidently an exaggeration) that Tibet alone contains 35,000,000 of persons. The merchants of Cutchin, on their way to Yarkand, and Little Bucharia, pass through Little Tibet. This country is scarcely known to European Geographers." The immense plain of Central Asia is hemmed in, and almost inaccessible by mountain ranges of the greatest elevation, which surround it on all sides, except China; and when the watchful jealousy of the Government of the Celestial Empire is considered, it will scarcely be wondered that the vast region in question is so little known.

Such is the country which these newly-discovered Jews are said to inhabit in such numbers. The following facts may perhaps serve to throw some additional light on this interesting subject.

In the year 1822, a Mr. Sargon, who if we mistake not, was one of the Agents to the London Society, communicated to England some interesting accounts of a number of persons resident at Bombay, Cannaure, and their vicinity, who are evidently the descendants of Jews, calling themselves Beni-Israel, and bearing almost uniformly Jewish names, but with Persian terminations. This gentleman feeling very desirous of obtaining all possible knowledge of their condition, undertook a mission for this purpose to Cannaure, and the result of his inquiries was a conviction that they were not Jews of the one tribe and a half, being of a different race to the white and black Jews at Cochim, and consequently that they were the remnant of the long lost Ten Tribes. This gentleman also concluded, from the information he obtained respecting the *Beni-Israel*, that they existed in great numbers in the countries between the Indus and the Ganges, and north of Persia, among the borders of Tatarry, and in Cashmere; the very countries in which, according to the paragraph in the German paper, they exist in such numbers. So far, then, these accounts confirm each other, and there is every probability that the *Beni-Israel*, resident in the west of the Indian peninsula, had originally proceeded from Bucharia. It will therefore be interesting to know something of their moral and religious character. The following particulars are collected from Mr. Sargon's accounts. 1. In dress and manners they resemble the natives, so as not to be distinguished from them except by attentive observation and inquiry. 2. They have Hebrew names of the same kind, and with the same local termination as the Sepoys in the 9th regiment *Beni-Israel*, and they have a faint tradition of the cause of their original exodus from Egypt. 3. Their common language is the Hindoo. 5. They keep idols and worship, and use idolatrous ceremonies intermixed with Hebrew. 6. They circumcise their own children. 7. They observe the

Ripkor, or great expiation-day of the Hebrews, but not the Sabbath or any feast or fast days. 8. They call themselves *Gomak Jehudi*, or White Jews; and they term the Black Jews *Colash Jehudi*. 9. They speak of the Arabian Jews as their brethren, but do not acknowledge the European Jews as such, because they are of a fair complexion than themselves. 10. They use on all occasions, and under the most trivial circumstances, the usual Jewish prayer—"Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord." 11. They have no priest, (priest) levite, or kasi, a kasi, (reader), who performs prayers, and conducts their religious ceremonies; and they appear to have elders and a chief in each community, who determines in their religious concerns. 12. They expect the Messiah, and that they will one day return to Jerusalem. They think that the time of his appearance will soon arrive, at which they much rejoice, believing that at Jerusalem they will see our Lord, worship him only, and be despised no more.

These particulars, we should presume, can scarcely fail to prove interesting, both in a moral and religious, as well as in a geographical point of view. The number of the scattered members of the tribe of Judah and the half-tribe of Benjamin, rather exceed than fall short five millions. Now, if these numbers be added the many others millions to be found in the different countries of the East, what an immense power would be brought into action were the spirit of nationality once roused, or an extraordinary event to occur which should induce them to unite in claiming possession of that land which was given to them for an "heritage for ever," and to which, in every other clime of the earth, their fondest hopes and their dearest aspirations never cease to turn.—*Calcutta Mercury*.

## FEMALE EDUCATION.

Female education is of immense importance, as connected with domestic life. It is at home where man generally passes the largest portion of his time; where he seeks a refuge from the vexatious and embarrassments of business, an antidote to the fatigue of exertion, a relaxation from care, and the indulgence of his feelings, and some of his finest sympathies, tastes, and moral and religious feelings are formed and nourished; where is the treasure of pure disinterested love, such as is seldom found in the busy walks of a selfish and calculating world. Nothing can be more desirable than to make one's domestic abode the highest object of his attachment and satisfaction.

And by no means, man's best delight to make, And by submissiveness wisdom, modest skill, With every gentle, care eluding art, To raise her virtue, amate the bliss, And to win all the love of human life.

Neither rank, nor splendid mansions, nor expensively furnished apartments, nor luxurious repasts, can accomplish these actions. They are to be obtained only from the riches of elevated principles, from the nobility of virtue, from the splendor of religious and moral beauty, from the banquet of refined taste, affectionate deportment, and intellectual cultivation, and from a piety through the brightest sunshine over the dwellings of private life, and these are the results of female education.

Female education is extremely valuable from its imparting an elevated and improved character to domestic discourse. Conversation is one of the greatest joys of existence; and the more perfect it is made by the resources of learning, large views of morality, refinement of language, and the splendors of imagery, the more exquisite is the joy. It is from education that discourse collects all its original drapery, "its clothing of wrought gold, its thrilling eloquence, its sweetest music, and all its magical influence over the soul. Intelligence and animated discourse eminently exalt the dignity, and multiply the charms of every female that can excel in it.

It is a sacred and beneficent duty.

She who can sustain an elevated course of conversation, whose mind soars above the trifles and common things of time and sense, who is distinguished for well-digested opinions, sensible remarks, habits of thinking and observation, good judgment, and a well-disciplined temper, is a perpetual source of blessing and exhilaration to all within her circle. She will make home all that is desirable, so that none of her household will need or wish to seek elsewhere for happiness. They will be able "to drink waters out of their own cisterns, and running waters out of their own well."

*Prophecy*—The ablest commentators on the Jewish Scriptures, Daniel and St. John, among others, are Sir Isaac Newton, Bishop Newton, Doctor Zouch, Faber, Holms, though they differ occasionally in the interpretation of some of the prophetic symbols, yet all arrive at last at one and the same conclusion, namely, that the eastern or Mahomedan apostasy should last from its commencement 1260 years, and then its downfall and complete destruction commence. When Daniel was, the Jews and other nations, reckoned only 360 days in the year, and the alteration in the calendar, making the year 365 days, did not take place till between 500 and 600 years afterwards. Consequently, Daniel must have meant 1260 years of 360 days each, inasmuch as he could have known no other. If this reasoning is correct, this year, (Anno Domini) is the prophetic complete, for the Turkish empire for this year is 1240. Now the Turkish empire, the years of the same length as we do, 365 days, if then we reduce 1243 years, of 365 days each, into years of 360 days each, we shall find that the Mahomedan religion has this year lasted 1260 years, with 365 days over.

P. M. D. Indulge

## DEVOUT MEDITATIONS.

## ON READING THE FIRST CHAPTER OF GENESIS.

I have here an account of the creation of the world in six days; the particulars, the order and manner of the work. Learn that it was accomplished by the word of the Almighty. As it is there said, "By the word of the Lord were the heavens made, and all the hosts of them by the breath of his mouth. He spake, and it was done; he commanded, and it stood fast." He only said, "let there be light," and there was light. "Let there be a firmament," and there was a firmament, &c.

There also I have an account of the formation of Man; how he was distinguished from the rest of the creatures, being made in the image or likeness of God, rational, holy, and immortal, having dominion over all inferior creation.

The chapter concludes with God's review of his work, and his approbation of it. "God saw every thing that he had made, and behold it was very good;" exactly suited to answer the end of its creation and the design of the all-wise Creator.

How full a demonstration is here of an eternal, necessary, infinitely perfect Being. How strong a proof of the existence of that God, whom, as a Christian I am taught to worship! How authentic, clear, and satisfactory a history is this of the origin of all things, in comparison with what heathen philosophy could ever attain to. What an illustration is here of the attributes, and the perfection of the divine nature! How clearly it shews that power which "spoke such a world as is, and the glorious universe above, into existence." How admirable the order that shines forth in the variety, order, and harmony of all things. O my soul! how worthy an object is this glorious Being of thy fear, thy love, thy dependence, and thy worship.—Let me ever remember him as my Creator, and glorify him with my body and my spirit which are his.

## THE DICTATES OF CONSCIENCE.

Lord Erskine, when at the bar, was always remarkable for the fearlessness with which he contended against the excesses of the law. He had with Lord Kenyon, he explained the rule of his conduct at the bar in the following terms:—"It was," said he, "the first command and counsel of my youth, always to do what my conscience told me to be my duty, and leave the consequence to God. I shall carry with me the memory, and I trust the practice, of this paternal lesson to the grave. I have hitherto followed it, and have never reason to complain that any obedience to it has been even a temporary sacrifice. I have found it on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth, and shall point it out as such to my children."

Perry's Anecdotes.

## Emperour Deposition.

## COMMENT.

(The following facts were collected by the Editors of the New York Journal of Commerce.)

We made, some time ago, some observations on the temperance, and related several extraordinary cases of spontaneous recovery from intemperance, which had been habitually intemperate. We thought at the time that such instances were extremely rare, but subsequent inquiries have furnished us with that they have been more frequent than we supposed, and we shall give a summary of some of them, from the authors in which they are found.

In the transactions of Copenhagen we have found the case of a woman who for three years had used spirituous liquors to such excess that she would take no other nourishment. Having sat down one evening on a chair to sleep, she was consumed in the night time, so that next morning her friends found her dead, and she had been a summary of some of them, from the authors in which they are found.

The Annual Register for 1773, contains the account of the maiden and spontaneous combustion of the body of the Countess Cornelia Bland of the town of Cesena.

The same work mentions two other facts of the same kind, one concerning a young man named Hampton, and another at Coventry. The Register also gives particulars of the rapid decomposition of the body of Mary Cleece, aged 50, who was much addicted to intoxication.

The circumstances of the case of Mary Cleece, have a great similarity to those of the one related by Virg D'Hoy, in *Encyclopédie Méthodique*. A woman about 50 years of age, who indulged to excess in spirituous liquors and got drunk every day before she went to bed, was found entirely burnt and reduced to ashes.

Some of the osses parts only were left, but the furniture of the apartment had suffered little or no damage. Virg D'Hoy adds that there have been other instances of the like kind. A woman of Paris who had been accustomed for three years to drink spirit of wine (brandy) had died of it, and her body was found entirely burnt and reduced to ashes, except the skull and extremities of the fingers.

The transactions of the Royal Society of London present an instance of human combustion not less extraordinary than the former, and attended by a great number of circumstances. Grace Pitt, the wife of a fishmonger, aged about thirty, was consumed by an internal fire, on the 9th April, 1741, having previously drunk a large quantity of spirituous liquors. Her body was in some respects emaciated and resembled a head of clove covered with white scales.

Le Cat, in a memoir on spontaneous burning mentions several instances of spontaneous combustion of the human body. The wife of Sir Miles of Rileys was one. She got intoxicated every day. This woman was found reduced to ashes on the 16th of February 1745, the distance of a foot and a half from the hearth of her kitchen. A part of the head only, with a portion of the nose & extremities, and some part of the back bone had escaped the combustion.

Le Cat relates another instance. Madame De Sion, 40 years of age, exceedingly meagre, who had drunk nothing but spirits for several years, was sitting in her room before the fire, when she suddenly expired, and was found out of the room for a few minutes. On her return, her mistress on fire, she immediately gave the alarm, and people having come to her assistance, one of them observed that she was dead, and she was found lying on her back, as if it had been dipped in brandy, or sat on fire. Water was brought and thrown on the body in abundance, but the fire appeared the more violent, and was not extinguished till the whole flesh had been consumed.

(To be continued.)