



These are the marks of genuine religion; a divine principle, which I pray may daily strength in you. In seeking the growth of vital piety, you will experience an increase of its attendant blessings. Rest not therefore in your present attainments; but endeavor to acquire more and more of the character of a real disciple of Jesus Christ. Consider every discovery or attainment in the christian life which either of you make, as an addition to your common stock of imperishable good, and partake of it together, as those who have no interest separate from each other in any thing. This is to live together 'as heirs of the grace of life.' Let this 'growing in grace,' therefore, be a subject of frequent and earnest prayer to God for yourselves, and for each other; that you may pass your days together, as both redeemed by the Saviour, and hoping at last to meet in the same heaven. Thus instead of being anxious to part, either of you will proceed through life, blessing and being blessed, by administering tender admonitions, when you see each other remiss encouragements, when disheartened; and consolations, when depressed.

#### RESIGNATION.

The importance of resignation, as it respects the happiness of mankind, cannot be denied by any; and yet strange as it may appear, we generally consider it necessary only in the trials and afflictions of life; forgetting that in the sunshine of prosperity we need the benign influence of resignation to reconcile us to the transitory nature of earthly glory and all created good. In the day of prosperity resignation levels the pride of our hearts, raises the soul above the allurement of the slave and the slaver of passion, and excites in our minds a consciousness of what we are, and a desire to become what we ought to be. Genuine resignation springs from an enlightened view of the character of God and an abiding sense of a righteous and overruling providence in all events and circumstances. Religion, and a spirit of reconciliation to the Divine will are the foundation of true rest; and submission and resignation, all else is counterfeit and delusive, and serves only to fester the evil passions of our hearts. Uninfluenced by resignation what restlessness and dissatisfaction take possession of our minds; forever sighing for some good yet unattained, or if we grasp the long desired object, it loses all its charms by possession, and we still find ourselves 'far remote' from that enjoyment we have so long sought with unceasing avidity. The phantom still eludes our touch, lies beyond our reach, and we are restless and unhappy. How fleeting and how transitory is all the happiness we can derive from worldly things! the busy wheel of time is ever bringing objects to our view that excite our attachment and affect our hearts; the next moment sweeps them away forever, and leaves us left to mourn our disappointed hopes and bereaved expectations. The joys which arise from the precarious scenes of this vain world are ever subject to the same dereliction, as the objects which excite them can bring no lasting happiness to an immortal mind.

Dorset Gazette.

#### WITH A GOOD CONSCIENCE WE SLEEP SOUNDLY.

##### ADDRESSED TO CHILDREN.

There was a little boy, about six years old, who was in general a very good child, and behaved well; but even good children sometimes do wrong, which was the case with this little boy.

One afternoon, after he had been at play, he looked very dull and sorrowful. He was asked if he was ill? and though he said he was not, yet he talked so little and so often sighed, that his mother knew something was the matter with him. In the evening, he took leave of his dear mamma, and went to bed; but was observed to be very restless, and frequently to sob. At length he dropped one of his sisters to request his mother to come to him, as he could not go to sleep till he had told her something that had made him very unhappy. The good mother went to him immediately; and when she came to his bed side, he put his little arms round her neck, and bursting into tears, said to her, "Dear mother, forgive me! I have been very naughty to day. I have told a falsehood, and I have conspired with you: you were playing at my console with my cousins; I won the game through a mistake, which they did not find out, and I was so much pleased at being conqueror, that I did not tell them of the mistake. I have been very unhappy ever since, and I am afraid to go to sleep, lest that heavenly Father, which you so often tell me of, should be angry with me. You say that He knows real sees every thing; what shall I do that He may forgive me?" "My child," said the mother, "God is ever ready to forgive those who are truly sorry for their faults, and who resolve to do what is right. He hears our prayers, and he will teach us what we should do. Pray to him to forgive your faults, and endeavor never to commit the like again, lest you should displease Him more by a second, than a first offence."

We should be careful to deserve a good reputation, by doing well; and when that case is taken, not to be over anxious about success.

#### CONSIDERATIONS FOR MINISTERS.

Good Mr. W. used to say he considered three things when he preached. 1. I have immortal souls to deal with. 2. There is a full and free salvation for such. 3. All the blessings of that gospel are treasured up in the Lord Jesus Christ.

It is desirable that every minister would consider well the same things.

#### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Copy of a letter from Eld. David Dudley, to his brother, Eld. Thomas Dudley of Mount Vernon, Me. dated Centre Township, Marion County, Ohio, March 31, 1835.

Dear brother and friends!—After my long delay, I once more inform you that through mercy we are all well, and in comfortable circumstances. I received your letter which informed me of the death of brother Jenkins; this was solemn news to me; I thought that I should see his face no more. But a thought of meeting him again in a better world, soothed my sorrow, and I am now as well as ever. I was out to see uncle Moses last October. I had a number of good meetings with them in that vicinity, and went with cousin Moses down to the state of Indiana to Q. M. and had a very good season. I was gone three weeks; since that I have been four journeys, about 70 miles each, and seen much of the work of God in the conversion of sinners.

Dear brother, I think it will be a great satisfaction to you and the brethren to know how the good cause prospers in these regions. It is about four years since I moved my family into this place. No church or preacher of our communion was then known within a great distance of this town. After preaching awhile, I found a few brethren who wished to walk in church order, and I gave the right hand of fellowship to each of them. I had the attention of those around us, while some prophesied of our downfall, and others feared to unite with us, lest the scriptures should not prove a sufficient rule of discipline for the church, and we should fall. But, glory to God, the little few stood fast amidst the storm, although it lasted long. For two years and a half, I strove to preach Christ to the people in this place, and often became almost discouraged. At other times the prospect seemed better; but the night seemed so long I grew impatient, for I always thought if God had called me to preach he would bless my labors. Although the people appeared well satisfied with the meetings, this did not satisfy my soul. I prayed to God that if it was my duty to stay, I might see sinners converted, and his work revive, and I felt a determination to leave the place, if I did not see the desire of my soul; but, glory to God forever, in December, 1834, the Lord began to work in power, so that the stout-hearted were made to bow to Jesus, while the cries of the wounded and the songs of the redeemed, might have been heard afar off. This was a happy winter to many souls; we have had good seasons ever since. Our number is between fifty and sixty. Five other churches have been organized, and we have formed a Q. M. and held the third?

We have one ordained, and one licensed preacher, besides myself, in this Q. M. We have united with the Miami and Huron quarterly meetings in the formation of a yearly meeting, which was held in this place on the second Saturday in October last. It will be held at the same time and place next fall.

Dear brother, while I see men of the highest class in life become the humble followers of Christ, and the cause of God prosper, it is my prayer that we may keep humble and feel our dependence on the Lord; for I am sensible this is the only way in which we shall prosper. While I think how numerous are the preachers in your country, and see the starving condition of souls here, some of whom do not hear preaching for several months, I fear that many of my brethren in the ministry there, dwell in their ceiled houses, while the house of God lays waste.

Dear brother, let us bring ourselves to the test. Do we love the cause of Christ better than the world? Can we say we are willing to spend and be spent in it, or count all things but loss and draw for the promotion of this good cause? I feel sensible the world will plead hard; and should we stay at home till the world says go, we shall never go. My love for my family is as great as any man's, but this is no excuse; they are left to mourn my absence the greater part of the time; but thanks be to God, that he has given me a compass that often holds up my hands, and encourages me, and is willing to suffer in the cause with me.

DAVID DUDLEY.

BARTLETT, SEPTEMBER 9, 1836.

Dear brother in Christ,—I now take opportunity to inform you of the good work of God in the northwest part of Vermont, and other places.

Having the impression on my mind for many years to go to Vermont, and feeling it especially renewed, I left home June 6th, went on my way, and arrived at Concord, Vt. In this place I met with brother Shubel Boston, who accompanied

me on my journey. We saw the glory of God in almost every place where we had meetings. On the 16th, we arrived at St. Albans, on the shore of Lake Champlain. The next day we had a meeting and told the people hungry for the word; in a short time the work of God began among the people, and reformation continued. Our labor was mostly in Swanton and St. Albans, where we embodied a church, consisting of 14 members; all of these heads of families, and most of them well aged people. The work was very solemn, and I think as deep a work of grace as I ever witnessed. I was there about two months; the reformation was increasing when I left the place. In Canada the Lord is pouring out of his spirit, and the work of God is spreading in many other places.

Oh, my dear brother, while I write my soul is pained,—the western fields are well as almost everywhere. Help, help, for the goodly man ceaseless; many preachers are so proud. Our brethren in Canada need help. May the Lord raise up laborers and thrust them into the harvest. I expect to return to Vermont the last of this month, if the Lord will; my health, however, is very poor, and I think my days will soon be numbered, but the Lord knoweth.

After attending 60 meetings, I left the place, Tuesday, August 16th, and safely arrived home and found my family well. I want to write much, but must close. Your brother in tribulation and faith in the gospel of Christ.

SAMUEL HASELTINE.

PERSON, N. H. AGO. 28th 1836.

Messrs. Editors.—If you please, you may inform the readers of the Star that a good work of the Lord is going on in the south part of Nottingham and Raymond, adjacent to the city of Lowell. A few weeks ago, I baptized one in the former place and yesterday eight more, all of whom are young people and lately converted. A great eagerness is visible among the old saints and the young converts; and considerable seriousness among those who as yet have no part or lot in this blessed work. Several of this last description, however, appear to have an inquiring mind. In Raymond the adjoining town, the *Mighty Conqueror* is riding forth prosperously. The Congregational society has had the greatest share in the revival. Several, however, in the Free-will Baptist society have chosen the good part.

ARTHUR CAVERNO.

#### MORNING STAR.

LIMERICK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1836.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SENIOR EDITOR'S RECENT TOUR TO THE EASTWARD.

Wednesday, 30th of August, I left home to attend our September Yearly Meeting, accompanied by none but my blessed Master, who has promised to be with his ministers to the end of the world; and who never fails to fulfill his word. I was somewhat unwell in body, but recollected his promise to Paul, on an occasion which I conjectured was nearly similar. "My grace is sufficient for thee; for my strength is made perfect in weakness." I thought Paul glorified in his infirmities, and I might do the same; and hoped the same power which rested on him, might also, in some measure, rest on me. I put up the first night at the late dwelling of Sargent Shaw in Standish, now occupied by Edward Fildes in place of the former. I earnestly desired an assembly to hear the word, and scores of souls, of all ranks, bowing to the mild sceptre of Immanuel; and although the first thermometer was demolished, the ground on which it stood remained, and the foundation was yet to be seen. I paused, and while calling to mind the happy scenes I had there witnessed, and considering how many of those happy souls, who had on that spot experienced emancipating grace, were now probably exulting in glory, and bowing around the sapphire throne, my heart elated with heavenly joy, and for a moment I almost fancied myself in their company; but recollecting that I was yet in the body, I retired, and spent the evening with Mr. Files and family, and was kindly entertained and refreshed, and had a sweet repose.

Thursday, 31st, I passed through Windham, Gray and New-Gloucester: towns through which I had often travelled with my predecessors, viz. Randal, Whitney, Thomas, Hutchinson and others, who were in Christ before me; and remembering the sweet counsel we had taken together, I forgot my infirmity, lost the sense of pain, and passed the day in the most agreeable contemplations. However, when I had gotten as far as Danville, Vermont, I recollected my late brother Nathaniel Sturges, who once sounded salvation in that place, and calling to mind that "Pure religion, and undefiled before God and the Father, is to visit the widows and fatherless in their affliction," I went to his late dwelling, and spent a short season with the afflicted widow and fatherless children; and after praying for them, and giving them such advice as I thought might be for their good, I took my leave and crossed the Androscoggin into Lewiston, and attended an evening meeting at

a brother Litchfield's; and tarried that night at brother Wright's.

Friday, Sept. 1st, I left Lewiston, passed through Leeds, and was accompanied by brother Wright and a young man with him. We dined at Nathaniel Bouthley's. After dinner we prayed with the family and proceeded to Jay, from thence to Wilton. About sunset, I reached the dwelling of brother Seales, much fatigued, but joyfully received and kindly entertained. I enjoyed much consolation in conversation and prayer that evening.

Sunday, Sept. 3d. After spending the day with the brethren at the meeting-house, I went to Chasterville and preached at a school-house. This was a precious season. The assembly appeared solemn and tender, and I thought I saw great signs of a revival. I tarried all night at Eld. Locke's, and had a good season in prayer and conversation with the family and friends.

Monday, Sept. 4th, I preached at Farmington, centre meeting-house, and formed some acquaintance with Mr. Rogers, the Congregational minister, who treated me very kindly. He seemed to be much affected under the word—made the concluding prayer—and when we parted, with much affection, gave me his hand—wished me well, and said he believed the Lord sent me, and I believed that meeting with my well beloved brother and sister Johnson, and was much refreshed in prayer and conversation with them.

Tuesday, Sept. 5th, I visited some sick persons, prayed with them, and in the afternoon went to Jay, visited Eld. John Foster; found his wife extremely low in body, but fully resigned, and comfortable in mind. I can say we took sweet counsel together. We conversed much on the interesting subject of church order. Brother Foster's mind seems much impressed with the necessity of keeping up Bible discipline in all the churches, and of waking in Christ as we received him.

Wednesday, Sept. 6th, I went to Dixfield and preached at a school-house, to a very attentive, and I believe, prayerful assembly; for I felt divine assistance in speaking; and while I preached the way of salvation, the doctrine of repentance toward God, and of faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, seemed to drop as the rain, and distill as the dew, as small rain upon the tender herb, and as showers upon the grass. I think God has much people in that place. I spent the evening and night with brother Aaron Severy, and was kindly treated by him and his family, and hope they will be rewarded at the resurrection of the Just.

Thursday, Sept. 7th, I left Dixfield, and proceeded up the Androscoggin river, crossed at Rumford point, and from thence went to Bethel, where I stopped all night at Jesse Bean's, who, I believe, with his son Capt. Elisha Bean, keeps a kind of pilgrim's tavern; for I was most joyfully received, and treated with the most hospitality and kindness that my circumstances and age required; and all too without money or price. In the morning when I departed, I was thanked for calling, and requested to visit them again.

Friday, Sept. 8th, I left an appointment for the next Sabbath, and proceeded up the river to Shellburn, where I found a blessed revival had already begun. Several of the blooming youth had lately experienced redeeming grace, having found a Saviour in Christ, while many more were laboring and heavy laden. I attended a meeting the same evening at brother Samuel Wheeler's; enjoyed much freedom in preaching the word, and was much delighted and refreshed in hearing the testimonies of brethren, and the songs of new born souls. The meeting continued late, and after the congregation was dismissed the converts continued in prayer a long time. It was almost like one of Paul's meetings.

Saturday, Sept. 9th. At ten o'clock, the people re-assembled at the same place, and I preached again, and found that many were deeply wounded with a sense of their sins, and desiring to be healed by the great Physician. Our meeting was joyous, but our parting was grievous. It was almost like breaking the heart-strings; but was much comforted, for the word had found the Saviour. I tarried that night at old brother Wheeler's.

Sabbath, Sept. 10th, I returned ten miles to Bethel, as some unwell, it rained very fast, and I was wet through all my clothes; but the Lord was with me and I took no cold. I preached all day without shifting my raiment. The meeting was held at brother Wheeler's, on Grover's hill. A large concourse of people assembled, and not only enjoyed with edification, but was much affected with the word. We appointed a conference in the evening, which held to a late hour. Twenty-five related the dealings of God with their souls. I have seldom witnessed a more solemn scene. It was very affecting to hear the old professors confess their backslidings, remissions, luke-warmness, and wanderings from God; while the converts were, in the most fervent manner, praising God for redeeming love, and delivering grace.

Monday, Sept. 11th, I left Bethel, but with a heavy heart, while the people were praying me to stay longer. O, may God

send them a pastor after his own heart, who shall feed them with knowledge and understanding. ... and tarried all night at a Mr. Ingalls', who entertained me handsomely, and in the morning refused to take my money as a reward for his kindness. May my heavenly Master reward them seven fold in their own bosoms for all their kindnesses and labors of love.

Tuesday, Sept. 12th. I arrived at my own dwelling, with a thankful heart to my blessed Master, who had condescended to bless me in the journey, and had sent his angel before me to make my way prosperous.

J. BUZZELL.

**FARMINGTON QUARTERLY MEETING.**

The Farmington Quarterly Meeting was convened at Starks, August 26 and 27. The weather was favorable, and a large collection of people attended.

After singing and prayer, the meeting was organized as usual, by choosing Eld. J. Foster moderator, and Br. Charles Morse assistant clerk.

The accounts from the churches were in general refreshing. We received one church at this time into fellowship. Said church has been lately gathered by the labors of Eld. S. Huthings, and is situated in Madison; this makes our number of churches composing this Q. M. 31. We had accounts from 30 of them at this meeting. The accounts for one year past stand as follows, viz.

Whole Number Received,	129
Do. Do. Died,	11
Do. Do. Rejected,	2
Do. Do. Dismissed,	6
Do. Do. in good standing,	1071

From two churches we did not receive the number of members at this time.

We heard the experience and exercises of mind of three young brethren, and gave them license to appoint and hold meetings.

Sunday 27.—Met for worship. After singing, the throne of grace was addressed by Eld. J. Foster, in a fervent prayer to God for his blessing. In the forenoon we had a well adapted and solemn discourse by Eld. S. Huthings, from Solomon's Songs, 1: 7.

In the afternoon, we had a profitable sermon by Eld. Morse, Bean, founded on the 12th chapter of Isaiah. There occurred a number of good exhortations in the course of the meeting. The whole was solemn and well calculated to comfort the saint, awaken the sinner, and alarm the wanderer. At our parting season we might truly say, behold how these Christians love each other. We parted weeping and rejoicing in hopes of meeting to part no more. **WARD LOCKE, Clerk.**

A mistake happened in printing the "Verses composed on the many instances of mortality at the village in Limerick, in the year 1826." The author is Mrs. Betsey Durgin; it ought to have been so printed.

A communication has been received from Philanthropos, which we intended to insert in this number, but circumstances have so happened, we must necessarily lay it over to the next. Ambrosia will probably appear next week.

The committee of Hobbs, Woodman & Co. are reminded that their next meeting will be held at the Printing Office, on Saturday the seventh day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, agreeably to a vote of the Company at their last meeting.

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

**The Election.**—Mr. Lincoln received a nearly unanimous vote throughout the state. The whole number of scattering votes did not amount, probably, to more than 300.

**James W. Ripley** is chosen representative to Congress in Oxford district.

**In Somerset and Pendleton.**—No choice. In Hancock and Washington—Jeremiah O'Brien is probably elected to Congress.

**SENATORS.**

**Somerset.**—Samuel Weston.

**Pendleton.**—Samuel Butman.

**Hancock.**—John S. Kimball, Joshua W. Hathaway.

**Washington.**—No choice.

For member of Congress from Somerset and Pendleton, there appears to be no choice.—Votes in 2d town, for McFay 829—Williamson 518—Harrison 132—scattering 252.

**Boston, Sept. 13, 1826.**

**Domestic Sales.**—Yesterday a commenced the sales of broadcloths and cotton goods at the Hall over the New Market. An immensely quantity of goods had been previously deposited there for that purpose. Before nine o'clock in the morning the hall was so crowded with purchasers and spectators that it was difficult for one to make his way through the concourse. Many persons were present from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York. The sale proceeded with spirit, and most of the goods brought about as much as could have been reasonably expected.

Some of our most extensive importers were among the heavy purchasers. A very considerable portion of the brown cotton goods were bought for exportation. Upwards of three thousand packages were sold during the day. This is the largest sale of Domestic Goods that has ever

taken place in the United States. The annual or semi-annual occurrence of similar sales will tend greatly to the increase of the business in the town, and it is believed, the advantage to sellers and purchasers.—*Courier.*

**Drought.**—We are informed that the western part of this state is at present suffering most intensely from the long continued drought. In the vicinity of Seneca and Cayuga lakes, there has been no rain for eleven weeks, and the inhabitants are obliged to take their beasts several miles to give them water. Cattle can be bought, it is said, for almost nothing.

A. Y. Statesman.

The Baton Rouge Menger in the annexed article, adds another to the recent frightful catalogue of assassinations in our country.

**BATON ROUGE, Aug. 9.**—We stop the press to announce the death of Mr. Anthony Peniston, who died this morning. His death was occasioned by a stab of a poniard, he survived the blow but ten minutes.

A distinguished lawyer, learned, amiable, scarcely thirty years of age, a widower about five months from the loss of a young wife, whose death he had not yet ceased to deplore; he has left two young children without any other fortune than an unstained memory.

It is said, that his assassination was occasioned by some dispute which occurred at the last election.

General Bolivar it is believed, has been for this time, expelled the disaffected quarter of the State of Colombia, and there is reason to believe that the object of his return, the restoration of order, and of submission to the constitution and laws of the republic, will have been immediately accomplished, by his presence.—*A. Y. Mercantile.*

The Indiana Journal of Aug. 23, says: "Thomas H. Blake has been elected to Congress, from the 1st Congressional District, by a majority of 89 votes over Ralston Bond, the present incumbent."

Ninian Edwards, we are sorry to say, has been elected Governor of Illinois. William Kinney is chosen Lieut. Governor, and Joseph Duncan representative to Congress.

**PROVIDENCE, SEPTEMBER 7.**

We believe it may be safely said the Manufactures of Rhode Island were never in a more flourishing condition since the war than at this period. They yield, not an extravagant, but a certain profit under good management, and are placed on a basis completely independent of the fluctuations of foreign markets, or the caprices of trade. In the course of the foreign competitions are already out of the question, and the same encouragement is only wanting in the finer articles to place them on an equal footing. Something of this effect will be produced by the distresses in Europe, which, from the inability there to furnish materials, will leave our own and the South American markets almost exclusively to the occupation of the American manufacturer.

**A Crop.**—The Barnstable Gazette says "a crop of soil will be small in that county this season, on account of the rains."

A Canadian recently cut off his own head accidentally, at L'Assomption, near Montreal. He was mowing by the river's side, and seeing a hare near the water's edge ran quickly over his head, and the handle slipped in his hand and severed his head from his body.

A threshing machine is in operation in Saratoga, N. Y. to which water or horse power can be applied with perfect ease, and which will enable a man and horse to thresh from 80 to 100 bushels per day. The whole expense of the machinery does not exceed 25 or 30 dollars.

**A Rarely.**—About 500 weight of fresh salmon, from Lake Ontario, was exhibited for sale in Fulton market this morning. They were conveyed to this city via the Erie Canal, packed in ice and in fine order. Should they command a price that would warrant the expense of transportation, and yield a profit, they can be brought to our market every week during the season. They were sold for 31 cents a pound to the first purchaser.—*A. Y. Ecce. Post.*

The grinding mill belonging to Mr. Garceshe's powder works, State of Delaware, was last week destroyed; one man injured and four horses killed.

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.

Up to the 1st inst. 10,040 emigrants had arrived at Quebec the present season, and nearly two hundred vessels are yet expected to arrive.

A sprout which sprung up from the body of an apple tree, in Homer, New York, this year, has produced two full sized apples, which are now fully ripe.

Nearly \$50,000, personal property, belonging to the estate of the late President Adams, was sold at Auction on the 18th inst. by order of the Executors of the Will. It consisted principally in Stocks, much of which sold at an advance

**Casualty.**—On the 29th ult. Mr. Levi Robinson, of Vassalborough, was drowned in the Kennebec, near Humpig Island. He was in a small boat, sitting on some plank which he had collected to pin together a raft of logs, and accidentally fell into the river.

The Fairy, sunk at sea, was a fine coppered vessel, of 93 tons, and had a cargo of sugar, tobacco, coffee, logwood and rice—invoice nearly 7000 dls. The following is a list of the officers and crew, as taken from the roll of the Custom House—Edw. Selfridge, Capt. of Boston, aged 29; Thomas P. Jenkins, a native of Barnstable, mate, 25; Winslow Curtis, of Salem, 25; Charles Marchant, a native of Gloucester, do, 24; John Hughes, a native of Milford, Eng. do, 23; John Murry, a native of Hingham, cook, 20.—*Bos. Pil.*

**Vermont Election.**—Judge Butler is probably elected governor, by a large majority. There is little doubt of the re-election of Lieut. Gov. Leland. The returns from 25 towns give him a majority of nearly 300 votes over Mr. Olin. In the 5th district, Hon. D. A. H. Bliss is elected to Congress by a majority of 2,000 over Mr. Bell. In the 2d district, Mr. Mallory is elected. In the 3d, Mr. Wales, both without opposition. In the 1st and 4th districts, there appears to be no choice.

**Panama Congress.**—The Commandador Blacardi is the minister deputed by the Emperor of Brazil to the Congress lately of Panama. It is stated by the government paper of Colombia, that the exclusive objects of the British Commissioner to the same Congress will be "to assist with his council, and to see that nothing be attempted prejudicial to the interests of Great Britain." The King of the Netherlands, it seems, has sent a commissioner, Colonel Verreer, with similar instructions.—Probably the same as the Delegates from the U. States.

An arrival at Boston, brings intelligence that fifty-two negroes and one white man, who had been condemned as conspirators in the late slave insurrection, the Porto Rico, were soon to be executed; and that the Governor of the Island had passed through Ponce on his way to the place of execution.

**The Delaware and Hudson Canal.**—It is stated in the Sullivan Whig, that this canal will be completed in the course of six weeks, unless impeded by some untoward circumstance. The company have it in contemplation to let the water in this season, and run a boat through the whole line of the canal. The extraordinary progress of this great work, since its commencement, is most unparalleled, and reflects much honor upon the enterprising company who prosecuted it.

The first railway in America, has been made at Quincy, Massachusetts, and is about three miles in length. The Erie Canal in America was also made in Massachusetts.

The excessive drought has injured the corn crop very much, in the upper counties of Virginia. In other parts of the state the crops are represented as singularly abundant.

**Robberies.**—A formidable band of robbers have been apprehended in Somersetshire, near Bath, (Eng.). The band existed for seven years, and occupied a cave at Wickwar. From this hiding place they issued to commit their depredations over an extensive range of country, 31 men and women have been taken. The whole number have been upwards of forty. The accounts of the depredations of the gang almost exceed belief. It has been no uncommon thing for a farmer to rise in the morning, and find the greater part of his furniture, poultry, fat pigs, cheese, &c. swept away; and the cave or depository for the stolen goods was so well contrived, that all search for the prodigy was invariably made in vain. Besides the family of a man of the name of Mills, a man of the name of Gardner, his wife and two sons are in custody. Among the prisoners is a parish clerk, and a respectable tradesman, named Under-Edge, stands charged with having been employed in the purchase and sale of the stolen property.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the packet ship Hudson, Champlain, from London, and John W. Wells, Haverpool, papers of each city, to the 8th ult. have been received.—*A. Y. Statesman.*

It is stipulated that about a thousand young girls, milliners and mantua makers, perish a year in London, from the bad feeding, great labor, and want of rest they endure.

A Col. Fanshaw has been sent to Bermuda, to examine the defences of that island, as it is to be made a great naval depot, "in the event of a future war with the United States."

As a measure of relief for the suffering poor, the London Courier is in favor of emigration to Canada, to be undertaken by the government on a scale of magnitude that would ensure success.

The Ganges, 74, and Heron, were to sail from Plymouth on the 9th for Rio Janeiro. The former was to carry out the Hon. Wm. Gordon, Ambassador to Brazil.

It was unusually sickly at Liverpool, and other places, occasioned as was supposed by the extreme heat of the summer.

A malignant fever has manifested itself extensively at the village of Stillington, ten miles from York. It is called a black fever, and the inhabitants ascribe it to an infection caused by some putrid bones which have been ground there for manure.

A letter from Paris states that all the Allied Powers have sanctioned the New Portuguese charter, and have also notified the Spanish Government not to interfere in the affairs of Portugal.

Letters and papers to the 29th July received in London from Lisbon, inform that the several authorities were to take the oaths prescribed by the constitutional charter, on the 31st of July. Every thing had been quiet, except at Chaves, where a slight disturbance had taken place, but of no consequence, and it was soon quieted. The letters do not mention the change Ministry spoken of in the French papers, so that we are left in uncertainty on that point.

**Turkey.**—The Sultan was proceeding steadily and fearlessly in his undertakings, and so far as terror can operate on the minds of those who he might have expected to fear, he is likely to have every thing removed. The executions, banishments and punishments of all kinds, of those who adhere to the old system, as well as the demolition of the dwellings of the Janissaries continue day and night.

**From New-Orleans.**—We have New-Orleans papers to the 10th ult.

The general health of the city was good. The bill of mortality was very small.

The funeral obsequies of Adams and Jefferson took place on the 16th August. The procession was splendid and numerous. An eulogium was pronounced in French, by Mr. Berthier.

It is reported that an insurrection had broken out in Vera Cruz, the object of which was a separation from the Government of Mexico.

A letter from Fort Adams states that the country in that neighborhood was very sick. The prevailing disease was called the "Cold Plague," and carried the people off under an illness of 45 hours.—*A. Y. Statesman.*

**DIED.**

In Cornish, on Wednesday, the 27th inst. Mrs. Susannah Barker, Relict of Noah Barker, aged 82 years.

In Newfield, yesterday, Mary, a child of Mr. Joseph Drew, 2d, aged four years.

In Waterborough, Mr. John Sinclair.

In Parsonsfield, Mr. Eleazer Bedell.

## PROBATE NOTICE.

**A**T 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 GERRIT, guardian of Sally C. Wilson and Elizabeth Wilson,** having presented a petition for license to sell so much of the real 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 times 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, Reg'.**  
Sept. 14.

## AUCTION SALE.

**W**ILL be sold at public auction on Saturday the 28th of October next, at the store of Des. Benjamin Ilesley, in Limerick, at two o'clock in the afternoon, unless previously disposed of at private sale, **A Grindmill,** 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 decent barn and good orchard thereon. Conditions made known at the time and place of sale. Said privilege, ground, has a plentiful supply of water, and is situated one mile and a half from Limerick corner.

**JOSIAH S. HODGSON.**

Sept. 7.

## NOTICE.

**T**HE Subscribers have taken the shop lately occupied by NORRIS & BLAISDELL, and have taken the necessary arrangements for transacting the business of Hattings in its several branches in Limerick vicinity. They will keep constantly on hand Hats and Fur Bonnets, of the first quality and latest fashions, upon the most reasonable terms for purchasers.

**JOHN SANDORH.**

**GREENLEAF BLAISDELL.**

Sept. 28.

## ELOPED.

**A**LL persons are forbidden to trust or harbor **IVORY 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 8th, 1826.

## DISSOLUTION.

**N**OTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of **NORRIS & BLAISDELL**, is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

**EZRA NORRIS.**

**GREENLEAF BLAISDELL.**

Sept. 14.

## FOR SALE.

**T**HE 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 Harness. A reasonable credit, if desired, will be given.

**ROBERT COLE.**

The following lines cannot fail of being admired by all who have gazed with delight upon the aspect of the clouds and skies after a summer shower, and revelled in such imaginings or felt a touch of that sublimity of feeling which the view excites, and which is here expressed in the true spirit of poetry. They are attributed to Professor Norton.

In grateful silence earth receives  
The general blessing, fresh and fair;  
Each flower expands its little leaves,  
As glad the common joy to share.

The softened sunbeams pour around  
A fairy light, uncertain, pale ;  
The wind flows cool—the scented ground  
Is breathing odors on the gale.

Mid yon rich clouds' voluptuous pile  
Methinks some spirit of the air  
Might rest, to gaze below awhile,  
Then turn to bathe and revel there

The sun breaks forth ; from off the scene  
Its floating veil of mist is flung,  
And all the wilderness of green  
With trembling drops of life is hung.

Now gaze on nature—yet the same,—  
Glowing with life, by breezes fann'd,  
Luxuriant, lovely, as she came  
Fresh in her youth from God's own hand.

Hear the rich music of that voice  
Which sounds from all below, above—  
She calls her children to rejoice,  
And round them throws her arms of love.

Drink in her influence—low born care,  
And all the train of mean desire,  
Refuse to breathe this holy air,  
And mid this living light expire.

## ON SPENDING TIME

Time in advance behind him hides his wings,  
And seems to creep decrepid with his age :  
Behold him when past by, what then is seen,  
But his broad pinions fiercer than the wind.

YOUNG.

We all of us complain of the shortness of time, saith *Senece*, and yet have much more than we know what to do with. Our lives, says he, are spent either in doing nothing at all, or in doing nothing to the purpose, or in doing nothing that we ought to do. We are always complaining our days are few, and acting as though there would be no end of them. That noble philosopher has described our inconsistency with ourselves in this particular, by all those various turns of expression and thought which are peculiar to his writings.

I often consider mankind as wholly in possession with itself in a point that bears some affinity to the former. Though we seem grieved at the shortness of life in general, we are wishing every period of it to an end. The minor loves to be at age, rather to be a man of business, than to make up an estate, then to arrive at honors, and then to die; thus, although he may be a life allowed by him, and a brief short, the several divisions of it appear to be long and tedious. We are for lengthening our span in general, but would fain contract the parts of which it is composed. The usurer would be very well satisfied to have all the time annihilated that lies between the present moment and next quarter day. The politician would be content to lose three years in his life, could he place things in the posture which he fancies they may be in at the end of that revolution of time. The lover would be glad to strike out of his existence all the moments that are to pass away before the happy meeting. Thus, as fast as our time runs, we should be very glad, in most part of our lives, that it ran much faster than it does. Several hours of the day hang upon our hands, nay, we wish away whole years, and travel through time as through a country filled with mud and mire, empty vessels, and we would fain hurry that way that we may arrive at those several little settlements, or imaginary points of rest, which are dispersed up and down in it.

If we divide the life of most men into twenty parts, we shall find that at least nineteen of them are mere gaps and chasms, which are neither filled with pleasure nor business. I do not, however, include in this calculation the life of those men who are in a perpetual hurry of affairs, but of those only who are not always engaged in scenes of action; and I hope I shall not do an unacceptable piece of service to those persons, if I point out to them certain methods for the filling up their empty spaces of life. The methods I shall propose to them are as follow:

The first is the exercise of virtue, in the most general acceptation of the word. That particular scheme which comprehends the social virtues, may give employment to the most industrious temper, and find a man more business than the most active station of life. To advise the ignorant, relieve the needy, comfort the afflicted, are duties that fall in our way almost every day of our lives. A man has frequent opportunities of mitigating the fierceness of a party; of doing justice to the character of a deterring man; of softening the envious, quieting the angry, and rectifying the prejudiced; which are all of

them employments suited to a reasonable nature, and bring great satisfaction to the person who can busy himself in them with discretion.

There is another kind of virtue that may find employment for those retired hours in which we are altogether left to ourselves, and destitute of company and conversation; I mean that intercourse and communication which every reasonable creature ought to maintain with God. The man who lives under an habitual sense of the Divine presence, keeps up a perpetual cheerfulness of temper, and enjoys every moment the satisfaction of thinking himself in company with his dearest and best of friends. The time never lies heavy upon him; it is impossible for him to be sad, or to be busied at such hours, when those of other men are the most inactive. If no sooner steps out of the world, but his heart burns with devotion, swells with hope, and triumphs in the consciousness of that presence which every where surrounds him: or, on the contrary, pours out its fears, its sorrows, its apprehensions, to the great Supporter of existence.

I have here only considered the necessity of a man's being virtuous, that he may have something to do; but if I consider further, that the exercise of virtue is not only an amusement for the time it lasts, but that its influence extends to those parts of our existence which lie beyond the grave; and that our whole eternity is to take its color from those hours which we here employ in virtue or in vice, the argument redoubles upon us, for putting in practice this method of passing away our time.

When a man has but a little stock to improve, and has opportunities of turning it all to good account, what shall we think of him if he suffers nineteen parts of it to lie dead, and perhaps employs even the twentieth to his ruin or disadvantage? But because the mind cannot be always in its fervors, nor strained up to a pitch of virtue, it is necessary to find out proper employments for it in its relaxations.

(From Feltham's Resolves.)

HUMILITY.

No man ever lost the esteem of a wise man by stooping to the lowliness in which there was occasion for it. I have known a great duke to fetch in wood to his inferior's fire; and a general of nations descend to a footman's office in lifting up the boot of a coach; yet, neither thought it a degradation to their dignity. The text gives it to the publican's humility rather than the pharisee's boasting. He may well be suspected of being a defective character, who would esteem himself his own enemy, and assume it. What is that man the worse, who lets his inferior go before him?—The folly is in him who arrogates respect when it is not his due; but the prudence rests with him, who in the serenity of his own worth does not seek for it. I am not troubled, if my dog out-runs me. The sun scudeth not the morning star, though it be behind him. While the proud man bustles in the storm, and begets himself enemies, the humble peaceably passes in the shade unenvied. The full sail overtakes the vessel, which drawn in, may make the voyage prosperous. Humility prevents disturbance; it rocks debate asleep, and keeps men in continued peace. When the two goats met on a narrow bridge over a deep stream, and each would pass first, and each would be the other to pass over him, than that one which would rather hazard both their lives by contending? The former preserved himself from danger, and made the latter indebted to him for preservation: I will never think myself disparaged either by preserving peace or doing good. He is charitable, who for christian ends, can be content to part with his due; and he is wise, who is due from me, wrongs not me so much as himself. I have ever thought it indiscretion to vie in continued strife. Praising is but victory in part. The pride of my opponent may still remain unquelled.—If I be subdued, beside my shame, I purchase his contempt to boot; when yielded out of prudence, I triumph over all and bring him in to be mine. I am not so much to be ashamed to be esteemed a little proud. The former tends to virtue and wisdom; the latter to disorder and vice.

ELORDENCE OF THE PASSIONS.

Cromwell was one day engaged in a warm argument with a lady on the subject of oratory, in which she maintained that eloquence could only be acquired by those who make it their study in early youth, and their practice afterwards.—The Lord Protector, on the contrary, maintained that there was an eloquence which sprung from the heart, and which was not so deeply interested in the attainment of any object, it never failed to supply a fluency and richness of expression, which would in the comparison, render rapid the studied speeches of the most celebrated orators. It happened some days after, that this lady was thrown into a state bordering on insanity, by the discovery of the infidelity of her husband, who was conducted to the tower as a traitor to the government. The agonized wife flew to the Lord Pro-

tector, rushed through his guards, threw himself at his feet, and with the most pathetic eloquence, pleaded for the life and innocence of her injured husband. His highness maintained a severe brow, till the prisoner, overpowered by the excess of her feelings, and the energy with which she had expressed them, paused; then his stern countenance relaxed into a smile, and extending to her an order for the immediate liberation of her husband, he said, "I think all who have witnessed this scene will vote on my side of the question, in a dispute between us theother day, that the eloquence of the heart is far above that mechanically acquired by study."

VENICE.—The power and efficacy of commerce, in bringing prosperity to a state or country, is no where more strongly exemplified than in the rise and progress of the Republic of Venice.

On the fertile margin of the Po, near where it loses itself in the Adriatic sea, lived the Veneti, a very ancient nation, resembling the Gauls in their manners, but of a different language. They were an active and heroic people, and are famous in the tragic and fabulous poetry of antiquity. The first historic notice of them is their maintaining their possessions against the incursions of their neighbors, five or six hundred years before Christ. They were subsequently swallowed up in the Roman empire, but always kept their name and language.

When Anila invaded Rome, their towns were levelled, their property was pillaged, and the inhabitants devoted to a promiscuous massacre. A small remnant, who escaped the sword, fled to a cluster of little muddy islands near the mouth of their river, where the channels between were too deep to be forced, yet too shallow and intricate for ships; so that they were secure at least from the violence of their enemies. But they were in want of every thing; for their islands of refuge yielded none of the necessities of life. No people could ever more completely wretched be. The women were reduced to the same miserable level of poverty, constructed some miserable huts, and supported themselves with fish. They soon commenced the manufacture of salt, and when times grew quiet, carried it to the neighboring coasts in their little boats; and as they became adventurous by experience, pursued their trade, by ascending the rivers into the interior country, receiving grain and other products in exchange. From such distressful beginnings; from such a limited space of earth; with the heavens only for a covering; with no wood, no raiment, no utensils—with nothing save the spirit of industry and the power of the arm, this pitiful handful of an ancient and heroic nation laid the foundations and commenced the superstructure of the renowned and illustrious city of Venice.—*Times*.

(From Noah's Ark; Y. Enquirer.)

PORTUGAL

Another accession has been made to the number of constitutional governments in Europe. The Emperor of Brazil having abdicated the throne of Portugal in favor of his daughter, has accompanied that sacrifice with the legacy of a charter, which, if adopted and maintained, will place the monarchy of Portugal on the same level with England, France, and Holland. The extraordinary part of this event is to see an American Emperor founding a constitutional kingdom in Europe—to see an abdicating sovereign giving laws to a people that he voluntarily refuses to govern. We hail it as another step in the progress of human rights, and are not very scrupulous as to the manner in which it is accomplished.

The Holy Alliance can scarcely object to the new constitution, since it has been conferred by a king who holds his title by divine right.

Captain Price of the Draco, has favored us with a copy of the new constitution. It is, as might have been expected, very similar in its principles and provisions to that of Brazil, and therefore highly liberal, with one or two exceptions; it is not inferior to the English constitution in its general respects to the civil rights of the subjects. In our perusal has been quite cursory, we must confine ourselves to a superficial sketch of its nature. The legislative power consists of a chamber of peers and a chamber of deputies. The first hereditary, and the latter elective. The elections are like those of France, by means of electoral colleges. The right of suffrage is sufficiently extended to suit even the most Democratic. The deputies are always elected for four years, and the Legislature meets three times a year, in which the members of the public—the majority of votes to decide—complete freedom of speech and privilege—no arrest to the members—and no peer or deputy to hold any office except that of Minister of State or Privy Councillor. The duties and forms of the two Chambers are precisely those of the English parliament. The King is the supreme head of the state and irresponsible. His ministers, however, are responsible. The Judges are appointed for life, and are not liable to be removed. Juries to decide questions of fact. The Catholic religion to be that of the state, but all others tolerated.

No monk to enjoy any political rights. No amendment of the constitution to be made until after four years' probation. The civil and political rights of the subject to be inviolable. No laws to be retro-active. Private dwellings not to be invaded, except by officers of the law armed with legal authority. All citizens to be equal in the eye of the law, and all equally eligible to civil, political, military employments. Liberty of person and security of property guaranteed. No person to be persecuted on account of his religion. A new and criminal code to be drawn up. The rack, torture and branding forever abolished. No restriction to be imposed on any sort of pursuit or profession.

There are some of the most prominent articles of the new constitution. Our readers will perceive that they show a due regard for the rights and liberties of their subject. What a magnificent conquest over the forms and spirit of the old despotism! What an indubitable homage to the intellectual progress of the age! The ancient maxims of monarchy are despised, and despotism is regarded as an institution for the benefit of the governed. The people are no longer a mere "swinish multitude." What effect will this new constitution have upon Spain? Men cannot be slaves in Madrid when Lisbon is the residence of freemen. The Spanish despotism will be hemmed in between the liberal governments of France and Portugal. Spain will have no more tyrants, and she will resist or she must resist them sturdily in band. England will never permit her favorite Portugal to be the victim of any foreign outrage. Spain therefore must submit. The result of this new Constitution will be immensely advantageous to the condition of Europe. It is another blow to the old juggernaut of despotism. A few more such, and the fetters which bind down the minds and the limbs of the people will all be shattered. Tyranny and tyranny will be broken forever.

**THE LONG MOUNTAIN**—A letter from a gentleman to the Editor of the Georgia Statesman, says, "About two hours' ride from this, there is a lone, solitary Rock, that lifts its awful brow more than a thousand feet above all of the surrounding objects of the wilderness. It looks like the strong tower of some antediluvian monarch. Its exterior is bare and blank. It is about seven miles in circumference—and about twice its breadth in length.—It is by actual measurement, two thousand two hundred and twenty six feet above the surface of the creek which flows at its base, and in latitude 33° 50' N. in the county of DeKalb in Georgia."

**JOHN McDONALD,**  
ADMINISTRATOR on the goods and  
estate which were of **JOHN McDON-**  
**NALD**, Esq. late of Limerick, deceased,  
gives notice to all the debtors to 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  
put to suit.

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

**T**HIS article is now, beyond all dispute, considered by every physician of extensive practise in the U. S. as the best known external remedy in all cases of Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Stiffness of the Neck, Limbs, Chills, Croup, Hipped Hounds, Stings, Insects, Vegetable poisons, &c. The use of this celebrated remedy is not confined to the American States. Orders for it are constantly received from South America, the West Indies, Nova Scotia, Lower Canada, and in 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, sufficient to fill a column of a paper. A few only, of the first respectability, are attached to the directions—among which is one from a Physician of the highest grade in Europe or America.

00- Patno before you purchase. (C)  
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 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 the val-  
ue of Life or Limb, be sure to ask for and  
receive **WHITWELL'S** Opodeldoc only,  
or you may be most wretchedly imposed

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

*ALSO*  
Jarvis' Billious Pills, Detergent Bitter  
and Cough Drops.  
*The above are for sale at the store of JON*  
*SATBORN, Esq. Junierick.*