

MORNING STAR.

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TYPICAL PERSONS; NO. 4.

ISAAC AND CHRIST COMPARED.

The history of Isaac abounds with remarkable events and extraordinary occurrences, all of which bear some analogy to the events and occurrences recorded by the evangelists in their history of the adorable Saviour; and, if properly investigated and rightly viewed, will not only lead us to see the similarity between them, but will lead us to contemplate and adore the wisdom and goodness of God who was pleased to plan such a way of salvation, and condescended to take such methods to point it out, and to make use of such striking similitudes to shew forth his love to mankind.

1. Isaac was a child often promised, long looked for, and much desired before he was born. The same may be said of Christ; but in a far more eminent degree. He was earlier and oftener promised, longer looked for, and much more desired before he was born, than was Isaac. Isaac was not promised, till the world had been peopled about 2087 years, about 16 years before he was born; and was promised to Abraham and Sarah only. But Christ was promised to Adam and Eve, the first couple that ever lived upon earth, immediately after the fall, being about 4000 years before his birth. He was not only promised to them, but the same promise was renewed from time to time to the patriarchs, and the accomplishment thereof was frequently foretold by the prophets, together with every circumstance that was to accompany the event. The birth of Isaac was, no doubt, greatly desired by Abraham and Sarah; but it might be the reverse with Hagar and Ishmael. They might cordially hope, that the promise would fail, that the wonderful dreams, and extraordinary visions of the patriarch would finally prove to be nothing more than the effect of imagination; and that after all, the son of the Lord would be a stranger to his sole heir to the estate. But he was faithful, who had promised, and the accomplishment was certain. And although the event was altogether unlikely, and to all human probability, impossible, yet it was so much the more fit for the exertion of Almighty power. Christ was, however, much more desired than Isaac. He was greatly desired by all the holy patriarchs, prophets and righteous kings; yea, and by all who looked for redemption in Israel. Not only so, but he was "The desire of all nations." Hag. i. 7. "The good people of all nations desired him, and wished for the happy era when they should all be blessed in him." While, doubtless, the magicians, astrologers, soothsayers, the swimmers, false prophets and idolatrous kings, like the bond-woman, and her sons, were in hopes that the promise would fail, and that the inheritance would revert to them. But to their great confusion, in the very manner promised, time predicted, and place designated, the glorious event took place, and one that should rule all nations for ever.

2. The condition of Isaac was wonderful and marvellous. Abraham his father was in the hundredth year of his age; yet his piety was such, that he staggered not at the promise through unbelief, but was strong in faith, giving glory to God. Sarah, that bore him, was ninety years old; yet, through faith, she received strength to conceive seed, and was delivered of a child when she was past age, because she judged him faithful who had

promised. Notwithstanding these circumstances his conception was perfectly natural, and he descended by ordinary generation. It was not so with Christ. His conception was supernatural, miraculous and mysterious. God was his proper father, and the blessed virgin Mary was his mother. His soul descended from God, and was of the same nature and substance with his. His body was the pure seed of the woman. He was conceived by the overshadowing power of the Holy Ghost. This was Divinity veiled in humanity, and the son of God became the Son of Man. We may well adopt the language of the apostle, and say, "Great is the mystery of godliness, God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, and received up into glory."

3. There was great joy when Isaac was born. Sarah was so ravished with a sense of the superabounding goodness of God to her, that she said, "God hath made me to laugh, so that all that hear will laugh with me. Hence, they shall call his name Isaac, because Isaac signifies laughter, or joyfulness. Abraham also rejoiced, and made a great feast on the day that he was weaned. So, when Christ our spiritual Isaac was born, there was still greater joy. The angel of the Lord, in dazzling glory, descended and brought the news of this extraordinary event to the shepherds; saying, "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying, 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.' And, for aught we know, the whole multitude might consist of the departed spirits of the holy patriarchs and prophets, made perfect, and those of Abraham and Sarah might be in the midst of the throng. However, as soon as the humble shepherds had ascertained the fact, and had found Mary and Joseph, and the babe lying in a manger, they returned glorifying and praising God for all the things which shall be to all people. As to this, we must add, the loud declarations of Simeon and Anna, and all who were then waiting to see the consolation of Israel.

4. When Isaac was quite young he received some very improper treatment from Ishmael, the son of the bond-woman. He was born after the flesh persecuted him that was born of the spirit. We see this abundantly exemplified in the anti-type. Immediately after Christ was born, the storm of persecution began. Herod the king, having had an intimation of his birth and royalty by the wise men from the east, and probably fearing that he should lose his crown, intended to dispatch him at once. That he might not miss the object of his wrath, he sent forth an army, and slew all the children in Bethlehem, from two years old and under, according to the time he had inquired of the wise men. And the melancholy prediction was fulfilled; "In Rama was there a voice heard, lamentation, and weeping, and great mourning, Rachel weeping for her children, and would be comforted, because she had them not." Herod, who doubt thought he had accomplished his purpose, and could proudly triumph over the miseries and lamentations of his suffering fellow-creatures; but his expectation failed, and his triumphing was short; for, previous to this shameful massacre, God had sent his Son into Egypt; and Herod soon after died a miserable death, suited to the desert of his horrid crime. But to return; would we trace the sacred history, and collect all the particulars of Christ's sufferings—the abuses received from his countrymen—and the persecutions which he received from the Pharisees and Sadducees, and more particularly from the chief priests, scribes and doctors of the law, we would find the subject to a volume. Suffice it to say, "He was a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief." Yet he bore all these things with patience, giving us an example, that we should follow his steps, and let patience have her perfect work.

5. We come now to the most affecting scene of the whole. A scene at which human nature recoils. It is the joy of Abraham and Sarah, an object of their parental affections, is reared with the utmost tenderness, and brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; and while, by his personal graces, natural and acquired abilities, connected with the sweetness of his temper and obliging behavior, he gave his fond parents every assurance of rendering them happy in their declining years, yet his tender father, because he commanded of God to offer him

up for a burnt offering; "saying, 'Take now thy son, thine only son Isaac, whom thou lovest, and get thee into the land of Moriah; and offer him there for a burnt offering upon one of the mountains which I will tell thee of.' Shocking mandate! Who but an Abraham could have borne the trial? Every remonstrance might have been made, both from nature and religion; but he uttered not a word. He knew it was the voice of his God; that he had given him the child, and that he had an undoubted right to demand him when, and in what manner, he pleased; that no obedience was acceptable to his Maker, but that which was cheerful; and that he would command him to do no more than he would enable him to perform, nor lay any more upon him than he would enable him to bear." "Abraham," therefore, without betraying the least uneasiness to his family, "rose up early in the morning, and saddled his ass, and took two of his young men with him, and Isaac his son; and clave the wood for the burnt offering, and rose up, and went unto the place of which God had told him." "On the third day," "Abraham lifted up his eyes and saw the place afar off. And Abraham said unto the young men, Abide ye here with the ass; and I and the lad will go yonder and worship, and come again unto you." And Abraham took the wood for the burnt offering, and laid it upon Isaac his son; and he took the fire in his hand, and a knife; and they went both of them together. And Isaac spake unto Abraham his father, and said, 'My father. And he said, Here am I, my son. And he said, Behold the fire and the wood; but where is the lamb for the burnt offering?' And Abraham said, 'My son, God will provide himself a lamb for a burnt offering: so they went both of them together. And they came to the place which God had told him, and Abraham built an altar there, and laid the wood in order; and bound Isaac his son, and laid him on the altar upon the wood. And Abraham stretched forth his hand and took the knife to slay his son. And the angel of the Lord called unto him out of heaven, and said, 'Abraham, Abraham. And he said, Here am I. And he said, Lay not thine hand upon the lad, neither do thou any thing unto him: for now I know that thou fearest God, seeing thou hast not withheld thy son, thine only son from me. And Abraham lifted up his eyes, and looked, and behold, behind him a ram caught in a thicket by the horns; and Abraham took the ram, and offered him up for a burnt offering instead of his son. And Abraham called the name of the place Jehovah-Jireh," i. e. The Lord will provide.

In the above history, we have not only the highest proof of Abraham's fidelity and obedience to God, and of the submission of Isaac to his father's will, but also the clearest type of God's love to mankind, and of the love which he has to man, to groan, bleed and die for sinners; and of the acquiescence of Jesus Christ to his heavenly Father's will, in the great work of atonement.

1. It may be remarked, that as Abraham desired to offer up his son Isaac for a burnt offering upon one of the mountains of Moriah, in obedience to God, so God desired him up for a burnt offering instead of his son. And Abraham called the name of the place Jehovah-Jireh," i. e. The Lord will provide.

2. As Abraham and Isaac went together to the offering, so God and Christ went together in the work of atonement. That is to say, God was willing to send his Son, and the Son was as willing to come as his Father was to send him.

3. Isaac was now grown to years, and had been disposed, he might have rescued himself from the hands of his aged father, who was about to offer him up for a burnt offering. So Christ, had he been disposed, might have rescued himself from the shameful death at the cross; for he could have then prayed to his father, and he would have sent him more than twelve legions of angels to assist him. But how then should the scriptures have been fulfilled? or how could salvation ever have been made possible to mankind, or one sinner ever get home to glory? But his love was so great to mankind, that he patiently and willingly submitted, and laid down his life a ransom for all, to be testified in due time.

4. Notwithstanding the altar was reared—the wood laid in order—Isaac bound and laid upon it—the hand of Abraham raised—and the deed was about to be plunged into the heart of the devoted victim, yet, by the interposition of the angel of God, the lifted hand was stayed,

and Isaac escaped unhurt, while a ram caught in the thicket by the horns, was offered up for a burnt offering in his stead. Here we see a disparity between the type and anti-type, for Christ escaped not. But as the innocent ram suffered in Isaac's stead, so Christ suffered in our stead; and the Lord laid on him the iniquity of us all. Oh! may I not say, that when mankind were, by their first sin, under the wrath of God, and exposed to eternal death, the angel of mercy stayed the hand of Justice, and provided this glorious way whereby they might be saved? (To be continued.)

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

(From *Minister's Recollections of Literature.*)

SIXTH PRINCIPLES UNDESIRABLE. Fixing the consideration of religion and virtue aside, and attending merely to interest and reputation, it will be found that he who enters on active life without having ascertained some regular plan, according to which he is to guide himself, will be unprosperous in the whole of his subsequent progress. But when conducted is viewed in a moral and religious light, this effect of having fixed no principles of action, or having formed no valuable standard of character, becomes more obviously fatal. For hence it is, that the young and thoughtless imbibes so readily the poison of "evil communication," and fall a prey to every seducer. They have no eternal guide whom they might be accustomed to follow, and every thing within themselves that can give firmness to their conduct. They are of course the victims of momentary inclination or caprice; religious and good by starts, when, during the absence of temptation and tempters, the virtuous principle stirs within them; but never long the same; changing and fluctuating according to the passions of the hour. As the investigation of those with whom they have connected themselves, they are sailing on a dangerous sea which abounds with rocks; without compass, by which to direct their course; or helm, by which to guide the vessel. Whereas, if they acted on a system; if their behavior made it appear that they were determined to conduct themselves by certain rules and principles; not only would they escape innumerable dangers, but they would command respect from the licentious themselves. Evil deeds would cease to lay their snares for one whom they saw moving above them, in a higher sphere, and with a more steady course.

Nothing can be more wavering and disjunct than the behavior of those who are wholly men of the world; and have never been inured to continue with themselves. Dissipation is a more frequent cause of their ruin than determined impiety. It is not so much because they have adopted bad principles, as because they have never attended to principles of any kind, their lives are so full of incoherence. You are on the borders of sin and duty. One day you read the scriptures; you hear religious discourses; and form good resolutions. Next day you plunge into the world, and forget the serious impression, as if it had never been made. The impression is again renewed, and again effaced; and in this circle your life revolves. Is such conduct worthy of a man? Is it not a most unbecoming and unbecoming? Shall the close of life overtake you, before you have determined how to live? Shall the day never come, that is to find you steady in your views, decided in plans, engaged in a course of action which your mind approves? If you wish that day ever to arrive, retirement and meditation must first bring you home to yourself; from the dissipation in which you are now scattered; must teach you to fix such aims and to lay down such rules of conduct; as are suitable to rational and immortal beings. Their will your character become uniform and respectable. Then you may hope that your life will proceed in such a train as shall prepare you, when it is finished, for joining the society of angels exalted spirits.

It is a careless train of living, that is the general ruin of mankind. It is not so much from having adopted evil principles that men become wicked; as from having adopted no principles at all. They follow their inclinations, without examining them; and thus they are in a principle which they ought to form for regulating their conduct. The chief corrective of this mischief is that which has been suggested, by bringing conscience into a frequent exercise of this power, and thereby awakening its authority over our life.

Resolutions—How to perform what you ought to perform without fail what you resolve. Do not waver in well doing.

CHRISTIANITY.

"It may oppose our prejudices and correct our misconceptions; it may improve our instructions, which lay beyond the reach of our assistants; however, it may teach that which our feeble capacities, if left to themselves, could never have found out; but it can aspire no distrust of those capacities; it utters no denunciations against human reason. It is intended, not to prostrate, but to assist and exalt intellect. It informs us of what was unknown, but never shocks us by the unexpected; it quickens and instructs conscience without weakening our confidence in its decisions—without blotting out our moral natures. It is not at war with the understanding and with nature; it is a firm ally, and friend, a counsellor, assistant and strengthener of both. These are strongly marked features of Christianity. They are features on which, in consequence of the correctness of Christian teaching, the little stress has been hitherto laid, and they have therefore been but imperfectly explained and feebly illustrated.

"The sorrows of life, the gradual falling away of the objects of our earthly affection, and the effects of age in impressing us with the hollow nature, the uncertainty and emptiness of all worldly pleasures and distinctions, tend to render us more and more sensible of the needs of spiritual natures. Christianity is found to answer those needs. Its capacity of ministering to our growing wants daily develops itself. The language, in which it addresses us, appears no earthly voice. It has heavenly power and majesty.

"The character of Christianity, and of its founder, adds vast weight to the evidence in its favor. It forces us to conclude, that it is not the offspring of fraud or fiction, that it is the child neither of fanaticism nor imposture. It is noble in its aim and beneficent in its tendency. It is recommended to us by its intrinsic excellence—its spirit, its object, its doctrines, and its sanctions.

"If we throw off a reverence for Christianity, where shall we go for information on the subject of our duty and hopes? Where shall we find a substitute? Where shall we find a system so free from imperfection and deficiencies; so full of instruction and solace; so well adapted to refine and exalt our natures; so fitted to make us faithful to the numerous important trusts committed to us as men, as citizens, as servants of God, and candidates for the rewards of a better life? On what shall we rest? We are weak and imperfect;—as such, we need guidance and restraint; we are exposed to attacks of adversity, to affliction and sorrow, and need comfort and support. Christianity furnishes all. It addresses itself to our hearts in language, which men of every condition can understand. Suppose it founded in delusion; we could hardly wish that delusion to be pointed out to us; for our most sacred hopes would be overthrown; and the sources of our best consolations become dry. Suppose it founded in delusion; the delusion is fitted to make us better and happier. It is a pleasing, not a melancholy delusion. It is fitted to lead us to believe, that the universe has a Father and Preserver. It is pleasing to believe, that this short life is not the whole of our being; that an immortal spirit is lodged within us; that we may hereafter rise, from sorrow and care, and disease and death can no more reach us. But Christianity, we are confident, is no delusion; the hopes it inspires are no false ones; the virtue it attempts to infuse is something more than naught. We would preserve in our minds, and in the minds of others, a deep veneration for it. If we throw off such veneration, our hopes are weakened, but our apprehensions and fears remain; our solace is impaired, but our sorrows are not diminished."—*Ch. Exam.*

PARLEYING WITH TEMPTATION.

Suppose there was a garden or pleasure ground, furnished with the most charming productions of every climate, but, on entering it, you were well assured that it was full of scorpions and deadly reptiles;—would you walk through its rose paths, and slumber in its deadly shades? Your foes might persuade you to enter, and say no harm could attend it; they might tell you some were able to handle the most poisonous serpents without being hurt; but your friends would cry, "Flee! Fly! not the foolish experiment: risk not your life for a few dry flowers and luscious fruits." Or, suppose a city offered you the most inviting prospects of advancing in trade, or rising in wealth and honor, while a plague, raged within its walls, and swept off thousands of its inhabitants; would you go and dwell there? The warning voice of every one who wished you well would be, "Desist! fly! for here, even from the very neighborhood of the infection. Say not, some have lived amid the plague, and not caught it,—and why may not I? Hang not your confidence on slender precautions. Flee from the contagious air, lest you die."

Go not into those gay scenes of amusement which have captivated and corrupted so many thousands of young people, Plays,

bells, cards, and midnight festivities, in which evils of every kind. They strike sparks upon the tinder, and when youthful passions are excited, they blow up the fire.

Two farmers' boys, while they were feeding the cattle, amused themselves by setting fire to the hay-stack, and then putting out the blaze. At last the flame kindled itself in their reach, and in a moment it consumed the hay, cattle, barn, and all. It is thus that the young often play with the fire of those passions which they imagine they can stop and quench when they please: but when once the flame is kindled, it mocks resistance, and burns to their destruction. Beware of parleying, then, with temptation.

HAPPINESS.—It is not what we possess which makes us happy, but what we enjoy; it is not what we have not that gives us pain, but what we desire. How many things may there be wanting to the greatest prince! To sleep in health, and wake in plenty; to live in the esteem and affections of every one; what can he wanting to render such a state happy? Why, contentment. No wonder, then, so many are miserable.

The most perfect happiness resides often with simplicity than with splendor. The reply of a French peasant to a young nobleman, who solicited her to leave her rustic state, and accompany him to Paris, was exceedingly just. "Ah! my lord, (said she) the farther we remove from ourselves, the farther we are removed from happiness."

In forming the most interesting and important earthly relations, Christians do not always, perhaps generally, establish them with reference to the religious characters of each other. The ye not carnally yoked together," says the apostle. Should a religious man regard as of essential value the religious state of one, whose heart he would attach to himself in the relation of a wife? Considerations of this kind might save the unhappiness frequently arising from wide differences between husbands and wives on religious subjects; or what is worse, one of the party's denuding the religious affections of the other by an unholy life.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A letter dated May 31, from a member of the Welsh congregation at Utica, and published in the *Pittsburgh Recorder*, gives the following account of the interesting work of grace which is going on in that region.

"A most powerful revival has never been known in these parts, or perhaps in any part of America. A year ago, there was no revival in any part of the western districts of this State. Now there have been revivals in more than twenty-five townships of the same district, in some of which the work has been carried on with a power, which has hardly been known two months of the revival at Rome, twenty-two years ago. About 340 have been received into the Presbyterian church at that place, and several into other churches. Between three and four hundred souls have, as we hope, been brought to know the truth as it is in Jesus, in this village—in our small society, between forty and fifty, which will nearly double the number of members. Some of these, perhaps eight or ten, will join some of the English churches, as they understand English best. It is supposed that between two and three thousand souls have been hopefully converted in this county, during the last six or seven months. There is no noise in revival in this country. At one of our meetings, as we have seen in those of solemnity, I have never witnessed such solemnity and such an ardent spirit of prayer as I have during the last three or four months. There are prayer-meetings nearly every hour of the day in some parts of the village; and frequently several little circles meet for prayer at the same time in different places. And we treat them with no secret prayer. Some individuals have been known to spend whole nights in wrestling with God, as Jacob did, until break of day. I have known this among some of our society."

(From the Christian Watchman.)

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Reuben Winchell, dated Lockport, N. Y. July 1, 1826, to the editor.

DEAR BROTHER.—God of a truth has appeared for his glory in this place. Since my first visit here, in February, 1826, he has visited to this (the Lockport) church, between 60 and 70 members. We are still indulging pleasing hopes, that the shower is beginning to shed its healthful influence abroad. Ten have been baptised in the course of the spring, and one more is now waiting the return of a proper season. We trust that we may be constantly equipped with the whole armor of God. The few churches composing the Niagara Baptist Association, scattered in this new region of country, are struggling against poverty, and a flood of error. Many of the churches have no Pastors, and the extensive district, between this and Niagara Falls, (30 miles square) full

of people, have not a regular minister of any denomination; also the region between the Ridge road and Lake Ontario (about 80 miles by 8), is almost without a preached gospel; and between this and the Buffalo road, south, a vast extent of country, the people say, "No man cares for us." Brothers Going, I believe, is doing good about Buffalo. If you have more zealous Missionaries, who are willing to endure privations for the good of souls, do send them out, or at least one, to labor in this wilderness, where, for lack of vision the people perish."

(From the Western Recorder.)

On the 3d of July, 69 persons were admitted into Christian communion by profession, in Mr. Aikin's church in Utica, N. Y. About 40 have joined Mr. Brace's church, and nearly the same number Mr. Everett's. Many have also united with the Baptist and Methodist Churches. All of the above, however, comprise but a part of the subjects of the present revival. A letter from Cananadaga mentioned that last Sabbath week, 48 were received by profession into the communion of the Presbyterian church, in that place; and that probably a more interesting Sabbath was never before witnessed there.

An interesting work of grace has been commenced in the village of Herkimer. The "still small voice" of God has been heard there; and within three weeks, about twenty persons, including a large number, who have passed from death to life, Herkimer is an important section of our presbytery, and on many accounts a revival in that place appears to be doubly interesting. The work is still going on; the church and other professors are much aroused, and the fervent prayers of all our Christian friends are desired, that God would deepen, extend, and perfect the work.

From Fairfield, also, we have cheering accounts. Much attention to the concerns of the soul is excited there; and a number have very recently obtained hope in Christ. The same also may be said of the village of Frankfort.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Ezra Going to the Editor of the *Watchman*, dated Buffalo, N. Y. July 21.

DEAR SIR.—It will gladden your heart and Zion's friends generally, to know that the cause of Christ, flourishing in some places in this region—and that their Missionaries are not laboring in vain, nor cultivating a sterile soil. No, soon after I came to this village, a pleasing revival of religion commenced; the refreshing season has now subsided; and 40 or 50 precious souls were fruits of it, gathered, we hope, to eternal life. In Hamburg, also, three weeks since, I had the pleasure to baptize 4 in a profession of faith, where there was "much water." And in Amherst and Florence, I have much encouragement. The old church has been comforted, and stimulated to duty. A number, of 20 members, with pleasing prospects, has been formed in Amherst, as the fruit of my poor labors. About 15 have recently obtained hope in Christ, and the work is silently progressing. I have buried 8 by baptism; others are waiting an opportunity.

My beloved Br. and fellow-laborer, the Rev. W. Metcalf, a few miles south, enjoys a rich harvest as the fruit of his faithful labors. For several months he has been enveloped with the Redeemer's love. He has just cheerfully baptised nearly 40 in Sardis, 10 in Freedom, and some in China. The good work still continues. Pray for us and for Zion.

Yours truly,

E. GOING.

(From the New York Baptist Register.)

The following interesting notice to the Editor of the Register, will furnish occasion for joy to all who love Zion's enlargement, and particularly to those who have felt a deep interest for Canada.

Clinton, (U. C.) July 4, 1826.

DEAR BROTHER.—The work of which I gave you an account a few weeks since, is still going on. Sixty-eight have been added by baptism, eleven by letter; and three restored, since I was called, in the Providence of God, to take charge of the church in this place, one year ago this day. We have formed two female missionary societies, and the other Sunday-school, distant about 9 miles, and are about to organize a Tract Society. My people have also commenced a meeting-house, to be of brick 40 by 34 feet, with a gallery, which we expect will be completed this season.

I have just returned from attending the Upper Canada Baptist Association. The meeting was unusually interesting. There has been a great work the year past, in Eld. Farmer's church, on the north side of the Lake; 105 have been added by baptism. There is an extensive harvest to be gathered in this region. O that more laborers might come out, and assist in the gracious work; they could not fail of receiving a rich reward.

Yours, in the gospel,

THOMAS MORGAN.

Eld. James Fly of Hiram, gives information that the prospect of religion is en-

couraging in his vicinity. He observes that he has preached of late in Baldwin and Denmark, and there are signs of spiritual rain in those places.

MORNING STAR.

LIMERIC, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1826.

By a letter from Eld. Joseph White, we learn that he is much out of health. We trust our brother will excuse us for incorporating an extract from his private letter into our paper. His brethren and friends in this country, among whom he commenced his labors, in the ministry, will, doubtless, be pleased to hear from him in his own language.—His letter is dated Glasgow, R. I. July 14, 1826.

"I write a few lines to inform thee of my present state. My health is very poor, and my lungs have refused to fill their office; so far, that I have dropped all my appointments for the present. There is a sweet composure in my mind, and am satisfied that all things work together for good to them that love God.—For the most part I have no particular concern, how soon I shall fall into the arms of death, for I trust I shall be forever with the Lord, changed into his image to behold his glory. But how arduous the work of the ministry! how narrow the path that they must walk! and what heed they must give to their doctrine! that by preaching they may save themselves, and those that hear them. Also, there is a daily concern for the prosperity of Zion; for the advancement of the church of God on earth; and how they may stir up the lukewarm, reclaim the wandering, and faithfully warn a perishing world to flee from the wrath to come, and point them to Christ."

What trust is so responsible as that of the ambassador of Jesus—is there any office so high? I think not. God's faithful servants, in all ages of the world, have been called to stand before Kings, Emperors, Priests and People, they are loved or hated of all men. But O! the blessed consolation they have from their need he will help them, and teach them what to say, and what is best of all, Lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the world.

My thoughts have not only run upon ministers, but upon Christian people of all denominations; who make the Christian profession, say by this that we seek a city that hath foundation, whose builder and maker is God. While, on the other hand, those that do not believe are in the road to hell, and will assuredly lie down in eternal sorrow. How often do I say to myself, do I believe this awful truth, and can I rest a moment in the vanities of the world, or seek applause from worldly men, or desire their smiles, or the voice of their praise, when they must soon leave their lamentation behind them? What man make such a profession—in all holy conversation and godliness, looking for and hastening to the coming of the day of God, wherein the heavens being on fire shall be dissolved, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

In Elsworth, N. H. 18th ult. George Downing, 18 years of age, was killed, by imprudently handling a loaded gun. The circumstances related are as follows, viz: George was in the field raking hay; at the bottom of a hill, and Samuel Avery, another young man, came to assist him, who brought with him a gun charged for pigeons. A flock was on the top of the hill, and Samuel and George were taking toward them. George, being anxious to use the gun, kept it with him; or, in other words, frequently moved it from place to place as he ascended the hill, handling it by the muzzle. He had not proceeded far, when the gun went off! The contents entered at his right side, and lodged in his left shoulder. He instantly fell, and cried aloud to God for mercy, while waiting in his blood. He was soon surrounded by his lamenting parents, brothers and sisters, who conveyed him to the house, where he soon expired, leaving his companions and friends a solemn warning to prepare for death! It is hoped, however, that the poor, unfortunate young man found a pardon of his sins in his expiring moments; which, in some measure, seems to sweeten the bitter cup of affliction to his mourning parents, and other surviving friends.

On the same day, and in the same place, which adds to the solemnity of the above scene, died Francis Avery, (cousin to the above) after a few days illness with a swelling in his throat; being 27 years of age; leaving a wife and three children, the youngest being but a few hours old. In

life, he had been much engaged to lay up treasures on earth; but on his death bed, he was much concerned about his soul. His friends hope that he finally obtained an interest in Christ, before he left the world; but, delays are dangerous. "Be ye also ready," is the command of God. We understand that the above dispensations have been sanctified to the awakening of a number of the friends and neighbors. We hope that those temporal evils, may be productive of much good.

We understand that Eld. Jonathan Woodman, agreeably to appointment of the Elder's Conference, which was held at Sandwich in June, commenced his journey to the north part of Vermont, and the Province of Lower Canada on Monday last. We trust that the Chief Shepherd will enable him to go to the people in the fulness of the blessing of the gospel of Christ."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Maine Election—September 11.

NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. ENOCH LINCOLN.

FOR SENATORS,
YORK COUNTY,
HON. MARK DENNETT,
MOSES SWEAT, Esq.
ISAAC EMERY, Esq.

COMMERIAL COUNTY,
HON. ROBERT P. DUNLAP,
HON. JAMES C. CHURCHILL,
HON. JOSIAH DUNN, Jr.

HANDOCK COUNTY,
HON. JOHN S. KIMBALL,
JOSHUA W. HATHAWAY.

For Representatives to Congress.
COMMERIAL DISTRICT,
HON. JOHN ANDERSON.

HANDOCK AND WASHINGTON,
JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, Esq.

FOR REGISTERS OF DEEDS.
YORK COUNTY,
JEREMIAH GOODWIN, Esq.

COMMERIAL COUNTY,
SAMUEL SMALL, Esq.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
COMMERIAL COUNTY,
HON. MARK HARRIS.

VASSALBOROUGH BANK.—It appears by the official report of the Commissioners, who were appointed by the Legislature to examine the doings of Banks in this State, that the business of the Vassalborough Bank has been conducted with much irregularity. This bank was incorporated Feb. 23, 1835, with a capital of \$50,000, divided into 500 shares of 100 dollars each. The stockholders neglected to establish a code of by-laws, notwithstanding this was expressly provided in their Charter. The Charter also required that not more than 10 per cent. of the capital should be owned by one person, nor by several persons constituting a co-partnership. According to the books of said Bank, A. & J. Leonard of Hallowell have 50 shares, and their six children, under age, 83 shares; and other family connections, living at a distance, and whose shares have been assigned by the Leonsards, have 150; which leaves but 217 shares in other hands. The majority of the shares being thus circumstanced, the business of the Bank has not been generally conducted at the Banking-house of A. & J. Leonard at Hallowell. The Commissioners give it as their opinion that the aberrations of the institution from the path of duty were the result of contrivance and design.

The Fall term of Limerick Academy will commence on Monday next.

Androgoegon Canal.—We learn from the Gardiner Chronicle; that the survey of the canal route from that village has begun and extended to a distance of about fifteen miles, and that those parts of the route which pass through the town, and between the Androgoegon and Wilson ponds, presented fewer obstacles than was expected.

Small Matters.—The Gazette of Portsmouth says, Mr. G. G. Brewster, Watch-Maker, of this town, has made two pair of well proportioned Scissors, one of which weighs but one half of a grain, with the blades connected by a suitable sized screw, and the other is of only half the size of the first. Of the former it would require 980 to weigh one ounce, and of the latter 1920!!!

A Virginia paper mentions, that the widow of Thomas Nelson, of Virginia, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and an officer of the Revolutionary Army, is now living in Virginia, "blind and poor."

Unfortunate Accident.—On Saturday afternoon, as Capt. Luce of the Brig America, which arrived here a few days since from Kingston, (Jamaica), was riding on horseback out of town, his horse stumbled and threw him against a tree with such violence, that he survived only half an hour. Capt. Luce was a young man, and had fair to be a worthy ornament of the country community of sea captains. He had been married only 13 months, and in his death, his wife and infant have met with an irreparable loss. The intelligence of his death being known yesterday, the flags of the shipping in our harbor were suspended at half-mast as a mark of respect to his memory. His remains have been respectfully interred in the Baptist burying ground.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Child Stealing.—In Chautauque county, N. Y. a man calling his name James Jaquith, has been convicted of stealing a female child, eight years since, and using it to secure pity in begging about the country. It was stolen when two years and eight months old, and has now been found by its parents, when near eleven years old. It was taken from the man, in the winter about three years since, when he lived in a cabin in the woods, because he ill-treated it. He has been sentenced to be imprisoned 60 days and, live on bread and water. The punishment is too mild.—*N. Y. Inquirer.*

Total Eclipse of the Sun.—On the 14th February, 1851, at 10 o'clock, 54 minutes A. M. there will appear a black spot on the south limb of the sun, which will gradually increase to the middle of the eclipse. The whole duration will be 2h. 42m. *Troy Star.*

Unhappy Occurrence.—On Tuesday, as a canal boat was entering out at the locks, a short distance west of Schoenchedady, (N. Y.) a young married woman Mrs. Wilson, of the State of Mississippi, was thrown, by the striking of the Bow of the Boat, into the lock and drowned. She, together with her husband, was a passenger on board the boat, and at the time was sitting in a chair near the bow, and was engaged in reading.

Hydrophobia.—This epidemic medicum, has become at Lyons, a mere bagatelle, and has completely lost its terrific character by nipping in the bud. It appears that about a year ago, a man was bitten by a dog who afterwards died raving mad; but that his wife without delay extracted the poison by sucking the wound: this was afterwards repeated, at the request of a physician, and no hydrophobia supervened in either. She afterwards went by the name of *la Chien Saz*, and her example was the year followed by three women who go by the same name, and whose business it has been during the hot months to suck the wounds of all who are bitten by any mad animal. Of 38 cases which occurred since the first of June, not one terminated fatally nor even experienced the symptoms of hydrophobia, although the animals were raving mad, and died in that state.

There is now deposited in the Philadelphia Museum, for a short time, a Stone of about 7 lb. weight, taken from among the "Blinging Rocks" in Montgomery county, Pa. by G. Lillibridge, on a late visit to that place. A correct profile, likeness of George Washington, is visible on the face of the stone. The likeness is formed, it appears, by nature, as the stone was found several feet beneath the surface of the ground.

A shark was taken in Portsmouth, (N. H.) having a green, measuring 11 feet and supposed to weigh 600 or 600 pounds, of the species called by the sailors the blue-bottle nose shark.

Upper Canada.—A survey of the St. Lawrence has been ordered by the Lieut. Governor, and it is expected that a Canal will soon be commenced, of suitable dimension to pass ships from the Lakes to the Otago.

The following paragraph we copy from the Kittington Gazette of the 5th inst.

On Friday last, a boat started at our wharves laden with Marble, which was brought from quarries near the north end of Lake Champlain, in the state of Vermont, viz: Champlain and Erie Canals, to Buffalo, thence by the Sch. Packet, to Dunkirk, a port on Lake Erie, thence by a portage of about 18 miles, to the Cassadaga lake, one of the sources of the Allegheny to Pittsburgh, making altogether a distance of at least 600 miles.

We were informed by the gentleman who owned the marble, that with a little improvement, the portage will not exceed 7 or 8 miles, thus opening a water communication uninterrupted, with this exception, from Lake Champlain and all the intervening country to Pittsburgh, and consequently all the country westward.

Vessels have been sent to explore the Atlantic and Gulf shores of Florida, for the purpose of finding the most eligible point of intersection for the Florida canal.

At the election in Louisiana, Mr. Livingston was elected or re-elected by a majority of 100 or ten hundred votes over Mr. Fouchet. Mr. Gurley and Mr. Brent have also been elected according to current report.

Last year there were exported from Great Britain; goods, according to the official estimates of the value of \$6,335,514. 11s. 2d. of which, \$3,466,516, was in cotton goods alone; \$2,955,514, in woollens; and \$3,709,766, in linens.

Mr. Jefferson has left free, by his will, three faithful and respectable servants, and entrusts of the Legislature, the favor of permitting them to remain within the Commonwealth.—*Richmond Compiler.*

Nicholas Campbell, aged 34, who assisted in the Fen disband at Gai-fu's (now Liverpool wharf) Boston, resides at Warren, R. I.

Nine candidates are named, in the several newspapers, for the office of governor of Vermont.

A writer in the Portsmouth Advertiser says, the business of that town is on the decline, but would be retained by the Winnipissioegue Canal.

The Alabama papers mention the great promise of almost every product of the fields; the season in that State has thus far been highly favorable to vegetation.

A French gentleman proposes establishing an extensive silk manufactory in Baltimore.

Centifid ten dollar bills of the Bank of Troy, letter-*T*, are in circulation—very well engraved and filled up, so as to deceive most persons.

Mr. Holley having relinquished his projected tour of Europe, will continue in his situation as President of Transylvania College.

Irishmen.—About one hundred Irishmen arrive at Whitehall, N. Y. per week. They consist of men, women and children—bags and baggage—sleep in barns, under horse sheds, or in open air; wherever night overtakes them. One night last week, seventeen of them, with their lumber, piled into one little room on the second floor; and about morning down they all tumbled together, floor, beds, knapsacks, kettles and all. One of the number was considerably injured by the fall.

It appears from an estimate in a late Union paper, that during the last year, 40,000 travellers arrived in that village, in stages, besides nearly an equal number by water communication, but of which no register was kept. And from the number which have already arrived the present season, the same paper estimates that 90,000 travellers will visit or pass the same village the present year—accordingly moderate whom there are 15 daily lines of stages from Utica alone, besides the Canal packet boat.

The house of Mr. Benjamin Goodrich, at Brandon, (Conn.) was recently struck by lightning. Mrs. G. being filled in thunder storms, gathered her seven children during the raging of the storm; and with herself sought safety on a feather-bed. They were no sooner placed there, than the lightning struck the house, and she was injured. Mrs. G. and her children were stunned, but soon recovered. One of the children was slightly injured on one arm.

The dwelling house, and much of the furniture of Rev. Mr. Sylvanus Boardman of New Sharon, was consumed by fire, on Saturday 29th ult. loss estimated at \$1500.

Fire at Providence.—On Sunday last, the town of Providence was visited by fire, and three stores, a shed and a large quantity of valuable stock, estimated at 20,000 dollars were consumed.

Mildred Petersburg.—Again our sympathies are aroused for the misfortunes of this devoted town. Scarcely have we time to record one disaster, that has befallen it, ere another succeeds. Yesterday morning at one o'clock (as we learn by two gentlemen of this town who arrived last night in the steam boat Richmond), the inhabitants were again aroused from their slumbers; by the oft repeated cry of fire and in a few hours between 50 and 25 houses were in ashes. The fire commenced in a stable, between Old and Bank-streets, communicated, there seems to be no doubt, by the hand of an incendiary.

The editor of the Baltimore Gazette has received advice from Cartagena (Columbia) down to the 6th inst. His correspondent says:

"The general opinion is, that Gen. Paez will be condemned to death, and as President Bolivar is expected in two or three weeks, I make no doubt tranquility in Venezuela will resume. We are all quiet in the department."

A proclamation issued by Gen. Bernudez, Commander in Chief of the Department of Orinoco, had just been issued. The Proclamation condemns in the strongest terms, the conduct of Paez and the municipalities of Valencia and Caracas.

Blockade of St Domingo.—Capt. Banks, of brig Agass, arrived at Norfolk on the 29th, in 14 days from Anfigue, informs the editors of the Beacon, that he saw a letter to a gentleman in St. Johns, which stated that the Island of St. Domingo was blockaded by a French fleet. He also saw a paragraph in a Barbadoes paper stating the same fact.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the packet ship, Queen Mab, arrived this forenoon from Harre, whence she sailed on the 16th June, we received our files of the Constitution to the 14th, and are indebted to the editor of the Enquirer for the loan of Galligan's Messenger to the same date.—*N. Y. Statesman.* 20th ult.

Greece.—The Swiss papers contain a very eloquent letter from the Viscount Chateaubriand on the fall of Missolonghi and the fate of Greece.

In every part of France, the illicent enthusiasm exists in favor of the Greek cause.

Two thousand Greeks who had taken refuge at Salona are in such great distress that the other Greeks have (though themselves in great misery,) made a subscription for them.

The *Avignon Observer* asserts that Ibrahim Pacha was at the head of a fleet of 30 sail, and directing his course against Hydra.

Portugal.—The party of the Queen had issued a circular purporting that a despatch had been received from Don Pedro, by which the regency of Portugal was constituted to his brother the King Don Miguel. The Lisbon letters which announce the publication of this circular, pronounce it to be absurd and false, as the transmission of such a despatch from the emperor, within the time that had elapsed, was physically impossible; and as no vessel had arrived by which it could have been conveyed.

The Portuguese troops are marching gradually towards the Spanish frontiers. Spain is not supposed to be well affected to the Regency.

The Emperor Nicholas has issued an ukase, by which foreigners are permitted to obtain naturalization and form part of Russian trading companies.

Extract of a private letter of the 4th inst. from Leipzig.—"It appears decided that the Grand Duke Constantine will not attend the coronation at Moscow. Apprehensions are said to be entertained that his arrival would excite passions that might lead to an explosion. It is moreover added, that his presence in the capital of Poland is now more necessary than ever, as fresh commotions begin to be felt in several of the provinces in that kingdom."

A letter of the 29th ult. from Trieste states, that since the fall of Missolonghi all the Greek chiefs have redoubled their energy in calling their countrymen to arms. Ibrahim Pacha remains perfectly inactive, awaiting reinforcements from Alexandria.

Extract of a private letter of the 18th ult. from Constantinople: "There arrived here three days ago five sacks full of heads and ears from Missolonghi, with several colors taken from the Greeks."

MARRIED.
In Limington, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. John Henry, Mr. William Chick, to Miss Ellen Libby.—By Isaac Mitchell, Esq. Mr. Nathan Nelson, to Miss Mary Wentworth.

In Portland, Me., Thomas Todd, proprietor of the Eastern Agency, to Miss Susan Greenleaf.

DIED.
In Limington, on Saturday morning last, Miss Melinda Davis, only daughter of Dea. Ezra Davis, aged 23 years.

In Personfield, Miss Sally Leavitt.

Your Immediate Attention.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN McDONALD, Esq. late of Limerick, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment by the 1st of this month.
JOHN McDONALD, Adm'r.
June 29.

DISSOLUTION.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of LIBBY & COLE, Blacksmiths, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are called upon to make payment without delay.

ELIAS LIBBY, IRA COLE.
Limerick, May 30, 1836.

ELIAS LIBBY would inform his customers and the public in general, that he will continue the Blacksmithing business at the old stand, and will keep constantly for sale, a large stock of all sizes of iron of various kinds, and cast steel Edgework.

Orders of customers will be promptly attended to.
August 3.

ABSCONDED.
FROM the subscriber, on the 20th ult. ROBY McNEIL, a free colored minor. All persons are hereby forbid trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting. Any person or persons, who may employ the said minor, must be accountable to me for his services.
August 3. MARK MANSON.

FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber has on hand some of the first quality of new CHAIRES, and one second hand do. Also, new and second hand Wagons, with good Harnesses. A reasonable credit, if desired, will be given.
ROBERT GOLBE.
July 27.

(From the Baltimore Patriot)

ADAMS AND JEFFERSON.

Columbia weeps! The patriot's glowing soul,
From all the hills, had wak'd the slumbering earth:
Nature assembl'd to her remotest bound,
The garb of gladness and the smile of mirth.

The eastern hills, in verdure clad and gay,
Received the smile of nature's fairest dawn;
The vales rejoiced at each refulgent ray,
And glory beam'd on each recumbent lawn.

The bugle sounded in the passing breeze;
The real, the pipe, teemed with harmonious glee;
And all the land and ocean's bosom seas,
The chorus joined of Freedom's jubilee.

The noontide came; and Nature on her throne,
Crown'd with the Sun, looked on the earth below,
Her domain in glorious brightness shown,
And all her works smiled with a joyous glow.

"Be glad, ye Earth, said Nature, and rejoice;
For Freedom reigns and man again is free;
Proclaim in triumph with the trumpet's voice,
And hail in gladness Freedom's jubilee."

"Bring forth, Columbia, thy beloved son,
From the altar bid his spirit rise;
A most glad offering to the Holy One,
And earth's most glorious, grateful, sacrifice."

Columbia wept! The altar blaz'd, and high
The smoke ascended to the God of lore;
And earth rejoiced, and nature's bosom seas,
Received the Patriot JEFFERSON above.

"Weep not, Columbia, said the mighty Queen,
For glory crown'd thy beloved son;
The Freedom hallow'd by his death hath been,
And his in death a triple crown hath won."

The feast proceeds: The trump proclaims again,
The joys of freedom on its natal day;
Gladiators and joy once more in triumph reign,
And Heaven sends forth an earth illuminating ray.

'Tis ev'ning: The Queen again ascends
Her radiant throne, to close the festive scene;
And pale Columbia tremblingly attends,
Another summons from the mighty Queen.

"Bring forth, fair one, thy most beloved son,
And on the altar bid the offering rise;
Be so for him the crown of glory;
And for thy freedom, Heaven's eternal seal."

Columbia wept! The altar blaz'd again,
The flame ascended to the heavenly throne;
FREEDOM was hallow'd in its glorious reign,
And ADAMS crown'd in glory in the sky.

PYTHIAS.

MISCELLANY.

(For the Star.)

REFORMATION OF A DRUNKARD.

In my youthful days, it being a custom where I lived for the young men of my age, to meet and take; (as it was called) a social glass, I contracted a habit of drinking to excess. My father gave me a small farm, worth about 1000 dollars, as my portion, and he expected so it was thought that I was in tolerable circumstances for a livelihood. As property is too frequently looked upon, by the fair sex, as the principal qualification of a husband, I found no difficulty to procure a very decent and respectable wife. Thus I found myself settled in the world, with every advantage for increasing my fortune and becoming rich. But alas! I had never been taught the art of self-government! My thirst for ardent spirits still increased, till at length my outsets were much greater than my income, and in a few years I was under the necessity of mortgaging my farm, in order to raise money to defray my great bills. Affairs continued much the same, until about one year ago, when being in the field at work, and finding that the last of yesterday's quart for a morning dram, in order to create an appetite for my breakfast, thinking it impossible for me to perform my labor without some kind of strong drink to support nature, I immediately called my son Joseph, and sent him post haste to Mr. Sharp's, the trader, to get a quart of rum. I already began to feel its stimulating effects, though in fancy, and impatiently waited in longing expectation for his return. At length his distant visage caught my eye, I made no doubt but I soon should taste the heart cheering draught, for which my mouth had so long watered, and thought myself on the verge of happiness. But judge what must have been my disappointment, when, instead of the anticipated dram, I was presented with a darning needle. Mr. Sharp, fearing my estate might not comport with the gratification of my extravagant thirst for ardent spirits, had refused to trust me, and sent me a notice to call and settle. Oh, disappointed hope! thought I, what shall I do? there is no rum to be had any where else, and to live without it, I can not do. I thought I might possibly owe the trader fifty dollars; but I could contrive no way to pay him. After resting a little I made shift to work about an hour, when finding my strength to fail me, I went to the house and took my bed, where I lay most of the time until the next morning. I then resolved to go and settle with Mr. Sharp at some rate or other. I had one quart of oxen, which I greatly needed to do my work, but I thought I had better part with them, than try to do without something to stimulate. So I set off with a full determination to make a settlement, if possible.

As I entered the store, my neighbor Temperance and Mr. Sharp were just reckoning their accounts, I seated myself as near to them as convenient, that I might learn the result of their proceedings. It was verily said by my neighbor Temperance, that he had purchased during the preceding year, about twenty-five dollars' worth at the store, and had paid in cash and produce all but about one dollar, which he soon found means to cancel from his purse.

I now began to feel some encouraged, for, thought I, Mr. Temperance has so much larger family than myself, and of course his expenditure must be as great as mine. But how great was my surprise, when instead of twenty-five, or fifty dollars, I found my debt to be one hundred and fifty! What said I, can this mean? There certainly must be some false charges. How comes it about that I owe you so much more than my neighbor Temperance. Thus I was very ready to charge the goods man with dishonesty, when he says a more exact man never lived. "But stop," said Sharp, "it may be necessary to make some kind of an estimation before you proceed any further. The necessities of life which I have charged against you are very few. Mr. Temperance never had a glass of spirits charged to him, at my store, in his life, and not more than two or three gallons in a whole year. You have had at least one quart per day; besides, whenever you enter the store, you will not leave it until you drink, at least, two or three, and perhaps four glasses, unless you are desired. One quart per day, will amount in a year, to more than forty five dollars. All this you consume, besides your bathtubs, and cold glasses, which pour out amount to nearly a dollar each. This sum which you so profusely consume, and for which you pay interest, your neighbor Temperance locks up in his drawer or puts to some profitable use." This charge, I knew was too true to be denied. But I was not aware that the addition of trifles increased so fast. Each charge by itself looked small. A few glasses here and there, thought I, could do no harm. But little by little, often repeated, will at length swell to an estate. We came to a settlement; and as my oxen would not pay the demand, I was constrained to give my note for one hundred and fifty dollars, payable in one year with interest.

As we were about to part, friend Sharp presented me with an arithmetic, stating that if I equate with the table to produce it, he thought it might be of service to me. On looking it through I found a question to this import: "What will one glass of rum per day amount to in a year, at three cents per glass?" I found the answer to be ten dollars and ninety five cents; a sum almost sufficient to buy a cow. The thought struck my mind, that if I could do without rum, and follow the example of Mr. Temperance, I might possibly make some additions to my dairy, and my pair, in some measure, the breach I had made in my fortune. I therefore resolved, (partly by compulsion, as I could not get trusted), that I would try it for one week. This I resolutely performed; though for two or three days the trial seemed rather severe, yet before the end of the week, I found myself better than at the little before. I could perform more labor, and with greater ease, than when I drank my quart per day; and I really think I enjoyed my health better. Finding it possible to live without, I resolved to try it still longer. In a short time I found that matters went on more regularly in my family. My wife and children appeared more pleasant; my company, expected more agreeably, and their conduct was not so bad as before. There was a complete revolution in all my domestic concerns. My farm began to wear a different aspect; the fences which were almost entirely laid waste, were soon rebuilt, and the shingles and clap-boards, which had fallen from the house and barn, I soon found means to replace or supply the defect with new ones. The glass was mostly broken out of our windows, in the place of which, (as I had never means to buy,) my good wife was forced to stuff hats and old rags, to shield herself and family from the inclemency of the weather. I found by calculation, that what I paid for three glasses of rum, as it was commonly charged, would buy two panes of glass; and as I now sometimes happened to order a sprig of cane in my pocket, whenever I entered the store, instead of buying rum which I did not need, I would get a square or two of glass; by which means I soon repaired my windows.

One year has now elapsed since I first discovered the fact, (which is hidden from none but those blinded by the fog of appetite), that it is much better living without rum, than with it. Besides the other improvements, I have raised the money, and this morning called on Mr. Sharp, took up my note and passed receipts. I hope in a few years, with the blessings of Heaven, to be able to clear the mortgage from my farm.

Such, is a faint picture of the fatal effects of the too frequent use of ardent spirits, and a noble example, to be imitated even the border of a description of this worse than beastly, self-degrading practice. I therefore humbly submit

the foregoing, Mr. Editor, to your perusal. If you think it worthy of the press, I shall be glad to have it put off to my brother of the bow, to be sent off to his heaven-daring, and soul-damning practice, and to speedily meet their ways. For "while there is life there is hope."

NOVATIONS.

POPECY.—Mr. Temple in a communication in the last Missionary Herald, mentions the case of a man then resident in the Mission family who had before been a Catholic—as follows.

"Not long after he came into our family," says Mr. Temple, he was visited by a disease which reduced him so low, that his physician, a Roman Catholic, told him it was proper to confess himself, receive the host, and thus prepare himself for death. He was at that time sick in his own family, for he had a wife and child. According to the advice of his doctor, he went to a priest and confessed himself a thing which he had not done for a long time before.

"A few evenings ago, when he came to prayer, I asked him what the priest said to him. As he now detests the whole system, he seemed quite willing to tell me about it. He said, he confessed to the priest as many of his sins as he could recollect, and then asked his confessor what he must do, as he felt that he must soon die.

"The priest told him that, should he be spared, he must, as soon his health would permit, kiss the ground fifteen times a day, for eight days together, must hear one mass a day during the same period, and recite a certain part of the Rosary a great many times for eight days; this was the penance enjoined by the confessor. "But," said the poor man, "what shall I do if I die, and cannot perform this penance?" "Oh," replied the confessor, "have patience and go to purgatory."

LIGHTNING RODS.—The editor of the Connecticut Journal reminds the farmers who have no lightning conductors to their barns, that the season has come when they should have. Much property was destroyed last year, in consequence of a neglect of this precaution. The exhalations which arise from a barn filled with hay and grain, constantly gathered, from a column of rarified air, rushes to a great height in the atmosphere. This column is said to be a direct attractor of the electric fluid, as much so, as the smoke of an extinguished candle is to an approximating flame. It has been strongly urged by M. de la Place, that all the nations of Europe in neglect of referring their calculations of longitude to the meridian of their principal observatory, should have some common meridian, which would introduce into the geography of the world the same uniformity that exists in its almanacs and its arithmetic. M. de la Place, recommended the Peak of Teneriffe, or Mont Blanc, as a suitable meridian.

STEAM NAVIGATION.—A London paper, received by the New-Tork, mentions that a great discovery has been made in steam navigation, by which three-fourths of the fuel now used will be saved. The vapor of quicksilver is substituted for steam with similar machinery, and a few precautions to prevent any waste of the metal by a pipe on the safety valve. The bottom of the boiler, which is very small and strong, is compared with that in use for producing steam, is conical, and the termination of the cone is a spiral, with the burning of the steam, which surround it. The heat is communicated almost instantaneously to the quicksilver in the boiler, throwing it into vapor, at the temperature of 656 degrees of Fahrenheit. Its elasticity and power can be indefinitely increased by heat, and the greater the elasticity produced, the greater the vacuum in the cylinder on opening the valve communicating with the well. The saving of swage will be very considerable, and a ton of quicksilver will be sufficient for propelling a vessel to India and back again with 150 horse power.

MECKEL'S ANATOMY.—Dr. Warren, of Boston, in recommending the publication of this work, thus remarks:—

"The medical literature of this country appears to want an accurate work on anatomy, which comprehends the observations and improvements of late years. In the French language, the productions of Boyer and Bichat are to be considered as admirable examples of exact description. The habits and taste of this country require a work differing from these, in its combining with anatomy an account of the uses and the diseased changes of the parts described. Such a labor has been executed in Germany, by Meckel, of illustrious name, and this has been lately adopted into the French language by Messrs. Jordan and Breschet. With these recommendations in its favor, and combining with them, as it does, the excellent qualities of the treatises of Soemmerring, Boyer, Bichat, Portal, and the best English authors, the author of the 'Manual of Anatomy' of Meckel would be a very desirable, and I doubt not, a very successful publication."

CASOR-OIL PLANT.—The casor oil plant is a shrubby tree, indigenous to Southern Africa, and is found in abundance in most parts of the colony. It may be useful to some persons in remote situations to know, that the safe and valuable medicine which this plant produces is readily obtained by the following simple process:—The ripe seeds are cleared from the husks, well stamped in a mortar, and then soaked in water till the oil rises to the surface. This is carefully skimmed off, but as some water will still be mixed with the oil, it is necessary to boil it over again in an iron pot, till the water be expelled by evaporation. This method of obtaining casor oil is practiced with perfect success by the African Missionaries at Gwendathal, who also indiscriminately the seeds of the different varieties of the plant found in that vicinity, without perceiving any difference in the quality of the oil.

ONIONS OR COALS.—Geologists have given great scope to their inventive faculties in endeavoring to determine the sources and origin of coal: but every thing tends to show its vegetable origin, and specimens of a regular succession of wood, little changed, and ending with coal, in which all organic traces are lost, have occurred. And even in the most perfect coals, some relic is often found, some trace of vegetable texture, some fibrous remain, that clearly announces its ligneous origin. In the leaves that appear in heavy coal, for instance, resin and extractive matter have been found, and also a substance uniting the properties of resin and bitumen; and the same substance has been found in the principal coal-fields of Great Britain. It has, therefore, antediluvian timber and post-roy may have been the parents of our coal strata.

SEAMARKING FOREST.—The submarine forest, at the mouth of the Chir, is about half a mile in breadth; the sea prevents its being traced any further in a southern direction, about a quarter of a mile from its first appearance. The forest marl is very thick, and geologists know it is wholly composed of such matter. The different kinds of fern remain very perfect, and nuts are found scattered about in a petrified state.

NATURAL HISTORY.—A Madras journal describes a Moth found near Arracan, of such extraordinary dimensions as to measure ten inches from the tip of its wing to the tip of the other; and also beautiful in color.

CHEMICAL EMBOCCATION.—On, WHITWELL'S ORIGINAL OPODELDOE: Treble the strength of the hard Liniment.

THIS article is now, 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, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Injuries, &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 Opoodeloe begins to be well known and fully 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.

60—Pause before you purchase. 20 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 to detect, except only by the omission of the name. Therefore, as you value your Limb, be sure to ask for and receive WHITWELL'S Opoodeloe 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 antipretensive is indispensable for all who watch with or visit the sick.

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WANTED immediately, ten or twelve tons of the first quality of English Hay, for which Cash will be given. No 27. ROBERT COLE.