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ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; if paid in advance, or within three months from the date of the first paper received; otherwise, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

It should be understood that one year is the shortest term of subscription.

All those who have procured, or may hereafter procure, ten subscribers, and continue to act as Agents for the publishers, in collecting and making payment for the same, will be gratuitously entitled to their paper.

All communications whether they are calculated to furnish matter for the STAR or to do business with the publishers, should be directed, either to JOHN BUXFELL, Post-Master, Blazo's Corner, Parsonsfield, Me. or to SAMUEL BURBANCK, Limbcrick, Me. All letters which can be sent without mailing, may be directed to the last mentioned person and place.

Persons yet holding subscription papers, are desired, if they have procured any subscribers, to return the same, or forward their names immediately.

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

Q—We shall forward several of our first papers to individuals in different parts of the community with whom we have not yet corresponded, who we trust, will use their best endeavors to solicit subscribers and return the same, so soon as it can conveniently be done.

Q—Some of our subscribers, living at a distance have desired to know to whom money shall be paid, and how remitted. Current money may be sent by letter.

COMMENTARY

"BUT NOW ABIDETH FAITH, HOPE AND CHARITY, THESE THREE; BUT THE GREATEST OF THESE IS CHARITY."

In the primitive ages of the Apostolic Churches, this constellation of Christian life and thought, this radiant and noble glow of Christ, shone for a time, in most of the churches, with a resplendent taste and glory; inasmuch, that it became a proverb, in the mouths even of scoffers and infidels, "behold, how these Christians love one another!" but mutability is the lot of humanity; both in church and state. The light of truth, and of the Christian degree, until the final consummation of Christ's mediatorial kingdom in the Retributions of eternity. How transient—how evanescent the glory of this gospel day of the church! In a few centuries it became almost wholly eclipsed, until "darkness covered the earth, and gross darkness covered the throne," and for two centuries rolled away in melancholy succession, during which destitute state of the church, faith, hope and charity, those heavenly visitants, deserted; or rather were driven as exiles by the sword of persecution into the wilderness, excepting at certain seasons they attended the dying martyr at the stake.

as they are the immortal gods, and as the
 of their own immortal gods, and as the
 ascription into heaven, where faithfulness
 is exchanged for vision, hope for fruition,
 and charity abideth forever. It would
 shock the writer's nerves, as well as dis-
 stress the reader's imagination, to exhibit
 a true picture of the sufferings and dia-
 bolic persecutions of the true Christians
 during these dark ages: "when millions,
 like their master, and in love to him, were
 crucified to the cross of blood; into the
 haven of their eternal life, and in the
 reflection, that they saw the dawn of a more
 glorious era commencing: in the church
 the midnight darkness is broken, the vivid
 streaks of morning light are gloriously ad-
 vancing, and we anticipate, with raptur-
 ous, holy joy, the happy moment when the
 sun of righteousness, in full orbed im-
 majesty and brightness, shall again arise
 upon the mountains of Zion, and shall
 be a father, accomplish that glorious
 prophecy and promise, extant for almost
 6000 years, "that the seed of the woman
 should bruise the serpent's head," and by
 the brightness of his appearance, scat-
 ter every dark cloud of popish super-
 stition, and idolatrous worship; break
 asunder the iron fetters of Mahometan im-
 posture, Jewish infidelity and Pagan im-
 piety; and may the devoted victim of su-
 perstitious rites and idolatrous worship,
 from the funeral pile of the husband, and
 because, that the waters of the Ganges shall
 never again be crimsoned with the blood
 of innocent children, offered in sacrific-
 e by parents to their angry gods, to appease
 their wrath. Happy reflection, that these
 Lord is at hand, to put forever away these
 and to bruise him, which Satan is the father,
 and to bruise his kingdom, to powder his
 feet, and grind his kingdom, to powder his
 feet, and grind his kingdom, to powder his
 feet, and grind his kingdom, to powder his

If the writer has made correct remarks as to the most prominent signs of the times, which distinguish the present era of the church, in connection with the glorious prophecies relevant to the latter day

glory of Zion; in the destruction of all her enemies, and causing the abomination which, for twelve centuries has overshadowed the church and made her desolate to the triumph of her enemies; if, happy, the writer is correct, it cannot be much different from forty years, more or less, before the glorious promises respecting the Millennium will begin to be accomplished about A. D. 1868, and will probably be that happy era of the church, the twenty-five years will all it arrives from grace to grace, and from glory to a degree of perfection, as will cause the church militant on earth, in a good degree, to resemble the church triumphant in heaven. Happy that man (says the voice of prophecy) who lives to see the end of these seventy-five years. Surely then, saints in heaven, and on earth, will tune their voices to praise God for the happy hope that the mercies of the church, will shine forth as brightness and her salvation as a lamp that burneth!

May all who love Christ, supremely, and the advancement of his kingdom, remember their high and holy calling; that the wonderful, amazing events, that will introduce the Millennium, will be principally effected by the instrumentality of the "people of the Spirit." Let us, therefore, true disciples of Christ, will seek to it, that by meditation on these glorious events with watchfulness and prayer, they be prepared to be fellow-laborers with Christ in his kingdom; in order to which, they must be clothed with the panoply, contained in the text, faith, hope and charity; always recollecting that without this manly armor, we are doing as the foolish virgins, and our faith and hope will forever be in vain. Behold the stupendous wheels of Divine Providence already in motion, the wheels within wheels, urging forward by the hand of Omnipotence, rolling in rapid progression to the blessed consummation. To assist in urging forward these wheels, Christians are allowed the distinguished honor of using their exertions, not only to the glory of God, but most usually are required to apply their hearts, their property, their influence, their talents, their prayers, and their every effort, to accomplish the blessed work, and the wo trumpet in the mouth of the angel is sounding the dread alarm, "Woe be to them who are at ease in Zion!" Beloved brethren, though the sure foundation of the Church is laid in the blood of a structure there are contained many defective specks, but very few stones in this spiritual temple which have been raised, though the foundation has existed for ages. The Lord will be inquired of by his people; to do for them, the things that his grace has promised. Soldiers of Immanuel, be vigilant at your posts: "It is here, it is here, you can put to flight the armies of darkness, and vanquish the legions of aliens."

PHILANTHROPS

INCONTESTABLE PROOF OF THE DIVINE ORIGIN OF CHRISTIANITY, DEDUCED FROM THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM, AGREEABLY TO OUR LORD'S PREDICTION, RELATIVE TO THAT EVENT, AND THE SIGNS THAT SHOULD PRECEDE; MATTHEW 24.

NO. 1.
DESCRIPTION OF JERUSALEM AND THE CELE-
BRATED TEMPLE, AT THE TIME OUR LORD
PREDICTED ITS DESTRUCTION.

Jerusalem was built on two mountains. Three celebrated walls surrounded the city on every side, except that which was deemed inaccessible, and there it was defended by one wall only. The most ancient of these walls was remarkable for its great strength, and was, moreover, erected on a hanging rock, and fortified by sixty towers. On the middle wall there were fourteen towers; on the third, which was also distinguished by its great strength, there were thirty. There were no more of its architecture; there were no more than ninety. The celebrated tower of Psephos, before which Titus at first encamped, was erected on this latter wall, and even excelled it in the superior style of its architecture: it was seventy cubits high, and had eight angles; each of which commanded most extensive and beautiful prospects. In clear weather, the spectacle presented to the view of the Mediterranean sea, of Arabia, of the mountains of the Jewish dominions. Besides this, there were three other towers of great magnitude, named Hippocos, Phasael, and Mariamme. The two former, famed for their strength and grandeur, were near ninety cubits high; the latter, celebrated for its civility, beauty, and elegance, was about fifty-five cubits. They were all built of white marble; and no so much as the wall, was the workmanship; that no expense was spared to render them out of an immense single block of it. Without undervaluing their great elevation,

they yet must have appeared, from the surrounding country, far loftier than they really were. The old wall, it has just been remarked, was built upon a high rock: but these towers were erected on the *top* of a hill, the summit of which was itself thirty cubits above the top of the old wall! So situated, so circumstanced, it is easy to conceive, must have given to the city a very great degree of grandeur and magnificence. Not far distant from these towers stood the royal palace, of singular beauty: it was a square of six pillars, the towers, its galleries, its apartments, were all incredibly costly, splendid, and superb; while the groves, gardens, walks, fountains, and aqueducts, with which it was encompassed, formed the richest and most delightful scenery that can possibly be imagined. The situation of these structures was on the north side of Jerusalem. Its celebrated temple, and the strong fort of Antonia were on the east side, and directly opposite to the Mount of Olives. This latter was built on a rock fifty cubits in height, and so steep as to be inaccessible on every side; and to render it still more so, it was faced with thin slabs of marble, which, being slippery, proved at once a defence and an ornament. In the midst of the fort stood the castle of Antonia, the interior of which, for grandeur, state, and convenience, resembled more a palace than a fortress. Viewed from a distance, it had the appearance of a tower, and, consequently, was often termed the tower of the four angles, or a square. Of these latter, there were fifty cubits high, and the fourth seven cubits.

The two last mentioned commanded an excellent view of the whole temple, the riches, grandeur, and elegance of which, it is not in the power of language to describe. Whether we consider its architecture, its dimensions, its magnificence, its splendour, or the sacred purposes to which it was dedicated, it must be regarded as the most magnificent and public temple ever constructed. It was erected partly on a solid rock, which was originally exposed on every side. The foundations of what was called the lower temple, were three hundred cubits in depth; and the stones, which they were composed, more than sixty feet in length, while the superstructure contained, of the whitest marble, stones of the size of the largest of our building, seven feet high, and nine broad. The circumference of the whole building was four furlongs; its height one hundred cubits, one hundred and sixty pillars, each twenty-seven feet high, ornamented and sustained the immense and ponderous edifice. In the front, spacious and lofty galleries, wainscoted with cedar, were supported by columns of white marble, in uniform rows, and the interior of the temple surpassed even the exterior of this temple, for its elegant and curious workmanship. It was adorned with solid plates of gold, that rivalled the beauty of the rising sun, and were scarcely less dazzling to the eye than the beams of that luminary. Of those parts of the building which were not gilt, when viewed from a distance, some say, he appeared like *pillars of snow*; others, like *columns of ivory*. The splendour of the interior parts of the temple, corresponded with its external magnificence. It was decorated and enriched by every thing that was costly, elegant, and superb. Religious donations and offerings had poured into this wonderful repository of precious stores from every part of the world, during many successive ages. In the lower temple was placed the ark, and the table of shew-bread, and the golden vessels of pure gold, the table for the shew-bread, and the altar of incense, the two latter of which were covered over with plates of the same metal. In the sanctuary were several doors, fifty-five cubits high, and sixteen in breadth, which were all likewise of gold. Before these doors hung a veil of the most beautiful Babylonian tapestry, consisting of scarlet, blue, and purple, and consistently wrought to represent the top of the highest degree of art. From the top of the ceiling depended branches and leaves of vines, and large clusters of grapes hanging down five or six feet, all of gold, and of most admirable workmanship. In addition to these proofs of the splendour and riches of the temple, may be noticed its eastern gate of pure Corinthian brass, which contained the golden folding-doors of the chambers—the beautiful carved work, gilding, and painting of the galleries—the golden vessels, &c. of the sanctuary, the sacerdotal vestments of scarlet, violet, and purple, the vast wealth of the treasury, the abundance of precious stones, and immense quantities of all kinds of costly spices and perfumes. In short, the most valuable and precious treasures of the East, of art, or opulence could supply, was enclosed within the consecrated walls of this magnificent and venerable edifice.

Use soft words and hard arguments

The following account of a remarkable occurrence which immediately followed the burning the Bible by public authority at Africa in Peru, is from a public letter of Capt. Turner of the English ship *Dolphin* to those who are the committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society - committee several boxes of Spanish Bibles for gratuitous circulation in South America. The letter is dated Lima. Oct. 20th 1825

Before I close this letter, I must inform you of a very remarkable occurrence, which took place at Africa. Some of the inhabitants came on board to see the vessel; and, on their leaving, I presented each of them with a Spanish Bible, a priest then came on board, and, in the name of the Lord, made an evening call into one of the his cabins, and found a gentleman reading the Bible; this instantly attracted his notice, and he demanded it from him, which was refused; a scuffle ensued, and the furious priest caught it from him, summoned him before the governor, who gave directions (influenced by the priest) that it should be burned, which was done immediately, in the presence of the vessel, and such was made for more, but the inhabitants were told; only one was discovered. The day after, about ten in the morning, a furious hurricane of wind came on instantaneously, which blew some of the smaller vessels from their anchors, covered the town with dust, and left it in perfect darkness. The inhabitants expecting some awful judgment, either said themselves up in their houses or churches, using their usual incantations or prayers to their saints. This continued several hours; and it is necessary for me to remark, that on that part of the coast of Peru it never rains; the wind is always very moderate, and such an event was never known. When I came on shore after it had subsided, I told them it was a judgment from God for burning his word; this opinion they themselves had already formed, and, unperceived, I was consequently made worthy I had any more to say.

The news spread all along the coast. The distributed fire-races among them, and might have disposed of all I had, but I preferred keeping some for Lima. A few days after, the Prefector of Arequipa, next I rank to Bolivar, came to Africa to inspect the Apostolic House, department, and region. On the duties of the Prefector, I had an outage committed by the priest against liberty of conscience. The Prefector requested me to give him two copies of the Spanish Bible, which I did: one was sent to the Bishop of Arequipa, to know why the Apostolic House destroyed; the other was retained for his own use. He said he gave directions, I understand, for a recultulation of the Bible, and of all religious books, free of any duty or incumbrance. The priest is in great disgrace, and despised by the people. The effect which this may produce on the coast of Peru, no one can state but He who caused it. *Conc. Lat.*

One day being struck at the sight of lightning, and not having recovered from the shock which a clap of thunder produced, I cried with a sigh, "What is this frail existence? I have been now forty years in the world, and when I review that space of time, it is now but a wide blank.—To me, it is a dream; during which I find myself in a thousand different states, and possessed with a multitude of ideas, that vanish like a vapor."

“I beheld nothing grand and real in this life, but a vast sea and a large river— a sea of sorrows and trouble—a sea infinitely wide, whose shores are not seen. The river is that of our desires, whose depth can never be fathomed. Man is like a wrecked bark shattered with the waves.”

“Let us change the allegory.” This world is a fire of so singular a nature, that although we may be composed of brass we cannot resist its power. Why, therefore, ought we not to prepare for death? Why should we be busy in purchasing estates, soliciting for situations, or grasping after fame?”

There are no greater objects of pity in the world, than men who are admired by all around for their nice discernment and fine taste in every thing of a worldly nature; but have no taste for the riches that endure for ever—no love for God or his word—no love for Christ or their souls. In such a state, however adorned or respected, they cannot see the kingdom of God.

There are two things of which every man should be scrupulously careful, his *conscience* and his *credit*. Between a wounded conscience and a wounded credit is the same difference as between a *crime* and a *calamity*.

At the gate which suspicion enters, love goes out.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

Mechanical Association.—The mechanics of this town, consisting of betwixt 40 and 50, have, for the benefit of themselves, their apprentices and the community, organized themselves into an Association. They propose to establish a library for the use of all concerned.

A new Post Office has recently been established on the north road in Parsonsfield, Me. at Blazo's Corner, and Eld. John Buzzeal appointed Post Master. All letters and newspapers intended for the north part of said town should be directed to Blazo's Corner P. Office, Parsonsfield.

Portland Advertiser.—The first meeting for organizing this Association under the act of incorporation, was held at the Academy, in Portland, on Saturday the 6th inst. Judge PARBLE was chosen Chairman, and WILLIAM WILLIS, Esq. Secretary. Sundry resolutions were passed.

The respective committees, pursuant to these resolutions, were appointed from the most literary gentlemen in Portland. The organization of this desirable institution is attended with the greatest prospects of success.

Mr. Sprague's Speech.—The speech of Mr. Sprague in the House of Representatives of the United States, April 9, on the bill allowing compensation to the state of Massachusetts, for militia services performed during the late war, is published entire, in the *Hallowell Gazette*, of the 17th, and occupies nearly seven columns. "It places the claim of Massachusetts," says that paper, "on the right ground, and vindicates it by arguments at once unanswered and unanswerable."

Canal Engineer.—Col. Annals with his Brigade, is daily expected at Brunswick to survey a canal route to connect the waters of Merrimack and Casco bays. A committee of twenty gentlemen have been appointed, by the inhabitants of that town, to receive and accompany the Engineer.

We are informed that a widow woman was instantaneously killed by lightning in Lebanon, on the 17th inst. as she was walking the highway, a few rods distant from her dwelling. Her daughter, the cornered a smoke, and on going to the place found her mother lifeless, and her clothes on fire!

A gentleman from Ossipee, N. H. gives information, that in consequence of the drought, the fires are doing considerable damage in the newly settled part of that town and its vicinity.

"* Roane Melvina," may expect to see her production in the next Number.

SELECTED SUMMARY.

Tomb of Washington.—It is rumoured, says the Journal, that a party, consisting of about thirty members of Congress, of both Houses, intending to visit the tomb of Washington, appointed a committee of three to wait upon Judge Washington, the proprietor of the place, to ask his permission for paying their respects to the deceased Father of their Independence. The permission, though requested in a polite and respectful manner, was refused, and it is said, the committee was not treated with common politeness, and that the refusal was accompanied with threats of suits, &c.

The charter of the Concord (N. H.) Bank, "Samuel Searhawk, Cashier," will expire, by its own limitation, on the first day of July next. All bills not presented for payment on or before that day, will be lost to the holders.

Hon. JAMES BRIDGE, Hon. ASHUR WARR, and Esq. GREELY, Esq., have been appointed by the Governor and Council Commissioners to examine into the condition of the Banks in this State, in pursuance of a Resolve of the Legislature.

Eastern Argus.
Minister to England.—The National Intelligence of the 10th says—"We have given notice in stating to our readers, that, as is reported, and as we believe, ALBERT GALLATIN was yesterday nominated to the Senate by the President, for the appointment of Minister of the United States to Great Britain, vice Mr. Knox, resigned."

The appointment of Judge TIMMEL, of Kentucky, to be an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court has been confirmed by the Senate.

A gentleman of Providence, R. I. has invented a new mode of ascending and descending hills with a railway, which bids fair to render that cheap mode of transportation perfect.

Union Lottery Vendors.—Informations have been filed by the County Attorney of Suffolk, against the principal Lottery Brokers. Distinguished counsel are retained by the Brokers, with a view to the discussion of certain constitutional and other questions which are involved in the case.

At a meeting holden in Wayne, on the 3d instant, for the purpose of organizing the Kennebeck and Androscoggin Canal Corporation, the following officers were chosen:

ROBERT H. GARDINER, President.
GEORGE EVANS, Secretary.
SANFORD KINGSBURY, Treasurer.
Directors.—Gen. John Chandler, Samuel Jewett, Billy Benjamin, James Cochran, Elnathan Pope, Joshua Bowles, and Wm. Cheney, Jr.

Intercourse with the British Provinces.—A letter from the Postmaster at Hallowell, dated May 1, says, "All letters intended for the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are forwarded regular with despatch, postage unpaid, but not newspapers."—*Baptist Herald.*

One of the students at Cambridge had his arm broken on Wednesday, while, in the practice of some of the gymnastic exercises lately introduced.

A black man died lately at the house of Correction; who spoke five languages correctly and fluently and had Shakespeare's plays by rote. So perfect, yet need correction!—*Boston Pol.*

Improved Yacc.—Mr. Flagg of Gardiner, whose ingenuity has heretofore been available on more occasions than one, has lately invented some material improvements in the Yacc.

Prohibition.—The Legislature of Louisiana passed a law at its late session to prohibit the introduction of slaves into that state for the purpose of selling them, under the penalty of \$1000 for each slave, and imprisonment not exceeding 2 years. The slave is also forfeited to the state and the prosecutor.

Capt. John Cleaves Symmes, of Ohio, arrived at Providence on Friday from New York. He is on his way to Boston, where he purposes delivering a course of lectures on his favorite theory.

Education.—Twenty thousand dollars have been added by a late act of the legislature of New York, to the annual appropriation made to common schools, making now a new yearly appropriation of \$100,000 for that object.

A vessel from London lately at Dominico, threw her sand ballast on Trott's wharf. Soon afterwards a number of slaves were seen dancing merrily on it. On inquiring the cause of their joy, they exclaimed, "Massa, we free now; dis Inglis ground!"—*Argus.*

Had the sand been taken from the territory of the United States, they might with propriety, exclaimed "liberty!"

Easport Salt.—We have seen a considerable quantity of table salt, made in this country, which the business of the present is not carried on very extensively, but will be extended should it be found profitable. It is uncommonly fine, and superior in whiteness to any salt we have ever seen. It is put up in small baskets and is for sale at the stores in this place.

Easport Sentinel.

On Saturday morning 13th inst. at Castine, a woman in a fit of insanity destroyed her child, about three months old, by cutting its head off with a butcher knife; she also attempted to destroy herself.

Suicide.—A respectable man by the name of Costello, committed suicide in Gardiner, on Wednesday 10th inst. He shot himself in the breast with a gun, which he discharged by means of a pin he had driven into a log for the purpose. He appears to have committed the act very deliberately; but the cause, which moved him to it, is not known.

Mr. Blake, a School-master, in Addison County, Vt. who was indicted for killing one of his scholars in December last, has been acquitted by the Grand Jury.

A treaty with Denmark has lately been ratified by the President and Senate, which is said to be very advantageous to this country.

A coronor's inquest was held on the body of a man named Crisp; found dead in a wood about 2 miles southwest of this village. Crisp was given to intemperance, and it is supposed he was cast away some time last winter, when the fit was on him.

Hal. Gaz.

FRANKFORT, KEN. April 26. *Conviction for Murder.*—Samuel C. Suggs has been convicted of the murder of Elijah Walton, in Henderson county. Walton was taken from his house, tied to a tree, dreadfully whipped, and had his throat cut. Eight or nine persons were implicated. Some escaped, several have been acquitted, one hung himself in jail, and one is now condemned to death. Application has been made to the Governor for a pardon, backed by the petition of more than a hundred persons; but the chief magistrate thought it a case in which the power of pardoning ought not to be exercised.

London contains 1,263,595 inhabitants, covering a space of more than seven leagues; with 70 public squares; 8000 streets; 160,000 houses, 394 churches; 14 courts of justice, 14 markets, 14 prisons, 30 learned societies, 222 charity schools, 147 hospitals and infirmaries, and 1700 other establishments for the aid of distressed persons.—*Zion's Herald.*

Death by drinking cold water.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Nehemiah Mason, of Westbrook, aged about 40, fell a victim to this imprudent and not unfrequent practice. He had been assisting in unloading boards on the pier, and was observed often and freely to drink of cold water. A little before one o'clock, he was seen lying near a pile of boards in a very enfeebled state, and was taken thence to Mr. Hall's Tavern at the head of the wharf. Medical aid was immediately called in; but he expired in about half an hour. The excessive heat of the weather, with the copious draughts of cold water in which he indulged, was doubtless the cause of his sudden death.

McMillan, a young pedestrian, says, an English paper, has accomplished the surprising feat of walking one hundred and ten miles, in 24 successive hours.

Cheney Treaty.—We are informed, says the Norfolk Herald, through a channel that we believe entitled to credit, that Mr. King, our Minister in London, has failed in his efforts to induce the British Government, to instruct their Commissioner at Washington to allow interest upon the claims under this Treaty, or to submit the point to arbitration. The American Commissioner not being disposed to abandon the ground he has taken, all proceedings are of course suspended.

We further understand that the subject is under discussion between the Secretary of State and the British Minister at Washington, but with what prospects we are not informed.

CONGRESS.

Congress adjourned on Monday last to the first Monday of December. The National Intelligencer of the 10th says—

The subject which has, at this session, occupied most of the time of the House of Representatives in debate, it seems to be thought, will not be reproduced by the committee of four-and-twenty members, to which it is committed. The Constitution, therefore, will remain in tact for this year. The bill for the relief of the surviving officers, &c. of the Revolutionary Army, will lie over, by the consent of its friends, till the next session; when, however, we understand, they confidently expect to succeed. The Massachusetts claim is one of the subjects, which, for want of time, will also lie over to the next session. The bill of the Senate respecting discrimination duties on imports, was, on Saturday, ordered to lie on the table; such a vote, in that body, taken by yeas and nays, is equivalent to a vote of rejection.

There are many bills of considerable consequence yet on the tables of both Houses; but much may be done within the six business days before them, with the disposition which now appears to pervade both bodies.

Surviving Revolutionary Officers.—The Committee of the House of Representatives, (says the National Intelligencer of the 9th inst.) to whom the subject of the prayer of these memorialists was referred, have reported an amended bill relative thereto. Inasmuch as these applicants to Congress are the survivors of those who, in the age which has gone by, won by the exertion of their best moral as well as physical energies, all the privileges of the free government we now enjoy, it is due to them, that their respectful application to Congress be treated with kindness—that it be met directly, and decided upon with candor. Standing, as they do, almost on the verge of eternity, delay will be equivalent to denial, and will, in all probability, be considered as conclusive, in regard to their claims.

FOREIGN.

Latent from Europe.—London accounts to the 25th of March have been received at New-York by the Friend, from Greenock. This is one day later than before received.

The most interesting article which we find is the confirmation of the statement, that the Duke of Wellington had accomplished the object of his embassy, to St. Petersburg. The Emperor Nicholas, in accordance with the views of Great Britain, France, Austria and Prussia, resolved to join with them in protecting the Greeks against the Turks. These five Powers are to unite in a peremptory declaration to the Grand Seigneur, that he must withdraw his armies from Greece and renounce all pretensions to the sovereignty of the country.

Greece.—In private letters from Trieste of March 23, manifest is made of the arrival of a Greek fleet of fifty ships of war at Missolonghi. Letters from Paris state that the French and English Ambassadors at Constantinople have received instructions to demand an immediate arrangement between the Turks and Greeks.

England.—The accounts of commercial embarrassments and private distresses, the inevitable result of those embarrassments, are indeed melancholy. Letters received in London on the 18th; from Manchester, carried intelligence of the paupering of the distresses of that place. There are 40 and 50,000 persons were out of employ, and many almost in a state of starvation.

India.—The following is an extract of a letter from a very respectable merchant at St. Helena, dated March 16th, to a house in this city—received by the ship Sabina:

"We have just received intelligence from Madras, by the English ship Melish, that the Durruze War is at an end, and that they have been compelled to pay the British 12,500,000 sterling, with the assignment of five Provinces."—*New York Advertiser.*

(From the Baltimore Patriot.)

From Havana.—To a correspondent at Havana, the Chronicle is indebted for the following very late intelligence from that place. From the very great facilities possessed by him of obtaining correct information, the utmost reliance may be placed in the contents of his letter.

"Havana, 20th April, 1826. Since my last, the only thing new is the arrival of a Spanish ship of war, the *Salina* from Cadix and Cuba, having on board three Brigadier Generals for this garrison, which at present is very large; much to the astonishment of every enlightened person here, one of them is a black man, who rendered essential service in Peru, but the Captain General, no doubt, will not permit him to take the command of a brigade, even of the black troops sent; it is even whispered he will be sent back. The Spanish squadron, consisting of the *Guerrero* 74, and five very large frigates were, according to last orders, at St. Isidro de Cuba; they are under the orders of Admiral La Borde, and it is rumored they are destined for the Main, 'which if so,' will be declared in a state of blockade."

DIED.

In Wakefield, N. H. Mr. Jonathan Wentworth, aged 28.
In New Bedford, 20th inst. Moses, a child of Mr. John Wadleigh.
In New Bedford, 22d instant, Isaac, a child of widow Getchell.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS WILLIAM P. LEAVITT, one of the firm of LINER, SAWYER, & Co. has clandestinely absconded from the employment of said firm; the co-partnership being thereby dissolved, the undersigned hereby forbid all persons trusting him on account of said company.

JOHN LIBBY.
ALMON SAWYER.

Limerick, May 17, 1826.

The subscribers will settle the business of the late firm of LINER, SAWYER, & Co. All persons having lawful demands against said Company, are requested to pay them, and those indebted, to make payment.

The business of the late firm of LINER, SAWYER & Co. will hereafter be conducted under the firm of LINER & SAWYER. They feel grateful to the public for the liberal encouragement they have received; and hope by an assiduous and punctual attention to their business, to merit their future patronage.

JOHN LIBBY.
ALMON SAWYER.

Limerick, May 25, 1826.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—LIMERICK.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners and proprietors of land, hereafter mentioned, in the town of Limerick in the county of York and state of Maine, that they are to come in and pay their taxes on or before the 1st of July next, to the collector of said Limerick, for the year 1825, as follows

No.	Value.	Tax.
SIMON STROUT,	16 323 90 44	
RUFUS LIBBY,	17 17 267	
HANNAH SAWYER,	22 102 1 39	

And unless said taxes, and all intervening charges, are paid to me on or before the seventh day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, so much of said land will then be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Robert Cole, Innholder, in said Limerick, as will discharge the same.

PENUEL CLARE, Jr. Collector of Limerick, for the year 1825.
May 25.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the stand formerly called Burdham's tavern, at Cole's corner in Limerick, situated on the best travelling road from Limerick to Saco, Kennebec and Alfred, where he has opened a Public House for the accommodation of travellers. Every exertion will be used to render the situation, and entertainment satisfactory. Prompt attendance by night and day will be given. Strangers are invited to call. BENJAMIN FITTS.
Waterborough, May 25, 1826.

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY, two boys, one between 14 and 16 years of age, and one between 16 and 18 years of age, apprentices, one at the blacksmith business, and one at cabinet and wagon-making. Apply at this office.
May 25.

DOCTORS

The Wife's Advice.

Dear to the realm of the bright and the bliss,
When the moment is reached, the weary at rest;
I rise to my glory, whilst thou must remain
In this dark vale of tears, to dejection and pain.

And hence, though my heart throbs errand to thee,
And visions of glory expand to my eye,
The bosom that struggles and pants to be free,
Still beats with regret and affection for thee.

I fear not another, more fond and more fair,
When I am forgotten, thy fortunes should share;
Oh find but a heart devoted as mine,
And my heart's latest blessing will be thine!

I fear, lest the stroke that now rends us apart,
From the faith of the Christian should sever thy heart;
Lest seeking in anguish relief from thy pain,
The vain world should turn to look for thee again.

But Oh! should it tempt thee thus a while to resign,
A treasure so precious, a hope so divine,
Should the light of thy glory be hidden from thee,
In the hour of thy darkness, O think upon me!

Remember the hope that enlivens me now,
The dream of the grave, that damps my brow,
The faith that has never'd me with transport to see
The hour of my doom, though it tears me from thee.

MISCELLANY.

From the American Ecologist.

ON THE GENERAL CAUSES OF DISEASES.

(Continued from our last.)

It has already been observed that the excretions are very defective in the studios. The dropsy is often occasioned by the retention of these humors which ought to be carried off in this way. Any person may observe that sitting makes his legs swell, and that this goes off by exercise.

Fevers, especially of the nervous kind, are often the effect of study. Nothing is so destructive to the nerves as intense thought. With the nervous system, the whole human frame, and not only the vital humors, but disorders the mind itself. In fact, there is no disease which can proceed either from a bad state of the humors, a defect of the usual secretions, or a debility of the nervous system, which may not be induced by intense thought.

Hardly any thing can be more preposterous than for a person to make study his whole business. The farther men dive into profound researches, the more they generally deviate from common sense, and too often lose sight of it altogether.

Profound speculations, instead of making men wiser or better, generally render them absolute sceptics, and overwhelm them in doubts and uncertainty. All that is necessary for man to know in order to be happy, is easily obtained, and the rest, like the forbidden tree, serves only to increase his misery.

Those who read or write much, should be very attentive to their posture. They should sit and stand, by turns, always keeping in as nearly an erect posture as possible. It has likewise an excellent effect; frequently to read or speak aloud. This not only exercises the lungs, but the whole body.

The morning has by all medical writers been esteemed the best time for study. It is so. But it is also the best time for exercise, for the stomach is empty, and the spirits refreshed with sleep. Studios persons should therefore frequently spend the morning in walking, riding, or some manly diversion in the open air. This would enable them to return to their studies with greater alacrity, and would be of more service than twice the time after their spirits are worn out with fatigue.

Every studios person should make recreation a part of his business, and should let nothing intrude to interrupt the hours allotted to recreation. It is to be regretted that learned men, while in health, pay so little regard to these things! Nothing is more common than to see a miserable object, over-run with nervous diseases, bathing, walking, riding, and in a word, doing every thing for health, after it is gone; yet if any one had recommended the same to him by way of prevention, the disease would, in all probability, have been tried with contempt, or at least with neglect. Such is the weakness and folly of mankind.

With regard to the diet of the studios, they should be sparing in the use of every thing that is sour, windy, rancid, or hard of digestion. Their suppers should consist of food which is light, and should be taken early in the evening. Their drink should be water, fine, malk, lemon, good cider, wine and water, if troubled with acidity, water, mixed with a little brandy, would be a very salutary drink.

With regard to those kinds of exercise which are most proper for the studios, they should not be too violent, nor ever carried to the degree of excessive fatigue. In general, riding on horseback, walking, working in a garden, or playing at some active diversions, are the best methods of exercise.

They should likewise make use of the cold bath. It will supply the place of exercise, and should not be neglected by persons of a relaxed habit, especially in the warm season.

Of Perspiration.—Insensible perspiration is generally reckoned the greatest of all the discharges from the human body.

It is of so great importance to health, that few diseases attack us, while it goes properly on; but when it is obstructed, the whole frame is generally deranged. This change being less perceptible than the other excretions from the human body, is consequently less attended to. Hence it is that acute fevers, rheumatism, agues, &c. often proceed from this cause before we are aware of its existence. On examining patients we find most of them impute their diseases to violent colds or to slight ones, which have been neglected. For this reason, instead of a critical enquiry, into the nature of perspiration, its difference in different seasons, climates, constitutions, &c. we shall endeavor to point out the causes which most commonly obstruct it, and show how far they may be avoided, or have their influence counteracted by timely care. The want of a proper attention to these, costs our country annually some thousands of useful lives.

One of the most common causes of catching cold, or obstructing perspiration in this country, is the changeableness of the weather, or state of the atmosphere. With us the degrees of heat and cold are not only very different at different seasons of the year, but often change almost from one extreme to another in a few days, and sometimes even in the course of one day. That such changes must affect the state of the perspiration is obvious to every one.

The best method of certifying the body against the changes of the weather, is to be abroad every day. Wet clothes, not only by their coldness obstruct the perspiration, but their moisture, by being absorbed or taken up into the body, greatly increases the danger. The most robust constitution is not proof against the danger arising from wet clothes. They daily occasion fevers, rheumatism, and other fatal disorders, even in the young and healthy.

It is impossible for people who go frequently abroad to avoid sometimes being wet. But the danger may be generally lessened, if not wholly prevented, by changing the clothes soon. So far are many people from taking this precaution, that they frequently sit or lie down in the fields with their clothes wet, and sometimes even sleep whole nights in the like condition. The fatal effects which are frequently witnessed, show that conduct should deter others from being guilty of the like presumption.

Going with the feet wet not infrequently occasions fatal diseases. The cholera, inflammations of the breast, the iliac passion, and cholera morbus are often occasioned by wet feet. Habit will, no doubt, render this less dangerous, but as far as possible it should be avoided. The delicate, and those who are not accustomed to having their clothes and feet wet, should be peculiarly careful in this respect.

(To be concluded in our next.)

(For the Stars.)

IMAGINATION.

There is no nymph so alternately conversant with the human impulse, and despot, at the same time, exercises such whimsical tyranny, as Imagination.

Notwithstanding she is the greatest and most avowed deceiver; yet she must ever be acknowledged as an exquisite charmer. She ingeniously makes herself acquainted with the breast of every mortal, and by her peculiar art of insinuation, her gentleness and affability, she of all others, becomes the most welcome impostor. When she once obtains allegiance as princess of the little empire of the mind, she plays in her station with the most allied vigour of a moment; at one instant, he revolting himself in his palace, attended by his innumerable host; at another, he is rallying his legions from victory to victory with the oratory of Cicero, the strength of Hercules and the generalship of Hannibal; next, his single arm is the dread of nations, and his voice the terror of the world; and lastly, he beholds himself the invincible supporter of his own standard, marching within the strong towers of his high castles, and offices, to receive the honours of triumph.

At this moment, (too fatal to his extasy of thought) his attention is arrested by the snap of a whip, or the steps of a child. His infinity of pleasure is no more! Empires are no longer, prostrate before him! He in his own view is instantaneously less than the least of beings! He beholds the sad ruins of his fabricated castle in the aerial regions, and as a while he banishes the fascinating vision.

OBSERVER.

LEARN TO STOOPE.

Advice, in a letter from Dr. Franklin to Dr. Mathew.

The last time I saw your father, on my taking my leave, he shewed me a shorter

way out of the house, through a narrow passage which was crossed by a beam overhead. We were still talking as I went past, he following me behind; and I turning towards him: when he said hastily, stoop! stoop! I did not understand him, till I felt my head hit against a beam. He was a man, who never missed an occasion of giving instruction; and upon this he said, you are young and have the world before you, stoop as you go through it, and you will miss many a hard thump. This advice, thus beat into my head, has frequently been of use to me, and I often think of it, when I see pride mortified and misfortune laid upon people by thus carrying their heads too high.

The great end of philosophy, both natural and moral, is to know ourselves, to form right apprehensions of God and Jesus Christ, whom to know aright, is life eternal. The highest learning, is to be truly wise, the greatest wisdom, to be good.—Thus says Marcus Antonius. Respectfully saluted.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Fragment.—Selim checked his horse. The thunder reverberated from the mountain's side, and the vivid lightning rushed through the forest. Ah! gracious Allah, exclaimed Selim, protect thy follower. At this moment by a sudden flash he discovered a human habitation—thitherward he urged his beast. All was dark and dismal—he groped on to the house, groans and sighs issued from within; but Selim was not to be intimidated by groans and sighs—he had been injured to pierce to the scimitar in the land of the Father-land. Selim lifted the latch—"Father, have you come home?" eagerly asked a little famishing urchin, who, with his weeping mother, stood at the entrance. "Daughter," said Selim, "canst thou afford shelter for a benighted traveller and bewildered stranger and his beast?" He was beckoned to a seat, while the disappointed little fellow, clinging to the side of his mother, whose affection had become choked with tears, finished the sentence which he had commenced—"we have no bread," said he, "nor hay for your horse—a man came to day and took away father and our fine-back cow, and all the hay, and left brindle without any thing to eat, and now we can get no milk, for brindle is dry." Selim was no longer in doubt; he recollected he was in the land of Christians, where man is engaged for being in debt.

In the morning he took his leave, bestowing a purse sufficient to restore the husband to his family; to redeem line-back and provide fodder for the cattle; as he mounted his steed, he thanked Allah that he was a Musselman.—McC's. Atlas.

Sincerity.—Sincerity is that lovely and exalted virtue which disdains to hold any other language than that of the heart. If we adhere strictly to it in prosperity, it will secure to us friends who in adversity will not forsake us. Many persons, who wish to be thought sincere, will attempt a bluntness of manner, which, under the pretence of being candid, will expose the failings of their friends and acquaintances. But this is very different from that pure sincerity, which, while it scorns dissimulation itself, is willing to throw the mantle of charity over the failings of others. Sincerity tends to promote and strengthen our virtues, regulate our temper, and is itself a testimony of happiness. Many persons who are placed in the higher situations of life, are continually finding fault with their friends (if they possess any) for confiding in others; for this very reason: they would wish to have the appearance of sincerity, without possessing the virtue.

Life.—When a man of sense comes to marry, it is a companion whom he wants and not an artist. It is not merely a creature who can paint, and play, sing and dance; it is a being who can comfort and counsel him; one who can reason and reflect, feel and judge, and assist him and discriminate; one who can assist him in his affairs, lighten his sorrow, purify his joys, strengthen his principles and educate his children. Such is the woman who is fit for a mother, and the mistress of a family. A woman of the former description may occasionally figure in a drawing room, and attract the admiration of the company; but is entirely unfit for a helpmate to man, and to train up a child in the way he should go.

Pleasant Anecdote of Dr. Franklin.—"Friend Franklin," said Myers Fisher, the celebrated Quaker lawyer of Philadelphia, one day to Dr. Franklin, "I know most every thing you can tell me how I am to preserve my small beer in the back yard? my neighbors are often taking it at night." "Put a barrel of old Madeira by the side of it," replied the Doctor—"let them but get a taste of the Madeira, and I'll engage they will never trouble the small beer any more."

If parents would but give their sons an early taste for the Madeira of Learning, they would hardly ever take to the detestable small beer of vice.

PROBATE NOTICE.

A COURT OF PROBATE held at the Court House, within and for the county of York, on the eighth day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty six; LUCY THOMPSON, Administratrix of the estate of Jonathan Thompson, late of Waterborough in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance; also a petition for licence to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased, as may be necessary for the payment of his debts, and also a petition for an allowance to be made her out of the personal estate of said deceased. Ordered, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Morning Star, printed at Limerick, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Limerick in said County, on the second Tuesday of June next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and may cause, if they have, why the same should not be allowed.

JONAS CLARK, Judge.
Cory Atty, GEORGE THACHER, Reg'r.
May 18.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of JOHN McDONALD, Esq. late of Limerick in the county of York, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons indebted 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.

EDUCATION.

A SCHOOL is opened in Newfield at Dr. Mills in a very pleasant healthy situation. The school room will conveniently accommodate a great number of students.—The following branches are taught, viz.

ENGLISH, LATIN, GREEK AND FRENCH LANGUAGES.—Also, GEOGRAPHY AND PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS, such as LAND SURVEYING, NAVIGATION, &c.

Admission for three months, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents. Board can be had very convenient for the school, and at a cheaper rate than is common at Academies.

LIKEWISE—At the same place will be taught, but the bill for tuition will be extra, STENOGRAPHY, on the ART or SHORT HAND PERFECTED; Containing Rules and Regulations, whereby the most illustrious may acquire the mode of taking down the spoken Language, in a few days, and be content by a little experience to practice the same.

WM. M. DAVIDSON.

Newfield, May 11.

CHEMICAL EMBROCATION,

OR, WHITEWELL'S ORIGINAL OPODELOE, OR, THEBIC strength of the hard skin.

(Beware of Imitations.) THIS article is now, beyond all dispute, considered by every physician of extensive practise in the U. S. as the best known external remedy in all cases of Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Stiffness of the Neck or Limbs, Chills, Chills, Chills, Stings of Insects, Venereal Poisons, &c.

The use of this celebrated remedy is not confined to the American States. Orders for it are constantly received from South America; the West Indies, Nova Scotia, Lower Canada, and in one instance orders were received from England and Russia. In a late letter, to the Proprietor from St. Salvador, the writer observes, "Your Opodeldoe begins to be well known and appreciated here."

Certificates have been received, sufficient to fill a column of a paper. A few only, of the first respectability, are attached to the directions—among which is one from a Physician of the highest grade in Europe or America.

No one circumstance can more fully prove the value and great demand for this Medicine, than the numerous servile and contemptible imitations in existence, some have so closely imitated the stamp and type of the outside wrapper, as to be difficult of detection, except only by the omission of the NAME.—Therefore, as you value Life or Limb, be sure to ask for and receive WHITEWELL'S Opodeldoe only, or you may be most wretchedly imposed upon.

At the same place may be had the AROMATIC SNUFF, celebrated throughout the American Continent, in cases of Catarrh and Headach, Drowsiness, Depression of Spirits, Vapors, dimness of Eye Sight, and all disorders of the head. From its most fragrant and grateful quality, it completely counteracts the effects of a bad atmosphere, and being greatly antipresit is indispensable for all who watch with or visit the sick.

ALSO.

Jarvis' Billious Pills, Detergent Bitters and Cough Drops.

The above are for sale at the store of JOHN SAMPSON, Esq. Limerick.

May 11.