

MORNING STAR.

PUBLISHED AT LIMERICK, MAINE; BY HOBBS, WOODMAN AND COMPANY.—EDITED BY J. BUZZELL, AND S. BURBANK.

VOL. I.

LIMERICK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1827.

NO. 26.

TERMS OF THE STAR.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, if paid in advance, for within three months from the date of the first paper received; otherwise, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS per year; exclusive of postage.

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All communications should be directed either to Mr. H. H. H. Post-Master, Board of Commerce, Limerick, Me., or to SAMUEL BURBANK, Limerick, Me.

COMMUNICATION.

The writer of the foregoing numbers on 2 Thess. 1st chapter, 2-10th verse, has favored us with another number of this interesting subject.

[For the Star.]

The Lord is at hand, &c. 2.

2 THESSALONIANS, II. 2-10.

To accomplish the purpose of the writer, and prove the doctrine in the text, the subscriber once more invites the attention and patience of every reader to this important subject; important, as it is undoubtedly connected with, and has particular reference to the commencement of the millian day, and the latter-day glory of the church.

The coming of the "Man of Sin," is said by the Apostle to be "after the working of satan." This is generally supposed to refer to the signs and lying wonders, mentioned immediately after. But, does it not appear natural to suppose, that this coming after the working of satan may intend more generally, after the model of satan, the god of this world, in his own kingdom; especially, in his kingdom of darkness, Pagan Rome. That this is true, no one, who takes a fair and impartial view of both, can doubt. So that however really Christian, Rome once was, it has for ages so far returned to an imitation of its Pagan idolatries and superstitions, that its pretended Christianity seems to be almost entirely obscured, and impiously buried under the base rubbish of them. "In place of the worship of the one God, their prayers and their vows are chiefly directed to the Virgin Mary and other saints. The canonization of these saints, strongly resemble the idolatrous practices of the ancient Pagans."

Go into the churches of modern Rome, and you will see almost every thing after the working of satan, and the model of paganism. You will see many altars, called Christian, smoking at once, in the same church, with incense before their idols. You may there see, as in ancient Rome, innumerable tapers and candles, burning before the shrines and images of their saints. You may see offerings and rich gifts of various kinds, hanging around their altars, as in Pagan temples, and innumerable devotees, bowing and prostrating themselves before images of wood and stone; and some of these very images that were adored and worshipped by Pagans. Go into their roads, and you will find many such images as objects of their worship. Enter their cities, you will find the same kind of idols, and receiving the same kind of worship, at the corners of the streets, in the halls, in the markets, and in almost every place of public resort. All this, according to the model formerly produced by the working of satan in the darkness of heathenism, you will now find in the patrimony of St. Peter, and in the very city where his pretended successor sits enthroned.

The "Man of Sin," says the Apostle, "with all power and signs, and lying miracles," &c. This part of the description exactly corresponds to the Pagan Antichrist. Every one may learn and see the pious frauds, that have been sanctified and practised by the Romish churches, and that it has all along aimed to support its credit and authority, by pretended miracles. It would fill volumes, to give a particular account of all these lying wonders. How many ghosts, by impious fraud, have been made to appear, to establish the doctrine of purgatory, and support the revenue, which the church has drawn from this impious source! All the images of their saints, have been said to have wrought miracles. "They have sweat; they have groaned; they have bled; they have spoken; they have walked; they have flown through the air; they have disappeared in

one place, and become visible again in another; they have given sight (as they pretend) to the blind; hearing to the deaf; health to the sick; and even life to the dead. Almost every voice gift, is produced as some miracle, performed by some saint at whose shrine it stands; and these miracles are related to encourage such donations, by which the wealth of the church has become immense.

The holy house of Loretto, which they arrogantly tell us was wafted many hundred miles through the air to the place where it now stands, has by the numerous donations, been amazingly enriched by such offerings. The legends of the Romish church are full of these ridiculous miracles, too abominable for credulity itself to believe. It would be endless to reckon up all the deceptions of unrighteousness, practised by the Pagan Antichrist; and to trace the art and subtilty, employed to cover the falsehood and imposture of his religious systems. With what specious pretences doth he vanish some of the blackest crimes, and even sanctify perfidy, treasons, murders and massacres, which he denounces, and throws the most frightful colors upon every manly assertion of the rights of human nature, and the freedom of conscience! Those who have disputed his authority, and nobly resisted his impious impostures, have been blackened by every artifice of calumny, and represented in the most odious characters. Luther, among many others, experienced in a high degree, his malice and calumny. But the faithful pen of history, has preserved his name in all the lustre, that undaunted fortitude, and uncommonly great and successful efforts, in a cause so important, could never fail to impart.

Among all the religious orders of this "Man of Sin," they tolerate all those characters, who choose to live and conform to the men of the world, and suffer them thus to indulge with impunity, and without any fear of excommunication. The sovereign Pontiff pretends to have the merits of all the saints, as well as of Christ, in his own fund of indulgences, from whence for a good price, he draws dispensations, indulgences and pardons, adequate to the most licentious lusts and inclinations. By these, and such like arts, an incredible share of the land and wealth in England, and in other states and kingdoms in Europe, was, before the Reformation, the property of the Romish church. This principle, which the benefit of indulgences, and the necessity of purchasing them, were recommended by Tetzel, and his associates in Germany, are too extravagant to gain belief, had we not the most authentic testimony for the facts. "If any man, said they, purchases letters of indulgence, his soul may rest secure of its salvation." The souls confined in purgatory for unnumbered centuries are bought, as soon as the money tinkles in the chest, immediately ascend from their torments to heaven. Through them, the most heinous sins, though one (horrid blasphemy!) should violate the Mother of God, the sin would be remitted! For twelve pence, you may redeem the soul of your father from purgatory; and are you so ungrateful, that you will not redeem the soul of your mother? If you had but one coat, you ought to strip yourself instantly, and sell it, to purchase such peculiar benefits."

To all which, may be added, all that deceptiveness of unrighteousness, by which the Roman Pontiffs have corrupted Christian morals;—their detestable principle, that faith is not to be kept with heretics; the perfidy and inhumanity with which, according to this principle, Huss was treacherously at the Council of Constance, where he was inhumanly sentenced to a lingering death by a slow fire;—and their pernicious doctrine, "that the blackest crimes may become innocent, and even meritorious, if they only be done for the service of their church." All these enormities have been proved to the world, and in striking colors, characterized by wicked one, described in our text. "While the Man of Sin rose, the gospel was obscured, and gradually withdrawn from the view of men;—the truth was imprisoned in unrighteousness. But, when this was set at liberty by a glorious Reformation, and the sacred volumes unfolded, the Pagan system trembled at the shock, and was evidently blasted, though not destroyed, as by the fire of heaven."

The writer would pause to remark, that the simplicity of the gospel, carries with it an irresistible light and energy. It is great, and will finally prevail. Like a flame, it goes through the briars and thorns, which oppose it, and burns them all together. In its progress, it punishes and tor-

ments the erroneous, incorrigible and wicked; they gnaw their tongues for pain, at the detection of those errors, they will not renounce, and at the pungent reproach of those vices, so provoking to a holy God, which they cannot abandon. But, glory to God's grace, the Kingdom of the Messiah, "the desire of all nations," is rapidly advancing; satan's kingdom tottering on its base;—"The Lord is at hand."

In this eventful and glorious period of the church, Antichrist must be signally destroyed. He has, already, surprisingly wasted away. He no longer appears what he once was, the disposer of crowns, the arbiter of kingdoms, and the dread of the world. He now palliates, and seems half ashamed of what he once arrogantly boasted in, and professed. This is owing to the increasing, glorious light of the Reformation. Hail, blessed Immanuel! who art about to "use of the travail of your right eyes, soul in the garden, and on Calvary's bloody summit, and be satisfied!" All hail, ye saints of the Most High, who love, and are looking, and praying for the second coming of Jesus Christ, by his word and spirit! "The Lord is at hand." High as Antichrist has proudly exalted himself; confident as he may still be in his own subtilty policy and power, he is still all his arrogant pretensions,—"The Son of perdition,"—"Lucifer, Son of the morning," whom the Lord will consume with the breath of his mouth, which is his word, and by the brightness of his appearance; for error must vanish before the irresistible light of truth, as darkness ceases, when the sun appears, in the morning of light and glory.

The writer, having now accomplished his task, will lay aside his pen, and leave it with the candid reader to judge whether he has supported the important doctrine, contained in the text. If he has done it, he cordially ascribes the merit of his several productions to some able Commentators on the text, but almost, exclusively, to the pen of Simeon Coors, D. D. an eminent Divine in Boston, who, A. D. 1728, more than half a century ago, preached a discourse on the "Man of Sin," in the chapel of Harvard College, for the benefit of the scholars, when the subscriber was present, and received much instruction, and mental satisfaction. It received the approbation of a numerous and learned audience, and much celebrity has been attached to his name, and he is still in the mind, ever actively employed in the cause of philanthropy and benevolence. He was unrivalled in eloquence and urbanity, an able and faithful patron of our Infant Republic, in troublous times, "which tried men's souls," and through all Europe, ranked high among the literati of the world. His praise, is still in the churches; and the subscriber, as a tribute of respect to his memory, added this short memoir; and that the reader might have the benefit of his discourse on the Man of Sin; which is a fair specimen of his admired writings; and by which, "though dead, he yet speaketh."

PHILANTHROPOS.

* Although the Man of Sin is rapidly wasting away of an incurable consumption, and very probably will an ignominious death nearly forty years hence, A. D. 1868, yet knowing his time to be so limited, he is now endeavoring to make his last efforts, to disseminate his pernicious and poisonous errors. It is highly, therefore, becomes Americans to consider that the fatal principles of Popery are incompatible with the safety of a free government. That we have a Romish Bishop, and a Popish colony, bordering on our Northern boundary; while on the southern, we have a religious order, I mean the Jesuits, remarkable for a mixture of subtilty and enthusiasm, which ever rendered them singularly active, mischievous and successful in the cause of Popery. That if Popery, decidedly swarming a number form, seems to be less dreaded and abhorred than it once was, yet it highly becomes us to be on our guard, and remembering that Popery will be gradually prepared to appear in every form; for, at least, it is the extreme despotism. May we so religiously improve and gratefully appreciate every distinguished privilege and blessing, vouchsafed us by the God of our fathers, as will conciliate his favor to his children, and induce him to ward off not only Popery, but every destructive error from our happy land, and possibly, from our neighbors, the worst of all calamities, a spirit of bigotry, enthusiasm and intolerance; for these three are one, and the very spawn of Antichrist.

* The writer in determining when, in his opinion, the Man of Sin will utterly be destroyed, undoubtedly has reference to the prophetic accounts and times, mentioned by Daniel, John, and others.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

OF THE WILL OF GOD THAT THE WORLD SHOULD CONDUCT TOWARDS HIS CREATURES.

When we think of the Almighty Governor of the universe as acting, "according to his good pleasure," as "doing what he will in the army of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth," as "having

mercy on whom he will;" and similar expressions, we are too apt to forget of whom these assertions are made, and to confound the imperfections of man with the infinite perfections of the Deity. It may perhaps strengthen our faith, and correct our judgment, if we meditate a little on this interesting subject. Man is a degenerate creature, subject to be drawn aside by the sinful propensities of his fallen nature, or his carnal affections and passions. This often causes him to will things that are contrary to purity of heart and conversation; and, as far as his will influences the conduct of himself or others, it produces sinful actions. But the very nature of God is perfect and unspotted holiness, and all the volitions of his divine mind must of necessity be strictly consistent with the highest sanctity. "He is of purer eyes than to behold evil;" and cannot look on iniquity; much less can he will it. Man, also, is often led by self-interest, acting on a depraved heart, to will things that are contrary to justice. He covets his neighbor's prosperity, envies his attainments, is ambitious of his honors, and would, had he the power, deprive him of them, without any equitable reason. But God "is just as he is true;" and his will is all his justice is contrary to his very nature, and would destroy his Deity. He must therefore of necessity will only what is consistent with the most perfect equity; and, even considered as an absolute, uncontrolled Governor, he cannot, with the utmost reverence be it spoken, he cannot deal unjustly with any of his creatures. "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?"

God. Man often errs in the determination of his will, through the imperfection of his understanding. He is unacquainted with motives, circumstances and effects, therefore by forming a wrong judgment of things, he determines and acts wrong. Many of the aberrations of the human mind may be traced to this source. But God, whose understanding is infinite, who is perfectly acquainted with every subject and all its bearings, must always arrive at conclusions that are accurately correct, and therefore can never form an improper determination of will. His volition, being altogether guided by unerring wisdom, must always be conformable to its dictates.

Further, Man is exposed to the influence of a cruel, malignant disposition. It is obvious that revenge, wrath, malice, and every evil passion too frequently determine his will and direct his conduct. God, on the contrary, is essentially benevolent, and transcendently kind. "He is good to all, and his tender mercies are over all his works." All the operations of his mind must, therefore, be conformable to kindness, the most universal, and love the most pure and exalted. His will must be under the influence of his nature, and "God is love." Lastly, Man, from the imperfection of his knowledge, and the influence of unholy passions, is unstable in his purposes, and may amul to-morrow, what he wills to-day. His decisions cannot be relied upon, and his resolutions are often broken. But the blessed God, who possesses knowledge and goodness in perfection is of "one mind and changeth not." "He is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever." "God is not a man that he should lie; neither the son of man that he should repent." "Hath he said it, and shall he not do it? or hath he spoken, and shall he not make it good?"

When we bear therefore of a human creature acting according to his own will, we may justly apprehend that the parties affected by his determinations may be exposed to the capricious and arbitrary movements of a will uncontrolled by reason, justice or mercy; and such is the depravity of our nature, that our apprehensions are too often realized. When however we are told that the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ "worketh all things after the counsel of his own will," our fears ought to vanish. He is a Being, whose volitions are governed by perfect wisdom, strict justice, immaculate purity, and divine goodness; and whose attributes are like himself unchangeable. Whatever he wills must be holy, just, wise and good. We may rejoice that every thing is subject to his will, and that his Lord over all.—Gen. Disp. Rep.

VALUE OF THE SOUL.

When their angels announcing the birth of a Saviour, in the song, Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, and good will to men—when I follow that Saviour through his life of suffering; and such is the depth of his hands, and his feet, and his side, bleeding with their wounds—when I listen to his agonizing, dying, prayers, and see the rocks burst, the earth shake, and the graves open, it is then that I am over-

preacher's gift, faithfully improved on his part, will make many for him and that the brethren and friends who are blessed with his ministry, will supply his needs. This I have found verified, so far as it respects himself. May preachers and people be humble and faithful until death.

H. B. CHANDLER.

It died in Leyden. Circuit, N. Y.—Extract of a letter from the Rev. Eliza Adams to the publishers of the Christian Advocate, dated Leyden, Dec. 16, 1826.—“The Lord has blessed us with a revival of religion on Leyden circuit. We have received about sixty members into society this last spring, the greater part of whom have come out through much opposition and appear to be steadfast in the faith. My worthy colleague appears to be much engaged in the good work, and though we have to endure a great deal of affliction, especially in the vicinity of the city, and superstitious bigots, strong barriers against the advancement of the cause, yet our prospects are encouraging; opposition is falling, and we expect soon to see greater victories won by the Captain of our salvation. Brethren, pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified, even as it is with you.”

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Report of a letter to the editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated Washington, 24th Dec. 1826.—The Senate have this day ratified the Convention made in London, by which the British Government have agreed to pay \$2,000,000 to the United States for the loss of slaves, in full of all claims against the Government taken during the late war. It is understood that the sum will pay the whole principal, and leave a surplus (no great amount) towards interest. It was the best bargain that could be made, and thus has terminated that business.

Gideon O. Dixon.—Mr. Royce, agent of the Rutland Bank, arrived in this city on Saturday, on his return from a successful mission. Dixon travelled under an assumed name. At Philadelphia he entered at the stage box, in his own hand writing, and it was thus ascertained by Mr. Royce. With this clue he had no difficulty in tracing Dixon's course, and overtook him between Charleston and Columbia. He had converted his money into gold and was astounding our South American friends with the amount of money belonging to the Rutland Bank, and paid \$500 in addition for the trouble of the pursuit. He was then suffered to proceed, and has gone off with a booty of \$12,000 or 15,000 belonging to different banks and individuals.

Lebanon.—The Ship Frederick Augustus, Earle, which arrived at Newport, R. I. passed off Cape Horn, October 10th. She was supposed to be eight or nine miles in length, and very high. The atmosphere was exceedingly cold in the vicinity of the ice, and the spray froze immediately on the sails and rigging.

Defiled.—The Waterbury Freeman says: “On Saturday last, Mrs. Anthony, wife of Paul Anthony, of Le Ray, a respectable member of the Society of Friends, was killed by her son Isaiah Anthony, in a paroxysm of insanity. He had been dejected, and for several years so violent at times as to render it necessary to keep him confined.”—N. Y. Statesman.

It is understood that the Governor and Council have decided it inexpedient at present, to appoint a special agent to attend to the Massachusetts claim. Every necessary attention will undoubtedly be paid to the claim by the members of our state delegation in Congress, who it may be presumed, will keep the Executive advised of its situation and will not fail to intimate their opinion, as shall be requisite to constitute a special agency. And the Council will assemble again to-morrow, and continue in session during the sitting of the Legislature, the appointment of an agent, when necessary, can be made without much loss of time.—Bos. Post.

Commerce of Boston.—The number of foreign Entries at the Custom House in this city, for the year 1826, was 670, viz: 46 ships, 5 barques, 462 brigs, 209 schooners and 8 sloops.

Three boys were drowned in Champlain River, on Sunday the 17th ult. One of them was skating, while the other two, while the other two were using means to extricate him, they fell through and perished. Their bodies were found in 3 hours after the accident.

The property destroyed by fire in Boston during the last year is said to have been valued at 21,400 dollars.

There is an orchard of apple trees in Georgia literally bending under the weight of their fruit; and many of them are in blossom for the third time this season. The trees are of the species known there by the name of horse apples. The fruit of the second crop is nearly oval, like a bell pepper, and none of them contain seeds.

The Choctaw Academy, Kentucky, now contains sixty-seven Indian youths, viz. fifty-three Choctaws, thirteen Creeks, and one Patawatny.

Article 1.—The Legislature of South Carolina have appropriated ten thousand dollars of six per cent stock, redeemable in 1853, for the relief of the family of the late Mr. Jefferson.

Some estimate of the vast amount of travel on the Hudson river, may be made from a knowledge of the fact, that two of the nineteen boats which during the last season ply on the river, transported sixty thousand passengers. The Albany Argus estimates the whole number transported on the river during the season at 524,220 exclusive of those going in sloops and tow-boats.—Bristol Traveller.

Governor Trapp, of Georgia, has declined being a candidate for re-election to the office which he now holds. John Forsyth, now a representative in Congress, has been nominated as a candidate to succeed him.

Striding.—On Monday last, a woman in Graham, named Dentice, fell into the fire, and was burned to death. Her children were absent at school at the time, and before the accident was known, the body was nearly consumed.—Horseshoe Spy.

There were 101 deaths in New-York last week, seven of which were of small pox.

Measures still continue to be pursued with spirit in Vermont to promote the working of a canal from Otter Creek to Whitehall.

Execution.—A colored man, named William Hill, was executed on Ellis Island, New-York harbor, on Friday the fifteenth of December.

The thermometer stood at 18 degrees above zero at Petersburg, Virginia, on the 24th of December. The editor of the Intelligencer says it was the coldest day in his remembrance.

The harbor of Baltimore was covered with ice on the 30th of December. The river Patuxent was also covered with ice to a considerable distance below Fort Mifflin. The Baltimore Patriot says we have strong indications of a very hard winter.

Horrible.—A young man of the name of Washington Matthews, was murdered by his father in Point township, Ohio, on Saturday 10th ult. The particulars of the deed are not given—the murderer had made his escape.

Morgan.—The Salem, Washington county paper, states that William Morgan, who was carried off from Batavia, has returned to his family. This warrants confirmation.

Brutal Outrage.—A Philadelphia paper says: “A grave yard a short distance west of the Permanent Bridge was violated about twelve or twelve ago. Three or four graves were opened and the bodies were taken therefrom. A shocking spectacle was presented the following morning. The graves were not filled, the coffins remained above ground, and the shrouds were strewn about. They remained in this condition several days, as the person who has the care of the yard was absent.” Whatever arguments may be adduced in justification of disinterments for surgical operations, there are none for such unfeeling wantonness as this.

Fire.—The large stone factory in Packer's, R. I. was discovered to be on fire, on the morning of the 23d ult. It was occasioned by the heater's coming in contact with a small stove, which communicated to the loose cotton. No essential injury was sustained.—In Bristol, R. I. on the 24th ult. a dwelling house and barn were consumed by fire, together with three horses, hogs, &c. On the night of the 24th ult. a fire broke out at Saratoga Springs, and consumed five buildings.—Part of the property was insured. Total loss \$1 to 6000 dollars.

Mexico and the U. S.—In pursuance of a resolution to that effect, the Secretary of State has informed Congress that the boundary between this country and Mexico, and the restoration of slaves who have escaped from Louisiana to that republic, have been the subjects of negotiation with her, and that a treaty embracing one of them has been concluded.

Speedy Justice.—On Wednesday, a young man stole a piece of dry goods from a store in North Fourth street, Philadelphia; he was pursued by the owner to the market and taken into custody. The Mayor's Court being then sitting, he was brought forward, immediately tried, found guilty, and sentenced to three years hard labor in the penitentiary. All this was done the self same hour.

A Barabadoes paper on the 27th of November has been received at New York by the brig Spartan.

The following items are copied from a report in circulation at St. Thomas of a force of one thousand men being in readiness at Porto Rico, to embark on an expedition against the Colombians, immediately on the arrival of a reinforcement from Spain, which was expected daily that all the young men above the age of fifteen had joined the regulars, that a strong party on the main awaited the arrival of the expedition, that ten thousand men are at Havana ready to sail in the French and Spanish vessels lying there, to join the

force from Porto Rico. Another report says that Bolivar has been assassinated, the whole wanting confirmation.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Wednesday, January 3d, 1827, being the day designated by the Constitution of this State for the meeting of the Legislature thereof, the members of both Branches assembled in their respective chambers at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The Senate was called to order by Mark Deniet and the House by Isaac Adams. The Governor having been duly apprized of the presence of the members of the Legislature, met them forthwith in the Hall of the House of Representatives and in presence of the Council administered the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify them for entering upon the discharge of their official duties.

Robert P. Dunlap, Esq. was elected President of the Senate. Ebenezer Hutchison was elected Secretary of the Senate. John Merrill was chosen Messenger, and an order was passed that the Secretary be authorized to appoint an assistant. The returns of votes for Governor were brought in by the Secretary of State and committees were appointed to examine the same. Some other affairs incidental to the organization were attended to and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, John Ruggles, Esq. was re-elected Speaker, James L. Child, Esq. was re-elected Clerk, and Thomas L. Baker, appointed Door-keeper. The other business transacted having consisted chiefly of the usual preliminary steps in the organization of the Government, it is unnecessary to detail.

Thursday, Jan. 4th.—The committee on returns of votes for Governor reported thereon. The committee on returns of votes for Senators made a report that Nathan Weston was elected a Senator in the County of Somerset and there was vacancy in Washington, and that Thomas Yose and John Balkham were the constitutional candidates to fill said vacancy.

At about one quarter past 12 o'clock, the Senate met the House in the Representatives' chamber, when Enoch Lincoln Esq. Governor elect, came in, and in presence of the Council and both branches of the Legislature, took such oaths as were necessary to qualify him to enter upon the duties of his office. His manner of pronouncing the oaths was so earnest, so solemn and emphatic, that it drew tears from the eyes of many of those who were spectators of the scene, and were duly affected by its moral sublimity. He then delivered from the Speaker's chair, his inaugural address, in an eloquent and impressive manner. It was rich in thought and expression, enlarged and comprehensive in its views and characterized by that lofty independence of spirit, which scorns to shrink from responsibility and fearlessly asserts the dictates of the understanding and the sanctions of the heart.—Am. Pat.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Nineteenth Congress—Second Session.

Senate—December 25—28.

Monday being Christmas the Senate did not sit.

On Tuesday, the bill introduced by Mr. Noble, for continuing the Cumberland Road, passed to a second reading. The bill introduced by Mr. Harrison, for giving an additional ration to each Captain and Subaltern in the Army, and for giving an extra allowance of ten dollars per month to officers who may be in the actual command of companies, underwent some discussion, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On Wednesday, the bill giving further compensation to the Captains and Subalterns of the Army of the United States, in certain cases, was passed. Mr. Barton's resolution for inquiring into the expediency of establishing a military post on the trading route between Missouri and Mexico, was agreed to. Mr. Johnston, of Ken. submitted a resolution for an inquiry into the expediency of changing the Judicial System of the United States, so as to make the Execution Laws of the several States, for the time being, the rule to govern the Courts of the United States in the several States. Mr. Johnston accompanied the resolution with some remarks.

On Thursday, the resolution submitted by Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, for an inquiry into the expediency of changing the Judicial System of the United States, so as to make the Execution Laws of the several States, for the time being, the rule to govern the Courts of the United States in the several States, was taken up and agreed to. The Senate then took up the Bankrupt Bill, and agreed to the amendments reported by the Committee, which were explained by Mr. Hayne and Mr. Birrien. These amendments embraced verbal corrections and new provisions. Among the most important of the latter were the following: That one general Commissioner of Bankruptcy should be appointed in every Judicial District; That household furniture not exceeding in value two hundred dollars, be under the discretion of the Commissioner, be reserved to the Bankrupt; That a composition between

debtors and creditors should be allowed; whereby the former could by a surrender of their property, and with the assent of three-fourths of their creditors in number and value, become entitled to the benefit of the Bill.

House—December 25—28.

On Tuesday the business before the House was of minor importance—several private bills went through Committee of the Whole, and two or three of the same description were read a third time and passed.

On Wednesday, some private bills were passed through Committee of the Whole. Some discussion of minor importance took place on the details of a bill relative to the private land claims in East Florida.

On Thursday, Mr. Reed introduced a Resolution, referring it to the Naval Committee, to consider the expediency of establishing a communication across the Isthmus of Panama. On motion of Mr. Test, it was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, to consider the propriety of allowing persons indebted to the United States for lands, to obtain a patent for their land, on paying the minimum price for such quantity as they may retain, the money already paid to the Government. On Monday next, Livingston, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire relative to authorizing the Consuls of the United States to take the acknowledgment and proof of conveyances of land, &c. in the District of Columbia.

DIED.

In this town, on Tuesday last, Mr. Wingate, in an advanced state of life. The number of deaths in Tamworth, N. H. during the year 1826, was 92.

JOHN McDONALD.

A **TORNEY AT LAW**, has opened an Office at Limerick Corner, commonly so called, and would be grateful for the patronage of his friends and the public. Dec. 23, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE public are cautioned against harboring or trusting **JOSHUA HAZELTINE**, a town pauper, on our account, as we shall pay no debts of his contracting. Said Hazelitine left his family, (viz. a wife and four children) some time since with one Huldah Emery, formerly of Waterborough, Me. and as we have frequently been informed, they are going about from town to town, and from house to house, living together in an unlawful manner.

JOSEPH STANLEY, Overseers of the poor for the town of Porter, Dec. 9, 1826.

SAMUEL L. JUANAN, CHAISE TRIMMER AND HARNESS MAKER, keeps constantly on hand—Sleigh and Wagon Harnesses of every description, which may be had, on as reasonable terms as elsewhere.

S. T. J. flatters himself that by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. Limerick, Dec. 23, 1826.

JOHN WHOOD,

MOST respectfully informs the citizens of the adjoining towns, and those of the adjoining towns, that he has commenced tending the Steam Mill, lately owned by JONAS S. HODGSON, situated one mile and a half from Limerick corner. No expense has been spared in fitting this Gristmill in the best style for grinding, and for the accommodation of customers. This mill has two runs of stones, and a most excellent bolt. Also, a good shed for horses, and a store for the accommodation of customers. The subscriber hopes by his long experience, and constant attendance to the business, that he shall be able to accommodate all that may favor him with their custom, with the best of meal and flour. Every attention will be paid to despatch, with punctual attendance. 187 Call and See. December 14.

- LIST OF LETTERS** remaining in the Post Office, Limerick, Me. January 1, 1827.
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Adams Simson, | Mary Sally, Limerick. |
| Adams George W. | Miss John, do. |
| Adams John, | Miss John, do. |
| Boyd Mr. John, | Murray Mary Dea. |
| Brown John, | Mulloy Joseph, |
| Bridges Benjamin, | Newcomb Harvey, |
| Buller George, | Piney Job, |
| Coad Edward, | Parson Lydia, |
| Deshon Aaron, | Parson Samuel L. |
| Duckson Henry, | Parson Thomas, |
| Egan John, | Parson John, |
| Fleming Wm. | Stephens George D. |
| Fry Ebenezer, | Stephens Isaac, |
| Hogues John, | Stearns Margaret, |
| Harris Benjamin, | Thompson John, |
| Hayes Corbett, | Thompson John, |
| Hobbs Woodman & Co. | Taylor James T. |
| Hasty Gilbert, Father's | Tarbox Thomas, |
| Houston Joseph, | Thompson John, |
| Johnson Benjamin, | Thompson John, |
| Johnson David, | Warren Mary, |
| Jewell Elizabeth S. | Weeks Joseph, Cornish, |
| Kenn Benjamin, | Watson John, |
| Kibick William, | Walker Hannah, |
| Libby John, | Walker Nathaniel, |
| Libby John, | Weeks Joshua, |

January 1, 1827. HOWARD, Post-Master.

[For the Star.]

Reflections at Sunset.

Adieu, thou bright, resplendent orb of day;
While thy last rays are fading in the west.
The lofty hills, and tall ascending pines,
Still catch the tremble of thy parting beams.
Thy light still hures on the village spire,
While the low clouds, that skirt the western hills,
And the tall summit of the mountain cliff,
Reflect thy rays, in hues of burnished gold.
What thousands now gaze on thy parting beams,
Never, no never to behold thee more.
Yes, ere to-morrow's sun shall glid the skies,
Cold death may close these eyes in endless slumber;
O'er what unnumber'd countries they thus pass,
Since last we view'd thee in the glowing east.
Glancing the sable shades of night away,
The scepter'd king, and the poor burden'd slave,
Have shar'd alike in thy impartial rays.
Full many cottages that thou behest,
Where poverty, and pain, and all the woes,
Attendant on this weary life are laid.
And others revelling in the lap of wealth,
Content with the poor trifles of a day,
Regardless of that Power, which all things made;
Unconscious that the rapid stream of time
Is bearing them to that oblivion's shade.
And others, woe'd from their dearest friends,
Cut off from all on earth, they once held dear,
Scorn'd and neglected by a cruel world,
Pining beneath the pressure of disease,
To whom thy cheering light, no pleasure yields;
And others in the gaudy of youth,
Dreaming of joys which earth cannot afford,
Painting gay visions in their future years,
Yet, like gay bubbles on the watery deep,
Are hastening to that "bourn whence none returns;
And others, when thy light repeated years,
Has silver'd o'er their heads with locks of snow,
To 'ring beneath a heavy weight of years,
Just on the verge of that profound abyss,
Yet fearful still to pass the gloomy vale;
And others, who in human weakness stand,
With nature pure, with philosophic eye,
Sun, moon and stars, that run their stated rounds,
The planetary worlds, with all their train,
That hang suspended in the void of space,
Their distances, and motions can explain.
Nature is theirs, her wondrous works to read,
Yet look not through her eye to nature's God.
Yet one, far more exalted, hast thou seen,
Before whom human wisdom must recede,
And all her boasted skill appear a blank;
Thou, who looks beyond this vale of tears,
Who knows those joys the world can never give,
Nor all her revolutions o'er destroy.
Thou, who views thy Maker as his God,
And worships at the throne of Him, who said
"Let there be light," and straight thy light ap-
pear'd,
Scattering the darkness that o'er spread the earth.
While yet no mortal eye could thee behold.
Oceans and earth confound'd that sovereign power,
That formed thy light, and gloried in the day.
Yet thou, ere long, must become to wake the morn,
Thy glowing fires must all cease to exist;
Thy sparkling globes must become a blank;
Darkness must clothe thy beams in sablest shade,
And chaos must again resume her place;
Yet Ho, for whom the seasons wait their round,
For whom thy light first sprang from fathom'd night,
Shall still exist in uncreated day.
That living spark from Deity kindled,
Shall live, when thou hast set to rise no more.
But while I muse the day is closing fast;
Twilight's dim shades are hovering on the plain;
Thou last expiring light has left the hills,
And darkness shrouds the earth in midnight gloom.
Limerick, Dec. 30, 1826. ELLIEN.

MISCELLANY.

[For the Star.]

A MINISTER'S ADDRESS TO A MARRIED COUPLE, AT THE ALTAR.

"The duties between man and wife are various and important. They suppose the union not of persons only, but also and principally of affections. It is not joining of hands, but of hearts, which constitutes marriage in the sight of God. This alone binds and preserves the sacred connection, and both sanctifies and perfects this most solemn and sacred connection. But where this wanting, the mere cohabitation of man and woman, in spite of all the ceremonies in the world, is nothing better than a legal prostitution. The office says, and with great propriety, that, 'so many as are coupled together otherwise than God's word doth allow, are not joined together of God; neither is the sacrament lawful.' See, then, that the motives of interest or convenience, which you introduce into a notion that you love one another while you do not. It is not the bare act of vowing in the most solemn manner at the altar, that can possibly give a sanction to falsehood, but render innocent such mercenary lies.

Trifle not, I charge you, in this awful instance with the God of Nature, truth, your own hearts, and your own consciences. Bury of all kinds and degrees of prostitution, that which screens itself under cover of the law, is the most criminal; and she who gives her hand to the man, whom she does not in fact prefer to the whole world,

is almost as worthless to all intents and purposes as a common prostitute. God never winks at the violation of nature, nor suffers it to take place with impunity. But this must be the case in every marriage where mutual affection is wanted. And that family is uniformly cursed with the most substantial wretchedness, where there subsists no love between the heads of it.

You, who are the husband, must treat your wife with delicacy and discretion. Nothing in nature is so endearing, so refining, so exalting, as tenderness; nothing creates aversion so soon, so strong, so inveterate, as rudeness, indifference, or disrespect. She is the weaker vessel, and depends on you for protection and comfort, in all her difficulties. For your wife she has left her friends, her connections, and all the world, and should she meet with a tyrant instead of a lover, she may repent of this day as long as she lives. Never in your heart insult her; and as you wish to keep your own temper and peace, ruffle not her's; for crossness and asperity, especially when they settle into moroseness and ill nature, are the qualities of a savage, not of a Christian. Never, on any pretence, whether of anger, that in drinking, or dissipation, which you should lay by for the benefit of your family. By all the laws of God and man, of justice and love, they have an exclusive claim on whatever you can earn; and every unnecessary indulgence which you give apart from them, is at their expense and injury. Consult your wife, especially on all cases of difficulty; it is her interest as well as duty, to give you the best advice she can.

Never keep her ignorant of your circumstances; this has been the undoing of millions of families. The wife who deserves the name, will never fail to economize when she knows that her partner's circumstances require it. Be not much uneasy though the world should sometimes think she has her share of influence. Women of good sense seldom abuse their husbands' confidence. And you will see few happy families in which the wife is either a slave or a tyrant. Mutual happiness is your mutual object; yield therefore to one another.

Be ye equally yoked, is the command of God; let neither seek basely to throw an undue weight on the others shoulders. Suffer no interference from any quarter to enter into your marriage; you are connected for life. Nothing can separate your fate in this world; O, let nothing divide your affections. Regard each other with the fullest confidence; the least spark of suspicion from either, must forever blast the comfort of both. There can be no harmony where there is no faith. A wife should not only love her husband, but on every occasion should aim all the affection and devotion. Study by every means to make his home comfortable and inviting.

Where the language is there will the heart be so, and a man's presence as well as his heart, will always be there most, where he has most presence. And I will venture to assert, as a fact incontestable, that he who finds his home a paradise, will seldom stroll into the wilderness of the world. While on the other hand, a scolding wife, and a bad house, have driven many a wretched husband to a tavern, where cards, and wine have sealed his own and the destruction of his family.

In a word, be habitually loving and kind to one another. Have no separate secrets, nor allow yourselves any airs of mystery; but open your whole hearts to each other. Consider as much as possible one another's faults and cultivate habits of affability, forbearance, and good nature. Never be sullen nor in a pet, with each other, especially in the presence of strangers. And, to say all in all, love and live together as the heirs of glory; and may the richest blessings of Almighty God be your mutual portion, both in this world and in the next." ANNA.

THE GRAVE OF JEFFERSON.

A writer in Polson's Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser, thus describes the burial place of Mr. Jefferson.

"I ascended the winding road, which leads from Charlottesville to Monticello. The path leads a circuitous ascent of about two miles up the miniature mountain. On entering the grave of Jefferson, the path divides into two, one leading into the enclosure, numerous paths diverge in various directions, winding through beautiful groves to the summit of the hill. From the peak on which the house stands, a grand and nearly unlimited view opens to the thick wooded hills and fertile valleys, which stretch out on either side. The University, with its dome, porticoes, and colonnades, is seen at a fair city in the plain; Charlottesville seems to be directly beneath. No spot can be imagined as combining greater advantages of grandeur, healthfulness, and seclusion. The house is noble in its appearance; two large columns support a portico, which extends from the wings, and into the front door opens. The apartments are neatly furnished and embellished with statues, busts, and pictures of nature and curiosity. The grounds and out houses have been neglected. Mr. Jefferson's attention being absorbed from such personal concerns by

the cares attendant on the superintendence of the University which, when in health, he visited daily since its erection commenced.

"At a short distance behind the mansion, in a quiet, shaded spot, the sister sits in a square enclosure surrounded by a low unadorned stone wall, which he leaves by a neat wooden gate. This is the family burial ground, containing ten or fifteen graves, none of them marked by epitaphs and only a few distinguished by any memorial. On one side of this simple cemetery, is the resting place of the patriot and philosopher. When I saw it, the vault was just arched, and in readiness for the plain stone which was to cover it. May it ever continue, like Washington's, without any adventitious attractions or conspicuousness; for, when we or our posterity, need any other memento of our debt of honor to those names, than their simple inscriptions on paper, wood or stone, gorgeous tombs would be a mockery to their memories. When gratitude shall cease to consecrate their remembrance in the hearts of our citizens, no cenotaph will inspire the reverence we owe to them."

DR. FRANKLIN ON PRAYER.

When the American Convention were framing their Constitution, Dr. Franklin asked them, how it happened that, while groping, as it were in the dark, to find political truth, they had not more thought of humbly applying to the Father of lights to illuminate their understandings. "I have lived, Sir," said he, "a long time; and the longer I live the more convincing proofs I see of this truth, that God governs in the affairs of men. And, if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without his notice, it is probable that an empire can resist without his aid? We have been assured, Sir, in the sacred writings, that the Lord is the Lord of the hosts; they labor in vain that build it. I firmly believe this; and I also believe that without his concurring aid we shall succeed in this political building no better than the builders of Babel. We shall be divided by our little partial local interests; our projects will be confounded; and we ourselves shall become a reproach and a by-word down to future ages." He then moved, that prayers should be performed in the assembly every morning before they proceeded in business.

NIAGARA FALLS.—James Geddes, Esq. in some observations on the country about the south side of Lake Ontario, gives the most powerful reasons for our rejecting the general opinion of the world, that Niagara Falls have retired, the course of ages several miles. He says that Lake Erie is retained at its elevation, by an extensive ridge of lime stone intermingled with horn stone. North east of the lake is a great bed of clay, beginning on Genesee river, at the mouth of Black Creek, and reaching through the Great Tonawanda Swamp, over Grand Island, on Chippewa river to Grand river.

This extensive level is bounded towards Lake Ontario by a long and irregular ledge of lime stone rock, once the Lake shore, descending abruptly to the lower country, and producing the Falls in the Oak Orchard Creek, Genesee river, and the outlets from Canandaigua, Seneca, and other small lakes, and traceable into Oneida county. This line of the descent of land is irregularly notched inward; and in many of the notches run streams of water, which often makes them seem to have been produced by those currents. It is evident, however, that this was not the case; and it is the object of Mr. Geddes to show, that the long ravine through which Niagara river flows below the cataract, was once of these natural openings, and therefore may be supposed to be the original.

His reasoning certainly appears very forcible, and the facts he presents almost sufficient to overthrow the old theory. They will attract much attention. From an acquaintance with the country in that region, he further suggests that it is within the compass of possibility that the Welland canal may turn the course of Niagara river. The clay bed on the Tonawanda creek is 30 feet deep, and in the neighborhood of Lake Ontario, where the canal is to run, the soil is entirely free from stones at least to the depth of eight feet below the surface of deep water in the river. If a strong current should once set running through this loose soil, he thinks it would soon tear out a new channel for Niagara.

MODESTY.

It was a question, who had spoken in the happiest manner of modesty. A French author calls it the shadow of a noble mind. St. Bernard styles it the jewel of manners, the sister of chastity, the guardian of reputation, the portion of all purities. Diogenes was a cynic philosopher, and therefore may be supposed to express himself coarsely; but what description can be more delicate, than when he called a blush the color of virtue?

OPTICAL ILLUSION.

The footpath on the north side of Fleet street, on the evening of Friday, September 15th, at five o'clock, time rendered nearly impassable by the collected crowd,

affected by the appearance of a stationary phenomenon in the atmosphere, the spire of St. Bride's church when viewed at an angle of about 45 degrees, being seen clearly defined in a reflection in the air. The phenomenon was explained by English philosophers, who had treated on horizontal reflection. A similar phenomenon took place during the French invasion of Egypt. The French called it mirage. As the course of their march through the desert, the villages seen at a distance seemed to be built on an island in the middle of a lake. In proportion as they approached, the apparent surface of the water became narrower; when they were only at a small distance, it disappeared, and the same illusion began to regard the real country. It often happens at sea, that a ship seen at a distance appears as if painted in the sky, and not to be supported by the water.

Experimental Mag.

CURIOSUS EXPERIMENT.

From some experiments on the adhesion of glue instituted by Mr. Dezan, and an account of which has been inserted in the last number of the Philosophical Magazine, it appears that a force of 1,280 lbs. applied at right angles to the surfaces in contact, was required to separate two cylinders of dry ash wood of 1-2 inches in diameter, and about 8 inches long, after they had been glued together 24 hours. The pressure was applied gradually, and was sustained two or three minutes before the separation took place. Two pieces of 7-11 lbs. would, therefore, be required to separate one square inch. The force required to separate dry Scotch fir wood 3/4ths of an inch square, so that if two pieces of this wood had been well glued together, the wood would have yielded in its substance before the glue. The cohesion of solid glue was 4,000 lbs. to the square inch, from this it may be inferred that the application of the substance as a cement is susceptible of improvement.—Monthly Mag.

Three faults of nurses. 1. To live in baby style, when the same words in an endearing tone would please as well; the reverse should be; the voice clear, emphatic, each syllable articulated, for imitation. 2. To tell of wretches, ghosts, and goblins, coming down chimneys, if they cry, whereas children should be taught that, if they behave well, nothing can harm them; such superstitions, impressed upon young minds are rarely gotten rid of. 3. To direct a child to act like a man; whereas it is not often becoming for a little boy to ape the man, but only to conform his demeanor to his age; every age has its own peculiar decorum.

CHEMICAL EMBROCATION.

on, WHEATLEY, has the Order of our Trade the strength of the hard skin.

27 BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THIS article is now, beyond all dispute considered by every physician of extensive practice in the U. S. as the best known external remedy in all cases of Bruises, Sprains, Stiffness of the Neck or Limbs, Chlains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c.

The use of this celebrated remedy is not confined to the American States. Orders for it are constantly received from South America, the West Indies, Nova Scotia, Lower Canada, and in one instance orders were received from England and Russia. In a late letter to the Proprietor from Salvador, Brazil, he writes, "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.

No one circumstance can more fully prove the value and great demand for this Medicine, than the numerous servile and contemptible imitations in existence, some have so closely imitated the name and type of the outside wrapper, as to be difficult of detection, except by the omission of the NAME.—Therefore, as you value Life or Limb, be sure to get for any case, WHEATLEY'S Opodeldoc only, or you may be most wretchedly imposed upon.

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

ALSO

Jarvis' Billious Pills, Detergent Bitters and Cough Drops.

The above are for sale at the Store of JONES SANBORN, Esq. Limerick.

May 11.

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.