

# MORNING STAR.

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## POETRY.

[For the Star.]

To the Memory of Mrs. Sally M. Small, who died in Linerick; September 24, 1826.

Yon aged oak still braves the tempest's pow'r,  
And stands unsway'd by the wintry blast;  
While the young oaks flourish beneath the storm,  
And silent sink in the cold arms of death.

Oh death, relentless death, thy stern decree  
Thy brightest prospects hast cut off at noon,  
Yet by thy ruthless hand, alas! we see  
Beauty and worth consign'd to the cold tomb.

Adieu, dear shade! yet still the pensive tear  
Shall lave the turf, where thy cold dust is laid;  
The dear remembrance of thy virtues here,  
Shall snatch thy memory from oblivion's shade.

Yes, tho' no more we meet these haunts on earth,  
Yet memory, ever faithful to her trust,  
Shall oft retrace thy virtues and thy worth,  
When thy cold clay has mingled with the dust.

Could the affection of thy kindred dear,  
Thy life have rescued thee from the silent tomb;  
Or could thy spotless virtues bid thee here,  
We had not thus to mourn thy early doom.

Alas! our anxious cares were all in vain;  
In vain the arts physicians could devise;  
None as to teach his children's curse and stain,  
That spirit form'd and nurtur'd for the skies.

Our plaintive sighs cannot afford relief;  
Yet shall we not permit our tears to flow?  
Oh, shall we not indulge in heartfelt grief?  
'Tis thus tribute to thy memory due.

Thy sympathetic heart was fond to know,  
And justly prize warm friendship's soothing pow'r,  
To cheer the heart, surcharg'd with pain and woe,  
And mitigate afflictions darkest hour.

The sick, and the afflicted were thy care,  
Yet others' woes, thy gentle heart was grieved;  
In friendship's griefs, thou' ever bore a share,  
And wept for sorrows, thou couldst not relieve.

In thee the poor a benefactor found;  
'Twas thine the calls of poverty to seek;  
To pour the healing balm on pain's wound,  
And wipe the tear from pale affliction's cheek.

Alas! the helpless babes no more shall know,  
A tender mother's fond maternal love;  
But may that Sovereign hand that dealt the blow,  
The kind protector of thy infants prove.

When in this "veil of tears" I cease to rove,  
And death my weary spirit shall set free,  
Oh may I meet thee in yon realms above,  
And spend a blest eternity with thee.

ELLEN.

[For the Star.]

## The Shortness of Life.

How short is the lot of a man,  
How soon his frail life must decay!  
At best but the length of a span,  
And fade's like a frost winter's day.

In youth, how forgetful he seems  
Of age, that's still hurrying on;  
At length he awakes from his dreams,  
But ah! his boat moments are gone!

Then hurried away with his cares,  
His life is but labor and pain;  
Old age is the garment he wears;  
No waiver for youth, but in vain.

Now, crush'd with the load of his sin,  
He trembles at death's cold alarms;  
But just recollects where he's been,  
And yields to the conqueror's arms.

But reason no farther can go,  
He stands at the bar of his God;  
Nowarken to the regions of woe,  
Or heaven he makes his abode.

Like youth no longer delay,  
Since time makes no rapid flight;  
If you work while it is day,  
You may banish the approach of night.

AMICUS.

## RELIGIOUS.

[For the Star.]

A HINT TO PARENTS UPON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR CHILDREN.

Dear friends,

There is a very important duty binding on you in the education of your children, which, if neglected, will stand against you, as a crime of the deepest die, in that day when the hidden iniquities of every heart shall be revealed. For if, through your neglect and for want of proper instruction and godly counsel, your children grow up in sin, to their own destruction, their blood will be required at your hands. Not one amongst you can atone for the crimes of your children! But if you do your duty and your children grow up in sin, run to excess in wickedness, and follow the evil imaginations of their own hearts, and will not be restrained by all your corrections, admonitions, counsel, entreaties and prayers, when they finally perish in their own evil doings, you will not have the awful harrowing of a guilty conscience to torment you in eternity. But an instance like this rarely occurs. "Train up a child," said Solomon, "in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Agaplaus, king of Sparta, being asked what things he thought most proper for youth to learn, replied, "those which they will have most need to practice in manhood." Would you have your children to become useful and respectable in the world? Teach them the sciences, teach them religion. What can better fit them for usefulness, than a knowledge of the sciences? Or what better qualify them for sobriety than the virtues of religion? These united and properly cultivated in the youthful mind, will be sure to form a respectable manhood and a happy old age. Parents, therefore, instead of learning their children to curse and swear, lie and steal, at an early age, (as it is to be feared, is the practice of too many at the present time), should teach them that there is a God, who sees their actions, hears their words and knows their thoughts. That there is a heaven to reward a hell to punish them for the same; that they are born to die and must give to an impartial judge, a strict account for all their behavior. These things rightly impressed on the minds of children, will be like pictures engraven on marble, which require much time to be obliterated. "But who is there, says one, that can so thoughtless and senseless as to teach his children to curse and swear, or to lie and steal." It is answered, not only those who practice such vices themselves; but those also who do not sufficiently watch over and correct the tempers of their children in their infantile moments. Parents, of course, should labor to incline the minds of their children to virtue, to suppress every appearance of vice, and lead them in the arms of faith and humble prayer, which cannot be too careful how you conduct, especially in the presence of your children. You should consider that the natural propensities of mankind are more prone to evil than good. If the ears of children are frequently saluted with profane expressions, and vice is frequently practiced before their eyes, the depravity of their hearts will soon break forth in the same likeness, and, beholding, that becoming changed into the image and practice of sin.

If you see the least appearance of evil springing up in the hearts of your children, and do not endeavor to "curb the first emotions of it," and teach them to "avoid the occasions which excite it," you are instructing them in sin, and leading them on to swift destruction. One small crime, suffered to pass uncorrected, makes way for a greater, which follows in swift succession. Temptation succeeds temptation, until that which at first seemed hardly worth noticing, appears to have led to the most profligate wickedness in the commission of the blackest crimes. Perhaps the gallows must now end what might have been avoided by one slight reproof, had it been given in season!

Consider, you who have children; mothers consider, for you surely are capable of sincere affections; paint in your imaginations, for a moment, your tender child, your darling offspring, the delight of your heart; left to himself, to be blown about by the varying winds of passion, and tossed to and fro by the vain and fantastical notions of youth. Observe him advancing in sin, and becoming bold in iniquity. At length, by the commission of some crime, he has forfeited his life and is condemned to die. Let your imagination follow him to the prison, and converse with him in the solitary cell. Thence behold him led to execution, and hear his last lamentation upon the gallows. "Had my father upbraided me for breaking the

Sabbath, had not my mother encouraged me to sin by forbearing to chide, I should not thus have been brought to an untimely end, and forced to endure the unwelcome embrace of the halter!"

Solenn, indeed, are reflections like these. Very unfeeling must those parents be, who can thus suffer their children to go on in sin to the ruin of both soul and body, for want of advice and being restrained by parental authority. Certainly they must be destitute of parental affection, or blind to a state of future existence, as well as the present welfare of their children. Can it be, that the parent who loves his child sincerely, can suffer the least appearance of evil to pass uncorrected, without using his authority for its entire suppression? It is as equally as important that parents should cherish and reward the virtues of their children, as that they should depress and punish their vices; a point in which too many fail. It is the sincere opinion of the writer, that most of the vile and unprincipled conduct, prevailing amongst youth at the present age, is owing either to relaxation or misapplication of parental discipline. O, then withhold not correction from a child. "If thou beest him with a rod he shall not die; thou shalt beat him with a rod, and shalt deliver his soul from hell." But be very careful how you use the rod of correction: Careful of provoking children to anger with great threatenings and harsh words of profaneness, attended (as I have frequently seen,) with unguarded blows, which serve only to harden them in disobedience; you should remove them with gentleness, and correct their fault with candor. Be sure you do not spare the rod to the ruin of your children, but use it discreetly, not in anger, but with a reluctance suitable to the occasion, knowing it is for their good. Having once taken your child into your hands for correction, be sure not to let him pass until you have completely subdued the stubbornness of the will and brought him to obedience; however severe a chastisement the circumstance may require.

But again I caution you, by no means strike a child in anger. By observing these directions you will gain the pure attachment and sincere affections of your children. They will have respect to your commands and serve you with love and honor. Ye, they will honor you with themselves, and the joy and comfort of their parents in the decline of life. They will become useful members of society, beloved and respected by all around them; virtuous in their conduct, upright in their dealings, walking in the integrity of their hearts. And very probably will become humble followers of the meek and lowly Jesus. What can be a greater source of consolation to the aged parent? Will it not diminish the anxiety, and sweeten the pains of age, to be able to look back upon their children, without the least remorse, or one upbraiding reflection? Yes, such parents will lie down quietly upon the bed of death, and their sleep will be sweet.

Perhaps the writer may be charged with having ventured too near the truth in the subject of the present discourse; but permit me to tell you, I have by no means been able to do justice: For how can I paint in speech, what I cannot realize in thought?

Parents I appeal to your consciences—Have you endeavored thus faithfully to discharge your duty to your children in the fear of God? If you have not, be astonished and tremble. Begin now the all important task. The moment that is lost, is lost forever. Remember the youthful heart should not be without cultivation. Do the best you can, the passions will still sprout and grow, but by beginning to top them, you may prevent their destroying the young and tender plants of virtue. It is true without the aid of divine grace, you can never wholly eradicate evil from the heart. This is ever ready for your assistance. Education is one thing and regeneration is another. But a virtuous education is by no means detrimental to regeneration. In my humble opinion, a person who has been taught strictly to observe the Sabbath, and attend to religious ordinances, who has been frequently reminded of the relation he sustains to his Creator, and whose youthful desires have been kept within proper bounds by parental authority, is much more likely to become a subject of divine grace, than one who has been left to grow up like the thistle in the highway, or the bramble by the hedge side.

## CHRISTIAN DEPARTMENT.

A truly Christian department is the system of Christian Ethics in an embodied state, rendered the object of our senses. It is, in effect, that lovely form which so-called desired to see—*Virtue incarnate*, or clothed with a human shape.

## THE SUFFERINGS OF CHRIST.

A MOTIVE TO SELF-DENYING SACRIFICE IN THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY, AND UNTIMELY DEVOTEDNESS TO THE SAVINGS.

Says Paul, "The love of Christ constraineth us, because we thus judge; that if One died for all, then were all dead, and that He died for all, that they which live, should not henceforth live unto themselves, but unto Him, that died for them and rose again." O Christian—knowing the terrors of the Almighty, when pressing heavily upon a poor convicted sinner; knowing the only remedy, which remains that have led of guilt; knowing the only Rock of Safety amid the terrors of a crumbling Universe; having seen the glory of a reconciled Jehovah, "as it shines in the face of Jesus Christ," can you ever cease to pray, that others also may build on that Everlasting Rock—and that we all, with open face beholding, as in a glass, the Glory of God, may be changed into the same image from glory to glory, as by the Spirit of the Lord? Having stood on Mount Calvary, and seen with eyes of faith, that great Sacrifice, which fills heaven with adoring wonder and praise; having "entered into the holiest by the blood of Jesus;" and held communion with His Father and your Father—with His God and your God; and having a "name written in the Lamb's book of life," for your security when "worlds are burnt up,"—can you now shrink from any effort, which might make an ungodly world to feel, that there is foundation to the Christian's faith? Can you decline any sacrifice, which might quicken the wings of "the Angel having the everlasting Gospel to preach?" Remember, brethren, your responsibility is greatly increased by your knowledge of God and your personal relation to the Saviour. Possibly a thousand fold heavier weight of responsibility rests upon you, than upon your rich and covetous neighbors. Now, then, when the Redeemer's Great promise is fulfilling—when His Spirit is hovering around us, and is beginning to move on nations long enveloped in darkness, and led us moving in the way of this faithful—let our "youth of promise," and all "the saints bestir themselves like flames of fire,"—from the "high places of Zion," let there be a going forth of all that is elevated in thought, and bold in enterprise, and self-denying in piety for shaking this poor drossy world, and bursting away from it the chains of darkness and let, and maintaining its enslaved nations to the holy empire of God. And do thou "gird on thy sword, O Most Mighty,"—make the groans of the prisoners to be heard by the sleeping Churches purchased by His blood; and make thy last Command Omnipotent, as the trump of Judgment, over all the selfishness, hypocrisy, and pride of men. *Nat. Preacher.*

(From the Middletemple (Conn. Gazette).)

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a lady's Album; written by a lady of accomplished mind, in the eastern part of this state, now deceased. It is an elegant specimen of style and fine sentiment, and we have thought it ought to be preserved.

"In such a world as ours, subjected as we are to all the vicissitudes of life—to sickness, sorrow and death—valuable indeed are the pleasures of Christian friendship, and chilled and frozen must be that heart which cannot feel that the sweetest earthly joys result from mutual interchange of soul. When our prospects are most bright, and the fabric of earthly bliss which imagination often rears seems almost completed—we feel that much; very much of our happiness is derived from the society of those we are particularly fond of. We are true followers of Jesus—and we hope are travelling the same path to heaven. But when affliction is ours, when our fondest hopes are disappointed—and our dearest sources of comfort are cut off, then we can best realize the worth of those friends who mingle their sympathies with ours—and take from affliction half its sting.

"The eye-buds whom we smile with,—when glad are summer's bright blossoms, and autumn's glory. But the friend on whose breast we in sorrow rest. That friend is the winter's lone beautiful rose."

There is indeed a painful reflection, which must mingle with all the pleasures of friendship—and that is the uncertainty of its continuance; this uncertainty that always accompanies our earthly joys, often "throws as it were a sickly drapery around them." But the Christian can look beyond these changing scenes, and though his heart may often bleed, when those "that are so near and so closely friended around it, are no longer permitted to see

main on earth—faith in Jesus will enable him to believe that he receives his followers to his own bosom—and he will sweetly solace himself with the reflection, that when he shall have finished his course, he shall be again united to those friends that have reached the mansions of glory, and mingle with them those joys that are unfading and eternal.

#### THE WORTH OF THE SOUL.

"What is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?"

It is not here supposed, that it is in the power of any man to conquer or possess the whole world. No man ever yet saw all the world, and life would be too short for that purpose. But it is to gain all the riches, honors, delights, and pleasures, that a man can possibly enjoy. It is to have every idea accomplished, every sense gratified. It is to have the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life indulged in the highest perfection. All that can please the palate; the luxuries of all countries collected on the table of the epicure; all the delightful charms of music; all the elegancies and conveniences of noble palaces; all that can gratify the smell and touch; all the pleasures of imagination, arising from grandeur, beauty, and novelty;—and, supposing all this obtained—Solomon obtained it all. And what a poor all it proved—Yankee and vexation of spirit was the total amount.

And is this the whole of that for which man risks his soul? Foolish barter! Wretched exchange! As good trade, who sold his birth-right for a mess of pottage? Was Judas wise, who sold his master, and his own soul too, for 30 pieces of silver? Just as wise is the worldly man, who parts with heaven for the sordid and short-lived pleasures of earth. I remember reading of a woman, whose house was on fire. She was very active in removing her goods, but forgot her child who was sleeping in the cradle. A length she remembered the babe, and with earnest desire to save it. But it is now too late. The flames forbade her entrance. Judge of her agony of mind, when she exclaimed, "O, my child, my child! I have saved my goods but lost my child!" Just so will be with many a poor sinner, who was all his life "careful and troubled about many things" while "the one thing needful" was forgot. Will it not then avail for a man to say, "I got a good house, and good trade, but lost my soul? I got a large fortune, but lost my soul. I got many friends, but God is my enemy. I lived in pleasure but now pain is my everlasting portion. I clothed my body gaily but my soul is naked before God." Our Lord exposed this folly in the parable of the worldly rich man, Luke xii. 16, &c. His wealth increased abundantly. He was about to enlarge his house. And when he promised himself a long life of idleness and luxury, and mirth, "But God said to him, Thou fool, this night shall thou sleep be required of thee: then whose shall those things be which thou hast provided?" Here, for the sake of the body, the soul was forgot. While he was dreaming of years to come, death was at the door; and little did he think, "that the next hour his friends would be scrambling for his estate, for the worms for his body, and the devil for his soul."

#### Village Sermons.

#### EFFECTS OF THE BIBLE.

Extract from the address of Lieut. Col. Phillips, at the meeting of the British Bible Society.

"I was travelling about four years ago, in a remote district in Bengal, and I came to the house of a gentleman, belonging to Portugal. I found him reading the Scripture in the Bengalee seventy times a day; he, me, wife, and children, of that country, who were all very attentive. This gentleman told me that he had been led to employ some of his leisure moments in this way; 'and to-morrow,' said he, 'as you pass my farm, mention my name, and they will procure you a bed; and you will then see the effects of reading the Scripture.' The next day I called at his estate, where I saw one hundred and eighty men and children, who had all become converts to Christianity within three or four years. I inquired how they found themselves; they appeared delighted, and thought it a happy thing for them, that Europeans had translated the Scripture, that they might read in their own tongue the wonderful works of God. I had some intercourse, also, with an official person in that district. I asked the Magistrate what was the conduct of these Christians; and he said, 'There is something in them that does excite astonishment; the inhabitants of this district are particularly known as being so litigious and troublesome, that they have scarcely any matter but what they bring into courts of justice; but during three or four years, not one of these people has brought a cause against any one, or any one against them; and this is to show that Christians will produce, in all countries, peace and happiness to those who know the truth as it is in Jesus.'"

The following impressive passage is from a sermon on II Pet. ii. 4, delivered by Dr. Mason of New York.

"But there are men who set up for wise men; they have discovered the in-

posture, they have found out the cheat; they wish to unshackle you; they would release you from your thralldom. From your thralldom! What, from the thralldom of a hope of the everlasting kingdom? Do you wish to be released from such thralldom? God have mercy on you if you do! They sought to give in compromise; Can they tell us of joys beyond that? Alas! grave! No; if they think at all, it is darkness, uncertainty, and dread conjecture. The laugh of a fool is a miserable exchange for an eternal hope. Why, cruel philosopher, would you take away the joy of my heart? Why would you ruin me to the melancholy thought of no paternal providence, no redeeming love? Enjoy your guilt alone; breathe out your complaints to the woods, and to the rocks; curse not me with your discoveries. Oh, comfortless heavens! Oh, melancholy earth! Oh, gloomy world! Oh, wretched nature! Without the prospect of an entrance into the Master's kingdom. How loud the winds howl! How loud the waves roar! How cruel the storm! Tossed hither and thither by the tempest, directed by no pilot, but where the Lethe flows, where the black river of oblivion runs, Oh! No, no; not upon such terms. Keep your covetries; we won't give up our hope of "an entrance into the kingdom;" and we will press closer to our hearts the precious Volume which reveals it to us. This is the anchor of our souls."

#### THE DANGERS OF YOUNG CHRISTIANS.

Be watchful: many eyes are upon you. Satan envies you. Oh! he hates to see any persons, especially young persons, walking very closely with God. So far as he is permitted, he will spread snares for your feet every hour; he desires to have you, "that he may bite you as wheat." Further, the world observes you; many would rejoice at your halting; and a little thing in you would give them more pleasure and advantage in opposing the truth, than a greater slip in some others who are content to plod on in the common way. Nay, it is well if there are not some, even among yourselves, professors and members, who would be glad to see you brought down to a level with themselves, since they persuade themselves to join and imitate you. These things you know without my telling you, and I do not mention them to discourage you. No, were every leaf upon the trees, and every blade of grass a sworn enemy to our souls, we are safe under the shadow of our great Rock: the blessing is his, and he will not withhold it; but the appointed means are our wisdom and happiness to be found waiting on him in the use of them. *NEWTON.*

#### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

EATON, SEPTEMBER 13, 1826.

Brother Burbank,—I would inform you that the good work of reformation, concerning which I have before written to you, is not yet discontinued. While I have travelled since the commencement of this month, it has appeared to me like a gentle rain, which gradually falls on the earth. This glorious work which began last April in the town of Eaton, continues to increase in those places which I mentioned in my last, and especially at this time the people in the lower part of Conway, (the part of the town that is called Goshen,) are experiencing a glorious shower of divine grace. Saints are rejoicing, sinners are mourning and confessing their sins to the Lord; and God, humbly trust, is converting their souls, and causing them to rejoice in Christ his dear Son. I think this is the most solemn reformation in which I ever was engaged. The converts are crying to God almost continually for purity and for a deep work of grace, and that God may enlarge his blessed kingdom in the earth. It is the prayer of my heart to the Lord, that we may walk worthy of the vocation wherewith he has called us, and not only we, who live in this part of the country, but God's people universally. It is my opinion, that if professors of religion would live as the grace of God teaches, there would not be so many stumbling blocks laid in the way of poor sinners; and I believe that we should see more reformatings in the world than we do at present.

I would inform you that on the 7th of this month, we organized a church in this place of 22 members called the Eaton and Conway church. Eld. James Sawyer preached an instructive and well adapted discourse on the occasion. It was a solemn season.

I think there have been not far from 70 persons hopefully converted to God in this reformation, and the prospect is still encouraging. I have a meeting appointed to-morrow for baptizing. Pray that God may still bless us. Yours in gospel bonds. B. S. MANSON.

Weld, Me.—By a notice in the Water-ville Intelligencer, it appears, that since the notice of the revival in Weld, lately given in the Herald, the work has been progressing, and there are now fifty-seven converts that have been baptized.—*Bop. Herald.*

We learn that 36 candidates now stand proposed, for admission into the church at Townsend, Mass. who are among the fruits of the revival in that place. A considerable number more, making in all about 60, are stated to have entertained hopes. In several other towns in that region, appearances are promising. The revival at Hallowell, continues to flourish. At Dumbarton there seems to be a prospect of a glorious work. We are informed that 150 attended an inquiry meeting held at this place last week; and that about 50 have recently obtained hopes. The good work at Goffstown still continues. A considerable number have expressed hopes that they have experienced upon their hearts the renewing influences of the Holy Spirit. Several other towns in this vicinity present favorable appearances; and it is earnestly hoped that revivals of religion among us will continue to be multiplied, and that glorious accessions will be made to the church of Christ. The result of the late revival at Dartmouth College, promises well for the interests of Zion. The hopeful subjects of it in general, we are told, appear to have experienced genuine conversion to God, and are determined to devote their lives to the service of their Redeemer. In the vicinity of the College, there still prevails a more than usual attention to the concerns of religion.—*N. H. Repository.*

Extract of a letter to one of the publishers of the Western Recorder, dated Vernon Centre, August 11, 1826.

DEAR SIR,—I will just say to you, that there is a sound of abundance of rain here, and the Spirit of the Lord has again come down. Our conference and prayer meetings are crowded to overflowing. Our meetings of inquiry are full; about twenty are under deep impressions—some almost in despair. Pray for us. S. C.

#### MORNING STAR.

LIMERICK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1826.

MAINE SEPTEMBER YEARLY MEETING.

Saturday, September 2, 1826.—Yearly Meeting convened at Wilton, Me. A large number of Elders and brethren collected from different parts of the State. The meeting opened by praise and prayer.

1. Chose Eld. John Foster, moderator.  
2. Chose Eld. John Buzzell clerk, and Eld. Ward Locke assistant clerk. /3. Called for reports from the several Quarterly Meetings, and received the following, viz. The letter from Gorham Q. M. gave account of good seasons, and some revivals and additions among them; particularly in Poland and Minot.

The letter from Farmington Q. M. gave accounts of the increase of good order—glorious revivals—great additions, &c. to the churches in that region. The vine flourishes—the pomegranates bud forth, and the mandrakes give a good smell.

The messenger from Edgcomb Q. M. namely Eld. Elias Hutchings, stated that he had recently visited the churches in that region, and says, that although it is a low time in many places, yet in others there are glorious revivals and considerable additions. He has baptized 23 since he has been in that section. He says they need laborers.

From the Mountville Q. M. we learned by the ministers who have recently visited there, that in some places it is rather a low time; but they had some good seasons. Union appears to be increasing among the different sects. Some revival in Thorndike.

From Exeter Q. M. we learned, by Elders Moses Bean and Josiah Farwell, that the churches are in union; and that there are some blessed revivals in that country; particularly in Corinth, Exeter, Garland, Milo and Sebec. Br. Getchel ordained.

The Parsonsfield Q. M. was represented by Eld. Jeremiah Bullock; the minutes of this Q. M. will be found in a former number of the Star.

From the Bowdoin Q. M. we heard good news by Eld. Bridges. He states that the churches are in union, and gradually increasing in number. Also that five churches have been added to the Q. M. since October last, namely, one in Wales consisting of 90 members; one in Topsham of 50 members; one in Green of 30 members; and a second church in Lewiston consisting of 40 members. The name and number of the others is not recollected. There are great appearances of a revival in Brunswick.

From the New-Durham Q. M. we learned through our beloved brother, Eld. Moses Bean of Candia. N. H. that there

are some revivals and additions in that quarter, and the addition of one church to the Q. M. since their last return.

4. Heard a refreshing letter from Eld. David Dudley, Ohio, to his brother in Maine, giving a wonderful account of the work of God in that country. The letter will be published in our next.

5. Accepted the report of a committee sent to visit Gorham Q. M.

6. Chose brothers, Morse, Morrill and Greeley, to receive a contribution for the purpose of erecting proper grave stones over the remains of the late Eld. DEAN MIX RANDAL wife; and collected \$9 18 cents.

7. Voted to refer the remaining articles on file, to an Elders' Conference to set at the school-house in the afternoon; also that a meeting of worship be holden in the meeting-house at the same time.

8. Voted to adjourn this meeting till after the close of worship to-morrow.

Sabbath, September 3. Met for worship; a large koutance of decent, well behaved people attended. After praise and prayer; a solemn discourse was delivered by Eld. George Lamb, of Brunswick, from Matt. vii. 13. In the afternoon a discourse by Eld. John Buzzell, from Neh. vi. 3. At the close of which, brother Leonard Hathaway was set apart to the work of an evangelist; by prayer and the laying on of the hands of the presbytery. At the close, agreeable to adjournment, meeting of business was opened, and

9. Voted to dissolve for the present.

Our next to be holden in the county of Orange, Vermont, within the bounds of the Stratford Quarterly Meeting, the 1st Saturday in October ensuing.

In the evening the ministers separated, and held meetings in the different sections of the town, which we hope will result in the good of the hearers.

#### ORDINATION.

On Wednesday the 13th inst. a council met with the first church in Ossipee, N. H. pursuant to their request, at the dwelling house of Dea. Seth Fogg, for the purpose of examining brother Daniel Jackson, a candidate for ordination.

The meeting was organized by appointing Eld. Joshua Quinby moderator, and Samuel Burbank clerk. The candidate, after having given satisfactory evidence that he had been translated from the kingdom of darkness, and created anew in Christ Jesus, and that he was called to preach the gospel, proceeded to exhibit his views of the doctrine of Christ—the cause and effect of the fall of man—the atonement by Christ—the general scheme of salvation—the ordinances of the gospel—the order of God's house; &c. On each of these important subjects, the candidate gave the utmost satisfaction. The meeting, consequently, resulted in the determination to set brother Jackson apart to the work of the gospel Ministry, the next day, at the meeting-house in that place.

September 14. Met at the meeting-house at half past ten of the clock. Performances.—Introductory prayer by Eld. S. Burbank. Sermon by Eld. J. Woodman, from Matt. 28: 18, 19; "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations," &c. The speaker was clear in views, and pointed in his arguments. Ordaining prayer by Eld. Samuel Haseltine. Charge by Eld. J. Quinby. Right hand of Fellowship by Eld. Burbank. Elders Joseph Davis and Benjamin S. Manson assisted in the ordination. The respective services were appropriate and solemn, and the people heard with candor and attention. We trust that this meeting was productive of good. May the church be like a city set upon a hill; and their minister like a fruitful vine.

#### [COMMUNICATION.]

MR. BURBANK, It has been but a few years since the denomination of christians, called Free-will Baptists, has been known among us. Since the formation of the society its principles have spread rapidly through nearly every state in the union.—The first founder and promulgator of this sect, if I mistake not, was ELDER BENJAMIN RANDOL of New-Durham, N. H. He died in the town in the year 1809. When quite a boy, I remember of hearing him preach; although a youth I was struck with his powerful declamation, his persuasive reasoning, and his christian appear-

ance. He still lives in the memory of many, yet there has no biographer ever written a history of this great benefactor of religion. Shall his name sink into oblivion? Shall we forget the great defender of our faith? Shall not the page of history hand down to posterity his talents, his virtues, and his sufferings?

It would be pleasing to your readers, that a sketch of his character should be circulated through the medium of your useful paper. He was well known to many of the Elders now laboring in the freewill connection. To some of them would delineate the character of this justly esteemed, and valuable man, it would be pleasing to your subscribers, and useful to the religious community. W. W.

We hereby inform W. W. and others who may feel interested in the same subject, that Eld. Randall kept a diary of his life, which has been recently revised by Eld. John Buzzell, and we believe is nearly ready for the press. It will probably be published in the course of one year, perhaps sooner. For this reason, we think it improper to give any extracts from the journal in the Star.

Just as this paper was going to press a communication was received from Eld. Arthur Caverno, of Epsom, N. H. dated 28th of August, which states that a tremendous freshet has been experienced in that vicinity. Much damage has been realized in the destruction of bridges, mills, mill-dams, hay on intervals, &c. It has been so long since the letter was written, it is thought best not to publish the communication at full length. So much of it as relates to a revival of religion will be published in the next.

A letter from Eld. Samuel Hazeltine of Bartlett, N. H. which we intended to have published in this number, has been accidentally mislaid. It will appear in the next.

Three others of the family of Capt. Willey, that were destroyed by the White Mountain disaster, have been found. Three yet remain undiscovered.

Suicide.—Mr. William Leavitt, a young man who has been at work at the carpentering business for a season in Portland, committed suicide last Friday morning, by hanging himself with his neckcloth, upon a tree in the vicinity of that town.

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

### STATE ELECTION.

Messrs. DENNETT, SWETT and EMERY are elected Senators from this County, by a small majority. We believe the votes of several towns are incorrectly returned, which, however, we presume will not affect the election.

Mr. BURLING is re-elected member of Congress from this Congressional District, with very little opposition.

JAMES H. GOODWIN, Esq. is re-elected Register of Deeds in this County, by a plurality of about 800.

In Cumberland County the old Senators, (Messrs. DUNN, CHURCHILL, DUNN) are re-elected by a considerable majority—John Anderson, Rep. to Congress.

In Kennebec County, Messrs. Stebbins, Parsons, Eliott and Gardiner, are elected Senators—Feleg Sprague, Rep. to Congress.

In Lincoln County, Messrs. Stebbins, Parsons, Eliott and Gardiner, are elected Senators—Joseph F. Wingate, Rep. to Congress.

In Oxford County, Messrs. Washburn and Grover are chosen to the Senate.

Maine Palladium.

New Voyages of Exploration.—The English board of Admiralty have decided on a new expedition to the Arctic seas, under command of Captain Parry; to have a different direction from that of his former ones. A survey of the eastern coast of Spitzbergen is one object; and the Royal Society have suggested another still more curious and important. It is understood that Capt. Parry and a party of the *Hecla's* crew are to leave the ship at Spitzbergen, and attempt to reach the North Pole in small boats of a peculiar construction. We wish their success.—N. Y. Statesman.

The Boston Traveller mentions that the demand for the *North American Review*, has increased so much of late, that a second edition of the last two numbers, and a third edition of the previous numbers, are now in press. The list of subscribers contained in the last number, is to be augmented by names from South America, England, and other parts of the Eastern continent. It has been for some time regularly republished in England, and meets with an extensive circulation.

Distressing Calamity.—Miss Susan Jamieson, of Cranston, Miss Mary Ann Winslow, daughter of the late Mr. Jeremiah Winslow of this town, and Mr. James Smith, of Charlton, Mass. were drowned near Field's Point, about three miles from this town, on the 8th inst. Mr. Smith, who after an absence of seven years, was on a visit to his mother, accompanied by Miss Jamieson, and Miss Winslow, with her mother and a brother, Mr. George Bowen and another female, sailed down the river in a pleasure boat; the two unfortunate females were first knocked from the deck of the boat into the water, by the boom in jibing. The men immediately sprang overboard to rescue them, and would probably have succeeded, had any one remained in the boat capable of managing it. As this unhappily was not the case, the boat drifted off, and the men, to preserve their own lives, abandoned the vessel, and they were two of them resigned their lives by swimming. James Smith is supposed to have been entangled in the sea grass, in consequence of which he also drowned.

Several boats were in sight, but could not reach the spot in time to prevent this afflicting catastrophe.—*Providence (R. I.) American.*

Poisoned. (N. H.) August 29.—Several individuals or families in this town were much injured by eating mackerel. Immediately after the fish were generally seized with violent head ache, sickness, pain and tightness of the breast, sickness and burning at the stomach; palpitation of the heart; the face, neck, breast and arms appearing red and pimpled, and very hot, like the disease called the Rash. These disagreeable feelings continued with some through a great part of the day. A gentleman informed me (and others may be assigned of the fact as I was) that there is a species of Mackerel which, at that season of the year, are known to be poisonous. He denominated them Bull's Eye Mackerel, describes them as being of the middling size, very round, and their eyes large and scaly. Poisonous fish are spoken of in Rees' Cyclopaedia.

Fire in Boston.—We learn by a passenger in the steam-boat Fanny, that a fire broke out in Boston on Saturday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, on the wharf next north of Union wharf, and destroyed all the range of wooden buildings on the same, occupied by Othniel French, riggers, Burks & Hovea D. Miller, and others. The packet ship Gen. Brown, of Albany, lying ground at the wharf, was also destroyed. Fortunately the wind was light, or it is probable a heavy conflagration would have ensued.—*Mer. Ad.*

In the severe thunder gust on the night of 10th inst. the house of John Wingate, Esq. in Wakefield, N. H. was struck with lightning, and the windows and plastering of a room in which a young man lay were shattered, while he remained uninjured, and had no serious disturbance. Many people sleep the soundest during a thunder storm.

First Voyage from the Laké.—The schooner St. Clair, Capt. Ward, arrived at Detroit on the 27th ult. from New-York. The Michigan Herald says—in June last the St. Clair sailed from Detroit to Mackinac and the other ports on the upper Lakes, took in a cargo, and proceeded to the city of New-York, where it was met by a steamer, which, with the proceeds of her cargo—being the first vessel that ever made the voyage between the upper Lakes and an Atlantic port.

The Louisiana Advertiser of the 10th ult. says, we understand, upon inquiry, that the health of N. Orleans was never better, in the most favored years, than at this season. As yet we have not heard of a single case of yellow fever, although the weather has been for many days past, extremely warm.

The Quebec Gazette, in noticing the recent heavy rains at the Eastward, remarks, that in Quebec there has not probably fallen four or five inches of rain since the middle of May.—The drought and warmth of the summer in Lower-Canada is said to be without known precedent.

The Richmond Whig of the first inst. says.—It is now too well ascertained that the wheat crop has been very short this season, the eastern section of this state.—Little more than half an average crop is believed to have been realized. The quality of the grain, however, is excellent, and the new flour made from it very superior.

It is stated in a postscript to the Buffalo Emporium of the 2d ult. that a treaty has been concluded with the Indians in its vicinity, in which they have agreed to sell the whole of their Genesee reservation a part of the Tonawanda reservation, and some part of their reservation on Buffalo, for an annuity of \$2,800. The lands thus sold are some of the best in the country.

The Grand Jury of this county, says the Raleigh Register, last week presented a juror who had been in the jury box, and the Court fined him fifty dollars; the fine is to be remitted to one dollar, if the Juror will prove to the next Court that he has kept sober since the last term.—N. Y. Statesman.

Canal.—74 boats arrived at Albany on Monday and Tuesday of this week, loaded with the products of the West and North, and 50 boats cleared during the same period.

John and Wm. Owen were tried at the court now sitting in Albany, for a rape on the body of a girl 14 years of age, near that city, on the 28th ult. They were found guilty, and sentenced to State Prison for life.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the packet ship *Vedette*, Capt. Crocker, which arrived at New York on the 1st inst. and had papers to the evening of the 13th of July and Liverpool to the 24th August have been received. On the 31st July, Mr. Gallatin arrived at Liverpool.

England.—The state of things in the manufacturing districts was improving, and gave the happy prospect of a gradual abatement in the distresses of the people.

At a recent meeting of the proprietors of the East India Stock, Col. L. Stanhope stated that above one million of guineas per month were expended in the Bazar.

There are twenty-five furnaces out of use in the upper part of Monmouthshire. The distress among the laborers is in consequence very great.

All harvests, with the exception of oats, are expected to be abundant.

The account of the death of Adams and Jefferson has reached Liverpool.

Mr. Allen, the American officer lately in the service of the Greeks, had arrived in London.

Spain.—Letters from Madrid to the 17th July, state that the police have sent away all the French who came with Mr. Curran, and who are no longer attached to the French ministry.

Many desertions to Portugal had taken place at Badajoz, both among soldiers and officers. Measures are taking to prevent further desertions.

Great joy had been manifested by the people at Madrid on the news of the proclamation of the Constitution, at Lisbon. Government, in consequence of the fears which Mr. Curran's expedition had taken every precaution to prevent any popular eruption. Numerous arrests were made by the police, and among them, two foreigners.

The Cabinet of Ministers seems to have been thrown into a fever by the adoption of the Portuguese Constitution.

Portugal.—The *Papa Constitucional* of the 31st July, has the following notice of the late members of the new Portuguese Ministry: Mr. Barbas was Minister of the University of Coimbra, and in that office was highly esteemed.

He is a native of Brazil, and was once a Minister of King John VI. Mr. d'Almeida is distinguished by prudence and talents. He was formerly Minister of the Finances at Brazil, and was left near his native country, where he had received the title of Count.

He is a native of Portugal. General Cavia was appointed a Minister at Brazil on the day of the proclamation of the Portuguese Constitution. He is a man of great talents, and was formerly Minister of the Interior of King John VI. and was also Minister of the Marine under the Cortes. Mr. Giraldez was exiled to Africa at the time of the reaction of Dom Miguel. He was afterwards Governor, seated at Brazil, that the new Administration was instituted. All those who composed it are known for their moderation and their attachment to the respective system.

Grecoe.—A letter on the 25th of July from Augsburgh says: "The Anglo Ionian authorities at Corinith have published that the Greek Government at Naxos, which had received intelligence that a corps of 4000 or 5000 men had advanced upon the province of Maina and summoned the inhabitants to submit; and that the latter, who in a state of defence, begged to communicate with Ibrahim Pacha in person, which not being granted, they fell upon the Arabs unawares, and after a bloody action completely routed them, causing them a loss of 2000 men."

The French Admiral Rigny has destroyed a great many piratical vessels in the Archipelago. He found the brave Canaris among the pirates and in great danger, and he was obliged to stop to try to rescue him. The Greek Government issued a proclamation, dated June 8, for putting an end to piracy.

A part of the *Pacha's* fleet has lately arrived at Alexandria.

An Austrian fleet of 22 sail has arrived in the Archipelago, to demand satisfaction of the Greek Government, for the capture of a Turkish commerce vessel.

The Journal des Debats, says:—"The diversion taken by Lord Cochrane with the steam vessels under his command, appears a mystery difficult to explain, particularly the march of the *Mersey* and *Mersey*, which in two months could have carried them twice as far as the length of the Mediterranean. The only indication we have had is a letter of the 26th inst. from Turin, containing an account of another letter dated 8th July, from Cagliari, announcing that on the 4th a superior English steamer entered that port, and was shortly afterwards on its way to Cagliari."

On the 11th the Captain was to take on board several distinguished persons of the town to make a water excursion, at the rate of twelve Italian miles an hour, in an iron steam vessel, the *Lord Cochrane* was to be towed. Perhaps the rallying of all the steam vessels is considered necessary before any decisive step be taken."

Russia.—The corps of diplomatic envoys have been officially informed, that St. Petersburg that the coronation of Nicholas would take place in August.

The police are still very vigilant at St. Petersburg. Letters and packets are opened at the post office. It is supposed that a dozen of the conspirators will be shot, and a great number banished to Siberia. The Emperor Nicholas is full of activity; and appears to be giving great popularity to the Emperor.

Germany.—The King of Prussia, a Catholic Sovereign, distinguished by his liberal views in religious matters, has just granted the silver medal of civil merit to a Protestant schoolmaster, upon his completing the thirty year of his service.

Vaccination is so strictly enforced at Carlsruhe, that foreigners, who cannot prove that they have had the small-pox, or do not immediately undergo inoculation, are sent to the lazaretto.

France.—The Journal of Commerce, July 31, has published the correspondence which took place in Mexico between Mr. Martin, the French agent there, and the Mexican Government, and shows that the commercial chambers of France are anxious that the recognition of the South American States be made. The Parisian Chamber of Commerce has again expressed its anxiety, and the King's Council, to state the necessity of protecting the commercial interests of France in the south by an acknowledgment of their independence.

DIED.—In this town, David Penick, Clerk of the Court, in the 72d year of his age. Mr. Penick was a member of the Baptist church in this town; he lived a exemplary life, and died, it is believed, a Christian death.—Blessed are the dead, who rest in the Lord. He was buried in the cemetery on Tuesday last, enjoying a good degree of health.

"Ah! I slowly appearance of death, No night upon earth is so fair, Not as my gentle death, with breath Can with a dead body compare."

In Wells, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Elijah Hatch, aged 60.

In Lowell, Mr. Rhinehart Hinkley, aged 49 years.

In Denmark, recently, Eld. Tristram Jordan. The death of this man, undoubtedly, gave rise to the report, which report we are told is wholly unfounded, of his death. Eld. Jordan was a native of N. York, and was at our office on Tuesday last, enjoying a good degree of health.

## PROBATE NOTICES.

A COURT OF PROBATE held at Alfred, within and for the county of York on the fifth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-six, SAMUEL CURTIS, guardian of Sally C. Wilson and Elizabeth Wilson, having presented a petition for license to sell to the executor of the estate of said Sally and Elizabeth as may be necessary for the payment of their debts and incidental charges: *Ordered*, That the said guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Morning Star, printed at Limerick, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Limerick in said County, on the first Tuesday of October next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said licenses should not be granted.

JONAS CLARK, Judge. Copy Attest, GEORGE THACHER, Clerk. Sept. 14.

A COURT OF PROBATE, held at Alfred, within and for the county of York, on the fifth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-six, EDWARD MULLOR and ROBERT DAVIS administrators of the estate of WILLIAM MULLOR, late of Hilly in said County, deceased, having presented a true and second account of administration of said deceased for allowance: *Ordered*, That the said administrators give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Morning Star printed at Limerick, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Limerick in said County, on the first Tuesday of October next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

JONAS CLARK, Judge. Sept. 7.

## ELOPED.

ALL persons are forbidden to trust or harbor THOMAS LEWIS, my son, under age, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date. Whoever may employ my son above named must be accountable to me for his services. JOSEPH LEWIS. Waterborough, September 9th 1826.

## DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership between the late partner of the firm of NORRIS & BLAISDELL, is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

EZRA NORRIS. GREENLEAF BLAISDELL. Sept. 14.

## AUCTION SALE.

WILL be sold at public auction on Saturday the 28th of October next, at the store of Dea. Benjamin Hiley, in Limerick, at two of the clock in the afternoon, unless previously disposed of at private sale, A *Grainmill*, with two runs of stones and a bolt, with the privilege belonging to the same, together with fifty acres of land, upon which the mill is situated, with a close barn and an orchard thereon. Conditions may be known at the time and place of sale. Said privilege, generally has a plentiful supply of water, and is situated one mile and a half from Limerick Corner.

JOSEPH S. HODGSON. Sept. 7.

JOHN McDONALD, ADMINISTRATOR on the goods and estate which were of JOHN McDONALD, Esq. late of Limerick, deceased, gives notice to all the debtors of said estate, who have failed to pay their accounts and notes in August last as requested, that if said demands are not paid by the last of October next, they will most certainly be pursued to suit. Limerick, September 7, 1826.

## 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 COLE. July 27.

## DOCTRINE.

### "Beauty's Grate."

"Fairest face with roses blooming,  
Mingled with the lily white;  
You must fade with earth's embrace—  
With the tomb you must unite."

"Fairest eyes of azure brightness,  
Dazzling with purple fire;  
You must yield to colder motion,  
And in darkness must expire."

"Fairest teeth of snowy whiteness,  
Pearls of beauty now so fair;  
You must fade to cold inaction,  
When the worm is feeding there."

"Fairest locks, of golden lustre,  
Hanging ringlets, glowing bright;  
You will lose your downy softness,  
In the realms of darker night."

"Perfect form, so gaily tripping,  
Beauty's counterpart so fair,  
Low in clay you soon must moulder,  
There is no distinction there."

## MISCELLANY.

### THE GOOD WIFE.

That like a jewel hath hung for twenty years  
About her neck, yet never lost its lustre;  
Of her that loved him with that excellent  
That angels love good men with.

The good wife is one who, ever mindful  
of the solemn contract which she has entered  
into, is strictly and conscientiously  
virtuous, constant and faithful to her husband;  
chaste, pure, and unblemished in  
every thought, word, and deed; she is  
humble and modest from reason and con-  
viction; submissive from choice, and obedi-  
ent from inclination; what she acquires  
by love and tenderness she preserves by  
prudence and discretion; she makes it her  
business to serve, and her pleasure to  
oblige her husband; as conscious that every  
thing which promotes his happiness men-  
ders in the end, contribute to her own;  
her tenderness relieves his cares, her affec-  
tion softens his distress, her good humor  
and complacency lessen and subdue his  
anxieties; she, month after month, as  
Solomon says, "with wisdom, and in her  
tongue is the law of kindness; she looketh  
well to the ways of her household, and  
catcheth not the bread of idleness: her chil-  
dren rise up and call her blessed; her hus-  
band also, and he praiseth her."—Lastly,  
as a good and pious Christian, she looks up  
with an eye of gratitude to the great Dis-  
penser and disposer of all things, to the  
husband of the widow, and the father of the  
fatherless, entreating his divine favor and  
assistance in this and every other moral  
and religious duty; well satisfied that if  
she duly and punctually discharge her sev-  
eral offices and relations in this life, she  
shall be blessed and rewarded for it in  
another.

### FEMALE PATRIOTISM.

An old Providence (N. H.) paper of  
March 12, 1768, contains the following  
instance of patriotic devotion highly char-  
acteristic of the times in which it took  
place.

"On the 4th inst. 18 Daughters of Lib-  
erty, young ladies of good reputation,  
assembled at the house of Doctor Ephraim  
Barnes, in this town, in consequence of an  
invitation of that gentleman, who hath  
discovered a laudable zeal for introducing  
Home Manufactures. These they exhib-  
ited a fine example of industry, by spin-  
ning from sunrise until dark, and displayed  
a spirit for saving their sinking country  
rarely to be found among persons of more  
age and experience. The Doctor provid-  
ed an elegant plain dinner, and other  
refreshments; for the fair company; but  
they expended but very little time in din-  
ing, and cheerfully agreed to omit tea, to  
render their conduct consistent.—Besides  
this instance of their patriotism, before  
they separated, they unanimously resolved  
that the Stamp Act was unconstitutional,  
that they would purchase no more British  
manufactures unless it be repealed, and  
that they would not even admit the ad-  
dresses of any gentleman should they have  
opportunity, without they determined to  
oppose its execution to the last extremity,  
if necessary required. We hear another  
meeting of these Daughters of Liberty, with  
many more, is intended to be held at the  
Court-House some time in April next  
to spin a handsome piece of linen, as a  
premium to be given to the person who  
shall spin the greatest quantity of good  
linen, in the County of Providence, in  
the year 1768."

The largest Microscope.—The Anderson-  
ian Society of Glasgow has purchased  
from Dulland, the largest solar microscope  
that opticians ever constructed. The  
first trial of this superb instrument, dis-  
closed some wonderful phenomena. Hun-  
dreds of insects were discovered devouring  
the body of a gnat, and scores had lived  
lunuriously, for several months, on the leg  
of a wolf. These animalcules were mag-  
nified so as to appear nine inches long,  
their actual size being somewhat less than  
the fourteen-hundredth part of an inch.  
The universal kingdom afforded another  
display of brilliant objects; their crystal-  
lization, and the splendor of their colorings,  
exceed any thing the most lively imagina-  
tion can conceive.

## USEFUL ADVICE.

As a branch of temperance, and as pro-  
moting your own comfort and the comfort  
of others, I would recommend to you to  
benefit in your person, your dress and your  
house. Cleanliness has been styled a half  
virtue; and by the power of association,  
it naturally produces purity of mind.

As an index of temperance, and  
as in particular conducing to health and  
usefulness, I would advise you to retire to  
rest long before midnight, and accustom  
yourself to breathe the salutary air of  
the morning. This practice will furnish  
you with many bright hours, in which you  
can make the most valuable acquisitions  
of knowledge, virtue and piety.

Be industrious in performing the duties  
of your station, industrious in obtaining  
manual skill, industrious in enriching your  
understanding with useful knowledge.—  
Whilst you live you must work, or suffer  
the consequence of becoming torpid in  
body, and discontented in mind. Walk  
circumspectly; live by rule; divide the day  
into regular portions; and assign to each  
its proper employment.

Be honest in all your dealings; true in  
your words, faithful to your engagements.  
If you have raised expectations, even by  
your looks and course of behavior, though  
you have not promised in words, be care-  
ful to fulfil them.

Whatever your income may be, endeavor  
to live within it—not because you  
may provide against the infirmities of old  
age, though this is much to be wished for;  
and not because you may have something  
to leave to your children, though this is  
also desirable—but that you may keep  
your mind unburdened; that you may  
have power to perform all your engage-  
ments, that you may acquire the reputa-  
tion and enjoy the happiness of being  
punctual.—Settle your accounts regular-  
ly, and never suffer them to get into con-  
fusion. Think nothing your own until you  
have paid for it. Do not fall into the  
mean habit of borrowing small sums of  
your friends and neighbors, and of never  
returning them. Wear your old garments  
if you are not able to buy new ones.—The  
necessaries of life you must have, though  
to obtain them you are compelled to an-  
ticipate your earnings, but never run in  
debt for its pleasures, or even its com-  
forts.

If you are rich, be rich in good works,  
ready to distribute, willing to communi-  
cate. Approve of certain part of the sum  
income to the poor; and let your charities  
be governed by a method of discretion.  
Be not satisfied with those who ask you,  
but seek out objects of distress. Be ac-  
tive and liberal in works which may pro-  
mote the comfort and welfare of your fel-  
low citizens.

If you are poor be not despirited.—In-  
crease your diligence and sobriety, and  
endeavor to obtain the means of taking  
care of you. Fret not yourselves at the  
sight of the rich and great; but content  
yourself with the moderate pleasures  
which you can certainly obtain if you are  
industrious.

If you have seen better days, and are  
by misfortune, or by extravagance and im-  
prudence, reduced to indigence, manfully  
reject every temptation to indigence.  
Cautiously ascertain the bounds of your  
simple necessities. If you have re-  
ceived a reluctant discharge from your  
creditors, and are able afterwards, with-  
out distressing your families, to pay to  
them their full demands, remember, if you  
do not, that you are discharged neither in  
the court of conscience, nor the court of  
heaven! But if you are a creditor, be mer-  
ciful—make due allowance for former  
habits, and for the frailty of human na-  
ture.

### A NEW PLAN FOR IMPROVING KNOWLEDGE.

The following remarkable project is taken  
from the N. Y. Observer.

"Among the many plans for the diffusion  
of useful knowledge, in which the present  
age is so fertile, we do not remember any  
which promises to do so much good at a  
little expense, as the one recently proposed  
by the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer,  
of Albany.—Mr. V. proposes to send out  
young men, properly trained in the school  
which he has recently established at Troy,  
to deliver popular experimental lectures  
on Chemistry, and on the most useful  
branches of Natural Philosophy, in the  
principal villages and school districts  
throughout the State. In all places where  
the lectures are delivered, it is designed  
that from four to ten young gentlemen,  
selected by the inhabitants, shall be present  
and assist in preparing the experi-  
ments, so that themselves repeat them  
in public till they are sufficiently qualified  
in their turn to instruct others. It is es-  
timated that apparatus and specimens  
sufficient for a very profitable course on  
Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Nat-  
ural History, with their application to ag-  
riculture, domestic economy, the arts and  
manufactures, may be obtained for 100 or  
150 dollars; and thus, for this trifling sum,  
the inhabitants of every village in the State,  
with the aid in the way of instruction  
which is proffered by Mr. Van Rensselaer,  
may derive the benefits of those depar-  
ments of scientific knowledge which are  
most intimately connected with the com-  
mon concerns of life.

Hitherto, by a strange oversight, in-  
struction in the natural sciences, has been  
almost confined to those of our young men  
who are intended for the learned profes-  
sions, or in other words, to those who have  
the least occasion for this species of knowl-  
edge, for of what value, comparatively to  
the power, and the divine, are the prin-  
ciples of chemistry and mechanics? But we  
are happy to perceive, in the mode pro-  
posed by Mr. Van Rensselaer, and in  
other modes the common sense of the age  
is rectifying this error, and that we may  
expect soon to see, among our citizens  
those improvements in the arts which al-  
ways arise when science and practice go  
hand in hand. The city of Glasgow has  
derived invaluable advantages from the  
popular lectures on natural philosophy and  
chemistry, which have been numerous  
attended by her mechanics and manufac-  
turers in the institution of Mr. Anderson,  
and we see not why the state of New York  
may not derive the same benefits from the  
plan proposed by Mr. Van Rensselaer.

### HUNTING IN LOUISIANA.

Among their ancient amusements, which  
are still unchanged, is hunting. Their  
wide forests, their impenetrable swamps,  
their tangled cane-brakes, will harbor, for  
generations to come, bears, deer, pan-  
thers, and a great variety of game. They  
keep fine horses, and have their trained  
packs of hounds. The planter leads you to  
his kennel, blows his bugle, and the hounds  
rush forth, raise their voices, and utter  
their thrilled cries of joy, from the  
deep bass of the ancient leader, that car-  
ries the bell, down to the whistler, whose  
voice is not yet formed. Their most in-  
teresting hunts are practised by night, and  
are called fire hunting. The dogs are  
leashed together. One dog carries a bell.  
—Two or three black boys carry over  
their shoulders fire-pans, being alighted  
of insects, appended a long handle,  
and holding with the right hand the splin-  
ters of fat pine. The light is brilliant and  
dazzling. A group of gentlemen, clad in  
their hunting frocks, mounted on fine  
horses, the joyous cry of the attending  
dogs, the blacks with their fire pans, the  
whole cavalcade as seen at a distance by  
the flickering light among the foliage of  
the trees, furnishes altogether a striking  
spectacle. The hound that carries the  
bell is used to lead. The other dogs know  
his note, and chime in on his key. The  
bell indicates where he is.—The deer,  
dazzled and appalled by the glare and the  
noise, arouses from sleep, and gazes in  
stupid surprise. The eyes are discovered,  
shining like balls of fire. The hunter aims  
his rifle between the eyes, and the poor  
animal is sure to fall. Such is the most  
common mode. They calculate upon suc-  
cess with so much certainty, that I have  
often been promised for the next day a  
haunch of venison from a deer yet running  
in the wild woods. I seldom failed to re-  
ceive my promised present. Flint.

### (From the Westchester Republican.)

It is hoped the publication of the follow-  
ing unhappy circumstance, which took  
place in our neighborhood a few days since,  
will be a warning to others.

Mr. George Henington descended into  
a well belonging to John Rank, Inn-keeper,  
of Honey-brook township, on Monday  
last, for the purpose of cleaning it, and on  
perceiving much difficulty in breathing,  
attempted to ascend, but unfortunately,  
when within 40 or 50 feet of the surface  
he became so strangled that he fell 30 feet  
into the well, and was instantly suffocated.  
Immediately given, and Mr. John M'Cathin,  
with humble but precipitate zeal, rushed into  
the well to his assistance, (not being aware  
of the state of the well's atmosphere.)  
He also soon felt the suffocating effects of  
the unwholesome gas, and made a hasty  
attempt to reach the top, but soon became  
exhausted, and sunk to the bottom; his  
father being present, immediately de-  
scended with the precaution of a rope  
around his body, but by the time he reach-  
ed his son, he appeared to be so much  
overcome, it was thought necessary to  
draw him up, when he was found to all  
appearance lifeless. The neighbors were  
soon assembled to a considerable number,  
and while every eye was fixed on the suf-  
ferers below, Mr. John Criley, with a  
heroism worthy of a record, descended  
with a rope about his waist, and in a few  
minutes, and succeeded in bringing Mr.  
M'Cathin out dead; Mr. Criley was in a  
state of syncope. Notwithstanding the  
appalling nature of the scene, Mr. Peter  
Criley promptly entered the gloomy re-  
gion similarly prepared, and brought Hen-  
ington up, who was also dead, and Mr.  
Criley greatly exhausted. The neighbor-  
ing physician who was absent, was imme-  
diately sent for, and in the mean time, ev-  
ery exertion was made, by a number of  
individuals present, to restore the parties.  
Mr. M'Cathin the elder, and the Crileys,  
soon resuscitated. But the two first men-  
tioned unfortunate youths (notwithstand-  
ing, on the physician's arrival, every means  
was continued with increased assiduity,  
for two hours) remained lifeless. Their  
respective remains were attended on the  
following day, and unusually large and  
respectable concourse of friends and  
neighbors, to their home of rest.

Accidents of the kind detailed above,  
have been so common in those subterra-

neous caverns called wells, that it has  
been a matter of astonishment that, not-  
withstanding the general and free circula-  
tion of the press in our country, many  
persons should be found ignorant of the  
fact that a gas, or air, of an uninsalubrious  
nature, should frequently collect in wells.  
But such is unfortunately the fact. It is  
hoped, therefore, that editors will gen-  
erally give the above an insertion. Both the  
deceased owe their unfortunate end to a  
want of knowledge on the subject. The  
presence of the fatal gas is easily and cer-  
tainly detected by letting a lighted taper  
down the well, which on entering the  
gas, will be extinguished, and will be immediately  
extinguished; this circumstance ought in  
all cases to deter any person from de-  
scending until the well is purified.

The Teeth.—We have often said that  
teeth require great care. First let them  
be well set in order, by removing the tartar,  
&c. with a proper instrument and  
using frequently a large and as stiff brush  
as can be procured. It should be used  
dry, three or four times a week, for this will  
harden the gums, and prevent the action  
of extraneous matter, and give a fine polish  
to the teeth. A simple brush, howev-  
er, can never injure the enamel, and a  
soft brush is worse than useless. The best  
brushes seldom admit of use more than a  
month or two, when they become soft and  
are good for nothing. Cologne water, di-  
luted, may be used occasionally, and will  
be found agreeable, and useful. It will  
give a fine color complexion to the teeth,  
and preserve the breath pure and fragrant.  
Medical Intelligence.

The Whirlpool.—On the coast of Nor-  
way is a whirlpool. The body of water  
which forms it, is extended in a circle  
above 13 miles in circumference. In the  
midst of this stands a rock, against which  
the tide in its ebbs is dashed with incon-  
ceivable violence, and the water is hurled  
up every thing which comes within the  
sphere of its violence. No skill of the mar-  
iners can work an escape. The sailor at the  
helm finds the ship at first going contrary  
to his intention; his vessel's motion though  
slow in the beginning, becomes every  
moment more rapid; it goes round five  
circles still narrower and narrower, till it  
is dashed against the rocks and entirely  
disappears. The sailor who knows of the  
happily youth that falls under the power  
of vicious habits. At first he indulges  
with caution and timidity, struggles  
against the stream of vicious inclinations;  
but every relapse carries him further down  
the current, and brings him nearer to the  
fatal rock in the midst of the whirlpool,  
till at length, stupefied and subdued, he  
yields without a struggle, and is suddenly  
dashed to the bottom, and sinks to rise no  
more; and dreadful is the shipwreck of the  
immortal soul.

Interference drives out of the head; stoody  
out of the pocket; wine out of the bottle; elbows  
out of the coat; and health out of the body.

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

THIS is a new and original remedy, dis-  
covered 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  
or Limbs, Chilblains, Chapped Hands,  
Stings 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, North  
Scotland, 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 Opodeldoc begins 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 great respectability, are at-  
tached to the directions, and 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  
of which are closely and instantly received from  
the outside wrapper, as to be diffi-  
cult of detection, except only by the omission  
of the NAME.—Therefore, as you value  
Life or Limb, be sure to ask for and  
receive WHITWELL'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 Cat-  
arrh and Headach, Drowsiness, Depres-  
sion of Spirits, Yagor, 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 greedily antipres-  
sure is indispensable for all who watch with  
tostivist the sick.

### ALSO

Jarvis' Bilious Pills, Detergent Bitters  
and Cough Drops.  
The above are for sale at the store of JOHN  
SUNSON, Esq. Limerick.