those who are destitute of all moral principle, and all regard for the best good of their country, will ever discover tokens of joy at such an event. It is a frown from heaven on any nation, and should be regarded as a loud and folemn call to weeping an mourning. This is the most distressing of all temporal columities. But the war in which we are engaged is attended with circumstances peculiarly painful. It was une ected. A great part of the people in these Norther cates could not believe the government would appel to arms, until the melancholy tidings were official announced. This war has been declared, against the neral voic of that portion of the people, who h fuffered for from foreign aggression. It has take place at actime when an unufual number of our cit zens, and a targe amount of property, are abroad, an are thrown this event into circumstances of gre-hazard. Or country too is destitute of that prepare ration to mai tain the war, which is the best evidence to ensure a spe dy return of peace. Division and contention pervade our councils, and our country. We are engaged in costilities with the nation from which we descended, which has for many ages ably main tained and supported the religion we profess, against the corruptions of poper, on the one hand, and he affaults of infidelity on the other, and whose exin fpreading the gospel, and examples it has been the glory of our country to imitate. We have fome reason also to apprehend an alliance with that nation, which has shown herself the enemy of Liberty, of Justice, and true Religion; whose influence is poison, whose friendship would be death.

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Impressed with these considerations, what reason have we for fasting and prayer! After a declaration of war against Great-Britain was announced, the public mind was much agitated, and no intimation having been given of a National Fast, our excellent Governor, at the request of the House of Representatives, and by advice of his Council, appointed this