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COUNTESTIVOTHENTS.

Communications whether they are calculated unish matter for the STAR or to do business the publisher, should be directed, either MR BUZZELL, POst-Master, Blaco's Corner, of the Countest of the Countest

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The publishers feel grateful to several individuals for the spirited efforts, which they have made,
and are still making to obtain patrons for the pa-

We shall forward overall of the few with the few with the few shall forward with the few shall forward with the few shall forward with the few shall few sha

ZEffliam Burr....PRINTER.

EXPLANATORY DIALOGUE

religious community, although able m the Star, fearful a say, that it was got up from selfish mohe following conversation, in substance, hap ened betwirt one of the proprietors and som of his brethren.

be profitable?

reprieter. A sincero hope is entertained that paper will be fraught with Intelligence, which not only be profitable to the community at , but also beneficial to individuals.

The profitable is the propriete of the propriete between the profitable in the profitable i

r. Will the temporal interest of the proprioto promoted by the establishment! This is
! I mean by profit.

It is presumed that the proprietors had a
noble design than to plan for money in this
restaing. Soverel of them, '(who have been
in this business,) are considerably articled
entries of God. They have made their best
to to preach the goopel of God's dear Son, and
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their counsel is founded upon experience and
reation! That an institution of this kind is exlaily necessary for the maintenance of a nosiby which all_interesting intelligence may be
lifted through! the command.

or the story of th er contingent expenses, although we calto manage our althirs upon the strictes
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will not probably set against us,
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than your income, why did you undertake
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ness!
We have always indulged a hope, that the
if properly conducted, would support
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How long do you expect the business will use, should it prove to be unprofitable?

The views of all the proprietors, in this i, I have not yet understood. For myself I wish, if the expences do not, appear to be undersoom, that it might continue a sufficient

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is much weight in your thing of which I have

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AND STARTY FIFT CENTS PER 1981.

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Fro. This is a work of the kind is a work of the kinds is a work of the kind is an of the properly managed in the part of the work of the per 1981. we may reasive intelligence of the emptions, remotions, proposity and happiess of the nations of the earth in general, and those of our own in pair tuctura, which should empage the attention of every friend to his country, "The fathers and mothers" may not only 'tread and mothers' may not only 'tread and moteraland," but 'their children may inherit the blossing." There is not high petter calculated to cause children to retain the knowledge of reading, which they have obtained at achool, than the perusal of a proper, which dat a chool, than the perusal of a proper, which have placed the proper of the state of the proper, which they have been at the proper of the state of the proper, which they have been at the proper, increase their knowledge of the sificies can be port, increase their knowledge of the sificies of the world and of things in general, while those, who do no treep the benefity, which such publications yield, are left to beine in the "back ground."

With respect to a "paper war," we calculate to contend with none, but to cause our State to appear

COMMUNICATIONS.

COMMENTARY.

WHICH ALSO HE WENT AND PREACHER TO THE SPIRITS IN PRISON; I PETER, 3

19. Various ideas have been expressed cerning this text.
my opinion. It i

19. / Various ideas have been expressed concerning this text. Like Elihu, I will give my opinion. It is a privilege of the reader to "search the scriptures" to see if these things are so.

Two principal inquiries, concerning the subject, should be made.

1. Who have the spirits to which the apostle refers that are in prison; and what is their confinement?

11. By whom, in what manner, where, and when did they have preaching?

13. The word spirits here, it is understood, representisting part of accountable man, which exists after the body is dead. The following quotations support the idea; Man dieth, and wasteth away: yea, man giveth up the ghost and where is he? Job 14: 10.—"Lord/Gesus, receive my spiril," said Stephen, as he was about to fall aberty in death; Acts, 7: 59. It will be seen, however, that the apositle had a particular reference to the people who lived in the days of Noah.

20. The confinement of those spirits.—The scriptures also furnish completent evidence by which the prove that these who die unreconciled to God are reserved in chains of by which the privale of lib. The be impriseded if lib. To be impriseded if the darkness—in prison." If mid kim hand and foot, and talke him away; Math. 22: 13.

scriptures also furnish competent evidence of by which to prove that those who die unreconciped to God are reserved in chains of a
darkness—in prison. "Bind kin kand and foot; and take him away, Math. 22: 13.
To be imprisoned is to be deprived of liberty. "Those who die in their sins are redstraiged from going where Christ is.
Thus, it is presumed, the spirits of which
Peter spake were imprisoned, at the time in
he was speaking. They were not in Heanewn or had they the liberty to go to that
be desirable place.

II. By whom, in what 'manner, where,
and when did they have preaching?

1st. By whom, and in what manner? It is
said in the preceding verse, that Christ
was put to death in the flesh, but quickended by the spirit; by which He went, &c. of
It is the opinion of the wyiter that this redet in Consequently, Christ by the Spirit
preached to the spirits whelh were in priso
on. Were the spirits in prison at the a
time that Christ by the Spirit preached to
them? The answer will be in the negative.
They were alive, and on the spirits on at the
time the florist by the Spirit preached to
them? The answer will be in the negative.
They were alive, and on the spirit is the
infeaten, be spirit on the spirit on at
the time of this ministry should not be
mistaken, the only shaded in
the days of Noah while the ark was preparing, verse 20th. This well agrees
with the Lord's direct declaration, Gen.
of '3; My Spirit shall not always strive
with man, for that he also is flesh; yet, his
days shall be an hundred and twenty years.
If the the flesh—this life, is the only state of
in the flesh—this life, is the only state of

Spirit; I Pet. 4: 6.

"THERE IS ONE DODY AND ONE STRITT."
Paul exhorts saints to a holy, loving, Paul exhorts saints to a holy, loving, peaceful walk; he knew nothing could effect this like the consideration that they, loving, peaceful—lesus is the head; while the power of this truth lives in the heart, love, prevails in holiness, before God and the power of this truth lives in the heart, love, prevails in holiness, before God and peace with our berdtherie; then in sweet fellowship we say with Abraham to Lot, "Let there be no strife! I pray thee between me and thee, for we are brethren." There is none body: saint our Lord. "A hody hast thou prepared me." As Christ had, a national body, formed by the power of the Holy Ghost, which he was to inhabit, infwhich he was to atone for ain, fulfal it righteousess, and make intercession for transgressors; so he has also a mystical linghteousess, and make intercession for transgressors; so he has also a mystical body, chosen and given to him by God the Father; in and over all these he is head. Blessed intelligence! "God gave Christ; to be Head over all things, to the church which is bis body." Believing sinner, art thou a member of this blessed body, united to this ever preclous, ever glorious head! Envy not monarchs; study thy dignity; live like thsyelf; glory in thy need; look down with contempt on all things below Christ and Heaven. There is one, spirit, he flows from the head, halh united unto the bead, makes us like the head, and causes us to rejoice; for Christ is all and causes us to rejoice; for Christ is all and causes us to repoice; for Christ is all and causes us to rejoice; for Christ is all and in all his members; by this one spirit he animates, guides and comforts, them. Learn then, to love and praise God for the gift of his Son to be all things to us. To rejoice in Christ our head, who has done all for us and is all to us, "for in him we are complete." Give glory to the loving spirit who convinced us of in, showed of the gift of his Son to be all things to

SUICIDE.

Permit me, Mr. Editor, to ask if it is not most astonishingly surprising; that any mortal being of common capacities, should permit such an innovation of scotomy, as to suffer himself to be detected in the actual performance of placing a period to suffer himself to be detected in the actual performance of placing a period to his own existence? Many; 1 am confident, are so erroneous, as to imagine, that he who becomes accessary to his own murder, leaves an indisputable receipt of his undanted; courage; but in my view it is otherwise. He, in fact, exhibits to the world every characteristic of a depraced mind, in all its moral deformity; and 'indeed this act is derogatory from the long acknowledged right of the Supreme; he entre of, self-candemunitor; and is unhered on by a base and scandalous chimera, to which all his boasted courage is but, ered on by a base and scandalous chimera, to which all his boasted courage is an inferior; he launches with precipitation into an united eternity, here he is the representative of his own gullt, and an inferior and the many of persevers and the man of persevers and a flow great is the contrast, between this marty of vice, and the man of persevers ance! Although the latter he deprived of,

martyr of vice, and the man of persever-ance! Although the latter he deprived of, even the necessary enjoyments of life, yet he disdains to repine; if, through the well

probation—that after death, the impenient do not enjoy the privileges of the gospel, nor are favored with the operation of God's holy spirit.

"There are no acts of pardon past," in the cold grave to which we haste."
If the writer is not mistaken, it is precisely that period, viz. 190 years, from the date at which God said, his Spirit should not always strive with man, to the time that Noah entered into the ark, and the door thereof was closed. During this period, those spirits, which were in prison in the days of Peter, were alive in the flesh, and were favored by spiritual preaching. They were not only privileged with the visitation, or striving of God's Spirit as a light to their feet; but Noah; greatened or righteouners, was their co-temporary, the benefit of whose preaching they might have enjoyed. Recapitudation.—By which [Spirit] If Chirait venil in time past, veckoud from the day of Peter, which were considered that the very single to their feet; but Noah; Spirit as a light to their feet; but Noah; Spirit as a light to their feet; but Noah; Spirit as light to their feet; but Noah; Spirit ship their spirit ship the pulged according to me in the feet; but Noah; Spirit ship the pulged according to me in the feet; but Noah; Spirit ship the pulged according to me in the feet; but Noah; Spirit ship the pulged according to me in the feet; but Noah; Spirit ship the pu

Seately walking in the street, I cast mine eye upon the ground, and saw a ball of clay, precisely the bigness of a leaden mine eye upon the ground, and saw a ball of clay, precisely the bigness of a leaden dullet; taking it in my hand and suspending it on my fittleworld the whole duration of which was three of our natural days and mights, in which term of existence it paised through seventy-two successive generations, so that the duration of a generation was exactly no hour.

More than half of the surface of this microcosm was water consisting of oreans, seas, gubbs, and lakes; the other park was carttle, divided into empires, kingdoms, states and commonwealths; seperated from each other by seas; lattitudes, mountain, lines and imountails. This little world was inhabited at the same time, by one the day of the surface o

atoms.

THE GRAVE-YAR

Here is the last stage of life's journey, there is the last stage of life's journey, here is the last rendezyous of suffering mortals: here is a safe retreat from the shafts of malice, the flames of persection, and from all the pointed perils of a fleet sign and uncertainly flot. Here, after noble and ignoble views; after every ardent wish, after order you have behold their final lasue. Here 'resist the poor slave, forgetful of his toils and, againg yoke, equally accommodated with his oppressor. Here the poor and the rich lie down together, and the servant is free from his master. In this house opposited for all hiring, are those, who, while life rymained, were at emmity, and perhaps died with bitterness in their hearts; but lot now their friendly ashes claim kinded and mingle together in the dust. Hard wournful is this silent, habitation. Here we behold the aged sire, the tender infant; and the blooming youth bound in the cold fetters of eath. from whence they shall vision of terrestrial as to be prepared eternal scenes of ex

SERTOH.

I came to my village. I sat down by the fountains where I had sat in childhood. The wind whistled in bleak murmurs through the grove; and my heart was sad! I came to my, sillage. I sat down by the fountains where I had ast in childhood. The wind, whistled in bleak insurants through the grove; and my heart was sad! I drank of the water of its fountains, but its awetteness had flown—and the Mealing tear dropped from my dim eye. I beheld a maiden—she was lovely—but I could not be glad. 'Where (asid 1) is Mary of the dark and smiling eye? She who none glided through these valleys? She was fair. Dark was her hair as the plumage of the raven's wing, and floated on the morning breeze, as you wild waving trees nod to the winds." "Mary was fair, (said the maiden,) but she sleeps beneath yot silent mound, where the dark grass waves. Ten autumn winds have scattered the promise of fair. Spring upon her tomb. The cypress shades the place of, her rest—but she went to the earth alone; no kind hand scattered flowers, upon her lowly bed. Her lover, went forth to war, and she faded in death. His name appeared first and brightest among the warriors of his country, he toiled in the hattle front, and was dear to his kinismen—his name was dranded by his foes—but he warriors of his country, he toiled in the battle front, and was dear to his kinismen—his name was dranded by his foes—but he warriors of his country, he toiled in the hattle front, and was dear to his kinismen—but was dranded by his foes—but he dreams of his carly love had vanished has the unseen wind. Soon did he sleep in the arms of death. The Phisle nods over his resting place, and his ear drinks not the sound of the trumpet, or the clattering of the war-hoof. Peace is with his aines—he hath passed away, and my soul is sad!"

PRAYER BETTER THAN LAW SCIT.

TRAYER BETTER THAN LAW SUIT.

Col. Samuel Harvis, of Pittsylvania, Virginia, was converted and called to preach about the year 1758.—On which he quit all his honorary and lucrative of escea, and applied hinself to the work of an Evangelist. A train of seriousness followed him for a number of years, he was more bleased of God, than any man in the Southern sfates. His preaching was not much franght with the wisdom of man, but so full of simplicity, zeal and the Holy Ghost, that judgment and eternity, would seem to be present before himself and hearers. Tills heart was so full of burning love to the souts of men, that his domestic concerns feulls of men, that his domestic orner is full into derangement, while he was seeking to pluck them as brands out of the fire. Finding at length, the absolute need of providing more grain for his family, than his plantation had produced, he went to a man (whose name I do not retain) who owed him a sum of money, and addressed him thus:

"Harris, I have a money by me, and therefore cannot oblige you.

"H. I want the money to purchase wheat for my family and as you have raised and of money, at a current price."

34. I have another use for my wheat

ce. / M. I have another use for my wheat

M. 1 have another use for my mean and cannot let you have it.

II. What will you do?

M. I never intend to pay you until you sue me, and therefore you may begin your

sue ind, and therefore you may begin your suit soom as you please.

If To himself, "good God, what shall I do? To himself, "good God, what shall I leave peraching for a yexafioux law-suit? Perhaps a thousand souls will periash in the time. I will not. Well, what will you do, Harris? This I will do; I will sue the man at the court of heaven."

'Marjing resolved what I old, the Colomel retired into the woods and falling on, his haces before the Lord, opened, his mouth to this effect. "Lord Jesus, thou hast redeemed in youlf from hell and sin; and thou hast called me to preach faith and repentance to my fellow, men; but while I am doing of it, my family is like to suffer. Blessed Jesus, a man overs me and will not pay me unless I sue him. I am in a great straight, O Lord, teach me what to

great straight, O Lord, teach me what to do??

In this address, the Colonel had such nearness to God, that (to use his own words) Jesus said unto him, "Som, I will enter bondsman for the man—you keep on preaching and omit the law-suit—I will take care of you, and see that you have your pay." Mr. Harris felt well satisfied with his security, but thought it would be unjust to hold the man adebtor, when Jesus entered bail, he signed it with his own mame. Going the next day by the man's house to attend a meeting, he called a little negro to the gate, gave him the receipt, and bid him deliver it to his master. On equinning from meeting, the man halled him, and said—

M. Mr. Harris, what did you mean, by the receipt which you sent me, by the boy?

M. Mr. Harris, what did you mean, by the receipt which you sent me, by the boy?

M. You know, sir, I have never paid you.

H: I meant just as I wrote.

M: You know, sir, I have never paid

you. Tes, sir I know it. I know moreover that you said you never would, except I suedyou. But, sir, I sued you at the court of heaven, and Jeans entered bail for you, and I thought it would be unjust 'to hold you in debt, when had got so good seular, and therefore I sent you that receipt. M. I insist upon it, it shall not close in this ganger.

H I am well satisfied-Jesus will not h

A fam wen sursuced fair me. Farewell.

A few days after this, the man loaded his waggon with wheat, and carried it to Mr. Harris.—Had't. Sc'p.

TENTER IN EVER THING.

Dear Charles.

I preceived a Certain Mrangeness in your behaviour on Saturday evening, and because I am not altogether unacquainted with the cause, I am induced to give you my friendly advice. If I hay be so candid as to tell you my opinion, you appear to be soon offended, even where no offence is meant, or really exist. Because several little things conspired to thwart your wishers on that day, you were unhappy, eventill you retired at hight. Now that this is very unreasonable, permit me to show.

No person can expect to live in this evil is very unreasonable, permit me to show.

No person can expect to live in this evil is very unreasonable, permit me to show. However, we will not be soon that the proper with the same from others.

Row, a the sierse severy thing to accord with his humour, will often meet with bitter pangs. the wisest and safest way, therefore, is to bear with one another. Always let us be willing to make reasonable concessions, and then we shall experience the same from others.

Now, when you have a difficulty, (which, I mistake not, was the first thing which ruffled your temper,) instead of sitting down in dejection, if you were to exert yourself a little, how much pain and roulle would you prevent, or, when one opposes your wishes, if, instead of continuing refractory, you were to submit to a small inconvenience, how many a quarret would be prevented, and how much peace of mind secured!

I do not with you to indulge a weak pusillaminaty which would quietly submit to be improsed on by every impertinent person; but to net consistently, with a fability and good nature, and due regard for human frailty; that is to consider that yourself may be in the wrong, or that your opponent may not you are not happy; neither can you be. Why then will you disturb yourself merely for the purpose of annoying others? Of study the weet of meckness; for he assured they will abundantly repay you. Accept this weet of meckness; for he assured they will so you. I am happy to be your friend, bu

IN SEASON AND OUT OF SEASON

Is season and the Mag.

In season and our of season.

The following anedote of Dr. Chalmers will be read with interest by every minister of the gospel. It offers a commentary on a well known text—the most foreible and affecting that I have ever met with. It is related by an accomplished and pious lady, the wife of a minister of Peebles, near Edinburgh.—Mog. Rf. Dutch. Ch.

Dr. C. on his return from England a few years ago, lodged in the house of a Nobleman not far distant from Peebley. The Doctor excels all men in conversation, as he does his associates in the pulpit. He was the life and soul of the discourse in the circle of friends at the Nobleman's fireside. The subject was pauperism—its causes and cure. Among the genilemen present, there was a venerable old High-jand Chieftain, who kept his eyes fastened on Dr. C. and listened with intense interest to his communications.—The conversation was kept up to a late hour. When the company broke by, they were shown up stairs into their apartments,—There was a lobby of considerable length, and the doors of the bed chambers opened on the right and left. The apartment of Dr. C. was directly opposite to that of the old Chieftain, who had already retried with its attendants. As the Dector was undessing himself, the heard an unusal noise in the Chieftain's room; the noise was succeeded by a heavy groan! He haskened into the apartment, which was in a few moments, filled with the company, who all rushed in to the relief of the old man. It was a melancholy sight which met their eyes.—The venerable white-leaded Chief had fallen in the Afras of his attendant. It was evidently an apoplery. The treathed a few moments and expired.—Dr. C. stood in silence, with both hands s'attethed of its of the old in silence, with both hands' stretched in silence, had fallen in the arms of his attendant. It was evidently an apoplexy. He breathed a few moments and expired.—Dr. C. stood in silence, with both hands stratched out—and bending over the deceased. He was the very picture of distress. He was the first to break silence, "Never in my life," said he; in a tremulous voice, "did I ever see—or. did I ever feel before this moment, the meaning of that text, "Preach the irord: be instant in scroon, out of scroon, veprore, retuke, exhort, with all long suffering and doctrine." Had I known that my venerable old friend was within a few minutes' reach of zransirry, I would not have dwelt upon that, subject which that my renerance and recently, I would not have dwelt upon that subject which formed the subject of this evening. So conversation. I would have addressed myself earnestly to him. I would have preached unto him and unto you, Christ Zesus and him eracified. I would have urged be given.

out repning or discovering in passacety and contented, under whatever scenes? The good man replied, "I can teach you the secret with great facility. It consists in nothing more than making a right use of my eyes. In whatever state I am, I first of all look up to be aven, and remember that my principal business is to get there. Item look down upon earth, and call to mind how small a space I shall occupy in it, when I come to be interred. I then look abroad into the world, and observe what multitudes there are, who are in all respects more unhappy than myself. Thus I learn where true happiness is placed; where all our earthly cares must end: and now very luttle reason I have to complain or repring." Reader, improve this receipt; and you too will obtain a cure.

and you too will obtain a cure.

The Bible is the book of God. His Spirit dictated it to holy men of old. They wrote it down for our instruction. It contains an account of the treation of all things. It gives a history of the infant state of the world. It details the actions of many men. It relates the particular history of the Jews. It describes the character of man. It makes known to us the perfections of God. It records the wonderful dealings of God to mankind. It informs us what we are to believe. It caches us what we must do. It offers us a Saviour. It reveals to, us another life beyond the grave.

When I see withered leaves drop from the trees in the beginning of Autunn just

When I see withered leaves drop from the trees in the beginning of Autuum, just such; thinks: I, is the friendship of the world. while the sap of maintenance lasts, my friends swarm in abundance; but in the winter of my need they leave me naked. He is a happy man that hath a trid friend in his need; but he is, more truly happy that hath no need of his friend.

Poetry. [From the Free-Will Baptist Magazine]

[From the Free-IVII Beplit Magazine]
LIMES SUGGETTE BY A EXCOLLETION OF
COLEY, thy means in Solar Try heat
Touched with a sense of things dirine, specific to the sense of things dirine, specific the sense of things dirine, specific the sense of things dirine, specific to the sense of things dirine, specific to the sense of the s

worth wetches a seed of the contract with the contract of the

MORNING STAR.

LIMERICK....THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1826. NOTICE:

The New Hampshire yearly meeting will be held at Sandwich, N. II. on the 10th and 11th days of June next.

The Farmington, Q. M. will be held at Mount Vernon, on the first Saturday and Sabbath in June next.

REVIVALS.

Several of the churches in this country are now experiencing "times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord." In different towns several, we trust, have happily experienced the work of God's nappily experienced the work of God's regenerating grace in their souls, and are consequently made to rejoice in a Sav-iour's love. We shall, undoubtedly, in our next, give an extract from the minutes of our Quarterly Meeting which is now as-sembled in this town, in which it may be expected an account of those revivals will 1.2.3

We understand by a person just arrived here that the Lord is most graciously pouring out his spirit in Wales. A number, of late, have professed to experience the truth as it is in Christ, in that town and vicinity; the work is still spreading. informant entertains a hope, that he is a subject of the revival.

We are informed that a revival of re-ligion is now experienced in the town of Minot. About 30 have been added to the church of Christ in that place.

church of Urrist in that place.

From the Free Will Baptist Magazine.]

The last session of the yearly meeting of the Six Frinciple Baptists, was holden in Richmond, in the south part of this state, which appears to have been greatly blessed to the inhabitants of that place. Soon after the meeting a revival of religion commenced, which has continued to the present time. We are unable to give particulars, but are informed that many have experienced an hope in the precious Savioux, and that Eld. Wim. G. Manchester has had the pleasure of conducting several of the happy converts down the banks of Jordan, and of administering to them the blessed ordinances of the gospel. In the little village, called Lyman's Factory, in N. Providence, the Lord has, during the past winter, showered some mercy drops. Six or seven have hopefully experienced religion, and some are now inquiring wind must we do to be saved??

Copious Extracts.—The Magazine states that "the Lord has revised his work in Slatersville, (Smithfield, R. I.) under the labors of Elders White and Reed. Elder James, Pelers states by letter that "a reformation continued in Delaware, Peler formation or this part of the preformation continued in Delaware, Peler efformation continued in Delaware, Peler and the preformation continued in Delaware, Peler and the preformation of the preformation continued in Delaware, Peler and the preformation of the preformation continued in Delaware, Peler and the preformation of the preformation continued in Delaware, Peler and Peler [From the Free-Will Baptist Magazine.]

labors of Elders White and Reed. Elder James, Peters states by letter that "a reformation continued in Delaware, Pa." The Magazine mentions a number of places in Vermont, New York, and Penn-sylvania, in which reformations have been spreading, and odds "many are still in-guiring the way to Zion."

MARRIED,

In Smithfeld, R. I. Col. Israel Angell, aged 86, o Miss Sarah Angell, aged 56.

DIED;
In Waterborough, on the 19th inst. Harriet Ann, daughter of James Knight. Also, same day, a daughter of Mr. James Jelines, nged 16.

In Covingtus, Genose county, N. vo othe 27th and the service of Covingtus, and the service of Property of the agree of the Anna State of the Service of the Service of Covingtus, In Service of the S

year in the New England seates, where he passed through much persecution with procession with though the persecution with the persecution with the passed through the persecution with the persecution. His faith was firm to the end, and he appeared to leave this world with end, of the civing a blessed state of immortality.

In Tamworth, N. H. 18th inter, Judge Pare, in whose family have been dreadful instances of more failty, shows without a parallel in this country. We understand the family of the Judge on the fair states, which time the "P Detrovers" has taken ore into consistent of fen, in promising circumstances; since which time the "P Detrovers" has taken ore into another, multi-size of the "Seaten of the Control of the Parallel of the Control of the Parallel of the P

um v

Since the above was put in type we received
the fullowing communication from a correspondent in Sandwich.

dent in Asman.

Mr. Epreyor.

We are informed that the Hon. John Mr. Pape,
Esq. of Tamworth, N. H. Cheerdhis career in life
on the morning of the 15th instant. His disorder,
had a near relation to the Thinke lever, but was
such as buffed the skill of the most sole physicians.
He has been called to the hearterending seeno

some future period will answer for ter than the present; but that we thorrow finds your soul moto another week may roll along to it of Eternity and stain the confo-your mangled remains. Oh! fly health, tarry not in all the plain.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

Fire.—The dwelling house of Mr. John Sinclair of Waterborough, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last. The fire was communicated to the roof probably by a spark from the chimney. There were none present at the time, but Mrs. S. and her little children. Slie, however, with manly courage ascended the roof, and spread a wet coverlet over the fire; this did not quench the raging element. She sent her oldest child for assistance, and renewed her exertions, to "put out the fire" in the chamber. Failing in every ef-fort to abdue her oppressive foe, she changed her plan, and commenced remov ing articles of value from the chamber In this engagement she like to have conlin ned too long, having scarcely deseanded the stairs when the roof fell in. When help arrived she was removing pork, &c. flom the cellar, and a child, about four years old, we are informed, was seen with its little hands fast elloched hold of a feather bed, pulling with its might to secure it the flames. The principal part of the household furniture was saved, but a loss of corn, rye, potatoes, &c. was suffer

State of the Atmosphere. The weather for several days past has been unusually warm for the season. The farmers aroun us are forward in their agricultural business. The spring has spread a beautiful aspect over the face of creation, but unless we are soon favored with refreshing rain vegetation must suffer. The surface of earth has already become very dry Our streets have rarely been so dusty in mid summer as they are at the present

TO PATRONS,

It is proposed to publish, in a series of numbers, as opportunity and room shall be presented, an Exposition of the 24th. chapter of "The Gospel according to St. Matthew, and other scriptures, which telate to the destruction of Jerusalem, and its celebrated temple. A narrative, in min-lature, of the calamities which before the Jews, so far as they tend to verify the predictions of our Saviour, relative to that event, will also be included.

The whole will be calculated, not only to furnish evidences of the fulfilment of the prophecies, but will also exhibit an incontestable proof of the divine origin of Christianity.—No. I, will probably appear in the next paper. In this number we shall give a description of Jerusalem and the tem-ple, at the time, our Lard prophesied of their utter destruction, Mat. 24: 2.

Two or three short proces under the ead Miscellany in the News Department, were selected and placed in the form during the absence of the Editor, which by son may be considered too crude. In managing our paper it will be one principal endea-"watch and be sober.". We ask for all the forbearance, which our patrons are capable of exercising, when such little contingencies may happen in consequence of such circumstances Editor

The Editor feels grateful to several con respondents for the aid which they have granted him in forwarding their respective communications. A continuance of such favors is desirable, and will be duly acknowledged. "Philanthropos" an "Observer" are received, and will proba bly appear in our next.

SELECTED.

SELECTED.

New Article of Export.—Five hundred
Bibles have been sold in the Mexican markef at wholesale for \$2,500! Five hundred
Bibles sold readily at a profit of more than
400 per cent. and apparently an unlimited
demand existed for more!

- prout of more than and apparently an unlimited demand existed for more!

Emdacipation.—The venerable David Shriver, one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of Prederick. county, Maryland, who died in January hat, order ed by will, that all his alves, exceeding thirty in number, should be, emancipated, and that fromer provisions should be made for the confortable support of the infirm and aged, and the tronger provisions when the infirm and aged, and its force the instruction of the young in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in some art or trade by which they might acquire, more readily, the means of support.

Counterfeiters.—On the 5th of April, a gang of counterfeiters were apprehended in Kentucky, in a rock-house or cave. Three were taken in the cave, engaged at work; and two others were apprehended butside. Nearly a horse load of implements for coining money were found concealed in the cave, and a quantity of spurious gold and silver, such as doubloons, half engles, and dollars. The dollars are calculated to deceive good judges. The coins and stamps are all Spanish, except the half engles. The doubloons are dated 1820, with the letter S. and the figure 8. The half engles dated 1807. The dollars 1818, 18 20 21 and 322. The establishment is only a branch of some other, as the money found, on comparing it with the striops; was not made in the cave, but watenate arrangements were making to commence. The persons found in the cave were Henry D. Cook of Richmond, Ren. Sam'l Eaton, and David M'Alexander, of Richmond county, taken outside the cave, were discharged by the court. Exton and Jones were sent to prison. Cook pretended to be very sick, and from some lenity aboven him, made his escape.

Salutarry Regulation.—A law has lately passed the Legislature of New York, pre-

shown him, made his escape.

Salutary Regulation.—A law has lately based the Legislature of New York, providing for the safety of travellers, by land and by water, which among other things, imposes a penalty of \$20 on any driver of a stage, coach, wagon, or carriage of any description carrying passengers for hire, who shall wilfully run the horses, or cause the carriage to be upset, or who in attempting to pass any other stage, coach, kee, shall, through negligence or unskifulness, overturn it or fright the horses, &c.—a penalty of \$10 upon every driver who shall not have obtained a licence granted by a justice of the peace—and the same penalty upon every owner of such stage, &c. that shall employ a driver without such license.

Extraordinary Suicide.—We have this

not have obtained a necessary plants of the peace—and the same penalty upon every owner of such stage, fee that shall employ a driver without such lice nase.

Extraordinary Saticid—We have this week to record one of the most extraordinary instances of self-murder that evers, in the course of our telitorial career, came indeed we doubt whether a similar instance can be found on record. The case we allude to is that of a lad, but twelve years of 3gg, (son of Mr. John Steel of this city,) who doliberately put a period to his existence, on Thursday plat by hanging himself! The particulars of this tragical affair, as they have come to our knaydedge, archively these.—About 11 o'clock he was observed to pass through the house and enter the chamber; but no suspition being entertained of his designs at the time, he was suffered to remain till dinner time, when his little sister was sent to call him. Not finding him in the chamber, she went lnto the garret where he was discovered hanging by the neck, dead. He had secured a rope-yarn to a beam in the garret, faced a noses around his neck; and apringing from a box upon which he lifted to state of the case conspire to prove that he went deliberately to work, with the settled purpose of destroying himself.

Meridan Perer.

A French slave ship lately arrived at Port (Bico, and sold her slaves to prove that he went deliberately to work, with the settled purpose of destroying himself.

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cers.

Mildary School.—A new school has been established by Captain G. Pennock, at Rutland, Vermont, on a foundation similar to that of Captain Partridge's flourishing

Meio York.—The New York legislature adjourned on the 18th ult, after a session of 106 days, having cnacted 321 laws, chiefly of a local nature.

A fill has been presented to the Legis-lature of New-York, for "compelling the al-terdance of Witnesse, before Eccleratical judicatories, in certain cases,"—The bill pas-sed the Senate, but was lost in the house, by a large majority, "This is as it should be."

by a large majority. This is as it should be:

Expenses of Great Britain.—The appropriations made for the support of the Military Naval establishments of Great Britain for the current year, are, for the army 7,747,000f; for the north ordinance, 1,724,000f; and 2,800,000f; for the half pay; making an 'aggregate, of 18,400,000f, or nearly eighty two millions of dollars. Among the miscellaneous appropriations for the year, we notice the following: For salaries of officers of the House of Lord and Commons, 29,0001; for printing acts of Parliament, bills, &c. 109,2241; for the stationary; &c. 102,0001 for printing the records of the kingdom, for the present year, 7,5001; for prepairing an index for them; of the journal of the House of Commons, 10,1204; for secret services 56,0001.

We have tinderstood that Mr. Kixo, in consequence of his ill health, has determined to resign his mission to England, and to Jask leave to return to the United States, as We have also understood that his request his been acceded to, and that he is existenced to take his departure from England aduring the next month.

during the next month.

"Be ye also ready: for in such en hour, as ye think not, the Son of Man comith."

On Saturday afternoon, says Zion's Herald, a boat on an excursion of pleasure, was capsized by a sudden gust of wind off Point Shirley, in this harbor; and we are sorry to state, that David Patten, Jas, Gillson, William Story, and Charles James, were drowned.—We understand that they were all stone cutters, in the employment of the Boston Saap Stone Manufacturing Company. There were fire persons in the beat; the bne saved is David Hill, who was picked up by Mr. Tewksbury, who went to their relief. They were all steady and industrious men; and we understand have left many relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

The citizens of Albany have annlied to

The citizens of Albany have applied to have that place made a port of entry. 38 canal boats arrived at Albany on Monday, last week—although the canal was only partially opened.

partially opened.

Extract of a letter dated St. Jago de Cuba, April 10th "There is a large expedition fitting out at this place, for the purpose of blockading Carthagens; it consists of two line of buttle ships, seven frigates, and as many more small ressels."

Mr. Barton of Missand

of two line of battle ships, seven frigates, and as many more small vessels.

Mr. Barton, of Missouth; stated that between 40 and 50,000 dollars were lost or in danger of being lost to the U. States by the defaletation of the late surveyor general of that state—that the further sum of \$102,000, the proceeds of the sale of public lands, was lost or in danger of being lost, and that within the last seven years the people of the U. States had been defrauded of nearly \$500,000 within the limits of Missouri, by the infidelity of public efficers.—Gazette of Maine.

Steam Boot Explosion.—The steam boat Susquehannah and Baltimore, burst her boiler on the 3d inst. in attempting to ascend the Nescopeck Falls, near Berwick, on the Susquehannah. The engineer was obadly scaled as to be completely skinned. Nine others were severely scalded and three were missing, supposed to have been killed.

A Mexican Mining Company has been incorporated in New-York. Capital \$1,600,000. A subscription for \$250,000 tock, was opened in N. Y. on the 16th inst. The mines are agreed, for through our minister at Mexico.

Shakers.—Mrs. Dyen, so well known as defamer of the Shakers, is preparing for

our minister at Mexico.

Shakers.—Mrs. Dyer, so well known as a defamer of the Shakers, is preparing for the press a second edition of her portraiture of Shakerism, in which she intends to introduce a new body of testimony against the morals of that sect. A circular has been printed at New Lebanon, N. Y. exposing the character of the Shakers, in that village.—Masonic Mirror.

saranger tutther?

The plan of colonizing converted Jews in this country having failed, it is in contemplation so to after the constitution of the American Jews Society as will permit the expenditure of the funds of the. Society for other, purposes than their colonization.

The Pope alarmed.—Our readers, says the Western Recorder, will recollect that the Roman Catholic Jubilee was mentioned last year, as being but indifferently attended: and will not be surprised to learn that the Pope has become alarmed about the inroads which are making-in-his-sprintual dominions by the dissemination of Christian Romwledge. A letter from Rome, dated January last, and published in one of the English Magazines, contains a notice of the Pope's Bell, which was issued at the termination of the Jubilee. The following remarkable language is found in the Bulls.

"Above all, use the greatest vigilance,"

Indian Poetry, Elogiene, &c.—In the Olive Brangs in hybrighed a letter from James Barbon, Secretary of War, addressed to a citizen of Circleville, Onio, in answer to ope on the subject of rescuing from oblivion specimens of Indian Poetry and Eloquence. The Secretary considers the subject important, and says no time is to be lost in providing for posterity, the materials upon which they may form far actimate of the character of the Aborgines of our country. Mr. Conant, of Ni York, has interested himself upod this subject. Several months ago, letters were addressed by the War Department, to our Indian Agents, and to the superintendents of the Schools among the Indians, to collect and transmit to Mr. Chnah whatever might be within their reach, of such materials. One difficulty lies in the may of success. "The interpreters are generally illiterate, and not qualified to preser either the beauty or strength of the metaphors, which abound in whatever, au Indian utters. The language of metaphor is the language of man in his uncultivated state; and his mountains and rivers out forests, and, to his eye, the carth and the sky, with their quakes, and ther lightnings are all of mystery which create a darkness well fitted for the workings of the imagination, and Patific in wonders. Such sublimity, no doubt, is lost for want of proper channels for its passage to us."—Connected with the same subject, the Ughartment is engaged in preserving the exterior of our Indians—the Ohiefs of heavy a first rate artist, from life. These will go down to posterity as facaimiles of a race of men, whose living, and expressive, and interesting looks it is feared, a few generations to come will be deprived for ever bi seeking.—Pillsburg Re.

seeing.—Pillsburg Rec.

South America.—It appears that Galloa was the last possession of the king of Spain of the last possession of the king of Spain of the continent of America surrendered by the royal troops, to the authority of the republican states. The Island of Chiloe, surrendered to the troops of Chilo, by capitulation, a few days before, riz. on the 15th of January. By the articles of control of January. By the articles of control of Chiloe, with all its territory should be incorporated with the republic of Chilify, as an integral part thereof, and its clitzens, enjoy the rights of Chilian citizens. The staff and troops of the foryal army as permitted to establish themselves when the control of the control o

CONGRESSIONAL

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate 3d inst. bills for the relief of W. and J Montgomery, for the relief of W. and J Montgomery, for the relief of Walker, K. Armistead, and for the regylation of the salaries of certain officers in the Indian Department, were passed to a third reading. About two hours were passed in secret session, and the remainder of the day was occupied in the consideration of the Panama appropriation Bill, together with the amendment offered by Mr. Berrien. Mr. Berrien, and Mr. Randölph spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Randölph spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Randölph spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Randölph spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Randölph spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Randölph spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Randölph spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Randölph spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Randölph spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Randölph spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Randölph spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Randölph spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Randölph spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Randölph spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Randölph spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Randölph spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Randölph spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Randölph spoke in favor of the amendment of the favor of the amendment of the favor of the spoke in favor of the amendment of the favor of t

19—NANA 22: An emiliar reading, to be engressed for its third reading. In the House of Representatives, 3d instant, the Bill tof provide for the surviving officers of thearmy of the twishinton was, after an unsuccessful motion to be a few committed with instrictions, on motion of Mr. Estrut, of Virginia. The House then went fart Committee of the Whole on the Louisville and Portland Canal, and the Illinois Canal bills: The former was subsequently ordered to a few commercial and the other was former was subsequently ordered third reading to day, and the other recommitted.

PROBATE NOTICE

PROBATE NOTICE

AT A COURT OF PROBATE held

At Hennebunk, within and for the
county of York, on the eight day of May,
in the year of our Lord eighteen, hundred,
and twenty six; Lucy Thourson, adulpiistrative of the estate of Jonathan Thompson, into of. Waterborough in said county,
deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of
said deceased, reallware, estate of said deceased,
for the payment of his debte, and also
estate of, said deceased, as may be necessary for the payment of his debte, and also
Ordered, That the said duministrative givenotice to all personal estate of said deceased
Ordered, That the said duministrative givenotice to all personal estate of said deceased,
printed at Limerick, that, they may
appear at a Probate Court to be heldat Limerick in said County, on the second,
Tuesday, of June next at the of the clockin the forencon, and shey cause if any they
have, why the same should not be allowed. and the cermination of the sustince.

To following remarkable language is found in the Bull's

"Abové all, use the greatest vigilance, and most persevering care, that you may expel from among your flocks, so mand twenty six; Lucy Thowrson, istrative of the estate of Jonathan Vimple, the manong your flocks, as on, into of. Waterborough in said expel from among your flowns in attended the internal enemy of human nature has youlded forth on all sides with incredible inundation. It is extremely afflicting to all good men to see, that this pestilence of bools not only perveris manners, but even says the foundation of faith, and injures and overfurns the dogmas of our holy retained and overfurns the dogmas of our holy retained and overfurns the dogmas of our holy retained the said deceased, as may be considered to the following the said of the passage, we presume, has special reference to the circulation of Bibles and Tricets; and if so, we may be certain that the labor and expense which have attended their, distribution, are not last, and we may see the greatest encouragement to percovere in the cause. The Pope is not airried without a reason. His kingdom is doomed, to fall; and the progress of knowledge is fast bringing about the event.

Dozeno. The Flower of Achanon.

Lehanon the flow'ret bloomed, with native charms arrayed; he skies of Eden Ient it hee, And Ascalon the shide, be breere of Sharon o'eri tinghed, It wept in avening's shower, he sun beam wole, while Hermon's dew Impearled the beauteous flower.

How proudly rose its graceful stem,
Like Sheni's clustering vine;
Queen of Engaddi's pleasant vale—
Fair flower of Palestine!
Whither has now its beauty flown;
Ab, where the rich perfume?
Why should the lot of y flow'ret fade
Why dies its early bloom?

w'ret fade.

The prophet Lord, Leholds no more, are proport Lord, Scholds no more,
The flower its sweets disclose—
The maids of Syria pass away,
They shun the dropping rose.
Return! ye genial suns, return—
Ye dows of heaven revivo;
Breathe, Oh ye zephyrs, ao this stem.
And bid the flow'ret live!

A Night Thought.

How oft a cloud, with envious vei Obscures you bashful light, Which seems so modestly to steal Among the waste of night.

is thus the world's obtrusive wrongs Obscure with malice keen, ome timid heart, which only longs To live and die unseen.

To live and one unscar
"Gen"Bonc.

Hour.

Thour.

It sading o'ray of evening bright

Is fading o're the sea;

will wake again with waning night—

rull wake again in beauty bright,

But when, sweet Hope, for me!

Hope I, Ah il'tis but the silver apray
That dances on the wave;
The mountain mist that floats away;
A rainbow smile—a meteorray—
Its only home—the grave!

MISCELLANY.

IFrom the American Belantital.

ON THE ONERRIA CAUSES OF DISTARES.

(Continued from our last)

The Sedentary.—Nothing can be more contrary to the nature and constitution of man than sedentary employments. Yet this class comprehends the major part of the species; and though sedentary employments are necessary, yet there is no reason why a person should be confined to these alone. Were they intermixed with the more active and laborious employments are necessary, yet there is no reason why a person should be confined to these alone. Were they intermixed with the more active and laborious employments, they would never do hurt. It is constant confinement which ruins the health. 'A finan will not be hurt by sitting Your or five hours in a day, but if he is obliged to sit fen or twolve hours, he will so won contract diseases.

Many of those who follow sedentary en iployments, such as shoemakers, tailors, cullers, &c. are constantly in a bending po: iture, which is extremely hurtful, as it obs tructs. all the vital motions, and of course, mist destroy the health. Hence proceed indigestions, costiveness, wind, and other hypochondrical symptoms, the constantly companions of the sedentary. Indeed note of the excretions can be properly pierformed, where exercise is wanting, and when the matter which ought to be discharged in this way is retained too long in the body, it must have bad effects, as it is taken up again into the mass of humors. A bending posture is likewise hurtful to the lungs. when this organ is compressed the air channel have free access into all its parts, so as to expand them properly Hence proceed tubercles, addicators, &c. which often end in consumptions.

Besides, the proper action of the lungs being absolutely necessary for making good blood, when that organ fails, the humors soon become universally depraved, and the whole constitution goes to wreck.

A sedentary life seldoun fails to occasion an universal relaxation of the solids, Hence proceed the acrophala, consumption, and hysterics, with all the

an universal relaxation of the solids, Hence proceed the scrophula, consumption, and hysterics, with all the numerous train of nervous diseases, which were very little known in this country before sedentary artificers became so numerous; and they are still very little, known among such, of our neople as follow active employments without doors.

people as follow active employments without doors.

But, instead of multiplying particular rules for preserving the health of the sedentary; we shall recommend to them the following general rules, viz:

That every person who follows a sedetary employment; should cultivate a piece of ground with his own hands. This he should dig, plant, sow and weed at leisure hours, and while, it affords both exercise and amusement; it furnishes many of the necessaries of life. After working an hour or two fia a garden, a man will return with more keemiess to his employment within doors, than if he had been all the which dig.

doors, than it he had been an incrementally.

In a word, exercise without doors, in one shape or other, is indispensably necessary to health. Those who neglect it, though they may for a while drag out, life, can hardly be said to enjoy! The humors become vitiated, their solids relaxed, and their spirits depressed.

The Studious.—Intense thinking, is so destructive to health, that few instance, can be found of studious persons who are remarkable for strength, health, or longer-

life; and when intense thinking is joined to want of exercise; the consequences must be bad. It is sometimes the case that even a few months of close application to study, ruins the strongest constitution, by inducing a train of nervous complaints, which can never be removed.

Man is evidently no more formed, for continual thought than for prepetual action, and would as soon be worn out by one as by the other. So great is the power of the mind over the body, that by its influence the whole vital motions may be accelerated or retarded to almost any degree. Thus, cheerfulness and activity, guicken the circulation, and promote all the secretions. On the contrary, sadness, and profound thought niver fail to retard them. Indeed the perpetual thinker seldom enjoys either health or spirits, while the person who can hardly be said to think at all generally enjoys both.

Perpetual thinkers, seldom think long. In a few years they generally become quite stupid, and exhibit a melancholy proof of the pervension of the greatest of blessings. Thinking, like every thing else, when carnied to extreme, becomes a vice, not can any thing afford a greater proof of wisdom and prudence, than frequently and seasonably to unbend the mind.

Instead of attempting to investigate the nature of that connexion which subsists between the mind end body, or to enquire into the manner in which they mutually affect each other, we shall only mention some of the principal diseases to which the studious are peculiarly liable, and centeaver to point out the means of avoiding them:

Studious presents are very subject to the gout: This painful disease is generally occasioned by indigestion and an obstructed perspiration. It is impossible that the more are not duly prepared, diseases must ensue. The circulation in the liver being slow, obstructions in that organ can hardly fail to be the consequence of inactivity.

Hence **sedulary** people are generally effect each other was shall only mention and discharge of the bile is so necessary a part of the uni

AN INGENIOUS REPLY

AN INGENOUS REILY.

Several gentlemen in a walk for pleasure directed their way up a mountain, which was noted for its ledges, precipiese and stupendous piles of rocks. They found the ascent exceedingly difficult. One of the company turning to a professor of religion, thus addressed him:—"Sir, we read in the bible that God made all thins in several must of course in the first crisic in the mass of rock must of course is nothing here but rock, there is not single thing good in this lauge pile I wish used in the same of this commodity at the foot of the mountain, than is needed, and if that we saw in the case, one would be in danger of losing his life to undertake to supply that deficiency from this pinnacle." To which it was replied, "It is necessary that every thing in nature, which is adapted to moe ition, should have a suitable portion of ballast, for the regulation and safety of the machine which is in operation; for in stance, it "a versel with high-towner of the bolds here would be in mable to mount the surging waves, and out ride the boisterous storm. So we see that were it not for the ballast of a ship, which if requently consists of stone, it was a country to another, and the important of the machine which is no operation; for in stance, it is not the bolds, the would be in abale to mount the surging waves, and out ride the boisterous storm. So we see that were it not for the ballast of a ship, which if requently consists of stone, it was a country to another, and the important of the machine which is not for the ballast of a ship, which if requently consists of stone, it was a country to another, and the important of the machine which is no operation; for in grace the work of commerce would be deatneyed.

The properties and the producer of the country to another, and the important of the machine which the surging waves, and out ride the boisterous storm. So we see that were it not for the ballast of a ship, which if requently consists of stone, it was a stand wide to the source of the country to make t

orbit, and all her appurtenances go to the general wreck of rula.

Justice.—"There are some amusing stories told," asys Miner, "about the modo of bringing justice home to every man's door in the country. A few years since, it is said no man was competent to discharge the duties of Justice of the Peace, in certain parts of our country, unless he was first rate at faty culfs. Almost every law suit terminated in a battle, either with the justice or between the parties, and not unifequently the throne of justice was over-thrown, and her representative turned out of doors with a pair of black eyes. A cause had been heard by one of our Esquires, who concluded to give judgment contrary to the wishes of one of the parties; this, as suan] occasioned a row and a fight. The dissatisfied suitor turned the justice out of the room, locked the door upon him, and taking the vacant seat of the justice, very deliberately entered judgment in his own favour. We have all heard of "Sitgrear's Law," by which a justice is directed to "cowskin" a refractory party until he behaves himself. Upon the right of this law, another of our justices turned an obstreperous defendant "neck and heels," out of the office, and, after harring the door; gave judgment against him for default of appearance."

Laws of former times.—The law of the colonies before the revolution, any a rethereach histories of the colonies of the colonies had to the colonies before the revolution, any a rethereach histories of the decided of the colonies and fashbas file and the colony probabited all persons whose "state did not exceed two bunder do punds, from wearing any gold or eiter lace, or any bone lace above no shallow probabited all persons whose "state did not appear and the theology of the colonies and fashbas file" appeared of the people, expending the colony of non-decided the colony of founders, which is was offered, which no person under he god of weary years, or any other that all and a subject the colony of founders, which is an offered who had addicted themselves to the une of tobacco, by an extended to the constitution of

Legal Decision.—Two pilgrims travelling along the sea shore happened one day to eapy an oyster which had been thrown there by the tide. Pointing at it with their fangers, they devoured it with their fangers, they devoured it with their fangers, but an unducty dispute prevented their eating of it. One of them just stooping down to take up his prey when the other pushed him aside and said, 'It is proper for us to know which shall have the pleasure of eating this oyster. For my part, I think that he who descried itfirst is entitled to eat it; and the other to look on.' If that be the way to determine the affair, (replied the comrade) thank God I see extremely well.' And upon my life I saw it first.'—'Well you saw it, replied the other, and smelled it.' During this dispute a lawyer happened to pass by and they referred the matter to his arbitration.—The lawyer very gravely opened the oyster, and smallowed it down, while the despitants gaped: at him with openinouths. Having thus feasted, he proceeded to pronounce sentence with the air of a Lord Chief Justice. Hear, the Court awards a shell to each of you, without costs,—And each of you depart in peace.'

Sheridan teken a child.—It my be consulted to research the air child.—It my be consulted to the sentence with the air of a lord child and the air child.—It my be consulted to research the air the content of the consulted to research the air the content of the consulted to research the air the content of the consulted to research the air the content of the consulted to research the air the content of the consulted to research the content of the consulted to research the content of the

Dr. Thomas Share—The improvement's person derives from his travels, owners the great inferiority of common prejudices, or the control of the

NOTICE

TS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Journ McDoxska, Esq. late of Limerick in the country of York, decased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons indefited to said estate are called upon to make payment; and all persons having demands against said estate are requested to exhibit the same.

JOHN McDONALD.

April 15, 1826.

April 15, 1826.

EDUCATION.

Neufield, May 11.

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May 11

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May 11.