

MORNING STAR.

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William Burr...Printer.

DIDACTICAL.

LETTER TO A BROTHER.

NO. II.

Pursuant to my engagement I address a second epistle unto you, giving information that our relatives and neighbors, by the blessing of God, are in the enjoyment of comfortable health.

The subject to which your attention was invited in my first letter, I presume is fresh in your memory. In making our calculations for the childhood, we should consider that we are dependent upon Him

"Who rides upon the stormy skies,
And manages the seas."

Consequently we should not say "To-day or to-morrow we will go into such a city, and continue there a year, and buy, and sell, and get gain; whereas we know not what shall be on the morrow; for what is your life? It is even a vapour, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away." We ought to say, if the Lord will, we will live, and do this, or that.

This being adopted as the primary rule by which every plan should be laid, and all schemes suggested, you should habitually guard, with a watchful eye and persevering hand, against every appearance of evil. The path of error, when first entered by the traveller apparently has the same direction with the straight way; but (for the most part) gradually winds its way, until those who walk therein, are involved in a labyrinth of woe; and, unless their footsteps are seasonably retraced, eventually sink in the vortex of destruction. "Of their end, their dreadful end!"

I before advised you to read the sacred scriptures. As a caution to avoid dangers to which young men of your class are absolutely exposed, I particularly refer you to the seventh chapter of Proverbs, and leave you to make your own comments, after subjoining the following quotations from the same. "Keep my words. Bind them upon thy fingers, write them upon the table of thy heart." You will not fail to be frequently and repeatedly visited by various intruders, whose characters are remarkable in consequence of the ingenuity which they seem to have. They are inviting, alluring, deceitful, and wicked. They have, to many, made right appear to be wrong; and wrong, right. "Go ye not after them." Fly from them as from that which will "bite like a serpent, and sting like an adder." Like Mr. Dunbar's pilgrim travelling to the New Jerusalem, put your fingers in your ears and declare that "A good name is better than precious ointment."

Some ingenious writers have been disposed to compare man's career, in the life that now is to a voyage at sea—the evils to which human life is incident to the perils of the ocean. This comparison is apt. The experienced mariner, who, being acquainted with peculiar dangers, in any given course, neglects to give information thereof to those who are less acquainted with the sea, is deservedly censurable.

I have sailed several degrees farther upon the boisterous voyage of life than you. Several of my companions have been fatally wrecked, even before they "doubled the cape of Good Hope"; they have failed in consequence of their own misdeeds. I think, in many instances, the cause of their overthrow is discover-

able. You recollect our schoolmate Henry. He was an industrious young man while he lived with his parents, and was respected by all who knew him. Soon after he was twenty-one years of age he left home, as you have done; shortly after which he wrote a letter to his parents, stating that he had let himself for \$300 per month. His success was immediately reported abroad in the neighborhood, and all seemed to rejoice therein. Several of his acquaintance computed the aggregate of his wages; \$300 for ten months! this was the term for which he let himself. Soon after the expiration of the time he came home. But alas! his money where was it? He had none! His clothes which had been furnished by his parents, with a view to help their children in his beginning were almost worn out! He said the man for whom he had labored! wrought, failed in business, absconded, and cheated him out of his earnings. Every one heard this report with sympathy, because he had always been reported to be a youth of steady habits, and of too much regard for truth to speak a falsehood.

It so happened that this statement by me was not believed. On a certain night I dreamed how the unfortunate young man lost his money. The dream I related to him soon after the circumstance, which he acknowledged to me was the case. It may possibly surprise you to think how gradually, by small sums, the money ebbed from his purse. To the end that you may avoid the like, should I write you again, I will relate the substance of my dream.—Your brother THOMAS.

HISTORICAL.

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

NO. III.

(Extracted mostly from a Treatise on the Destruction of Jerusalem.)

Our Saviour thus proceeded: "And ye shall hear of wars, and rumours of wars; see that ye be not troubled: for all these things must come to pass, but the end is not yet; for nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom, and great earthquakes shall be in divers places, and famines, and pestilence: all these are the beginning of sorrows."

"Wars and rumours of wars" &c. These commotions, like distant thunder, that forebodes the approaching storm,

"At first heard solemn o'er the verge of heaven,"

were so frequent from the death of our Lord until the destruction of Jerusalem, that the whole interval might, with propriety, be appealed to in illustration of this prophecy. One hundred and fifty of the copious pages of Josephus, which contain the history of this period, are every where stained with blood.

A few instances, About three years after the death of Christ, a war broke out between Herod and Aretas, king of Arabia Petraea, in which the army of the former was cut off. This was "kingdom rising against kingdom." Wars are usually preceded by rumours. It may, therefore, appear absurd to attempt a distinct elucidation of this part of the prophecy; nevertheless, it ought not to be omitted, that about this time the emperor Caligula, having ordered his statue to be placed in the temple of Jerusalem, and the Jews having persisted to refuse him, the whole nation were so much alarmed, by the mere apprehension of war, that they neglected even to till their lands! The storm, however, blew over.

About this period, a great number of Jews, on account of a pestilence which raged at Babylon, removed from thence to Seleucia, where the Greeks and Syrians rose against them, and destroyed of this devoted people more than five myriads! "The extent of this slaughter," says Josephus, "had no parallel in any former period of their history." Again, about five years after this dreadful massacre, there happened a severe contest between the Jews at Perea and the Philadelphians, respecting the limits of a city called Misa. This was "nation rising up against nation." Four years afterwards, under Cumanus, an indignity was offered to the Jews within the precincts of the temple, by a Roman soldier, which they violently resented; upon the approach of the Romans in great numbers, the terror was so excessive, and so disorderly and precipitate their flight, that not less than ten thousand Jews were trodden to death in the streets. This, again, was "nation rising up against nation." Four years more had not elapsed, before the Jews made war against the Samaritans, and ravaged their country.

The people of Samaria had murdered a Galilean, who was going up to Jerusalem to keep the passover, and the Jews thus revenged it. At Caesarea, the Jews having had a sharp contention with the Syrians for the government of the city, an appeal was made to Nero, who decreed it to the Syrians. This event laid the foundation of a most cruel and sanguinary contest between the two nations. The Jews, mortally provoked by disappointment; and inflamed by jealousy, rose against the Syrians, who successfully repelled them. In the city of Caesarea alone, upwards of twenty thousand Jews were slain. The flame, however, was not now quenched; it spread its destructive rage wherever the Jews and Syrians dwelt together in the same place: throughout every city, town, and village, mutual animosity and slaughter prevailed.

At Damascus, Tyre, Ascalon, Gadara, and Scythopolis, the carnage was dreadful. At the first of these cities ten thousand Jews were slain in one hour, and at Scythopolis thirteen thousand treacherously in one night. At Alexandria, the Jews, aggrieved by the oppressions of the Romans, rose against them; but the Romans, gaining the ascendancy, slew of that nation fifty thousand persons, leaving neither infants nor the aged. And after this at the siege of Jotapata, not less than forty thousand Jews perished. While these destructive contests prevailed in the east, the western parts of the Roman empire were rent by the fierce contentions of Galba, Otho, and Vitellius; of which three emperors it is remarkable, that they all, together with Nero, their common predecessor, died a violent death, within the short space of eighteen months. Finally, the whole nation of the Jews took up arms against the Romans, king Agrippa, &c. and provoked that dreadful war, which, in a few years, deluged Judea with blood, and laid its capital in ruins.

If it be here objected, that, because wars are events of frequent occurrence, it would be improper to refer to supernatural foresight a successful prediction respecting them, it is to be noted, that much of this objection will be removed by considering the incompetency of even statesmen themselves to foretell the condition, only for a few years, of the very nation whose affairs they administer. It is a well-known fact, that the minister of Great Britain, on the very eve of a long and destructive war with the French Republic, held out to his countrymen a picture of fifteen successive years of peace, and prosperity. Indeed, the nice points on which peace and war often depend, baffle all calculation from present aspect; and a rumour of war, so loud and so alarming as even to suspend the operations of husbandry, may terminate, as we have just seen, in nothing but rumours. Further, let it be considered, that the wars to which this part of our Lord's prophecy alluded, were to be of two kinds; and that the event corresponded accordingly; that they occurred within the period to which he had assigned them; that they fell with the most destructive severity on the Jews; to whom the prophecy at large chiefly related, and that the person who predicted them was not in the condition of a statesman, but in that of a carpenter's son! On this subject more in another place.

"And great earthquakes shall be in divers places." Of these significant emblems of political commotions, there occurred several within the scene of this prophecy; and, as our Saviour predicted, in diverse places, the reign of Claudius, there was one at Rome, and another at Apamea, in Syria, where many of the Jews resided. The earthquake at the latter place was so destructive, that the emperor in order to relieve the distresses of the inhabitants, remitted its tribute for five years. Both these earthquakes are recorded by Tacitus. There was one also, at the same reign, in Crete. This is mentioned by Ptolemy, in his life of Apollonius, who says, that, in the reign of Claudius, at Smyrna, Miletus, Chios, and others, in all which places Jews had settled. In the reign of Nero, there was an earthquake at Laodicea. Tacitus records this also. It is likewise mentioned by Eusebius and Orosius, who add, that Hierapolis and Colosse, as well as Laodicea, were also one in common in this reign (of Nero). Both Tacitus and Seneca speak of another at Rome, in the reign of Galba, recorded by Suetonius; to all which may be added those which happened on that dreadful night, when the Idumaeans were excluded from Jerusalem, a short time before the siege commenced; "A heavy storm (says Josephus) burst on them during the night; violent winds arose, accompanied with the most excessive rains, with constant lightnings, most tremendous thunderings, and with dreadful roarings of earthquakes. It seemed (continues he) as if the system of the world had been confounded for the destruction of mankind!"

and one might well conjecture that these were signs of no common events!"

Our Lord predicted "famine;" also Of these, the principal was that which Agabus foretold would happen in the days of Claudius, as related in the Acts of the Apostles. It began in the fourth year of his reign; and was of long continuance. It extended through Greece, and even into Italy, and was felt most severely in Judea, and especially at Jerusalem, where many perished for want of bread. This famine is recorded by Josephus also, who relates that an asaron of corn was sold for 5 drachmas (i. e. about three pints, and a half for 2s. 3d.). It is likewise noticed by Eusebius and Orosius. To alleviate this terrible calamity, Helena, queen of Adiabene, who was at that time in Jerusalem, ordered large supplies of grain to be sent from Alexandria, and Izates, her son, consented vast sums to the governors of Jerusalem, to be applied to the relief of the more indigent sufferers. The Gentile Christian converts residing in foreign countries, also sent, at the instance of St. Paul, liberal contributions to relieve the distresses of their Jewish brethren. Dion Cassius relates that there was a severe famine in the first year of Claudius, which prevailed at Rome, and in other parts of Italy; and, in the second year of the same emperor, there was another mentioned by Eusebius. To these may be added, those that afflicted the inhabitants of several of the cities of Galilee and Judea, which were besieged and taken; previously to the investment of Jerusalem, where the climax of national misery, arising from this and every other cause, was so actually consummated.

Our Saviour adds "pestilence;" likewise. Pestilence trends upon the heels of famine; it may therefore reasonably be presumed, that this terrible scourge accompanied the famines which have just been enumerated. History, however, particularly distinguishes two instances of this calamity, which occurred before the commencement of the Jewish war. The first took place at Babylon, about A. D. 40, and raged so alarmingly, that the great multitudes of Jews fled from that city to Seleucia for safety; as hath been hinted already. The other happened at Rome, A. D. 65, and carried off prodigious multitudes. Both Tacitus and Suetonius also record, that similar calamities prevailed, during this period, in various other parts of the Roman empire. After Jerusalem was surrounded by the army of Titus, pestilential diseases soon made their appearance there, to aggravate the miseries, and deepen the horrors of the siege. They were partly occasioned by the immense multitudes which were crowded together in the city, partly by the putrid effluvia which arose from the unburied dead, and partly from the prevalence of the famine.

ON GRATITUDE.

Gratitude is one of the greatest duties we owe to our parents, instructors and friends; and more especially to our parents who have taken care of, and watched over us in infancy and childhood. How grateful we ought to be for their goodness! But how grateful to our parents! It is our Father in heaven, the former of our bodies and spirits, He who watches over us by night and by day, takes care of us in health and smooths our pillow in sickness; who gives us food and raiment, and supplies all our wants; who gives us more than we are able to ask or even to think, and a great deal more than we deserve. These unnumbered blessings, which are bestowed upon us daily, so bountifully, ought to excite in our hearts a glow of grateful gratitude. Gratitude is one of the noblest emotions of the soul; and it matters not how miserable a man's outward appearance may be; if this virtue warms his heart, he is happy. It is this which distinguishes the Christian which misfortune overtakes him, and prostrates all his well formed hopes of happiness in the dust. When those who are dear to him are snatched away, actuated by a noble principle of gratitude, he reflects upon his past favours and blessings, and this reflection silences all his murmurings and repinings. Gratitude is one of the enabling virtues, and the possession of it, will raise and exalt the mind of man to a true elevation of character.—Zion's Herald.

Beauty, without the graces of the mind, will have no power over the hearts of the wise and good. Beauty is a flower which withers, death changes, and strength abates, but no memory is so vital, and a comfort both in life and death.

Three characters desirable.—The man prone to flatter. The busy body, in other men's matters. And, above all, the woman void of delicacy.

POETRY.

(From the United States Literary Gazette.)

Sabbath Evening Twilight.

Delightful hour of sweet repose,
Of hallowed thoughts, of love, of prayer!
I love thy pure and tranquil close,
For all the Sabbath-day is here.
Each pure desire, each high request
That turned before the temple shrine—
The hopes, the fears, that moved the breast,
All live again in light like thine.

I love thee for the fervid glow
Thou shedst around the closing day—
Those golden fires, those gleams of snow
That light and pure his glorious way!
Through them, I've sometimes thought, the eye
May pierce the unmeasured depths of space,
And track the course when spirits fly,
On winged wings, to realms of bliss.

I love thee for the unbroken calm,
That glimmers on this fading scene,
And throws its light and soothing charm
O'er all "the little world within."
It traces every raving thought,
Yet sets the soaring fancy free—
Shuts from the soul all that is vain out,
That all is moving memory.

I love those joyous memories,
That trace with thee, upon the soul—
Those deep untold symphonies,
That o'er the spell-bound spirit roll.
All the bright scenes of love and youth
Revisit, as if they had not fled,
And fancy clothes with seeming truth
The forms she rescues from the dead.

Yet holier is thy peaceful close,
Forwards left recorded there—
This is the noiseless hour we chose
To consecrate to mutual prayer!
When midst the world's fearful din,
Was gathering o'er the brow of heaven,
Ere yet departed's eternal shroud
Wrapt every vision hope had given.

When these deep purpling shades came down,
In softened tones, upon the hills,
We swore, that, whether fate should crown
Our future course with joys or ills—
Whether reformers in the world's retreat,
Or severed wide by mount and sea,
This hour, in spirit, we would meet,
And urge to heaven our mutual plea.

Oh! I tell me if this hallowed hour
Still finds thee constant at our shrine,
Still witnesses thy fervent prayer,
Still ascends warm and true with mine!
Faithful through every change of woe,
My heart still lies to meet thee there—
"Till soul's death, this weary heart to know
That thine responded every prayer.

* Isa. 45: 23.

MISCELLANY.

THE SABBATH.

The following eloquent essay on the hallowed pleasures and benefits attendant upon the day of rest, is from the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

There is something peculiarly soothing and delightful to reflect, that our great and adorable Creator has allowed six days of labour, and one of rest; to him the Sabbath we have bid adieu to the cares, the troubles, the anxieties, the perplexities of the week, and are allowed to enter the temple of God, to hear the sounds of Gospel salvation. We are then reminded that the rest of our Sabbath is only preliminary to the rest of that eternal Sabbath, that rest that awaits the people of God, who rest from this world and all its vain pursuits—rest from the craving of ambition—the dull, ceaseless, monotonous concerns of this world, where hope sickness into disappointment, and where joy is but the harbinger of sorrow. To the child of affliction and despondency, how soothing are the first beams of light that usher in the Sabbath morning! The poorest man in this day feels his own dignity—he feels that he is rapidly journeying on to another state of existence, where the proud monarch on earth would rejoice to exchange his crown, for that which awaits the humblest and most despised son of pious poverty. The Saviour of the world was the friend of the poor man. Burns beautifully expresses this idea—

"How He who bore in Heaven the second name,
Had not on earth whereon to lay His head."

What a consolation is this to the poor, that they have such a friend, at a time when the grave shall have heaped its mould on our vain presumption, and death shall have imposed his silent law on the bustle, the noise, and the tumult occasioned by those transitory things on earth, styled monarchs and emperors. They are but the monarchs and the potentates of a day, whereas this poor man, this "Lazarus," is a monarch for eternity. He is a monarch whose crown will glitter with undecaying radiance, when yonder sun will be blotted from creation. The Sabbath reminds the poor man of his native inherent dignity, and it is astonishing that we find so many of this class absenting themselves on this day from the service of the living God. Instead of defending a willing ear to such exhilarating, such heart-consoling truths, they are too prone to forget their own dignity, to turn their back upon the temple where they are reminded of such glorious tidings. The Sabbath, we repeat it, is the pride, and ought to be the jubilee of every poor man. What rewards, what

promises had Alexander of Russia, what has George IV. of England, to give in comparison with these?—Nothing, literally and substantially, nothing!—George, at the hour of his proclamation as king, trembles before a monarch far more powerful than himself—the emperor of dust and ashes. Death, at the very moment when the fierce crown twinkles upon his temples, shakes the crown from his earthly idol, this favourite of the million, this compound of dust and ashes, trembles on his throne;—trembles at the moment while his brows are encircled by the diadem of royalty!

The Sabbath reminds us that death, so far from being the extinction of life, is but the hour when a spirit is born for the skies; when it shakes off our mortal and mouldering dust, as something that defiles its celestial nature, and starts to its proper region—to the society of saints and angels, and to the spirits of just men rendered perfect. And yet there are those of our species who deem such privileges beneath their notice, objects not worth their ambition, and who still rather indulge in low, sordid and transitory pleasures on this day, than to behold a glimpse of the gates of heaven, and to follow the angel of mercy who flies before, and beckons them to the paradise of God.

[For the Star.]

"KEEP THY HEART WITH ALL DILIGENCE."
"Redwald, king of the east Saxons, the first prince of this nation who was baptised in the name of the Father Son and Holy Ghost, yet in the same church allowed an altar for Christ, and another for the heathen idols." How many professors imitate him. Their hearts are not whole with Christ, they are sons of folly. This is a charge of wisdom to our children: consider there is but one object we may set your heart happy; there are a thousand that promise happiness, but only give misery; keep your heart in (the sense of) the love of God. Give all diligence to this end; unless you do, vanity may prevail in the mind, even in the understanding, perverseness in the will, the affections may be continually set upon other objects than your Redeemer, and your conscience will contract fresh guilt. Then you may be left to bemoan a hard heart and an absent God; darkness may surround you; fears and terrors haunt you; the ghosts of long-departed sins may arise and distress you; the prospect of death and eternity appear horrible to you; the day of judgement most dreadful, while Satan triumphs over you, with, "there, there, so would I have you, with, your heart upbraid you, all this has come upon you because you were not diligent to watch its motions, to keep out the enemy and to keep up sweet communion and holy fellowship with your best friend, the Saviour of sinners. Say not with some, (who have more of the notion of christianity in the head than the experience of it in the heart) why all this legal stuff, keeping the heart? hath not the Lord said, let your heart be night and day, lest any hurt it?" Isa. 23: 8. Ye blessed be his name be his. Would you therefore abuse his love? behold I shew you a mystery. But it is the mystery of iniquity, which works in such, causing them to oppose the declarations and promises of God, to his commands and exhortations; the former are taken up as a plea for such corrupt notions. Because you depend on the providence of God for preservation, would you let the cares of the doors of your house, and not use diligence and care to keep out thieves? Though, it is not for our diligence we shall be saved, yet, in a way of diligence, we shall escape many snares and evils, and enjoy safety and comfort; "The soul of the diligent shall be made fat." Such shall feed upon heavenly truth, grace and love; their souls shall prosper and be in good health, while carnalists, filled with flesh and their own souls, shall go to rest with dejection, rise with distress, and live in awful suspense.

REVIVALS.

(From the Religious Intelligencer.)

It will doubtless be satisfactory to the friends of Zion, that the first interest in the cause of real religion, to obtain information of the late revival of the glorious work of the Lord, in this place, that commenced the beginning of October last; at the close of the yearly meeting, holden at Tunbridge, commencing on Saturday and closed the following Monday in October past. This was a time peculiarly happy to the saints of God present, and indeed began an immediate visit of the most high, into his temple. The exercises performed were solemn yet interesting to all present. Many forcible and weighty addresses were made (both in preaching and exhortation) to the unconverted, and no doubt were blessed of God, to the lasting enjoyment of a goodly number. At or near the close on Monday, the power of Jehovah, like a mighty rushing wind, seemed to fill the place, and many sinners were powerfully quickened to the heart, exclaiming, at the same time, as in former days, "Men and brethren what shall we do to be saved?" Many prayers from the servants of Jesus were sent to the throne of mercy in their behalf, and no

doubt were heard and answered: in the salvation, that is unto life eternal, the effect of repentance produced by a godly sorrow for sin.

Tuesday following, a meeting at evening was holden in Stratford, south part of the town, where a considerable number collected together. Eld. Timothy Morse preached a short discourse and some exhortation. Here, as before, the power of God was revealed, and several were experiencing sense of their lost state and condition, desired prayers, one of whom found deliverance, and many were forcibly convicted, who shortly after found Jesus to be exceedingly precious to their souls.

Meetings for worship were holden several times in a week for many weeks, and in almost every meeting, was witnessed some advancement in the glorious work thus begun. Sinners by scores were brought submissive to the reign of the dominion of King Immanuel. In some meetings, from ten to fifteen would often find relief, and sometimes a greater number, a convincing proof to the wicked, (who were disposed to oppose the work,) that it was wrought by the finger of God's power, though many as a kind of resort, would even seek a covering under pretence of an easier way to heaven, than timely repentance to God and faith in Jesus Christ. Yet so powerfully grew the work of God, and prevailed that self conviction caused a general alarm in the minds of the people, and no doubt (lamentable as it is to state) many yet unconvinced will never realize another call from God on this wise, till death shall call them to the abode of the dead, where there is no device, knowledge, nor wisdom, of course, no repentance.

Thus the reformation extended in various directions through the town, and victory on the part of Zion was proclaimed, and still is maintained, having a strong defence for her support, even the God of the armies of Israel, unto which though reluctantly, the powers of darkness must give back. In Tunbridge, Sharon, Thetford, and elsewhere adjacent, many have been taught of the Lord, the way of life, and the number of converts is not precisely known. The warfare at this time, but having had a general knowledge from the commencement of the work to the present time, would say that about three hundred, perhaps more, have been made the happy subjects of victorious grace, within the region above alluded to. A more glorious harvest of the ingathering of souls in this place was never before known. The language has been, "say not ye four months and cometh the harvest, behold I say unto you, lift up your eyes and look on the fields, for they are white already to harvest; and he that reapeth, receiveth wages, and gathereth fruit to life eternal." And truly he that soweth and he that reapeth have been made to rejoice together. Eld. A. Buzzell, Timothy Morse and many others have been abundantly successful in their ministrations in God's hand in this precious work. Eld. Rollins has also been much blessed, and in short, all the friends of religion have felt the weight of the blessed cause, and been made to rejoice with exceeding great joy.

A large number have been baptized, by different administrators in the several places within the bounds of the reformation, before mentioned, and in this place, Elder Buzzell has baptized not far from eighty, and a number more are expected to go forward soon.

DAVID WELLS, Jr.

[From the Gospel Luminary.]

FROM ELDER JOHN HOLLISTER TO THE EDITOR, DATED AT BECKMAN, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y. MARCH 13, 1826.

Affectionate brother,

As the news of reformation is ever heart-cheering and soul reviving to every true saint of God, I send you the following, that through the medium of your useful publication, those who pursue its pages, may share with us a measure of this blessing.

Since you heard from me last, the word of God has been spreading sweetly in this country. After the reformation subsided in Clinton, Milan, &c. (which was sweet and precious,) I journeyed south about five or six miles, into this town, on the last of December, and there the glorious work commenced, and no age has been exempt who have come to the years of understanding. No weather has prevented the people from gathering for meetings; dark nights and stormy days are alike to them. The heart piercing language of the trembling soul, is frequently heard like that of the jailor, "what must I do to be saved?" like the trembling, conscience-smitten publican, "God be merciful to me a sinner;" and with wringing hands and streaming eyes, to the saints like Simon exclaim, "pray for me." While God has thus been pouring out his spirit, even enemies have been constrained to say, "This is the Lord's doing, and marvellous in our eyes!" True, indeed, this is the work of God, and not far from forty happy converts have been brought from darkness to light, already are rejoicing therein; and many more are inquiring Zion's way.

The precious flame is still increasing, and the glorious work rapidly spreading. O may it continue, till the earth shall be filled with righteousness, and the inhab-

itants thereof with knowledge and peace, when the whole family of mankind may be constrained to call Jesus blessed. Elder J. L. Wells is here with much health has been quite low, but his health on the mend. He stands firm in the cause, and on the walls of Zion. As yet, no society has molested us much, except some scattering shots, though no harm has been experienced thereby. More from me hereafter, if the Lord will.

JOHN HOLLISTER.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A STUDENT IN DARTMOUTH COLLEGE TO A GENTLEMAN IN BOSTON, DATED APRIL 5, 1826.

"The revival in College has been, and is now, most astonishing. Those are present, whom we should suppose would be the last. In those rooms where the sound of midnight revelry was formerly heard, may now be heard the prayer of penitence; and from those lips that were once polluted with profaneness, is breathed the song of praise. The revival, which of a few months since was frequented by a few almost desponding followers of Christ, whose neglected harps had long been unstrung, is now thronged—some rejoicing in hope, and others "encompassed by the sorrows of death." A most awful solemnity pervades the College.

We need your prayers here—not only pray for us yourself, but enlist the prayers of others. All these inducements, which should move you to pray for us, are familiar to your mind.

"By a more critical inquiry I find, that about 20 students, and about 35 of the people in the Plain, have obtained a hope.

"The revival has never been so interesting and encouraging, as it is at this moment. The hall was crowded this morning—and I believe such solemnity was never witnessed here. The house of God has been this day a most solemn place to all."

Reviews in Maine.—A letter dated Castine, April 20, says, "The Lord is still watering this vineyard. At Blue Hill He is pouring out his Spirit, and sinners are turning to the Lord.—Recent accounts from Machias inform that the good work is not yet done there. At Prospect the revival still goes on in a very interesting manner."—N. E. Obs.

MORNING STAR.

LIMERIC.—THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1826

We have received an able communication from a correspondent of our acquaintance, in which the author discovers a peculiar taste. He, with much good sense, mentions two authors whose style is worthy to be imitated. The communication was not designed to be published, but merely to give us advice relative to the management of our paper, which we joyfully receive and shall duly regard. Our counsellor will be added to the number, in the multitude of which there is a decree of safety.

We hereby invite this much respected correspondent to furnish us with the productions of his genius, upon any subjects, which may be agreeable to the plan of our paper, in a style which will suit himself. We doubt not, but hundreds of our readers will be highly gratified with his performances. At the same time it is possible, even probable, that an equal number will be utterly satisfied, with the productions of a pen like his, which our peculiar friend is disposed moderately to censure.

He, whose ways are not like the ways of men, wisely lays his own plans, and graciously regulates his own means. In many respects God hath made men to differ. That which will feed and satisfy the minds of some, will furnish little or no food to others. There is a diversity in the harmonious distribution of things, both in nature and grace. For the edification of the body of Christ, there is a diversity of gifts in the church; see Eph. 4: 11, 12. Preachers of the gospel differ in the manner of their communication. Look among those with whom we are acquainted? Two cannot be found exactly alike. It indeed, this was the case, preaching itself would not be productive of edification, and would be destitute of harmony.

Men who have a gift to express their ideas with the pen, differ in their style and manner of writing as sensibly as those who preach. If a paper was continued with an unchangeable style and subject, it would, in our very sincere opinion, soon be useless, because it would be burdensome to the reader. Aware of this, we invite the assistance of our correspondents, and shall adopt every convenient method to obtain religious intelligence from all parts of the country. "Variety is the spice of life."

We wish our correspondents, in their communications, to guard as much as possible against technical words, such as are not defined in a common English dictionary, but to be met with in treatises on Logic, Rhetoric, Philosophy and the Mathematics. Many of our readers have not studied these arts, and consequently are unable to comprehend the author's meaning, and of course cannot be so much benefited by their writings.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

Our subscribers living in Limington, Standish, Buxton, and Saco, may receive their papers before night, the same day they are printed, by paying 25 cents per year. This will be the stage driver's bill, which we can settle and charge the same to the subscribers if they wish.

The directions of subscribers relating to their paper, how to be sent—at whose house to be left by the carrier—at what Post-Office to be directed, &c., will carefully be regarded. Papers will be substantially wrapped up and immediately forwarded. Every exertion will be used to forward papers to subscribers in this, and the adjoining towns the very morning they are printed.

* * * "Philanthropes?" communication, came too late for this number. It will appear in the next.

We have just received "Typical Persons," No. 11.—Noah and Christ compared; by the senior Editor, which also will be published in the next number.

Foreign Claims.—The House of Representatives has directed the Secretary of State to prepare and submit, at the next session a schedule of the claims of American cruisers, which have been, or shall, previous to Oct. 1, 1826, be filed in his Department, on the Governments of France, Naples, Holland, and Denmark, for illegal captures, spoiliations, confiscations, or any other illegal acts, since the year 1805, in such a manner as to exhibit, in a tabular statement the name of the claimant, the date of the act complained of, the name of the vessel, which was the subject of the injury, the amount of the damage sustained, and any other circumstances essential to the understanding of the general nature of the claim.—*West. Pal.*

More Fishermen taken.—Two years ago several American fishing vessels were illegally captured, in the Bay of Fundy, by British cruisers; in consequence of which our government sent last year an armed vessel on this coast to protect them in their lawful pursuits, and it is with much pleasure we state, that our Fishermen experienced no interruption whatever during the season. This year we are without protection and already have depredations been committed by his Majesty's brig, *Dollet*, of noted memory. The sch. *Hammond*, Tutherford, of Portsmouth, N. H. with about 120 quins. fish on board, was captured, a short time since, on Sandy Cove fishing ground which is about 2 leagues from the shore, by a boat belonging to the above brig. Two other vessels, the *Mary* and *Favourite* of Portsmouth, were in company at the time but made their escape, as did also the sch. *Lark*. Capt. Hilliard, of the same place, now in this port, from whom we obtained the above information. Capt. H. states that several shot were fired at him and came very near killing one or two of his men. He supposes that several other vessels were taken at the time, as a number were at anchor on another part of the ground. It is hoped that an armed vessel will soon be sent in our Bay and another to the Labrador coast, for the protection of the hardy and meritorious Fishermen.—*East. Sen.*

WILLIAM BRISTOL has been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be District Judge for the district of Connecticut, in the place of **PIERCE EDWARDS**, deceased.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD has in like manner been appointed District Judge for the District of Alabama, in the place of **ISAIAH PICKENS**, deceased.

The Connecticut House of Assembly have made choice of **Samuel A. Foote**, as U. S. Senator, in place of Mr. Edwards, whose term expires in March next.

Mr. **GALLATIN** is expected to sail from New York upon his mission on the 1st of July.

The Gazette of Maine says that, in the town of Wells, an Elm tree, measuring twenty seven feet and four inches in circumference and one hundred feet in height, was blown down by the late tornado.

Fire.—We learn that the fire is again making extensive ravages in various parts of this County. In New Portland and vicinity; on Tuesday last, we understand it raged with great fury, sweeping every thing before it. Many individuals in New Portland sustained very serious losses.

Nor. Jour.

Destructive Fire in Cushing.—An extensive fire has been raging, the last week, in Cushing and has done much damage to the wood lands. It originated from imprudently setting fire for the purpose of burning over a piece of land with a view to sowing grain. Perhaps the damage done can hardly be estimated at less than \$10,000.—*Thomaston Reg.*

Navy.—The U. S. ship *Cygnus*, left Rio Janeiro, March 19th, for Monte Video, where Capt. Elliott will inquire into the legality of the blockade.

The U. S. ships *Constellation* and *Hornet*, were at Pensacola, 25th ult.

Congress.—What is 'the prospect before us?' Will the next session be more calm, and proceed to business? The reverse is feared. A leading Senator observed, when the hope was expressed that 'the storm had blown over'—'Do not believe it; the next session will be more stormy!'—*N. Y. Ad.*

A man in Ohio recently hung himself, apparently because he received some trifling affront at his brother's wedding.

A lamb one year old was lately killed in Sandwich, Mass. which weighed after it was dressed, one hundred and twenty three pounds, exclusive of the fleece.

Green Peas were offered in the Alexandria D. C. market on the 20th ult. at the round sum of \$1 per peck.

Dr. Ezra Barker, of Walsh County, Illinois, exported 80 barrels of Castor Oil made from beans, which grew in his neighborhood last year.

Spain pays the Dey of Algiers 9,000,000 reals for peace, or leave to navigate the common water of the Mediterranean.

Slavery.—In the Republic of Colombia, it is ordered by law, that the emancipation of slaves must take place on such days as are consecrated to national festivity. In fulfillment of this law, 84 slaves have been manumitted for the past year, in different provinces on days of public rejoicing.

The petition against West India slavery from Dundee, measures sixty three feet in length, and the signatures are five columns deep.—*Brit. Press.*

The horrid fact was stated in the French Chamber of Deputies early in April, that three thousand slaves were annually thrown overboard to escape detention.

American Society for improving the condition of the Jews.—This Society has made a grant of one thousand dollars to Mr. Frey, and at his request, has released him from his engagement as agent. During the past year one hundred and three auxiliary Societies have been formed, and fifteen dissolved. The expenditures, last year, were \$7,494 25, leaving a balance, in the Treasury of fifty thousand five hundred and eleven dollars, and ninety six cents.

There are three thousand bible societies in the world, founded all within twenty years. The annual receipts are about one hundred thousand pounds (four million five hundred thousand dollars), and more than three millions of bibles have been distributed over the globe in one hundred and forty different languages.

Libraries in Germany.—The German Libraries surpass in number and richness those of any other country of Europe. The library in Vienna contains 30,000 volumes; that of Dresden, 220,000; that of Munich, 400,000; that of Breslau, 160,000; that of Gottingen, 300,000. It is calculated that the public libraries contain 3,130,000 printed volumes, besides manuscripts and pamphlets.

Alarm of the Emperor of China.—The result of Lord Amherst's war with the Burmans, may be the annihilation of the trade of the India Company with China. It appears that the Head of the Central Empire has taken alarm at the advance of the troops of the former, and ordered fortifications to prevent the violation of his frontiers.

Explosion.—The Hartford, Conn. Mirror, says: "A Powder Mill and other buildings, the property of Erastus Phelps & Co. of Granby, blew up on the afternoon of Thursday, the 25th ult. and two unfortunate men at work in the buildings blew up with them. It is supposed that the accident was occasioned by dust falling into the mortars while the mill was operating. The explosion was tremendous. Scattered fragments of the buildings, and pieces of the mangled bodies were found at a great distance and but for the extreme exertions of those that escaped, the magazine, containing 150 barrels of powder would have been blown up too."

Lightning.—During the thunder storm of Sunday morning last, a barn in New Bedford was struck by lightning, and consumed together with a yoke of oxen, a cow, and a horse, and about three tons of hay. This fearful result was in consequence of the barn being almost instantaneously enveloped in flames.—On Sunday afternoon, lightning struck in five different places in Dartmouth; in one store a quantity of crockery ware was broken, and a ship on the stock was injured.

Death by Lightning.—A Mr. Dunnington, on Rocketts, Virginia, who had taken refuge under a tree from the rain, with his child in his arms, was struck dead by a stroke of lightning. After he fell, the child, who was unhurt, made its way more than a hundred yards, exclaiming that its father was asleep.

Commercial.—The Island of Marlagabite, by an Ordinance of the King of France, is to be closed against foreign vessels after the first day of July next—and the duties in and out of French Colonial Ports are to be doubled.

SANTA FE.

We are happy to announce the arrival of a number of our enterprising fellow-citizens from a trading expedition to Santa Fe.—They have brought, in exchange for articles taken out, mules, furs, and spice. A considerable number, we understand, still remain in New Mexico, where they have been a considerable length of time. In consequence of the great quantity of goods taken to that market, sales are slow which renders it necessary to remain a considerable time in the country, to dispose of all the articles taken to advantage.

We understand those just returned, met with some little obstruction on their journey, by a party of Pawnee Indians, who robbed them of a number of mules, &c.

A company of nearly 100 persons (including all those lately returned) will start from this place and vicinity in a few weeks for New Mexico. It is the intention of some of this party to penetrate to some of the more remote provinces and to be absent several years.—*Missouri Int.*

Extract of a letter from Coahuila, Jan. 21.—"All the Province is completely taken up by the newly discovered silver mines; probably the richest ever discovered. One mine, the richest, has been in operation about two months.—Yet they have only gone about 3 yards into it, and it is estimated that the owner has already realized from one to two hundred thousand dollars for what cost him \$800 to work. There are now about 150 mines in operation, within 40 miles of this city.

Hay, May 10—A scarcity of money is still experienced in trade, and flour is again at \$11 50; duty 2 50; pork, meso, \$37; duty \$1 90; coffee \$8 50, or 12 56 on board, and rising in price.

It is said that a man is considerable taller than he rises in the morning; than he is at night; in some cases the difference is almost an inch. This is owing to the cartilages between the vertebrae of the back bone, (24 in number) yielding to the superincumbent pressure of the body when erect, and which expand again during the night, when the body is placed in a horizontal posture.—*True Am.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The barque *Pallas*, Bragister, has arrived at Boston from London, and last from Coves, whence she sailed on the 28th April.

The report of the fall of Missolonghi is contradicted. Recent disturbances had occurred in Spain; a conspiracy to revolutionize that country had been discovered. It is said to have originated in secret societies. From the confessions of one of the conspirators, it appeared that there is in London a Directing Revolutionary Committee, of which Mina is President.

LONDON, April 20. There is a great deal doing this morning, both in British and Foreign markets, attended with an advance in almost every description of Securities. An express has arrived from Paris.—The French Funds had declined about ten cents on Tuesday.—The Paris Etoile states, upon the authority of letters from Corfu of the 25th and 26th March, that the garrison of Missolonghi still hold out.—The same letters give the details of the capture and capture of Anatolio, which correspond, in point of date, with the account we yesterday gave from a morning paper, of the alleged fall of Missolonghi. Where the truth lies, we know not.

Under date of Corfu, March 23d, we find an article which describes Ibrahim Pacha to be on the point of making a grand attack on Missolonghi from different quarters, and with every prospect of success. Greece is stated to be in great danger, but it is mentioned that the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands had acted in such a manner as to create an impression that he had received instructions to prevent Missolonghi from falling into the hands of the Turks. Russia, France and England, are said to concur in wishing to bring the contest to a close. It is added, that on the 26th Sir Frederick Adam had required that the operations against Missolonghi should be suspended, as he understood an order to conclude an armistice, if not already received, might be expected from Constantinople. To this Ibrahim Pacha objected, on account of the sacrifices which have been made by the Porte. Sir F. Adam is represented to have replied, that if he did not yield with a good grace, submission would be compelled on him. Nothing is here said of the fall of the fortress. The Greeks are reported to have obtained some naval success.

LONDON, April 22. City, 2 o'clock.—The funds have been in a depressed state all the morning, with scarcely any thing doing. Consols have declined to 75, buyers, and the new 4 per cent. scrip to 12 3/4.—*Evening Courier.* "It will take here to-day there was no business doing in stock; the jobbers and brokers could not get on without the Jews, who were all at Synagogue, on account of the great holiday of the tribes of Israel. Consols for account remained at the opening price, 75 1/4-3/8, till 1 o'clock, when the renewal of the alarming reports of yesterday, the passing of the Truth by the

Russian army—riots at Blackburn—burning of factories at Manchester, &c. drove the price down to 79, at which they now remain heavy.

St. Petersburg, April 1.

On the 7th July next, when his Majesty the Emperor enters on his 31st year, the Coronation will take place in Moscow. The divisions of the regiments of the guards and other troops, which are to be at Moscow during the Coronation, will march for this city at the end of this month.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the entrance of the allied troops into Paris; his Majesty the Emperor reviewed the guards and other regiments of the garrison in the square opposite the Winter Palace. There were nearly 40,000 men; and the whole made a magnificent appearance, which was heightened by the fine spring weather.

On the evening of the preceding day, according to the will of the late Emperor, each of the soldiers who were present at the entrance into Paris received a silver medal, with a portrait of his late Majesty, fastened to a ribbon of the colours of those of Saint Andrew and Saint George.

DIED.

In Cornish, 4th inst. Mary Ann, a child of Mr. Paul Pendergast.

On the same day, a child of Mr. Clement Brown, Jr.

In Limington, 1st inst. a child of Benjamin Hasty, aged 4.

Portland, Saco, Standish and Parsonsfield.

MAIL STAGE.

A New Line of Stages has commenced running twice a week from Parsonsfield, through Newfield, Limerick, Limington, Standish, Buxton, and Hollis (Salmon Falls) to Saco—to connect with the Portland and White Mountain Stage at Standish.

Leaves Reddick's tavern in Parsonsfield; (Middle Road) on Mondays and Thursdays; at half past 8 o'clock, A. M. leaves Dam's Mills, Newfield, at 8 o'clock. Arrives at Cole's tavern, Limerick, at 9 o'clock.—Leaves Limerick at 11, and arrives at Standish in season to intersect the Portland and White Mountain Stage from Conway, (which arrives in Portland at 5 o'clock).—Leaves Standish at 2 P. M. and arrives in Saco at 6.

Returning.—Leaves Saco every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrives in Standish at 5, to meet the White Mountain Stage for Conway.—Leaves Limerick at half past 10, and arrives in Limerick at 12.—Leaves Limerick at 1, and arrives in Parsonsfield at 3 P. M. Passengers travelling to and from Portland, Bangor, and other towns in the vicinity, will be accommodated with ready conveyance at a moderate expense. Persons travelling from Maine to Concord, N. H. &c.—Arrive at Cole's tavern, north part of New-Hampshire or Vermont, will find this the most direct and cheapest route.

It is confidently hoped that the above line will draw away the patronage of the public, as no expense has been spared in procuring good horses and carriages; and careful drivers.

June 8.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the friends and the public generally, that he has taken the stand formerly called Burnham's tavern, at Carll's corner in Waterborough, situated on the best travelling road from Limerick to Saco, Kennebunk 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. Stagecoaches are invited to call. **BENJAMIN PITTS.** Waterborough, May 25, 1826.

ABNER S. McDONALD & CO.

HAVE lately received a fresh assortment of English, West India, and Domestic Goods; which they offer to the public on as reasonable terms as can be obtained in this town.—They will continue to do business at the *Old Stand*, formerly occupied by John McDonald, Esq.; late of Limerick, deceased. It is his intention to transact business in the same manner, as it has been conducted heretofore at the *Old Stand*. June 1.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—LIMERICK.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-assessable owners and proprietors of land, hereafter mentioned, the town of Limerick, in the county of York and state of Maine—that they are taxed in the tax bill committed to the subscriber, as Collector of said Limerick, for the year 1825, as follows

Name	Value	Tax
SIMEON STROUT,	15	225 00 44
RUFUS LIBBY,	42	9 57
HANNAH SEAVEY,	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.

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

POETRY.

(Communicated)

MORNING STAR.

Hail! Morning Star, gladly we greet thee,
And roll, rejoicing through unclouded skies;
With Freedom's pure and consecrated fire,
Glow in our halls, and glitter on our spears.

Brightest in the constellation pour thy ray;
It is indeed the harbinger of day,
Which even now, amidst the twilight night
Of dark despair! we hail, with fond delight.

Then may we say, the reign of night is o'er,
The day is dawning, that shall close no more!
Our hopes were sunk; but brighter prospects rise;
The Morning Star adorns these eastern skies.

O may we see thee in thy orbit roll,
Bright as the sun, unshaken as the pole,
Pure as the dew, as summer's morning mild,
By no cloud shaded, by no lust defiled.

Mayst thou around the common centre sweep
Blame the earth, and blaze along the deep,
"Sublime as heaven—bird vigorous as the eagle,
And in thy flight outstrip the march of time.

Morning Star, bright in the constellation glow,
With all that's pure and dignified below;
Pluck from each age the science of each soil,
And o'er thy country pour the generous spoil.

Morning Star, thy columns free from all vice,
As was the rose that bloomed in Paradise;
Mayst thou possess such patriotic zeal
As did a Cato, or a Lycurgus feel.

When on its strings prophetic light was shone,
Like David's harp, thou breath a solemn tone,
Like heavenly dew, that evening hours distil
In Sharon's valley, or on Gilboa's hill.

Star of Independence, beam the breath of truth,
And bind our temples, with immortal truth;
Thy amber wheels, in quick rotation, glide,
Drawn by thy doves along the sparkling rids.

Bright Morning Star, go traverse mountain'd hills,
The various fields of matter and of mind;
Thy page to charity be warmly strung,
And all the sweet persuasion of thy tongue.

No exhalations dim thy light, no Mares
To drown the music of the Morning Star;
But all the beauties of the queen of flow'rs,
In spite of June, fire the breast of Jove.

Here is the Star of Bethlehem! to light our way
Pour down the dazzling splendor of thy blaze;
Be consecrated, to the smiling Three,
RELIGION, PEACE, and CIVIL LIBERTY.

With glories, long departed, run along,
Four on the east of night thy morning song
Perfect thyself—before that spark of fire,
That still purges its nature to aspire!

Morning Star, may thy path ever burn,
While to the pole the trembling needles turn,
And with triumphant pride thy beam that's pour'd,
Guard all thy columns, like the flaming sword.

MISCELLANY.

[For the Star.]

CANADIAN TOUR, NO. 1.

MR. EDITOR,

Having perused your interesting paper, which affords a variety of matter, I send you a sketch of the journey, which I have not long since performed in the province of Lower Canada. It may be gratifying to some of your readers.

A. B.

Special business calling to the duty, I left my domestic concerns, in the company of an agreeable young man of my acquaintance. We directed our course through several agricultural towns, and at length arrived at Eaton, N. H. Our journey was continued through Conroy to Bartlett. Here the picturesque country exhibited, to those who had previously been destined to move upon the more even ground bordering upon the sea board, a wild and romantic scenery. Hills, or rather rocks "pile upon pile," so enormously high, are not to be found in Old Wells, or New-Glooucester. We entered in at the high priced gate, which seems to open into the narrow—valley between the two mountains, and then gradually ascending, to the celebrated North of the White Hills—one of the prominent wonders of nature. It was a cloudy day; in consequence of which, the latent tops of those hills were piled among the clouds. We expeditiously pursued our journey across the Connecticut into the beautiful, fertile and prosperous State of Vermont. That part of the State through which we travelled is very broken. The way, during most of the distance, continually "ascending or descending" the rugged hills. Strange as it may seem, the highest of these hills are generally free from stones, and admit of cultivation to their very tops. It is no uncommon circumstance, in the following seasons, for a farmer to break his land with a single yoke of oxen. But it should be understood that he has the privilege of "taking the advantage," by furrowing down hill, and hauling his plough back again, above ground "high and dry."

Highly gratified with the country, and its inhabitants, we prosecuted our journey until we crossed the king's boundary, and pitched in Canada. At this crisis of our expedition, we were reminded of what our grandfathers and great uncles told us of this part of the world when we were children. Had these juvenile impressions still been retained by us, on crossing the line, we should have expected to have seen a land so different from that of the United States, as the desert of Sahara is from the banks of the Nile. But so different was the truth of the case, that, had we not been exceedingly careful in our inquiries, we should not have known by the most acute observation, when we arrived at Canada. There was no apparent difference in the color of the grass,—their war ran down hill—their wood was combustible—their cattle lowed—their sheep bleated—and the people ate, drank, and wore apparel.

By travelling farther into this country we found that the laws, manners, and customs of the inhabitants were different from the more enlightened people of New England. Stansford, however, and the surrounding townships, are mostly settled by emigrants from the New England States, who still retain, in a great measure, the habits of their youth. This Stansford is an excellent township of land, very handsomely situated on the east shore of Lake Memphremagog. The buildings of this town are similar to those in the wealthy towns in Maine. A more superb meeting-house than that in Stansford is rarely to be seen. There are several flourishing villages; the most noble of which is called the Plain, where a considerable traffic is carried on. In this village a weekly paper is published. The soil of this town produces many of the "luxuries of life." A flock of 70 sheep is not reckoned large, and several of the farms abound with milk and honey.

Leaving the good people of this town to enjoy their quiet repose, we passed onward through Hatley, crossed the outlet of the before mentioned lake and passed through several townships lately settled, till we found ourselves far away in the woods. It might be remarked that most of the townships in this province are very large. They are generally about 12 miles square, or equivalent to that size. We passed through one township which the inhabitants said was 27 miles in length. In some portions of the wilderness a great curiosity was discoverable in the distribution of the soil, and sudden changes of the growth. Nature seems to have been very curious in her operations, here, than in some other parts of the world. There are primarily two kinds of land. (It is not supposed that these observations will apply to every part of the province, but we saw much of this description.) One kind was judged by us, and the people, to be of the best quality. The other, to be a very poor sort of land. The quality peculiarly abounds with hard wood growth, and the lofty overgrown rock-maples, intermixed, by some called lemon walnut, yellow birch, beech, &c.

We were told that it was not an uncommon occurrence to procure a log of the buttment, 18 or 20 feet in length, that would make 800, and frequently 1000 feet of boards. The land of this growth presents a beautiful appearance so far as the eye can reach. The trees are not thick as in most of the forests in Maine. A tree rooted in the ground, and a tree rooted in a seldom to be found. Besides among large trees are very scarce. A person may pass on horseback in any direction through most of the hard wood land without being reduced to the necessity of crossing old logs, or bowing to escape the limbs of trees. We saw several pieces of wood-land through which, it was judged, one might make good speed with a horse wagon. Curiously led us to inquire of the settlers in what manner their trees were rooted, who informed us that there was generally but one principal root, and that ran directly downward; as they supposed, deep in the earth; consequently they would plough sufficiently deep close to the stump or tree while it was green, as we could to a stake set up in our field.

But very different from this is the manner kind of land, which is covered with a black growth consisting of various kinds of evergreen. These trees mostly are of a small size, and their leaves are very lowering. There may be seen, upon what the Canadians call the highest kind of black land here and there a hemlock and spruce which overlook those around them. We passed some forests which were destitute of large trees of any kind, but so thickly covered with a shrubby growth that it was apparently very difficult for a man to wind his way through the same, without hanging some of the branches of his garments upon the bushes to mark his path. The growth is so exquisitely arranged that it would require a diligent search among the hard wood to find an evergreen; or among the black growth to find a tree of the hard wood kind. Let some should think that this is "an evil report of the land," it is observed that much the greatest portion, through which our way was directed, is the best kind of soil, and produces wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, grass, &c. in great abundance.

[For the Star.] LIBERTY.

Masses Editors.

It is far from my sacred intention to encroach upon the good feelings of men, in a sufficient degree to offer offence, that I enter an examination of the present subject with a superlative diffidence; yet, from a supreme confidence of being invested with every solemn precaution requisite on the occasion, as well as from the just opinion that your enlightened readers will not hesitate to admit, for truth, that I am anxious to identify myself with a man wise, I would present you my present ideas thereon, which I am thoroughly aware, are very much contracted, on account of nature's having been somewhat parsimonious in her gifts.

Munificence has in all ages manifested itself to be one of the most royal qualities of virtue, and is actually one of the elementary parts of the fundamental basis of all religion, which is Charity. The liberal mind is the mind which I would at this time becomend an advocate, is not the liberality of purse, but the liberality of sentiment; it is that liberality which is no less than a sweet smelling incense, that ascends from the altar of the heart, to the most high God! I am not, however, at all unapprized, that a gentleman in the dignity of an Editor of a religious paper, may be called by a pressing sense of his duty to be accurate, to identify himself with columns in chastity, so far as may be relative to any particular tenet or doctrinal point; but on any general topic, in which every individual of the human species is equally interested, I should imagine that a little of the holy oil of generosity might be profitable if not agreeable.

Liberty is the life guard of the press; let us retropect the complicated histories of the world, as we said, and let us not altogether shut, in the most beautiful harmony of accent, "Long live to the LIBERAL!" Hence an illiberal publication in my humble opinion, is speedily censured for its being saturated with ostentancy, and consequently the conductor, in spite of his oaken gravity, is by necessity compelled to accede to the only alternative of vantage, or resign himself a victim of his own susceptibility.

It may perhaps be suggested that I am influenced from sinister motives, but my Gentlemen, I by no means would convert my shoulder into a fulcrum to support the infernal lever of selfishness, neither would I be considered a trigg to the portly wheels of an editorial chariot; but would reintegrate the subject in all its essential purity, my only best is frankness, and believe me, I would heartily wish to conciliate the description of liberality, into the vortex of detestation.

By a suppression of this immortal gem, toward the sublimity pen especially, it is not impossible that more pernicious consequences might ensue, than actually would, from a two widely expanded indulgence; this, however, is no criterion, by which it should be judged that a medium is not to be observed.

If such communications as declare the writer's brain to be a repository of lycanthropy, were inserted, they might soil the first born embellishments of a volume, as is obvious; yet this produces no permanent authority for rejecting a candid communication, on a moral subject, merely because it is varnished with fustian, because it commences with what fanatics call an hyphen, nor because one of its sentences, might suggest the deadly halloo of piety; neither should a sentence be abandoned in toto, because it is rendered conspicuous by a bombastic word.

(The writer would not be understood, in the foregoing statements to infringe upon your paper, or intimate in the least degree that he thinks the Star is liberally managed; but he is aware that selfishness too much predominates in many publications.)

It is not uncertain that the heiferish language of candor gains an ascendancy over the loud ranting of enthusiasm, and therefore I submit the sound statement of facts, unaccompanied by their endless chain of arguments.

OBSEVER.

Intelligence of Birds.—The following fact was related at a late meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool. A pair of goldfinches had built their nest in a small branch of an olive tree; after hatching their brood, the parents perceived that the weight of the family was too great for the strength of the branch which supported the nest—it had begun to yield; the provident parents, with an intelligence which cannot be resolved into instinct, were seen to fasten, by means of a small string which they procured, the branch which supported their nest to a stronger and higher branch of the tree. Thus, proceeding by an extraordinary effort of reason, the original error which they had committed, and guarding their parental hopes from the threatened ruin.—Liverpool Advertiser.

Thales, one of the wise men of Greece.—A sophist was wont to put men with difficult questions, the sage of Miletus replied to them without the least hesitation, and with the utmost precision. What is the oldest of all things? God, because he has always existed.

What is the most beautiful? The world, because it is the work of God.
What is the greatest of all things? Space, because it contains all that has been created.
What is the most constant of all things? Hope, because it still remains with man, after he has lost every thing else.
What is the best of all things? Virtue, because without it there is nothing good.
What is the quickest of all things? Thought, because in less than a moment it can fly to the end of the universe.
What is the strongest? Necessity, which makes men face all the dangers of life.
What is the easiest? Death.
What is the most difficult? To know yourself.
What is the wisest? Time, for it discovers all things.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of JAMES 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.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

LEAVITT SAWYER.

Limerick, May 17, 1826.

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

THE business of the late firm of LEAVITT, SAWYER, & Co. will hereafter be conducted under the firm of LEAVITT & 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.

LEAVITT SAWYER.

Limerick, May 23, 1826.

CHEMICAL EMBROCATION, OR, WHITWELL'S ORIGINAL OPDELDOCO, Treble the strength of the hard kind.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. THIS is a new, beyond all dispute considered by every physician of extensive practice 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, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable 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 some instances orders were received from England and Russia. In a late letter, to the Proprietor from St. Salvador, the writer observes, "Your OPDELDOCO begins to be well known and fully appreciated, &c."

Certificates have been received, sufficient to fill a column of a paper. A few of the most respectable, are attached to the outside wrapper, among which is one from a Physician of the highest grade in Europe or America.

BEWARE before you purchase. 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 by the assistance of the NAME.—Therefore, as you value Life or Limb, be sure to ask for and receive WHITWELL'S OPDELDOCO 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 Headache, Drowsiness, Depression of Spirits, Vapors, dimness of Eye sight, and all the other disorders of the head. Eye, nose, throat, and general quality it completely counteracts the effects of a bad atmosphere, and being greatly antipretentious is indispensable for all who watch with or visit the sick.

ALSO

Jarvis' Billions Flints, Detergent Bitters and Cough Drops.

These are for sale, at the store of JOHN SANDRON, Esq. Limerick.

May 11.

PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED at this Office. Where also may be had all kinds of Blanks in common use.

Cash given for rags; the better the quality, the greater will be the price.—Peddlars of tin ware, and others who deal in this commodity, are invited to call and exchange the same for CASH.

May 11.