

THE PHILADELPHIAN.

PUBLISHED BY W. F. GEDDES, NO. 59 LOCUST STREET, FOR S. B. LUDLOW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

IV.—NO. 17.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1828.

WHOLE

RELIGIOUS.

REVIVALS IN MAINE.

forth gratulations and praises from distant parts of our land, to learn, that this portion of his heritage in mercy, us to the east of us, the Holy Spirit ward his gracious work. It is a day in, in which many are made his wil-

fellow mortal, will you soon find it, if, while in health, you continue to postpone your preparation to meet him. When flesh and heart shall fail you, then will you mourn at the last and say, How have I hated instruction and mine heart despised reproof.

Christian Spectator.

GEORGE TAMOREE.

A correspondent of the Rochester Observer,

that immortal souls, for whom died, and of whom he must give account to God, are committed to his charge, thing but to be the instrument of their salvation. His department must be extensive, moved from levity on the one, tentatious sanctity on the other, must be practical, characterized by plainness, sedition to enlighten the understanding and to reach

Divine Saviour, account to God, and who seeks nothing but their salvation, equally ready, and from his conversation by plainness, sedition to enlighten the understanding and to reach

be held for that purpose in the city of New York, at the ensuing anniversaries, the Rev. Seth Willis, Rev. David Porter, D. D. Orrin Day and David Baldwin, Esq's. be a Committee to attend such meeting.

THE ALMOST CHRISTIAN.

How far a man may go in the way to heaven, and yet be but almost a christian.

sively, and not for that instructive which are so valuable and important of which the children of God, acterized and distinguished.

Z. I now perfectly understand, at least in my estimation, is unray been making feeling the main thing of the heart should have been the

GEORGE TAMOREE.

A correspondent of the Rochester Observer, who was well acquainted with George Tamoree during the last eight years of his life, and was at Oahu when he died, furnishes the following particulars concerning him.

George was the son of Tau-mu-a-ii (usually written Tamoree) King of Atooi (Tau-ai) and was, at an early age sent to this country by his father, to receive an English education. An unforeseen occurrence threw him upon the world bereft of friends; and at this time he entered the Navy of the United States, where he continued a number of years. He was in several actions, in one of which, he had a rib broken by a pike while in the act of boarding the enemy's vessel. He was at length discharged from the Navy, and taken under the care of the American Board. Those who are conversant with the history of Missionary operations in this country will recollect that he was one of the youths who were educated at the Mission School in Cornwall, and sailed with the first Missionaries to the Sandwich Islands. He was an uncommonly interesting young man, and though not considered pious, and not connected with the Mission; it was supposed he might, by his influence with his father facilitate the introduction of Christianity.

When George was in the Navy, he became accustomed to the use of ardent spirits, and though while at School, he was free from this vice, yet on his return to the Islands, he gave way to his propensities and was often seen in a state of inebriation. He was, however, on all occasions friendly to the Missionaries.

He was concerned in the insurrection which broke out at Tau-ai in 1824, after his father's death. The rebels were defeated in a general engagement; but George escaped to the mountains, where he concealed himself for nearly two months. Being at length discovered, he was taken prisoner; but Ka-lai-mo-ku, considering his youth, and the probability that he was led into the rebellion by others, pardoned him; and only required of him not to absent himself from the suite of the chief, without express permission. George came with Kalaimoku to Oahu, where he continued to reside till his death.

In May 1826, the influenza prevailed at Oahu, and in common with others, George was thrown upon a bed of sickness. As soon as I heard of his situation, I repaired to the house where he lodged, to converse with him, and to render such aid as might be necessary. When I asked him if he was prepared to die, he replied "O, I'm too wicked to think of heaven." He seemed unwilling to speak on the subject of religion, and would attempt to turn the conversation to something else. Such, alas! is the fatal tendency of a worldly minded spirit, even on the borders of the grave. When I took my leave, he thanked me for all my kindness to him, and wished me to call again. Mr. B. who

spirit, even on the borders of the grave. When I took my leave, he thanked me for all my kindness to him, and wished me to call again. Mr. B. who attended him, remarked, that the case was a serious one, owing to the previous dissolute habits, but he thought probably he would recover.—When I called again, (the next morning,) he was no more. The account I received of his death was, one of the most awful I ever heard.

There was a striking contrast in the lives and death of George and his father. George in his early days came to a Christian land—lived in civilized society, and received a good education. His father was never from the Island where he was born—always dwelt in the society of the uncivilized, and till within a few years of his death, knew not how to read or write. George rejected the pious counsels he had received, on his return to the island, became a companion of drunkards, led a miserable life, and finally, died without hope. The father, who had been a notorious drunkard, and a worshipper of idols of wood and stone—on the arrival of the missionaries, broke off from his evil habits, led a life of sobriety, learned to read and write, embraced the religion of Jesus, and finally died in the full hopes of a glorious immortality. With great advantages the one neglected the interests of his soul and died in despair. The other with few advantages, and far less information, embraced the offers of salvation, and departed with a well grounded hope of eternal happiness.

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"A correspondent of the Rochester Observer" is Elijah Loomis, returned Sandwich Islands Mission printer [1820-1827]. Loomis lived and studied with George Tamoree [Humehume] at the Foreign Mission School in Cornwall, Connecticut from the spring of 1819 until departure for Hawai'i in October 1819.

Loomis and his wife departed from the mission in 1827. In 1828-1829 he printed Hawaiian language mission press versions of the Gospels of Matthew, Mark and John on a press in Rochester N.Y. Concurrently, he wrote articles for the Rochester Observer.