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POETRY.

FOR THE STAR.

COMPOSED ON SEEING THE GRAVE OF A YOUTH.

Rest, gentle youth, here rest in peace,
Secure from vanity and noise,
For here thy earthly sorrows cease,
From hence commence thy heavenly joys.

Silent was thy span, 'tis past and gone!
Early thou 'st reach'd the appointed goal,
From four in day, and upwards flew,
Angels receive thy spirit soul.

Here in thy quiet mansion rest,
Safe from all anguish, pain or care,
Light lay the turf upon thy breast,
Nor weed, nor briar flourish there.

And when the chilling arms of death
Shall fold this fragile frame of mine,
May my last night of parting breath
Pass tranquil and resign'd as thine.

ALBINA.

MISCELLANY.

(From the Gospel Luminary.)

L. SAMUEL, XIV. 4.

AND BETWEEN THE PASSAGES, BY WHICH JONATHAN ASCENDED TO SEE US, AND TO THE PHILISTINES' GARRISON, THERE WAS A SHARP ROCK ON THE ONE SIDE, AND A SHARP ROCK ON THE OTHER SIDE: THE NAME OF THE ONE WAS MOSES, AND THE NAME OF THE OTHER BENJAMIN.

What gave rise to this dangerous and difficult enterprise of Jonathan, was the distressed state of Israel, contrasted with the advantageous situation of the enemy's garrison. The Philistines with a host innumerable had encamped at Michmas, with Saul's army, few in number, and disheartened, established their head quarters at Gligal. While things were thus, "Jonathan said to his armor bearer, let us go over to the Philistine garrison;" which they did, by the way described in the text, the effect of which was the complete overthrow of the enemy's host, and victory on the side of Israel.

I shall not pretend to give the geography of the place, but state that the passage of Jonathan was difficult and dangerous, requiring special care, courage and perseverance, there were two sharp rocks situated one on each side, the name of the one was Moses, which signifies *Mind*, or *Beggy*, the name of the other *Benjamin*, which signifies *Dumb*. What can be more dreadful than to dash against a sharp rock, or to fall headlong into a mine, or to become bewildered and lost in a bog or swamp, or on the other hand, to rush precipitately among bushes, briars and thorns! Although there was a prospect of success provided they avoided the two extremes, yet they could not reach the garrison without climbing up, upon their hands and feet. While resulting this account, it brings to my mind with solemn impressions, the path to heaven, "Narrow is the way," "a high way," "A way of holiness," but mortals are in constant danger of destruction upon some fatal rock, unless they move with the greatest caution, and walk softly before the Lord. On the one hand, every thing which the world can hold out to allure the unwary soul, its glittering gold and silver, large possessions of lands, buildings, merchandize and other wealth; also, pleasures of the world, such as worldly assemblies, meetings, of society, and sports, also that carnal ease, and sensual pleasure to which nature cleaves, and worldlings invite, together with pride,

pomp and honor from man, and the indulgence of the mind in the spirit of self-exaltation, making a grand show, flinging out in all the foppery of the day. To all these things are Christians exposed; and more than this, they are in danger of sinking into worldly worship, becoming popular, and being satisfied with a mere form, without the power of God, the true spirit of worship. When mortals fall into these things, they bruise and mangle their own souls, as dashing headlong against a rock, they defile and distress themselves, falling precipitately into a bog and "wallowing in the mire." But this is but one side of the path, a rock on the other hand prevents itself.

Dejection and dismay would fain supplant our confidence in God, and drive us from a throne of grace, that we may sink into despondency, and give over the pursuit of bliss. This rock perhaps has slain its thousands, and others have not fallen upon this crag, have taken a hasty leap into wild enthusiasm, and soul destroying delusion, just disgorged from the infernal pit. This has caused many to act more like brutes than human beings; it has caused them to reject rational, scriptural worship, and to substitute their own feelings for a rule of all their actions; till they suppose every impulse of the mind is the voice of God, direct from heaven; and when they come to this, they are completely lost and bewildered; and soon are seen to wander among bushes and brambles, scattered in every direction. Soon they sink into stupidity, or return to their former courses of sin. O, this dreadful rock this rock of Death, may God help us to abun- it, that we may live. Not only are common Christians exposed to all these ruinous extremes, but, preachers too. On the one hand, wealth, ease and popularity, are the destruction of some; on the other, an over-strained zeal, and an enthusiastic, delusive spirit, is the utter ruin of others. These things then, can be a solid warning to us, to pursue the good and the right way; and shun every appearance of evil on either hand; lest we fall from our own steadfastness, into the snare and condemnation of the devil. Now of the things we have written this is the sum: to live wholly devoted to God, body and spirit, is the only safe way, while worldly conformity, pride and self-love, are a destructive snare on the one hand; and despondency or delusion are equally so on the other; let us then forsake every false way, and cleave to the Lord with purpose of heart.

EVANGELIST.

PURGATORY.

Among the numerous false doctrines, inculcated by the church of Rome, is purgatory. Upon this subject, a certain variety of the last century observes:—"By these doctrines the church of Rome has traced out a way to heaven, not marked in Scripture, framing a fable of a place where souls are cleansed after death from the stains and imperfections of this life. And the imperfections of their faith and repentance are there supplied by their own sufferings; and what the blood of Christ did not completely effect, is there effected by their sufferings; and what they are to undergo in this purgatory; and by that means they have found a way to reconcile a wicked life with the hopes of heaven."

"They suppose a great many die, that are neither good enough for heaven, nor yet bad enough to go to hell, and so the church of Rome has provided this middle place for them, as a last resort, so that they know, 'tis the true faith, so it is; and that 'there is no device, nor invention in the grave whether they go; and that therefore they should 'give all diligence to make their calling and election sure; and 'work while they have the day, before the night' of death overtakes them, in which 'no man can work.' He makes them hope, and that by passing through this purgatory, they shall arrive at heaven; and very easy it is to go there, and avoid going to hell, for the least degree of sorrow for sin will prevent that. A sort of repentance, which they call attrition, for they have invented two kinds: the first, contrition, is a hearty sorrow and remorse for sin; which is joined with the love of God; and aggravated upon the conscience, from the sense of ingratitude towards him, as well as for the demand of punishment; a heart thus humbled and broken, has that sort of repentance, (and which is indeed the only true and effectual) which they distinguish by the name of contrition.

"And the second, the other sort which they name attrition, is nothing but a dread of hell, and an aversion to the punishment of sin, but not to the sin itself; but this attrition, joined with confession to a priest, and his absolution, is esteemed as

contrition, and as such available with God for pardon; that is, for this purgatorial punishment, to which this procures their admission; and, therefore they are sure to be thoroughly purified, and made fit for heaven, and are sure of a safe passport to it, when they do but get once into purgatory, they are out of the reach of hell."

"All their warrant from Scripture, which they pretend for this doctrine, is Luke xii. 48. 'Agree with thine adversary quickly, while thou art in the way, &c. lest thou be cast into prison, verily, I say unto thee, thou shalt by no means come out thence, till thou hast paid the last mite.' And 1 Cor. lii. 15. 'He shall be saved, yet so as by fire.' By paying the last mite, they will suppose must be meant, satisfying the remainder of God's wrath by their sufferings in purgatory; for they reckon the death of Christ delivered only from eternal, but not this temporary punishment; that he paid but part of the debt, and left the other to be satisfied by the sinner himself. An opinion very derogatory to the fullest of the satisfaction made by Christ, who the apostle says, Heb. vii. 25. 'Is able to save to the utmost those who come to God by him.'—Neither can this by any means be the sense of the text; for no sufferings that man can undergo, are any way capable to pacify the wrath of God, or make satisfaction to his justice; so that by paying the last mite, must rather be meant the remaining forever in prison, as never being able to pay it, and for that reason, may that warning be taken to agree with the adversary whilst in the way, to prevent being cast into a prison, whence there is never any coming out."

MEDITATION.

The heavenly meditant has the happiest life in the world, and the most enriching commerce with the celestial Indies, from whence he returns loaded with an unseen store of immortal joy, and spiritual consolation. As he continues to meditate on the great things of God, such amazing plenitudes are displayed before his eye that the finds in the Divine fulness sufficient subjects for meditation, and to glorify in Israel in the wilderness, returns with a good account of the land, presents some of the fruits of paradise, and produces refreshing grapes pulled from the true vine. Here the weary soul retires to rest in the bosom of the promise, in the love of God, in spite of all surrounding troubles; and dwells at the river before the throne, which makes her forget her miseries, as waters that flow away. O the high state of the sons of God in meditation! They walk in the fields of glory, associate with the angels of light, and hold a communion with God himself.—Thus having been in the mount with God, his soul is beautified; thus their face shines, and their conversation becomes as if in heaven; nobly opposing the base practices of the men of the world.

O my soul! while mortals are combating for crowns below, meditate thou on the crown above; view the beauties of the better country; ruminate on the happiness of the inhabitants; think on the fullness of the heavenly glory; talk of the excellencies of the divine Redeemer. This work is its own reward and assimilates the soul to 'the bright and morning Star.' Be ashamed henceforth to occupy thyself in meditating how to raise thy fortune, how to make thyself famous, and how to plan thy lot in the world; this last commit to God, and cast the rest away; but let him, whose favor is better than life, be the object of thy love, and the object of thy meditation! Thou shalt then begin heaven, anticipate bliss, and prepare for eternity and glory.

Every man who is sincerely in earnest to advance the interests of religion, will have acquired such a degree of candor, as to become indifferent by whom good is done, or who has the reputation of doing it, provided it be actually done. He will be anxious to increase the stock of human virtue, and of human happiness, by every possible means. He will meet and sharp every injury of goodness, though it be not cast in his own mould, or fashioned after his own pattern. He will never consider whether the form suits his own particular taste, but whether the instrument itself be calculated to accomplish the work of his Master. It is a test by which he will be able to judge of his own sincerity, if the delight he feels at hearing of a virtuous action suffers no abatement, because it was performed by one who differs from him in his religious, or even his political, sentiments.

PROTESTANT SOCIETY. FOR THE PROTECTION OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

On the 13th of May, the important Society held its fifteenth anniversary at the City of London Tavern. The Marquis of Lansdowne, took the chair at 12 o'clock, and JOHN WILKS, Esq. one of the Secretaries, delivered the Committee's interesting statement, which took up more than three hours, and was remarkable for its eloquence and force. "Never perhaps," said the Marquis of the Evangelical Magazine, "did a speech produce more powerful impression upon any assembly." With singular pathos on the death of Dr. Bogard and Mr. Townsend; Mr. W. proceeded to detail numerous instances of intolerance and persecution, chiefly on the part of the ministers of the Established Church, which had rendered the interference of the Committee necessary. "We give below a synopsis of this speech, because in it, the evils which Dissenters in England suffer are described with so much life and spirit.

MARRIAGE OF A BAPTIST REFUSED.

The clergyman of the parish of Llanglain in Wales had refused to celebrate the marriage ceremony between David Davids and Mary Jenkins. Instead of being the father in the family of his parishioners, sympathizing in their sorrows, and joying in their joys, and willingly uniting in holy matings, he had refused to do so, and had made one in heart, he had acted as the evil spirit who delight in clouding pleasure, and withering the plants of hope. Stern and persecuting, he had refused to perform the service of the church, unless the female would forego her faith, and would consent to be introduced into what he called the Christian Church, by the baptismal rite to be administered by him. In her principle triumphed over desire, and the virtue of a Christian over the beatings of a maiden heart; amid a multitude of friends who had come to bring their greetings and their presents, she refused to sacrifice her conscience to the harsh demand; her friends retired, and she disappeared, yet glorifying in her firmness, and her faith. The mother to whom a daughter's wedding-day brings such pleasant recollections and such bliss, was first to smile amid her tears, and to approve the vestal spirit that declined compliance with a requisition that the law did not allow and humanity condemned. I will not detail the circumstances, but only mention you that the happy father of the young woman, with the law dependence which honors the mountaineers and ancient Briton, ventured to express in no measured tones, his disappointment and disgust. For that conduct the clergyman prosecuted him in the Bishop's Court at Caermarthen, for brawling on the occasion. The Committee pledge themselves to have this clergyman taught his duty by law, and that the object of this Society shall be spread over the people of the land. The suit is now in the Archies Court of Canterbury. Happy am I to state that the law's delay, and the oppressor's wrong have not prevented the union of these peasant lovers, and I doubt not, but they remember the Society in their morning orisons and evening prayers.

DEMANDS OF EASTER OFFERINGS.

How I wish, said Mr. W. I could induce ministers of the Established Church to forego these petty and vexatious exactions, which add little to their wealth, but which detract greatly from the usefulness and honor of the Ministry. Trifling trifles are like the light, small indeed, and almost imperceptible, but which cankers the vintage, destroys the vernal blossom, and converts the land of pleasure to a sad region of sterility and death! One of these cases occurred at Dodelly, in Merionethshire. Alas there is no place, nor even among the mountains where they kiss the clouds, or the deep gleams, that can penetrate their base, that troublesome extortion does not visit, and where the village Discontent may find himself misled. A letter from Dudley states, that within the last month, even in these times, when wretchedness is so much abroad, twenty persons, wretched in poverty, have been summoned for arrears of these Easter dues, before the very clergyman (though not a magistrate) by whom the claim was made. One poor old man, 85 years old, was summoned for two years' dues, at 4d. each year! Another poor man was summoned for three years' dues, at 4d. each year, and then in the account came the charge "for your daughter's" 2d. each year, making 7 1/2d. But this was not all for the person whose arrears for three years amounted to 1s. had 4s. to pay for expenses. Finally, however, the poor old man did obtain indulgence. After trembling before the judgment-seat, and hearing many threats of proceedings that should cost at least 20l. his poverty and age were such advocates, that he was allowed to pay the Easter dues, but not the interest of four hundred per cent. for costs by moderation, at the moderate instalments of 6d. every week!

and yet the clergyman was not a magistrate, and his conduct was illegal.

MORTUARY FEES REVIVED.

Mr. W. next related two cases in which mortuary fees had been unjustly exacted. In the first, where those fees have been claimed, and the clergyman is entitled to 6s. 3d. or 8s. 3d. on the death of a parishioner according to his rank. But to suppose the claim the least reasonable, it is a demand of an amount so enormous that it is almost impossible to imagine that it can be a reasonable one, and which he can rarely perform. But these claims and others equally untenable are often made. During the past year, the Rev. William Marshall, of Northampton, was informed that his name will be long remembered. He was the clergyman who apprehended two men, and had them sent to Aylesbury gaol, because they dared to knock at his door, not knowing that was the parsonage, to ask for a contribution towards a chapel they had built. Untaught by experience, he had claimed fees for services rendered in the burial ground of the dissenting congregation, and that town—the fees claimed amounted to 5s. 6d. The items were as follows:—For going to church, 2s.; for reading the service, 1s.; for the clerk's fee, 6d.; and for the grave-digger, and the passing bell, 2s.; total 5s. 6d.: though the corpse went not to church, though no service had been read, though no clerk appeared, though no sexton had been employed, and though no passing bell was heard to toll. This claim for services unperformed excited some remonstrance; but the Rev. Clerk thought his conduct was perfectly correct, and that the burial ground of the dissenting meeting-house, though it relieved him from his labors, ought not to deprive him of his fees! Proceedings, however, being threatened, new information visited the clergyman, and the Rev. Mr. Marshall, at Leicester, Mrs. Davies, whose father and husband had been ministers, and who had been taught to love religious freedom, with a woman's truth and fondness, refused to pay 10s. demanded by the Rev. Mr. Barnaby, of St. Margaret's, Leicester, for Mortuary Fees on the death of a truly revered husband, torn from her arms and from her heart. Bold in a right cause, this lady was not to be intimidated, and that demand was withdrawn.

FIELD PREACHING INTERRUPTED.

At Barford, near Warwick, is one of the lovely villages in the great land-watered by the "soft flowing Avon," and near to Warwick Castle, a noble and pleasing memorial of ancient times. At Barford, is a Green. Some persons had desired during the summer months to leave their adjoining place of worship, and to assemble on the Green. But as it might be deemed a trespass, we could not legally allow them to persist. At Westend, in Middlesex, persons were allowed on Sundays to play at cricket on the Common; nor did the clergyman complain. But when some persons wished to occupy another corner of the Green for the preaching of the Gospel—the clergyman delayed not to interpose—and such measures were taken that all preaching was prevented, and the place left to the divided and alternate empire of the cricketers and of the cricket. Similar interruption occurred at Bucklebury, in Berks. The parochial clergyman did not interrupt or sanction interruption. But another clergyman, forsooth, a Justice of the Peace, and clerk, came from his own parish with his son, a servant, and a constable, made disgusting noises, endeavored to disturb and ridicule the peaceful people in their worship, and by threatening them with apprehension by the constable, he brought them to disperse.

At Winchester, last month, a man belonging to some Seceders from the Wesleyan Methodists was guilty of the offence of preaching in the streets. To prison he was committed and heavy recognizances were required. Those recognizances might have precluded his future labors, and he had refused to give a pledge which his conscience would not allow him to fulfil. Imprisonment therefore is his doom, and a prisoner he continues for the deed which in other states and times has immortalized Wesley, Whitfield, and many benevolent and holy men, and which the great apostle, and even the Saviour of mankind, cheerfully performed. To abstain from such labors may be wise and human; but to abstain from such labors is to deny our divine. While therefore we are enjoying the liberty we possess, he is still in gaol. If the magistrate of that ancient city had dismissed the man with a caution and rebuke, who would have condemned him? would not that conduct have been more consonant to Christian charity than to commit them to a vile gaol among men guilty of the crime of which they were accused of breaking that peace which he was desirous to preserve? I have had a plain and heart-dictated letter from his wife, in which she says "It is a hard thing to see poor William looking through the prison bars!" Eminent counsel have been consulted, all that can be done shall be attempted for his release.

REFUSAL TO BURY THE DEAD.

The clergy have repeatedly refused to bury persons not baptized by Ministers of the Established Church, notwithstanding that the Rev. Mr. Nichol, in 1785, decided that lay baptism was valid, and that the clergy were bound to perform the rite of burial upon all those whom our laymen had baptized.

At Child's Ercol, in Shropshire, the Rev. Mr. Hoskins declined to bury a child baptised by a Dissenting Minister. The parents were therefore compelled to deposit the child in another and distant grave. In this case, however, ignorance rather than malevolence, produced an effect which he no regrets, and which he assures us shall not recur. At Rudwick, in Sussex, a child named Etherington which had been baptised by a Dissenting Minister, died; application was made to the clergyman to officiate but he refused. The parents gave him regular and convenient notice of the time they should attend, and they attended at the church-yard with their friends in sad procession. The clergyman, however, was determined in his refusal, and as the mourners passed along they saw him driving by in his chaise, heedless of their noisome grief. The child was then taken nine miles to a dissenting burial ground, and there interred at a great inconvenience and expense. To this clergyman we wrote. The result confirmed our experience, that the insolent are often timid, and that no cheeks are sooner blanched by fear than those which are soon crimsoned by disdain. Little spirit is required to outrage such braggarts; and this very man, who threatened with suspension from his living for his neglect, wrote to the minister connected with the Home Missionary Society laboring in that district, "that he would attend and perform the customary service on the day he might appoint." Resolved that an example should be made, the coffin was disinterred, brought back to the parish, and the burial service of the church, was read over the remains! Triumphantly yet what sad conflicts and hideous victories! At South Shields, the clergyman has refused to bury a child baptised by the Rev. Mr. Lawson of that place, unless he received the fees of baptism as well as of interment. What parents in such moments would withhold any demand? The fees were paid. Mr. Lawson was indignant, and informed that an action was threatened against the clergyman for the recovery of the money; he offered to give Mr. Lawson back the money. "No, Sir," said he, "send it back yourself, and let all know that you had no right to do the evil you have done."

The Baptists in this respect have still more cause of complaint; because although the clergy may be compelled to bury the dead, the Baptists are thought, obliges them to bury the unbaptised.

At Llandulas, in North Wales, in the diocese of St. Asaph, the Rev. Mr. Hughes, the clergyman, refused interment to an infant six weeks old, the child of Baptist parents. At first he only refused, himself, to officiate; then he said, that it should not be buried; that prohibition, however, he recalled, and would allow interment, provided the father and a friend brought the corpse at eight o'clock at night, (and this was in the month of December,)—and that without ceremony it was deposited in a certain part of the church-yard, where still born infants are entombed! Well indeed may you evince disgust! "Why poor child, had as much right to a place in the church-yard as this clergyman." An action was then threatened. The father would not comply with such gross indignities, and the mother, who had a tender heart, though feeble frame, said, "No," the child she had borne upon her bosom, and whose spirit angels had upborne, should not be thus degraded at the mandate of unchristian men. Not they took the child to Baptist burial ground, nine miles distant. Indignity, inconvenience and expense, they were obliged to suffer; and rarely may enjoy the sad though soothing pleasure of going to plant wild flowers upon the grassy hillock that marks the grave.

At Islington, in Devon, a similar refusal had occurred. Oppression makes fools ingenious, and the timid brave. Determined that some funeral rite should be performed, 14 Yeomen, and the Baptist Minister stood outside the church-yard, and on its very verge, and the minister delivered an address, and offered prayer. But even then they perhaps were trespassing, or they stood on a church path and might be apprehended like the poor man at Winchester as breakers of the peace. It is in England, and in the nineteenth century, the weeds are done!

(Remains to be offered.)

—(From the Baptist Patriot.)

MISS MILLER.—About fourteen miles from town, a short distance to the right of the road leading to Little York, is a beautiful and retired wood where religious meetings have for a number of years been held. Thither those of the neighborhood, as well as all others who felt disposed, were invited to attend on Sunday last, to witness an occurrence not common in this section of the country. Miss Miller, a young lady of the Massachusetts, apparently eighteen or twenty years of age, the afternoon, was to preach. Like many others, no doubt, prompted by curiosity, we readily accepted the invitation and attended. When we arrived upon the ground, Miss M. had not reached there. It was early,—yet, early as it was, every bench was filled, and except where persons were forbidden to stand, every avenue

closed up. This we could have expected. The occasion was a novel one, but what we did not expect was, that the audience, scarcely have conjectured,—twenty minutes passed by ere there were any tidings of her approach, during which, the congregation were employed, some of them in prayer, others in surveying the beautiful scenery which surrounded them. But the attention of by far the greatest number was steadily directed to that part of the enclosure where it was known she would first make her appearance. All was anxiously—at length she came—a confused whisper ran through the crowd; and all was still again. She left the carriage and approached with a firm and steady step, the stage which had been kindly erected for her convenience. After removing her bonnet, which left her head completely uncovered, except by a beautiful suit of hair, modestly braided, she stood forth to her audience. Her countenance was serene, her mind to all appearance perfectly tranquil, and her manner unusually attractive. Those who before had considered divine worship a toil, now for the first time experienced the pleasure of it.

She commenced, as is usual, by reading from the Bible. This, because of our distance from her, we heard but at intervals. The hymn, however, which followed, we heard distinctly, and so far as we are capable of judging, pronounced it to have been read beautifully correct. The last line of the third verse, "Behold, behold the Lamb," was inimitable. Her prayer was admirable—the language, chaste and classical, seemed to come from her very soul, while her whole appearance induced the belief that she felt herself in the presence of God, utterly unconscious of human observation.

The sermon we dare not descant upon—we are incapable, not to say unworthy, of such an undertaking. Suffice it to say, from the first word uttered, even unto the last, she had the attention of her audience rivetted upon her. Not a sound could be heard, save now and then a half suppressed sob, which her eloquence drew from some of the listeners.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

EXETER, AUGUST 8, 1826.

Brother Burdett, I wish to communicate something more to your very useful paper as I now have an opportunity of conveyance to the Office of the Star. Since I wrote you the work of the Lord has still been going on in this part of his vineyard. Souls have been gradually submitting to Christ, and there has been a constant increase of a remarkable solemnity appears to be on the minds of the people in general in this region. I have preached every day since I saw you, the 20th of July, excepting two, and have generally had refreshing seasons, and a goodly number have been hopefully converted to the Lord, and brought to rejoice in the God of their salvation. Not far from here have professed faith in Christ in his reformation. The number of inquirers are increasing, and more or less come forward in almost every meeting, desiring to be prayed for.

Friday last I had a meeting in Conway, which was a time I think, that will be remembered in eternity. Saints rejoiced, sinners wept and cried to God for mercy, and my soul gained strength. The next day I had a meeting in Eaton, near to Bromfield. After I had done speaking there, was, I think, about 30 who spoke the goodness of God to their souls, and a number for the first time; it was a remarkable season. Pray for us, and that God may carry on his good work in this place, and elsewhere. Yours in the bonds of the gospel. B. S. MANSON.

(From the Long Island Farmer.)

STATE OF RELIGION AT JAMAICA, L. ISLAND. It is time that we furnish our distant readers with some account of the glorious work which the Lord has been accomplishing for this portion of his Zion. Those living within the circle of its influence, rejoice not that we have not recorded any thing in our columns, in order that they may be more indelibly impressed upon their memories, for such have seen it for themselves, and most have felt in some degree its power; and any description which we can give of it we are aware will fall far short of conveying an idea as correct as is fixed in the minds of those who have been so highly favored as to witness its commencement and progress.

The unpleasant state of affairs, in the Presbyterian Congregation, arising from causes which it is not our province to trace, but which we feel are, and ought to be buried in oblivion, filled the greater part of the christian portion of this community with dark forebodings and fearful apprehensions as to its termination. As the case in most churches where difficulties of this kind exist, they have had "debates, envenomings, wraths, strifes, backbitings, whisperings, swellings, tumults"—meetings were few in number and thinly attended; the usual number at the weekly prayer meeting varied from eight to twenty or twenty-five, though the last mentioned number was considered as

a very large meeting; two parties were formed; and no marks of friendship existed between them; such, in some measure, as our language denoted, when God in his providence directed the footsteps of his highly-favored servant, the Rev. Asahel Nettleton, toward us. We must now be allowed to mention the methods taken by Mr. N. to unite us again—they being altogether different from the methods which were pursued by those who preceded him; they very properly descended upon churchly, rather than upon the fruits of the spirit, &c. &c. but Mr. N. immediately began to turn the eyes of each individual within, and with the assistance of the Holy Spirit convinced us that there was work enough at home—in our own breasts—an immortal soul in jeopardy. Mr. N. preached his first sermon, on the 10th of February—after a short time, the congregation began to increase not only in interest, but the people flocked together in crowds—it was a novel sight to us—and now the drooping heads of God's dear children began to revive; sinners here and there began to wear the countenance of deep concern; as the spirit brought eternal realities to light, and made them bear upon the conscience, guilt made the knees to smite-together, and the tongue to cry out, "what must I do to be saved?" By and by, one, and another, and another, began to rejoice in Jesus, and give good evidence that they had "passed" from death unto life; and what surprised us much was that the rejoicing and the happiness of these should deepen the concern and increase the sadness of those who were slightly distressed. The number of the joyful souls gradually increased, without any noise or undue exuberance of feeling; about 120 consider themselves as the happy subjects of this revival; and blessed be God, we can yet say,

"The little cloud increases still,
The heavens are big with rain."

It is not confined to the Presbyterian Congregation alone; the other churches experience its refreshing influence.

The moral aspect of our society is changing, and a happier one, we think, can hardly be found in "this vale of tears." Those who witness it can scarcely believe it possible, that we should have been so very lately in a tormented state! Who could have calculated upon such a change! 'Tis the Lord's doing, and it is marvelous in our eyes. Friendship now flows from heart to heart, and enmity is lost—kindness is exchanged for love—from far and near, we are drawn together for cheerful fellowship and joy; and what is more than all, the stolidity and coldness in religion for earnestness and zeal; and many may truly say, we have "beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness." If such be the fruits of revivals, and their blessed effects, what man is there possessing the heart of man or the fellow-feeling, who will not pray that they may be multiplied.

(From the Baptist Register.)

CONSTITUTION OF A CHURCH—REVIVAL.

Sangerfield, July 17, 1826.

NR. Editor.—On the 31st day of December, 1824, a meeting house was opened at Sangerfield, N. Y. for the worship of God. It was by the aid of the benevolence of the Baptist Society in that place, Wednesday the 12th of the present month, a council convened in the meeting house at the request of a Conference of brethren and sisters in that place, to deliberate on the practicability of forming a church. After much patient investigation and fervent prayer, the council came to the solemn conclusion, to give them fellowship as a church of our Lord Jesus Christ.

A sermon was delivered on the occasion, by Eld. John Blain of Madison; founded on Isaiah li. 34. The hand of fellowship was presented by Eld. J. W. Clark, of Hamilton; an address was given to the church and congregation, by Eld. N. Kendrick, of Hamilton. The congregation was numerous and solemn.

After the services in the house, were closed, the congregation repaired to the water side, and I had the privilege of baptizing "with the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins," two professed penitents, and believers in Christ, "with all their hearts," having previously "gladly received his word," and "witnessed a good profession" before the conference, and been accepted.

I never administered, that precious ordinance before a more attentive and solemn congregation in the course of my ministry.

I hope this little church will share in the prayers of the people of God, and that it will, like Joseph's vine, extending its branches over the wall.

The revival which commenced in this place in December last, has come to its close. About twenty and thirty have been buried in baptism, and some more are expected soon to follow the footsteps of the flock. Yours, truly,

DANIEL PUTNAM.

RAISERS.—An interesting revival we understand has recently commenced at Remsen, a town lying north of Trenton. The work is deep and powerful.—Western Recorder.

MORNING STAR.

LIMERICK—THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1826.

Maine Election—September 11.

NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. ENOCH LINCOLN.

FOR SENATORS.

TOWN COUNTY.
HON. MARK DENNETT,
MOSES SWEAT, Esq.
ISAAC EMERY, Esq.

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

LINCOLN COUNTY.
HON. JOEL MILLER,
DAVID C. BURR, Esq.
BENEZER DELANO, Esq.
EDWARD KAVANAUGH, Esq.
JOSEPH HALL, Esq.

Four to be chosen.

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

PERCEPSIT COUNTY.
THOMAS DAVEY, Esq.

For Representatives to Congress.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.
HON. JOHN ANDERSON.

HANCOCK AND WASHINGTON.
JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, Esq.

ROBERTS AND PERCEPSIT.
HON. WILLIAM D. WILLIAMSON.

FOR REGISTERS OF DEEDS.
JEREMIAH GOODWIN, Esq.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
SAMUEL SMALL, Esq.

FOR COUNTY TREASURERS.
TOWN COUNTY.
ELMER HENRY SMITH.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
HON. MARK HARRIS.

Rain Storm.—Since our last we have been visited with a long storm of rain. It commenced last Thursday evening, and from that time till yesterday, with occasional intermissions, it rained most copiously. We think it may be said, without exaggeration; that more rain fell during this storm, than for four months previous. We lament to learn, that several fields of wheat, in this and the neighboring towns, have been considerably injured by the late rain.

The following is the copy of an advertisement found in the *Hallowell Gazette* of August 9, 1826.

VASSALBOROUGH BANK.
Having understood that reports have been circulated against the credit of this Bank, we take the earliest opportunity to assure the public, that they are entirely groundless, the Bills will continue to be paid in Boston, in Boston money, or specie at par, and we earnestly hope that the holder of these Bills will make the least sacrifice, as the Bank is amply able to pay every Dollar at sight.

In a few days so soon as we shall find time, the report of the Committee will be noticed, and the public satisfied that the business of this Bank has been judiciously, honestly, and faithfully managed.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. LEONARD, President.

We mentioned in our Tuesday's paper, that a violent shock of an earthquake had been experienced at Bogota, the capital of the Republic of Colombia. We have since been favored with the following extracts from a letter, dated at Bogota on the 18th of June, which was written during the excitement naturally produced by this event. It will, we think, be read with interest.—Y. Y. Gaz.

Extract from a Letter, dated Bogota, June 18.

We are all here in a state of great excitement and anxiety. Last night was the most awful one I ever passed. We were sitting at what as the clocks chimed a quarter to eleven; at that moment we were all sensible of the shock of an earthquake, not however violent enough to make any extraordinary impression, and we pursued our game, about two minutes elapsed, when we experienced a most awful repetition. The walls of the house were dreadfully agitated, our candles were overturned, chairs and tables thrown from one side of the room to the other—we could ourselves scarcely maintain our erect positions, and were so perfectly paralyzed, that we never thought of getting out of the house; indeed my own belief was that the house must fall, before we could possibly get out of it, and that it was therefore useless to move. The ceiling was coming down upon us in large

flakes, and the fall of a large mirror at the moment, which we took to be part of the house, added to the alarm. 'It was indeed appalling—never, never, shall I forget it. It passed, having lasted 40 seconds. We then went into the street, where crowds were on their knees praying most fervently. A general rush was made for the square, which the palace is. There we found thousands collected, and collected. Women and men just as they had jumped out of bed, with the addition of a blanket thrown around them—mothers in the agony of grief and apprehension clasping their children to their bosoms—fathers and brothers endeavoring to provide them with covering—groups of females in every direction calling each other's names to be assured that all were safe. Dismay and despair were general. No one would return home, and thousands passed the whole night in the Square. 3 o'clock, P. M. I have just returned from making a round of the town to observe the extent of damages.—Several houses are thrown entirely down; many are rent asunder from top to bottom. The Cathedral, a splendid edifice, has one of its wings rent from the base to the tower. Scarcely a house in the city is without injury—mine has every one of its principal walls split in several places; dining room in ruins; the partition of my bed-room has fallen in, and had I been in bed I should have been at least severely bruised. A severe shock has not been felt here until now since the year 1805. About six years ago, it is said, there was a slight one, but no injury was done. It appears miraculous that only three lives have been lost. Many who are here, and were at Caracas during the great earthquake there, say that this shock was more severe; but the houses being better built here, the injury has been less.

Half past five.—I have been taking another survey, and was surprised to find that hundreds of families are sending out and bedding into the plain, and erecting booths there for the night.—All fear another shock.

10th, 12 o'clock, noon.—The night has passed quietly and the alarm is subsiding.

The Cooperstown Journal states that a survey of the route of the Susquehanna river, &c. will be made by a competent engineer, (Mr. De Witt Clinton, jun.) in the course of the present month. Amongst other results, it will determine the question whether, a communication can be opened between the head waters of the Otsego lake and the Erie canal.

The President of the United States is yet on a visit to his native State of Massachusetts, where the duty of an executor of his father's estate demands his attention for a few weeks. The Secretary of State, our readers know, is on a visit to Kentucky. The Secretary of War is on a visit to his estate in Virginia.—*Nat. Int.*

The Hon. Rufus K. Keese, took passage in the packet ship *Acacia*, Capt. Chadwick, which was to sail on the 1st July from London, and may be expected to arrive here in a few days.—*N. Y. Stat'n.*

The Hon. Louis McLane has been nominated as a candidate to represent the State of Delaware in the 20th Congress of the United States. The election will occur in October.

Edward Livingston has been re-elected a Representative to Congress from the New-Orleans District, in Louisiana, by a majority of 800 or 1000 votes over M. Foucher, his opponent.

From the other two Districts of the State, it is reported that Mr. Gurley and Mr. Brent, are both re-elected.

The news of the intention of the United States to send commissioners to Panama, is said to have produced great satisfaction in Chili.

Upwards of 1,800 houses are said to be now building in the city of New-York, to be completed by the first of November.

Three hundred emigrants from Ireland, arrived at Baltimore on the 6th inst.

Swiss Emigrants.—The canal boat *Complanter*, Capt. Clark, arrived at Rochester, N. Y. a few days since, with 50 emigrants from Switzerland, on their way to Ohio.

The duties paid from the port of New-York, during last year, amounted to more than \$15,000,000, being nearly one-third of the whole national revenue.

The Rev. Mr. Flint, author of the interesting publication, entitled "Ten years residence in the Valley of the Mississippi," is engaged in preparing for the press, a work on Mexico.

The Senior Class in Yale College, which is to graduate at the approaching Commencement, consists of one hundred.

We do not recollect ever to have seen so propitious a season for the agriculturist, as the present.

The country of the spring, has been extremely favorable for all the general productions of North Alabama. The crops of small grain and grass have been as good as usual.—fruit of most kinds was somewhat injured by the unseasonable frost which visited us about the 10th of April last, but there will be an abundance. Cotton looks uncommonly well for the season,

and is generally in bloom, and the crops of corn present a most cheering prospect. In addition to these cheering scenes of the vegetable kingdom, we are blessed with a season of general health.

The Cayuga Republican says, the wheat harvest, after all the usual forebodings, is in this part of the country, we are told, excellent in quality and abundant in quantity. The remark is common and the crop never was better, verifying the truth that a kind Providence frequently deals better with his creatures than their fears or doubts lead them to anticipate.

All the growing crops about Mohik are remarkably fine, and likely to be more abundant than ever was known before.

Accounts from Mobile of July 11, represent the weather as extremely hot and dry, and the yellow fever as spreading among the inhabitants. The board of health was absent, and the editor of the Register advised the citizens to remove without delay.

The Cheraw Spectator, states that the weather has been drier this season than ever known before, occasioning great distress. The mill-streams were dried up, and many persons were obliged to carry their grain 40 or 50 miles to have it ground. A person lately travelling from Marion district, could not find a drop of water for himself or horse, in the distance of fourteen miles.

PARIS, (Mc.) AUG. 10.
During the thunder storm, on Monday evening last, a barn belonging to Mr. John Parsons, jr. of Norway, was struck by lightning and consumed with its contents, consisting of thirty tons of hay of the last year's growth.

On Wednesday, 9th inst. during a shower, a barn was struck by lightning, in Winthrop, and with its contents, consumed.

Horrible.—Horatio Cozens, Esq. a distinguished lawyer, of St. Louis, Missouri, was assassinated in that place, on the 15th July, by Mr. French Strother. The editor of this paper, who was there at the time, understood the circumstance as follows: Mr. Cozens was engaged as counsel against Strother, and the latter finding the cause was going against him, asked the former to step aside, as he wished to speak to him. Mr. Cozens complied with his request, and Mr. S. stabbed him two or three times in the breast, and once in the neck with a dirk, and killed him instantly. Mr. Strother was committed to prison.—*Cincinnati Crisis.*

MORE KENTUCKY HONORS.
Breadstons, Ky. July 19.—We have to add to the list of many murders that have been committed in Kentucky within the last two years, that of *Michael Coffman* and *George W. Courtney*, who were shot with rifle guns on Friday evening the 14th inst. These men it is stated, were returning home, from the house of Thomas James Esq. near the Beach fork in this county. It is supposed they were way laid by some two or more persons, and shot.

From the National Intelligencer, August 9.
We learn from a private source, that about two weeks ago, Dr. Young, a Representative in Congress from the state of Kentucky, was shot and killed, in the street of Elizabethtown, Mr. Harding, a lawyer from Brockenbridge county. Of so aggravating and atrocious a character was the cause of this act, as to shield Dr. Y. from prosecution, and almost to justify the act in the public opinion. Mr. Harding was one who opposed the election of Dr. Y. and is supposed to have been partly led by vindictive feelings to commit the outrage which forever banished him. Nothing short of an atrocious violation of the sanctuary of his domestic hopes and happiness, could have instigated a man of the amiable character of Dr. Y. to this rash act.

Capt. William Longfellow, of this State, shot himself at Brooklyn, L. I. on the 8th inst.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Petitions from all parts are pouring in upon the ministers with respect to securing France the commercial interest of South America.

It was reported in Paris on the 21st of June, on the faith of private correspondence, that the French Government was negotiating an arrangement between Spain and the republic of Hayti, for the recognition of the independence of the Spanish part of that ancient colony.

Letters from Africa, dated the 15th April, announce that the king of the Ashantees was again in the field, and had fought a battle with the Akkims, the most faithful of the British allies and had entirely defeated them.

The accounts from Manchester and Glasgow, are of a gloomy character. There has fallen, in these latter places, assessments in money matters, had not decreased.

In Glasgow and Lankashire, from 20 to 30,000 men were out of employ.

Letters from Cadiz, mention that Mr. Lamb, the English Minister, had a second time required the Spanish Government to recognize the Independence of her Colonies. The Duke de Pinfantado is very unpopular in Spain.

The mound erecting upon the field of Waterloo, is nearly finished. It is to be 160 feet high. Some of the stones of which the pedestal is built, weigh 3,000 lbs. A colossal lion is to take his station on the top of pedestal.

The Gazette of Genoa gives the following statement of the loss of the Greeks at the capture of Missolonghi.—Killed in the town, 2100; killed at the foot of the mountains, 500; men made prisoners, 160; women killed by the Greeks themselves, upwards of 1300; women and children who drowned the ropes to escape the fury of the Turks, 800; women and children made prisoners, 5000. These details add the above journal, are extracted from a letter from one of Ibrahim's officers.

Latest from Madras.—Capt. Sheed, of the ship *Ara*, arrived below, in 115 days from Madras, reports that a treaty of peace was signed between the Burmese and British, on the 24th of February, at Yandabo, forty-two miles below Ava. The prisoners were all restored; twenty-five lakhs of rupees paid down; twenty-five more to be paid in 100 days, and fifty lakhs in twelve months. The provinces of Arracan, Martaban, Yaj, Marque and Tavoy to be retained by the English. The commissioner on the part of the Burmese, was Dr. Price, the American missionary. Mr. and Mrs. Judson were alive and well. The Bishop of Calcutta died suddenly at Tattopolly, near Madras, on the 4th of April.

PROBATE NOTICE.

AT A COURT OF PROBATE held at York, within and for the county of York, on the eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-six; HANNAH PHILIP, administratrix of the estate of Isaac Philip, late of Waterborough, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance, and for an allowance to be made her out of said deceased's personal estate, together with a petition for license to sell so much of the said deceased's real estate as may be necessary to pay his just debts and incidental charges. **Ordered**, That the said HANNAH PHILIP give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the *Morning Star*, printed at Limerick, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Alfred in said County, on the first Tuesday of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

JONAS GLACKER, Judge.
Cory Atty, GEORGE THACHER, Rig. 7.
August 17.

NOTICE.

ALL those who have unsettled accounts with the Subscriber, are respectfully informed that he will now attend to them at his house in Limerick. Aug. 17. **TRUE BRADBURY.**

ABNER S. McDONALD & CO.
HAVE for sale a few good Wagons, which will be sold cheap for cash. They want to purchase 5 or 600 yards of Tow, and Tow and Linen Cloth. Limerick, Aug 17, 1826.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between 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, 1826.

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, Ploughs of all sizes, Carriages of various kinds, and cast steel Edgetools. Orders of customers will be promptly attended to. August 3.

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 last of this month. **JOHN McDONALD, Adm'r.**
June 29.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has on hand some of the first quality of new CHAISES, and one second hand do. Also, new and second hand Wagons, with good Harnesses. A reasonable price, if desired, will be given. **ROBERT COLE.**
July 27.

ABSCONDED.

FROM the subscriber, on the 20th ult. **ROBY MANSON**, my son, a minor. All persons are hereby forbid trusting him on any 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.**

DOCTOR.

A Sketch From Nature.

She knelt beside me—and mine eyes once glanced
Up her form. "Was but a glance—but 'twas
From my remembrance will it pass away.
Her arms were folded on her breast—her head
Drooped down most wearily, as became the place;
And her dark eyes and dark hair
Shaded a countenance wherein was pale
Of beauty than expression: it was less
As is the lily in the spring; it bore
Soft touches of a fainter mind's disease,
Some marks of hidden woe. Her half-closed eyes
Was bent to earth, and shaded by a lash,
Sleek and shining as the raven's wing.
Her lip was motionless, and it seemed
As though her aspiration sped at word
Forth from her "soul's bosom" to her God.
There was a wither'd flow 'till her breast—
Perhaps an emblem of the hopes which there
Had blossom'd and there faded.

I have viewed
Woman in many a scene—I have beheld
Her gay and gleaming in foot and hand,
Eager of conquest—and I too have mark'd
The winning languish and seductive smile,
Both fresh and dangerous to the youthful heart.
I have seen her with her eyes
Through the still gleam at evening's waning hour,
By the pale radiance of the moon, whose beams
Hath silver'd o'er her smiles; and she hath look'd
And then through a hazy mist into her eyes.
Nay, I have view'd her in the fiercest hour
Of sickness, pillow'd the pale cheek and bathed
The fainting brow, while like a gem of brightness,
She would'd peace, where else there had been
None.

But never by the side of woman yet
Such thrillings and unearthly feelings stole
O'er my soul as when I saw
That poor maid communing with her God.

MISCELLANY.

(From the United States Literary Gazette.)
UTILITY OF EXERCISE.

Spontaneous exercise has a powerful
effect on the organs, and functions of life.
This will not seem surprising, if we re-
flect, that the parts of the body are destined to
move the animal machine, are more ex-
tensive than all the organs which perform
the offices of the organic, or interior life.
Thus the muscles of the neck, back, loins,
and extremities, form a larger mass than
all the organs which carry on the work of
digestion, respiration, circulation, secre-
tion, &c. In the natural state of man,
the will has entire sway over the locomotive
organs. In bringing into successive
and regular action the muscles which bend
and extend the limbs, in moderating and
accelerating their contractions, we are en-
abled to walk, run, leap, dance, &c. But
these voluntary efforts cannot be continu-
ed without impressing on the interior or-
gans of nutrition and assimilation, a por-
tion of the muscular energy and action.
It may be regarded as a remarkable phe-
nomenon, that the muscles of the organs
so intimately associated with the organs
which carry on the work of nutrition, re-
spiration, the various secretions, excre-
tions, &c. that the former cannot be
brought into methodical action, without
exciting and invigorating the latter.
Hence exercise will be rational and useful
in proportion to the regularity with which
it is taken, and its accurate adaptation to
the strength and condition of him who
takes it.

It is sometimes taken in a violent and
irregular manner, after long intemperance,
and is then commenced as useless, or even
pernicious, merely because somebody has
been indiscreet enough to abuse it. It may
again be so inert, as to be worthless,—as
loitering through the street, in so sluggish
and slovenly a manner, that if the noble
organs within were called on to decide,
they could not tell whether the attempt
to exercise were affected or real.

That the organs of voluntary motion
have an intimate relation with all the vi-
tal organs of the living fabric, there can
be no doubt; for, if we divide the trunk of
the nerves sent to one of the limbs, the
part so deprived of the nervous influence,
soon loses the power of moving, and be-
comes paralytic. On the other hand,
when the brain, the source of the nerves,
is excited, the nervous power is augmented,
and muscular action is more energetic,
and more fully developed. A man, now
tranquil and serene, suddenly hears some
piece of good news,—he can no longer re-
main silent and still; he rises, advances,
retreats, and from the necessity of ex-
panding in speech and motion the abun-
dant life and animation, with which his
nerves and muscles have just been re-
plenished. The muscular system is not
less nearly allied to the circulating ap-
paratus. From the moment the communi-
cation between the heart and muscles is in-
terrupted by a ligature or otherwise, their
contractile power is destroyed. But if
the arterial current flow with a celebrated
velocity into the tissue of muscles, these
move with renovated force and celerity.
In this intimate relation between the mus-
cles, nerves, and arteries, we perceive the
principal cause of the exciting effects,
which walking, running, dancing, fencing,
&c. produce.

These exertions produce also another
series of effects, which deserve notice. At
the instant the foot, which receives the
weight of the body, touches the ground,
greater or less shock is given to the whole
body, and the motion which the muscular
efforts have impressed on the system, vi-

brates through every part of it. This dis-
tribution of motion is not very perceptible
in the ordinary, healthy state of the sys-
tem; but it becomes very obvious when a
part inclined is brought into action. Ev-
ery movement seems now to be hurried
along exclusively to the seat of morbid
and excessive activity.

Most men are compelled by their social
duties to take a good deal of exercise, and
how painful the idea would be, to suppose
that this necessity to exert our muscles
could be opposed to our welfare, or unsuit-
ed to the organs we possess. So far from
this is the truth, that, by the kind provi-
sions of nature, the structure of the animal
machine is not only fitted for motion, but
demands it. It seems, if we may say so,
that the author of all things has counted
on the mechanical and external impulse
which the animal organs receive for mo-
tion, to aid and sustain their functions.
We do not constantly see, that they who
labor habitually are stronger and more
vigorous than they who lead idle and ef-
feminate lives.

Individuals born with feeble bodies,
have succeeded, by regulated and steady
efforts, in improving their pallid condi-
tions, and in acquiring robust constitutions.
Julius Cæsar and Henry IV. received frail
bodies from nature, but these were ro-
bustified by exercise, that they became in the
end capable of bearing the rudest fatigues.
If any one, then, wishes to improve an in-
ferior constitution, or preserve a good one,
let him take exercise. To produce its
best effects, it should be stated and regu-
lar, and suited to the strength and condi-
tion of the individual; for if it be exces-
sive or deficient, it will be either useless
or pernicious. Any degree of fatigue
which a good night's rest will not remove,
proves that the preceding efforts have been
too great. Exercise taken in the open air,
and on elevated regions, is more invigor-
ating than the same degree of motion con-
fined, marshy, and impure places. It
should also be modified by age, sex, and
climate. He who does not exercise reason-
ably, has no right to expect to enjoy a
healthy body, or strength of mind; while
he who does exercise properly, and lives
temperately, will not only escape many
complaints to which others are exposed,
but will thus be able to relieve and cure
most of the few with which he will ever
be afflicted.

(For the Star.)

From the experience which he has had,
and the observations which have been
made by him in the course of the last ten
or fifteen years, the undersigned conspi-
cuously states that, in his opinion, many people
considerably injure their crops of Indian
corn by (laying) in the ground of motion
the stalks too early, and also by taking
them off in the wrong place. Many peo-
ple cut their corn-stalks early, because
early cut stalks, say they, make better
fodder for cattle than those which are cut
later; but if they were sensible how detri-
mental this practice is to the filling out
of their corn, they would desist from the
course.

Most people in this vicinity, not only
cut their stalks too soon, but they take
them off at the wrong place, viz. at the
ear or smooth joint. This is a pernicious
practice; for, if the stalks be thus cut be-
fore the corn is ripe, the *sep*, which is the
life or support of the stalk, and which fos-
ters the ear, ebbs at the place of dissec-
tion, and evaporates in the air. It is pre-
sumed that a single kernel will be for-
med on the cob after an event of this kind,
and those which are already growing will
be measurably shrivelled. The earlier
stalks are cut, in this manner, the more,
of course, the crop will be lessened.

Farmers, in all cases, should guard
against cutting their corn-stalks too early.
If, however, the stalks are to be taken off
before the corn is fully ripe, let them be
cut above the ear or smooth joint. This
practice will, in a great measure, remedy
the evil before described.

JOSEPH DREW.

Newfield, August 4, 1826.

This article was intended for the last
paper, but did not seasonably come to
hand.

THE STEP MOTHER.

A Chinese Tale.

"In the reign of Siang-Yang, the guards
of a castle found a man lying in a field
who appeared but recently to have been
murdered. At a little distance they found
two brothers, whom they took into custo-
dy as the probable murderers. As, how-
ever, the deceased had but one wound,
which consequently gave cause to surmise
that one perpetrator, the question arose,
which of the two had done the deed? Nei-
ther of the brothers would accuse the
other, and when they declared that he, and
not his brother, was the assassin, the king
case was brought before the king.

"To grant life to both," said the king,
"would be to shew mercy to one murderer;
to have both executed, where only one
can be guilty, would be cruel and against
the law. Well, then! let the mother of
those men be called, and let her opinion
decide their fate; for she will know her
children best."

So said, so done. The mother was in-
formed of the king's command. "If said

the poor woman, hurstling into a flood of
tears, "if I am then compelled to choose—
let the eldest live!"

The king expressed his great surprise
that the mother should have chosen the
youngest, for the younger children were
the generally cherished the most by moth-
ers. "Yes," said she, "my wife I now
saw, is not the offspring of my own body,
but a son of my late husband by his first
marriage. I have solemnly promised his
father always to treat him as my own child,
and until now I have always kept my word.
I should now break that promise were I
from maternal tenderness, to save the life
of my youngest son, to the detriment of
the other. I feel what this sacrifice costs
my heart!"—Cries and sobs here choked
her utterance. The king pardoned them
both.

FINE THOUGHTS.—"Finally, whatever
we are our thoughts, our words, our writ-
ings, or our actions; let them all be sub-
servient to the promotion of science and
the prosperity of our country. Pleasure
is a shadow; wealth is vanity, and power
a pageant—but knowledge is ecstatic in
element, personal, unlimited in space,
and infinite duration in time. In the per-
formance of its sacred offices it fears no dan-
ger, spares no exertion. It scales the
mountain, looks into the volcano, drives
into the ocean, perforates the earth, wings
its flight into the skies, encircles the globe,
explores sea and land, contemplates the
distant, examines the minute, compre-
hends the great, and ascends to the sub-
lime. No place too remote for its grasp,
no heavens too exalted for its reach,—its
seat is the bosom of God, its voice the
harmony of the world. All things in hea-
ven and earth do it homage, the very least
as feeling its care, and the greatest as not
except from its power. Both angels and
men, creatures of what condition soever,
though each in different sort and manner,
yet all with uniform consent, admiring it
as the parent of peace and happiness."

SCIENTIFIC.

(From the Rutland Herald.)

TO THE EDITORS OF NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER
PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS THROUGHOUT
THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH POSSES-
SIONS IN AMERICA.

METEOROLOGY.

GENTLEMEN—
When it is recollected that almost all
the operations necessary for the support
of human life, and almost all the comforts
of corporeal feeling, depend on the state
of the air, it appears singular that the sci-
ence of meteorology, the object of which is
to investigate the laws that regulate
the atmosphere, such should be much ne-
glected. A single observation, however,
will explain the cause. In other sciences,
the individual is competent to the collec-
tion of facts adequate to the basis for the
foundation of brilliant discoveries, while
in meteorology, a vast number of facts
must be collected from wide spread re-
gions before a single principle can be de-
duced.

Of the value of this science to mankind,
provided it could be established on fixed
principles, no one can doubt. To the hus-
bandman, particularly, a foreknowledge
of the heat of cold, drought or moisture
to be expected in approaching seasons,
would be invaluable. Surely then no in-
telligent editor will hesitate to lend his aid
towards the improvement of so important
a branch of knowledge. Let it not be
said that such knowledge is beyond the
reach of human capacity. Had it been
asserted, four hundred years ago that as-
tronomical observations would arrive at such per-
fection, that not merely the positions of the
eclipses of the sun and moon, but even
those of the then unknown satellites of Ju-
piter and Saturn should be calculated to a
second of time, and made subservient to
the improvement of geography, who would
have believed the assertion?—Atmospher-
ical phenomena, though apparently so in-
constant, are without doubt governed by
laws equally invariable with those of the
creation; and when we contemplate the
astounding march of science within the
last thirty years, can it be considered pre-
sumption to look forward to a time when
the motions and changes of "inconstant
wind" will be as well understood, as are
now those of the "inconstant moon?"

America possesses singular advantages
for the successful prosecution of this
study. Her vast mountain ranges stretch
from north to south, and impart to her
latitude of character (making allowance for
latitude and elevation) on the climate of
the whole continent. The mountains of
Europe, on the contrary, tend chiefly from
west to east, and that continent is thus
broken up into petty divisions, whose cli-
mates are to a certain extent independent
of each other. The varieties of language,
also, and the translated state of intercourse
between the rival and frequently hostile
nations of that section of the globe, oper-
ate unfavorably upon a science which can-
not be cultivated to advantage where the
facts on which it is founded are collected
on a small tract of country. But in North
America, with the trifling exception of
Mexico, there is only one language, and
intercourse is not only constant and free;

but rapid almost beyond conception. In
the scientific institutions of our mercan-
tile cities, newspapers and magazines are
daily received from every quarter of our
continent. Here may be found, side by
side, the productions of Canada and of
Louisiana, of Georgia and of Missouri,
of every intermediate district. If a proper
degree of attention were bestowed upon
paid to this subject by the periodical press
of this extensive region, what a mass of
facts would here be presented to the eye
of the philosopher! and what important
advantages might we not expect to the
cause of science!

It may, perhaps be said, that the want
of instruments forms an insurmountable
objection to the collection of facts on so
extensive a scale; but this, surely is a
groundless objection. The barometer, to
be sure, is an instrument not always at
hand.—But there is hardly a village where
one or more thermometers are not to be
found; valves surround every steep and
cupp'd; and a rain-gauge is an instrument
that every one can make for himself.—
Registers of these, if kept steadily, and on
an uniform plan, could be exceedingly
valuable. There should also be notices
of the setting in and breaking up of win-
ter; the times when trees and plants put
forth their buds, leaves, and flowers; the
ripening of fruits; the commencement of
the harvests of hay, grain, and maize; the
arrival and departure of birds of passage
and other migratory animals; the com-
mencement, course, duration, and force
of heavy gales, especially of the kind that
happen at the equinoxes; and notices of
the appearance of the Aurora Borealis and
other meteors.

If the following items were noted annu-
ally, these registers would be still more
complete:—the extreme range of the bar-
ometer and thermometer, with the respec-
tive days of each extreme; the mean of
the thermometer, the monthly quantity of rain;
the number of clear, cloudy, and rainy
days of the year; the number of days in
which the different winds prevailed; the
temperature of spring water and deep
wells; the latitude and longitude of the
place of observation, and its elevation
above tide-water; and the variation of the
compass.

At the first glance, the formation of
such a table may appear a laborious task;
but in reality the task required will not
exceed a few minutes daily. Uniformity
being all-important, a form of the propos-
ed table is here annexed. The hours of
sunrise and three o'clock, P. M. are con-
sidered best for thermometrical observa-
tions from May to September; those of
sunrise and for the rest of the year, these
being generally the extremes of heat and
cold. The thermometer shall be out of
doors, well guarded from the sun's rays,
both direct and reflected.

July	Thermometer	Barometer	Winds
	at 3 p. m. mean	at 3 p. m. mean	at 3 p. m.

CHEMICAL EMBRUOATION,
on, Wm. H. St. John, & Co. New York.
Treats the strength of the hard kind.
(By Deane of Philadelphia.)

THIS article is now, beyond all dispute
considered by every physician of ex-
tensive 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
and Limbs, Chills, Chapped Lips, Itch-
ings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c.
The use of this celebrated remedy is
not confined to the American States. Or-
ders 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. Petersburg, the writer observes,
"Your Opodeldoc is known to be well known
and fully appreciated, &c."

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

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

At the same place may be had, the ARO-
MATIC SNUFF, celebrated throughout
the American Continent, in cases of Ca-
tarrh and Headache, Drowsiness, Repres-
sion of Spirits, Vapors, dimness of Eye
Sight, and all disorders of the head. From
its most fragrant and grateful quality, it
is equally useful in cases of colds of the
throat, and being greatly antiputrescent
is indispensable for all who watch with
or visit the sick.

ALSO

Jarvis' Billious Pills, Detergent Bitters
and Cough Drops.

The above are for sale at the store of JAMES
SAXTON, Esq. Lincolnton.