

# MORNING STAR.

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## COMMUNICATIONS.

### TYPICAL PERSONS, NO. 5.

*Jacob typical of Christ and the church.*

The history of Jacob is stored with remarkable incidents; some of which, when critically observed, appear to bear a striking resemblance of those recorded in the history of Christ; and others which bear a peculiar analogy to those events which take place in the course of the travel of a true believer.

Jacob typified Christ in the following things.

As the patriarch Jacob was elected of God, to be the lineal father of the Jewish nation, who, being seminally in his loins, were chosen in him to be God's peculiar people, or literal Israel. So Christ, who was ever the object of God's peculiar delight, *elect precious*, was chosen by him to be the everlasting Father of all those who are finally united who are chosen in him, elect according to the foreknowledge of God the Father, through sanctification of the spirit, unto obedience and sprinkling of the blood of Christ, and thus become a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a peculiar people, that they may shew forth the praises of him who hath called them out of darkness into his marvelous light.

2. Jacob left his father's house, and with his staff passed over Jordan, and became an exile in a foreign land, where he served a long time for a wife, and at length returned with great substance, having become two bands. So Christ left his father's house—an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens, and the company of the spiritual legions of worshiping angels—and became an exile in this fallen world, where he served much longer for a spiritual bride, than Jacob did for a temporal one; and returned with much more glory, being followed by the two bands of Jew and Gentile believers.

3. Jacob had twelve sons, who were the fathers of the Jewish nation, who were the flesh. Christ had twelve apostles, who were immediately and eternally the instrumental fathers of all them that believe, according to the spirit.

4. Many and great were the trials and hardships, which Jacob endured in the course of his pilgrimage. So Christ was a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief. His whole life was one continued scene of affliction and suffering. He was persecuted by the world—harassed by devils—betrayed by one of his own family—condemned, though innocent—rejected by the chief priests and elders—deserted by many of his followers—crucified by the Romans, and what was still more intolerable, he was forsaken of God, while he endured the miseries of death, and the agonies of hell, under the weight of divine wrath, which was due to the demerit of our crimes. At the same time, even suffered for the sinners, those innumerable and cruel wretches who were imbruing their wicked hands in his precious blood.

Lastly, The patriarch Jacob left the world blessing his sons. Christ also left the world blessing his apostles, and all his humble followers, and is still blessing them, and will bless them in a world without end. *Jacob typified the true believer in the following particulars, viz.*

1. He purchased the patriarchal birthright for about nothing. He bought it for a mess of pottage, while the comparison of the birthright without money, to the penitent believer buys a birthright in the kingdom of God, with all the blessings of the new covenant, without money and without price.

2. Jacob obtained his father's blessing in the name of his brother, and in his brother's clothes. Thus the penitent soul comes to God, not in his own name, but in the name of Christ; not in his own righteousness, but in the righteousness of Christ; and in this way obtains the bless-

ing of God, a blessing far superior to that given by Isaac to Jacob. Had Jacob come to his father in his own name, and in his garments, he would never have obtained the patriarchal blessing. Should the sinner approach the throne of grace, in his own name or worthings, his suit would be denied; but when he comes in the name and worthings of Christ, he is sure to obtain the blessing, though he had been ever so vile and wicked.

3. The vision of Jacob at Luz, where in his dream he discovered a ladder, one end of it standing on the earth, and the other end of it extending into heaven, and the angels of God ascending and descending upon the same, and the Lord standing at the top of it, was, no doubt, typical of that "discovery" which the believing soul gets of the way of salvation, after he obtains the blessing of pardon in the name and righteousness of Christ. I say after, because I believe it is not common that the believer discovers the manner of his salvation immediately upon his receiving the seal of pardon. But, sooner or later, if he watches and prays and perseveres in the duties of religion, he will see as consistent a way from heaven to earth, and from earth to heaven, as Jacob saw when in his dream he discovered the extraordinary ladder; that is to say, he will view Christ as a mediator between God and men, and will see how all the blessings of God flow to men through him, both temporal and spiritual, and how, through faith in him, men find acceptance with God.

4. Jacob's wrestling with the man Peniel, mentioned Gen. xxxii. 24, in consequence of which his name was changed from Jacob to Israel, was no doubt typical of those fervent prayers or spiritual wrestlings witnessed by the new-born soul, before he comes to discern between the flesh and spirit, and commence his spiritual warfare.

A young convert is liable to mistakes. When he first experiences pardon, he is apt to conclude that he is converted both in body and soul; but when he begins to be in trials, and to discover the depravity of his heart, he concludes that he is not converted either in body or soul. The truth is, his soul is converted, while his body remains as it was before; only as it is overpowered and brought into subjection by the grace of God, the soul thence arises his warfare. Jacob said I passed over this Jordan with my staff only, but now I am become two bands. So the sinner before conversion, and indeed the convert, for a season, knows nothing of the spiritual warfare, till by reason of fervent prayer and wrestling with the same man with whom Jacob wrestled, they discern between flesh and spirit; and then they will find they have become two bands, i. e. they will find that the flesh lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh, and that these are contrary one to the other.

Lastly. After all Jacob's hardships and trials were ended by death, his remains were buried in the land of promise, which may be considered as emblematical of that rest which is promised to the people of God, to which all the saints will be removed when they have ended their warfare in this militant state; and where they will enjoy the fulfillment of all the promises of the gospel, in a world where all joy is enjoyed—mirth without sadness—comfort without mourning—health without sickness, and pleasure without pain.

J. BUZZELL.

ON THE SUPPORT OF GOSPEL MINISTERS.

## NO. 6.

### Argument sixth.

No sooner do I resume my position to write an essay upon any truth of the gospel, especially upon that in vindication of which I have appeared in several preceding numbers of the Star, than I feel the most comfortable emotions pervading my mind. He that holds the *seven stars* in his right hand has treasures of grace and incomparable blessings in store, to be distributed at his pleasure among the children whom the Father hath given him. Oh, that all souls would love him with all fervor, in whom not only the express image of the Father's person shone with indissoluble lustre, but in whom it was the Father's good pleasure that all fulness should dwell. "Say, in whom dwelleth the Father of us and of his glory?" "In him that hath said, I will be glorified by them." "Hast thou seen such exalted views of the Redeemer of the world, who would not yield to kiss even his feet which in point of excellence the purest gold itself cannot excel—cannot equal? His word is sweeter than life, and stronger than death; a lamp to my feet, and a light for my path."

"I love thee, I love thee, I love thee my Lord, I love thee my Saviour, I love thee my Dove; I love thee I love thee, that thou dost know, But how much I love thee, I never can show."

The next expression of scripture adduced in confirmation of the truth, that the ministers of the gospel should receive a comfortable support from their hearers, is recorded in Luke x. 7. "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

Such is the language of the bible; such is the language of the gospel; and such is the language of my Redeemer, him that well deserves the title, *The Captain and Giver of my salvation*. And may that Lord that led him to die for me, graciously inspire my heart to prove the importance of that truth which he has promulgated himself, and in the discussion of which, he has preceded and infinitely exceeded all my feeble endeavors, having ordained it as the apostle declares.

This text, with its parallel passage which was adduced for our last argument, speaks for itself, and as all could not be expressed in the compass of the last argument, that was deemed expedient to be written upon these expressions of our divine Master and Law-giver, I thought best to treat the two passages separately.

It will be recollected that the occasion which gave rise to these words, was no trivial one; but involved the highest interest of men in general, as well as the strictest attention of the disciples of our Lord, to whom the words were addressed. The important period which so long had been anticipated by the prophets and promised by God himself, had now arrived when those whose feet were so beautiful, should bring glad tidings of salvation through the Messiah.

Jesus calls his flock around him and gave them their charge: "Go ye out; behold I send you forth as lambs among wolves. Carry neither purse, nor scrip, nor shoes; and salute no man by the way. And into whatsoever house ye enter first say, Peace be to this house. And if the son of peace be there, your peace shall return upon it; if not, your peace shall return to you again. And in the same house remaining and drinking such things as they give, for the laborer is worthy of his hire."

Without tracing further the commission given by our divine Law-giver to his disciples, let us come to the matter proposed in our argument; and first, what shall we understand by the words, *laborer*? In answer to which I propose the following considerations.

The word in its common acceptation denotes a person "who is employed in coarse and toilsome work: one who takes pains in any employment."

How many there are within the circumference of our knowledge who are to be denominated (not degraded by the preceding definition) as *laborers* truly those who are poor in spirit, and those who with no less propriety are called the *poor of this world*. It seems by a wise Providence, however, that, while many are surrounded with plenteousness in affluent circumstances, having more than they need in ready treasure, there are others who stand ready to gather up the fragments of excess, that nothing should be lost. And higher is this circumstance valued, when the condition is absolutely observable; for while abundance like the overflowing stream is pouring into the treasures of the rich, which for want of greater emission renders the care and troubles of the possessor more intolerable, there are others standing ready to ease the care and trouble of the possessor, and make his condition both tolerable and comfortable; only for what they really need and which, otherwise, to ruin or waste would necessarily run. This exactly fits either case; and by the co-operation or interference of the possessor's ability and the laborer's penury, (including his agency) both conditions are rendered favorable. Neither condition is to be envied or despised; but otherwise, is to be the distinguished attend both. But let this idea be more fully exemplified by the circumstance of Dives and Lazarus.

"The rich man was clothed in purple and fine linen and fared sumptuously every day." There was a certain rich man, but it is not probable that his riches consisted solely in his costly purple and fine linen; robes worn in the East by the highest characters such as kings and proud monarchs who cared not for costly expenditures nor the wants of the poor, nor is it probable that his riches consisted in his sumptuous fare in his costly robes, for all these might result from his other riches. In possessions so great what ability do you think advantages ability? for a disposition to let such a great amount of wealth be a fool? so may a man of riches be cruelly parsimonious. This is substantiated by the fact that at the rich man's table, poor, wounded, hungry, heaving and gnashing of teeth was laid; moreover the dogs licked his sores." Here was an opportunity presented for doing good. Had the rich man bound up

the sores of the poor Lazarus that laid at his gate, and took him into his house and bestowed upon him some of that excess of a temperate living and decent clothing with which he luxuriously pampered himself, how much better for both! But the very dogs manifested a better disposition than Dives; for while he denied the beggar the crumbs that fell from his table, they combed his sores, and sought so much as to lick his wounds. In this case, though Dives had done ever so much for the poor man, the latter might not ever have been enabled to make the former any compensation of service for favors granted, yet he might have made a friend with his mammon of luxuries, and so be recompensed at the resurrection of the just.

"But oh his end, his dreadful end!" "He died and was buried, and in hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torment." So much for covetousness! But if his torment resulted from one sin only, what will be the torment of that person who, not only is covetous, but a blasphemer, a cheat, a liar, a drunkard, a spendthrift, and gambler, an adulterer or fornicator, and a persecutor of religion, with which the rich glutton never should charge? If Dives was damned in torment for not doing good, how much sorer punishment suppose will those have who are continually doing wrong? Heed, reader!

2. But, the wages of a laboring man, however small, should never be neglected. *The laborer says our Lord, is worthy of his hire.* The wages of a common laboring man in the country is about fifty cents per day; though formerly in the East the price of a day's work was less, being a penny, which with us would reckon about ten cents. And even in England, in 1550, "the price of labor," says Dr. A. Clarke, "was regulated by parliament, and the law-makers without meat, drink or other courtesy demanded, were to have one penny per day."

Secondly, the word *laborer* is used to denote the fervently engaged ministers of the gospel; i. e. the *fervently engaged ministers*, because I fear there are those who care more for name and interest of a ministerial official things, than for those important requisites that constitute a faithful and scriptural preacher of the gospel of Christ. In this sense our Lord speaks and says, Luke x. 2, "The harvest truly is great but the laborers are few; pray ye, therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth laborers into his harvest." The words *laborer* are repeated by our Lord, will admit an important or special emphasis, as is evident from the reading which carries much of the idea of *unwearied diligence in it*. "I know not," says a respectable member of one of our churches in a public quarterly meeting some few years since, "though now gone, I believe, to heaven, I know not, but there are ministers enough, but I ascertain laborers are few and greatly needed."

Lastly, as the circumstance of our argument will not admit every consideration relating to the gospel laborer in respect of his qualification and duty, I proceed to what is immediately connected with the design of the argument. And what do I hear? O unutterable; cruel! I heard the deep groans of needy darkness and the loud abodes of covetousness, and not comforted there, they reach to heaven's God himself! "Behold, the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth; and the cries of them which have reaped, are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth." Can blood cry to God for vengeance; and the souls of them under the altar exclaimed, "How long, O Lord, holy and true dost thou not purge and avenge, our blood on them that dwell on the earth?"

If the cries of Cain and the martyrs who were slain for the word of God and the testimony of Jesus, were heard on high, shall the cries of the needy and afflicted, ministers of Christ, their wives and children, be neglected? And though these may not cry as did those who cried for vengeance, yet God's aid and the people's compassions and charity are entreated. But something like vengeance sounds in my ears, and that is; a curse instead of a blessing; God's curse neglected in part, if not wholly abandoned, to provide for temporary necessities. Oh my readers! Oh my friends! free God's ministers as quick as possible, for God calls for their help—his whole service; and you will see his cause triumphing gloriously. "The morning stars shall sing together, and all the sons of God will shout for joy." Amen and Amen. Lord, come quickly, even so Amen.

ARTHUR C. VERNON.

A HUNDRED YEARS HENCE. It is a common saying, that poor people, when they are in trouble, "Well, it

comfortable time in worship, and a blessed season in breaking bread, and washing

feet. 25th. Attended church meeting in the first church in Wilton, had a comfortable season with a number of the old brethren and sisters, which brought fresh to our minds the former loving kindness of the Lord, and a lively sense of his presence, to visit these aged members, surrounded with a company of younger ones that the Lord has raised up to fill their places when they shall be removed. I fear that some of the members of this church are too remiss, but I did not learn that they have any labor; I expect that this church will stand as long as the world stands, and I believe that a great company from this church will eventually stand on the Sea of glass mingled with first having the harp of God in their hands. I pray that all that have, do, or may hereafter belong to the church, may enjoy the above blessing. 26th. Attended meeting in the north part of New-Sharon in company with brothers Charles Moore and J. Butler. We had a good solemn time, particularly in the evening. The reformation in this place is progressing. Dec. 2. Met the church in Belgium. This church has recently experienced some reformation, but at this time, it is somewhat abated. There is now some trial in this church, O Lord, send them deliverance. We had a precious season in worship, both in the day (27th) and evening. Most all of the members of this church are well engaged. 4th. In the evening attended a meeting in Fayerham. We had some good in this meeting, but I fear that some dear brethren and sisters in this place are somewhat low and remiss in duty, and dear sinners much exposed. My mind is laboring much for the good of the people of that town. 5th. This morning my horse slipped down and fell on my foot and ankle. Some bones were broken in my foot, but in the evening I attended a meeting in the west part of Chester, where the attention of the people has been considerably alarmed about the welfare of their souls. I found several persons in this meeting under powerful conviction. 13th. Attended a meeting in the same neighborhood, and had a very solemn time; found four very tender. 17th. Attended the funeral of sister Williamson, wife of deacon Thomas Williamson of Starks. She died on the 14th, with a very distressing consumption. She gave as much evidence in her conversion, life, sickness and death, of the present and future reality of religion, perhaps, as any one who ever. A very solemn season was realized at the funeral. 18th. Heard direct from the reformation in the north part of New-Sharon. It is spreading, and many have professed religion. 22d. Attended a conference in the before mentioned neighborhood in Chesterfield, had a blessed season; two have found peace; six under conviction. 24th. Attended meeting in the same place. Had a good time; in the evening it was very glorious. One that had almost been in despair, found peace. Three more are cases of powerful conviction. I shall write you more good news soon, if the Lord will. Yours in gospel bonds, JOHN FOSTER.

\*A communication from PHILANTHROPS "On the most suitable and scriptural attitude of the body, in the exercise of humble prayer and devotion," will be published in the next issue. We have again heard from CROCODRUS. His communication, also, next week.

#### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator to Congress.—On Friday last, the Senate, agreeably to the order of the Legislature, proceeded to ballot on their part for a Senator to Congress. Messrs. Dennet, Parsons and Washburn were appointed a committee to receive, and count the votes; and having attended to that service, reported the whole number of votes given to be 10. Necessary for a choice, 10. John Holmes had 11. Albion K. Parris, 7. Ezekiel Whitman. 1. There was one blank ballot. Whereupon the Hon. JOHN HOLMES was declared elected on the part of the Senate and a message was sent to the House with the information. The House then assigned Friday of this week, at ten o'clock, to ballot a second time on their part. The Secretary of State has informed Congress, that the boundary between this country and Mexico, and the restoration of slaves who have escaped from the States to that republic, have been the subjects of negotiation with her, and that a treaty embracing one of them has been concluded though not yet ratified. The Legislature of South Carolina are about to modify the law relative to the introduction of negroes into that state, which has heretofore been a stumbling block in the way of the treaty with England. Fire.—On Wednesday the 17th inst. the Fire-Mill and Carding Machine of Mr. John W. Mayo, of Kennebunkport, with its contents, were destroyed by fire. There was an insurance of \$1,300 on the property. Daily.—Two or more cargoes of this grain, now in demand for brewing, were lately imported into this city from Europe.

The U. S. Engineers are surveying the route of a canal across the isthmus of Florida. The weather is fine, and every thing favors the enterprise. **Timely Memento.**—The citizens of Newport have, in town meeting, instructed their Board of Health to cause a general and immediate vaccination of all persons liable to small-pox. A lady by the name of Snively, lately died in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, of hydrophobia. He was bitten by a mad fox, about six months ago, and the disease did not make its appearance until about forty-eight hours before it terminated his life. Four of the persons who carried off Morgan, in New-York, have been sentenced to imprisonment from one month to two years. A rich bed of iron ore has been lately discovered on the Gun Stock Mountain, in Gifford, N. H. which is said to be very extensive, and a furnace is now erecting for the purpose of preparing it for use. Captain Symmes is lecturing in New-York for the benefit of the Greeks. He gave the following notice in the papers of Monday:— "Wishing to advance my views, I will deliver my first and most popular Lecture, this evening, the 8th instant, at seven o'clock, at the National Hotel. I will pay the net gain to the Greek Committee. Tickets 50 cents. A large and respectable meeting was held last Saturday evening, in the City of New-York, for the purpose of considering what means can be adopted to relieve extremity of the necessities of life. Several spirited resolutions were unanimously adopted, that evince a stirring sympathy for these Christian patriots, and a determination to afford them generous relief. A large committee was appointed to execute the designs of the meeting. On motion by one of the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, it was Resolved, That this meeting has seen with pleasure the resolution offered by the Hon. Edward Livingston, in the House of Representatives of the United States, directing the application of the sum of \$50,000 from the National Treasury, to be applied for the purchase of food and clothing for the relief of the suffering Greeks. **FORBIGN INTELLIGENCE.** **LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.** The packet ship Florida, Capt. Tinkham, arrived at New-York, in a remarkable short passage from Liverpool, has brought Liverpool papers up to the 16th, and London papers up to the 14th December. (From the New-York Statesman.) **WAR IN EUROPE.** The most important intelligence by this arrival is, that war has been recommenced in the Peninsula. The world is no longer at peace—and there is some hope that the bigotted Ferdinand of Spain, may yet meet his deserts. On the 11th of December, the following message from the King of England was transmitted to the House of Commons:— "GEORGE R. "His Majesty acquaints the House of Lords, that his Majesty has received an earnest application from the Princess Regent of Portugal, claiming, in virtue of the ancient obligations of alliance and amity subsisting between his Majesty and the King of Portugal, his Majesty's aid against the hostile aggression of Spain. "His Majesty has exerted himself for some time past, in conjunction with his Majesty's ally, the King of France, to prevent such an aggression; and repeated assurances have been given by the Court of Madrid, of the determination of his Catholic Majesty neither to commit, nor to allow to be committed, from his Catholic Majesty's territory, an aggression against Portugal. "But his Majesty has learnt with deep concern, that notwithstanding these assurances, hostile inroads into the territory of Portugal have been concerted in Spain, and have been executed under the eyes of Spanish authorities, by Portuguese Regiments, which had deserted into Spain, and which the Spanish Government had repeatedly, and solemnly, engaged to disarm and to disperse. "His Majesty leaves no effort unexhausted to awaken the Spanish Government to the dangerous consequences of this apparent connivance. "His Majesty makes this communication to the House of Lords with the full and entire confidence, that the House of Lords will afford to his Majesty their cordial concurrence and support in maintaining the faith of treaties, and in securing against foreign hostility, the safety and independence of the kingdom of Portugal—the oldest ally of Great Britain. "G. R." Mr. Canning then gave notice, that, tomorrow, he would move that the humble Address be presented to his Majesty, in reply to his most gracious Message. On the following day, (Dec. 12th) the gallery of the House of Commons was filled, to hear the discussion on the King's message. Mr. Canning took the floor to propose a reply to "His Majesty's most gracious speech," which should echo its sentiments, and promise the fulfilment of its anticipations. Mr. Canning then proceeded to detail the circumstances which led the ministry to adopt the measures they had. He expressed the full conviction of the Ministry, and of himself especially, of the vital importance of the continuance of peace to England and the world. There was no question of present advantage, of anticipation of remote difficulty, which he would not have preferred to pass over, rather than call on the House of Commons to sanction any measure which appeared to be a warfare tendency. There were two causes which could not be compromised nor adjourned—national faith and national honor. He here spoke of the long duration and steady faith of the alliance existing between Portugal and England, which was dated back to distant centuries, and had survived a great variety of conflicting events. It was renewed in the transactions at Vienna in 1815. In 1807, when Bonaparte declared that the House of Braganza had ceased to reign, a secret convention was signed between the kings of England and Portugal, that the former would never acknowledge any other dynasty in Portugal save that of the House of Braganza. By the treaty of 1810, that convention ceased to be secret, and became a part of the law of nations; and up to the treaty of Vienna the alliance existed on the part of England. It referred, however, to a forced residence of the House of Braganza, in Brazil. Then followed the treaty of 1810. All these treaties were known to the country—to Spain—to the civilized world—and in every view of the case, Portugal had an unquestionable right to look to Great Britain as her ally and defender. On the 3d of Dec. Mr. Canning received from the Portuguese Ambassador a direct demand for assistance. The answer was that: although rumors had reached ministers, there was no precise information on which to found a communication to Parliament. That precise information, said Mr. C. arrived on Friday evening. The next day the decision of the government was taken, sanctioned by the King on Sunday, and communicated to the Parliament on Monday, and at the hour in which he was addressing the House, the troops were on the march. Mr. Canning read an extract of a letter received that morning from the British minister at Portugal, stating that the day after the troops arrived at Lisbon, on the entry of the rebels into Portugal, the Chambers granted permission to apply for foreign assistance by acclamation; the Peers rose in a body, and declared they were ready to give their personal assistance in repelling the invaders. It was a moment, said one of the Ministers to Sir William A. Court, worthy the good days of Portugal. It was placed beyond all doubt that his Majesty's army, armed, equipped and provided, had crossed the frontier at several points. They were furnished and sent there by Spain, and it would be petty quibbling to say, that it was not a foreign invasion. Gentlemen would see, that the vote for which he meant to call on them, was a vote of defiance for Portugal, not a vote of war against Spain. In all he meant to say; he should bear hard upon the Spanish government, but, unjustifiable as their conduct was, he did not mean to say there was no hope of coming to an engagement. He did not say this, but he said it was their duty to fly to the defence of Portugal be the assailant whom he might. In referring to the free constitutional charter given to Portugal by the Emperor of Brazil, when he abdicated the crown in favor of his daughter, Mr. Canning said, as an individual, he had formed an opinion on it; but as a Minister, all he had to say was "May God prosper this attempt at constitutional liberty; and may the nation be found able to protect and cherish it, as in other respects it has proved itself capable of discharging its duties and maintain its place among the nations of Europe." Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Brotham, and almost the entire opposition coincided with the view taken by Mr. C. and the measures of the government. The address to the King was carried almost unanimously. The London Courier of the 12th ult. says:—"The utmost activity prevails in every department of Government connected with the immediate embarkation of troops for Portugal. This morning, the following notice was posted up at Lloyd's:— **NAVY OFFICE, Dec. 12.** "The principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy, do hereby give notice, that they will immediately receive tenders, at this office, of ships, for the conveyance of troops from Deptford and Portsmouth, to T. HARDING." "The amount of troops to be despatched in the first instance is five thousand; of whom, four squadrons of cavalry are to form a part. Two regiments are also to be despatched

ed from Cork and two from Gibraltar. The whole to be under the command of Sir W. Clinton. "Gen. Canning, with several hundred Spanish and Italian refugees, intend joining the Portuguese Constitutional army. "The following is an outline of the course of events which have led to the above important measures:— A Lisbon date of the 26th Nov. says that the Genl. Vitor Real, the Portuguese ambassador at Madrid, had returned to the former capital; having demanded his passports in consequence of the Spanish cabinet's countenance and aid to the refugees. The departure of the Portuguese legation was followed by notes from the ministers of England, France, Austria and Russia. These it is added, brought Ferdinand to his senses. "The arms destined for the Spanish Royal Guards at Valencia, were put into the hands of the Portuguese refugees. The concurrence of the Spanish government is therefore unequivocal. A Zamora date of Nov. 26th states that an assault on the Constitutional garrison of Braganza was made by a party of the Royalists on the 20th. The garrison had received a reinforcement of 600 men, but the royalists were double their number, and strengthened by the desertion of a regiment from the other side; so that they prevailed, (though not till after hard fighting,) and gave up the town to pillage. The castle of Braganza up to the latest intelligence, (the 27th) was in the hands of the Marquis de Chaves. "The Marquis of Almeida, the population had risen in mass in favor of the royalists; and they were receiving succors from all quarters. All the adherents of the constitutional system in the province of Trax-os-Montes were retreating in great haste towards the Douro. At Lisbon all was terror and confusion. The above intelligence is confirmed by several posts, with various details. Braganza was illuminated after the entry of the royalists, and the inhabitants cried—"Long live the Infant, Don Miguel! may the English and the constitution perish!" "The furnishing of arms by the Spaniards to the Portuguese refugees, appears, from further accounts, to have been extensive and almost without disguise. **MARRIED.** In this town, on Thursday evening last, Ekl. S. Burbank, Mr. Sumner Chelies of Newfield, to Miss Susan Murray. In Newbury, Dec. Jesse W. Mighels, of Minot, to Miss Evelina A. Rust, of Newbury. **DIED.** In Eaton, N. H. 19th ult. Mr. John Burk, aged 72. In Conway, N. H. 20th ult. Mary Ann, daughter of Widow Sally Davis, aged 17. It was Mr. Joseph Blazo, whose death was mentioned in our last, instead of John. **CAUTION.** ALL persons who have contracted debts at HAT SHOP in Limerick, lately occupied by GREENLEAF BLAISDELL, are hereby cautioned against making any payment to said BlaisdeLL, as the Subscriber is the only person authorized to receive the same. JOHN SANBORN. **NOTICE.** ALL persons having dealt with the Subscriber in the Hat Shop in Limerick, are requested to call and settle, or their accounts will be left with an attorney for collection. The stand now occupied by the Subscriber is to let on reasonable terms. JAN. 25. ISAAC LILEY. **FOUND—IN LIMERIC.** ON the road leading from Newfield to Limerick, near the place where a bundle of shots, on the 6th inst. The owner may have them by proving the property, and paying charges. JACOB BRADBURY. Limerick, January 18. **NOTICE.** ALL persons indebted to A. & M. and ANDREW AYER, are requested to call and settle, as their bills will be left with an Attorney, if they are not immediately attended to. ANDREW AYER. MOSES AYER. Newfield, Jan. 18. **JOHN WHOOD.** MOST respectfully informs the citizens of the adjoining towns, that he has commenced tending the Gristmill, lately owned by JOSTAS S. HONOPON, 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 trade, both in grain, meal and flour. Every attention will be paid to dispatch, with punctual attendance. Call and See.

ed from Cork and two from Gibraltar. The whole to be under the command of Sir W. Clinton. "Gen. Canning, with several hundred Spanish and Italian refugees, intend joining the Portuguese Constitutional army. "The following is an outline of the course of events which have led to the above important measures:— A Lisbon date of the 26th Nov. says that the Genl. Vitor Real, the Portuguese ambassador at Madrid, had returned to the former capital; having demanded his passports in consequence of the Spanish cabinet's countenance and aid to the refugees. The departure of the Portuguese legation was followed by notes from the ministers of England, France, Austria and Russia. These it is added, brought Ferdinand to his senses. "The arms destined for the Spanish Royal Guards at Valencia, were put into the hands of the Portuguese refugees. The concurrence of the Spanish government is therefore unequivocal. A Zamora date of Nov. 26th states that an assault on the Constitutional garrison of Braganza was made by a party of the Royalists on the 20th. The garrison had received a reinforcement of 600 men, but the royalists were double their number, and strengthened by the desertion of a regiment from the other side; so that they prevailed, (though not till after hard fighting,) and gave up the town to pillage. The castle of Braganza up to the latest intelligence, (the 27th) was in the hands of the Marquis de Chaves. "The Marquis of Almeida, the population had risen in mass in favor of the royalists; and they were receiving succors from all quarters. All the adherents of the constitutional system in the province of Trax-os-Montes were retreating in great haste towards the Douro. At Lisbon all was terror and confusion. The above intelligence is confirmed by several posts, with various details. Braganza was illuminated after the entry of the royalists, and the inhabitants cried—"Long live the Infant, Don Miguel! may the English and the constitution perish!" "The furnishing of arms by the Spaniards to the Portuguese refugees, appears, from further accounts, to have been extensive and almost without disguise. **MARRIED.** In this town, on Thursday evening last, Ekl. S. Burbank, Mr. Sumner Chelies of Newfield, to Miss Susan Murray. In Newbury, Dec. Jesse W. Mighels, of Minot, to Miss Evelina A. Rust, of Newbury. **DIED.** In Eaton, N. H. 19th ult. Mr. John Burk, aged 72. In Conway, N. H. 20th ult. Mary Ann, daughter of Widow Sally Davis, aged 17. It was Mr. Joseph Blazo, whose death was mentioned in our last, instead of John. **CAUTION.** ALL persons who have contracted debts at HAT SHOP in Limerick, lately occupied by GREENLEAF BLAISDELL, are hereby cautioned against making any payment to said BlaisdeLL, as the Subscriber is the only person authorized to receive the same. JOHN SANBORN. **NOTICE.** ALL persons having dealt with the Subscriber in the Hat Shop in Limerick, are requested to call and settle, or their accounts will be left with an attorney for collection. The stand now occupied by the Subscriber is to let on reasonable terms. JAN. 25. ISAAC LILEY. **FOUND—IN LIMERIC.** ON the road leading from Newfield to Limerick, near the place where a bundle of shots, on the 6th inst. The owner may have them by proving the property, and paying charges. JACOB BRADBURY. Limerick, January 18. **NOTICE.** ALL persons indebted to A. & M. and ANDREW AYER, are requested to call and settle, as their bills will be left with an Attorney, if they are not immediately attended to. ANDREW AYER. MOSES AYER. Newfield, Jan. 18. **JOHN WHOOD.** MOST respectfully informs the citizens of the adjoining towns, that he has commenced tending the Gristmill, lately owned by JOSTAS S. HONOPON, 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 trade, both in grain, meal and flour. Every attention will be paid to dispatch, with punctual attendance. Call and See.

# JOHN RAY.

For the Star.

"Oh that I were as in months past,  
In days when God preferred me;  
How long shall I in my heart control,  
And all my passions war?  
While all the powers of hell combine  
To lead my soul astray?

Oh! could I find my loving God,  
And know my sins forgiven,  
With joy I'd walk the narrow road,  
That leads direct to heaven.

Look how I grovel here below  
My way thus marked with sin;  
O! whither shall a sinner go,  
To find true peace within?

My heart lies dormant in kind  
And all my thoughts expire;  
How shall I cleanse the same, O Lord,  
Or how obtain a cure?

I've lived too long, I must see,  
Why should I tempt these men;  
Why should I tempt these empty walls,  
Or worship glittering scenes?

Not all the riches of this world,  
My soul can satisfy;  
Nor India's treasures tho' untold,  
Can fit me for the sky.

O, how I hate these vanities,  
Which thus my heart control,  
And rob me of those heavenly joys,  
That feast the Christian soul.

O Lord help me to hate these men,  
And bid them all depart;  
Those sins that I find Jesus gave,  
And wound his bleeding heart.

Yes, from my heart they must be torn,  
And to oblivion hid;  
Lest they torment my guilty soul,  
In the eternal world.

T. D. D. M. M.

(From the London Forget Me Not, for 1827.)

## A DIRGE.

BY THE REV. G. CROLEY.

"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"  
Here the evil and the just,  
Here the righteous and the godless,  
Here the fearful and the bold,  
Here the matron and the maid,  
In one silent bed are laid;  
Here the rascal and the king  
Side by side lie withering;  
Here the sword and the sceptre just—  
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"

Age on age shall roll along  
O'er this pale and mighty throng;  
Those that wept then those that weep,  
Now shall kneel in silent sleep;  
Brothers sisters of the worm,  
Summer's sun or winter's storm,  
Song of peace or battle roar,  
Now shall kneel in silent sleep;  
Death shall keep his silent train—  
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"

But a day is coming fast,  
Earth thy throne and thy last;  
It shall come in fear and wonder,  
Heralded by trump and thunder;  
It shall come in strife and toil,  
It shall come in blood and spoil;  
It shall come in empire's groans,  
Burning temples, trampled thrones;  
Then, amid ruin, rue thy last  
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"

Then shall come the judgment sign,  
In the east the King shall shine;  
Flashing from Heaven's golden gate,  
Thousand thousands round his state;  
Spirits with the crown and plume,  
Tremble then thou cruel sin;  
Heaven open on our sight,  
Earth be torn'd to living light,  
Kingdom of the ransom'd just—  
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"

Then thy name, Jerusalem,  
Shall be glorious as a gem;  
Thou shalt shine in the desert's rest,  
Heads of more than Paradise;  
Earth by angel feet be trod,  
In one great garden of God;  
Till are dead the martyr's tears  
Through a thousand glances years;  
Now, in hope of Him we trust,  
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"

## MISCELLANY.

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.

In 1751, he was stationed at Alexandria with his regiment, the only one in the colony, and of which he was colonel. There happened at that time to be an election in Alexandria for members of the assembly, and the ballot ran between Col. George Fairfax and Mr. Wm. Payne. Washington was on the side of Fairfax, and a Mr. William Payne headed the friends of Elzey. In the course of the contest Washington grew very warm, for his passions, naturally, were fervid; though a wit regard to duty, i. e. honor and happiness, soon reduced them to proper command and un- luckily said something to Mr. Payne, who though but a civil man, was a fire in heart, elevated his shoul- der, and at a blow, de- clared his hero on the ground. News was soon carried to the regiment that their colonel was murdered by the mob! On the passions of the soldiers, who doated on their commander, such a report fell at once, like a flash of lightning on a mag- azine, a gunpowder. In a moment the whole regiment was under arms, and in rapid

motion, towards the town, burning for vengeance. During this time Washington had been liberally supplied with cold water, acids and volatiles; and happily for Mr. Payne and his party, was so far recovered as to go out and meet his enraged soldiers, who crowded around him with faces of honest joy to see him alive again. After thanking them for such an evidence of their attachment to him, he assured them that he was not hurt in the least, and begged them, by their oath of fidelity, to return peacefully to their barracks. As for himself, he went to his room, gen- erously chastising his passion, which had just struck out a spark that had like to have thrown the whole town into a flame; and feeling himself the aggressor of Mr. Payne, he resolved to make him the hon- orable reparation of asking his pardon. No sooner had he made this heroic resolu- tion, than recovering those delicious gay- ties, which ever accompanies good purposes in a virtuous mind, he went to a ball that night, and behaved as pleasantly as though nothing had happened. Early next morn- ing he wrote a polite note of invitation to Mr. Payne to meet him at the tavern. Payne took it for a challenge, and repaired to the tavern in full expectation of smell- ing gunpowder. But what was his surprise on entering the chamber, to see, in lieu of a brace of pistols, a decanter of wine and a pair of glasses on the table. Washing- ton rose to meet him, and offering his hand with a smile, began—"Mr. Payne, to err sometimes, is nature, to rectify error is always glory; I believe I was wrong in the affair of yesterday; you have had, I think, some satisfaction; and if you deem that sufficient, there is my hand, let us be friends."

An act of such sublime virtue, produced its proper effect on the mind of Mr. Payne, who, from that moment, became the most enthusiastic admirer and friend of Wash- ington; and, for his sake, ready at any time to charge up to a battery of two and forty pounders.

Would our youth but be persuaded to act in a style so correct and heroic, our pa- pers would no longer shock us with accounts of elegant young men murdering each other, on false principles of honor; and by one desperate deed, depriving themselves of all present pleasure, and of all future hope—Would they but exert the courage, the only true courage, to stamp into immediate silence the clamors of brutish passions, and to leap at the sacred call of duty, they might long live as good children, to equal the hopes of their fond parents—as good citizens, with their virtues to enrich their country—as good husbands, to bless the sex they were born to love and protect—and at length like Washington attain to good old age, "crowned with riches and honors."

A life how glorious! to thy country dear,  
Her first in council, and her first in war,  
And from their father's history, catch his fate.

## FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

We disclaim all criticism. Alas! we do not hesitate to pronounce the cause of Greece, the cause of human nature. We allow the greater part of the imputations on the Greek character—that it is rash, given to quarrel, suspicious, inconstant, and careless of blood. But the Greek has not had his trial. He has been for almost five hundred years a broken name. His place of birth has been only a great prison, his education a long drearyness of habit, the subjugation, the sullen treachery, and the furious rancor of the slave. What estimate can we form of the strength and stature of freedom from such a decrip- t and barbarous servitude? Even the vices of the character may be an indication of the vigor of its capabilities. The perversion of the best things is the worst. The fiery element that, in its rage, lays waste the land, is the great and the most useful instrument of comfort and abundance. But the question may be decided at once—We know what the Greeks have been! If they are now barbarians, we must remember they were once the light of the world.

But the Turk is a barbarian. All his vices are thoroughly and incurably barbarian. He is habitually tyrannical, passion- ate for plunder, and a lover of blood. His tastes are barbarian, extravagant splendor, gross indulgence, savage indolence of mind and body,—he enjoys none of the resour- ces of civilization,—he has no literature,—he cultivates no language,—he produces no picture, no statue, no music. Greeks are his linguists and the navigators of his ships,—foreigners discipline his army, and carry on his diplomacy. He resists the civilization of Europe with utter scorn and even when forced upon him by circum- stances, he resists it till its nature is changed, and he is again the Turk of Me- homet the Second,—he answers religious conviction by the dagger. He sits among the nations with no other instinct than that of the tiger, to seek out his prey, and having found it, to gorge and sleep.

Yet no race on earth has had such ad- vantage for the consummation of civiliza- tion. It has been seated in the central region of the temperate zone,—the master of its central sea on all its borders from Syria to Italy on the one side, and to Mauritania on the other.—In the rich- ness, most ungratified, and inspiring realm, that ever was under the dominion of men

—the land filled with those splendid re- sources which have been the seed of knowledge and high mindedness to the ends of the earth; its plains and moun- tains a succession of trophies to the civil and military glory of the most illustrious spirit of mankind. Of all this superb ad- ministration, the Turk has been the last and most five centuries. Yet he is a barbarian still, with all the severity of the old dueller of the lance, even his hospitality and bravery are but the virtues of barba- rism, and wild, fierce, and bloody he will remain, until the purpose of desolation for which he was brought from his deeds, shall be done.

Extract from Capt. Howard's Journal in the Province of La Plata.

The climate of the Pampas is subject to a great difference of temperature in winter and summer, though the gradual changes are very regular. The winter is about as cold as our month of November, and the ground at sunrise is always cov- ered with white frost, but the ice is sel- dom more than one tenth of an inch thick. In summer the sun is oppressively hot, and its force is acknowledged by every living animal. The wild horses and cattle are evidently exhausted by it, and the *zista* seems to be a repose which is natural and necessary to all. The middle of the day is not a moment for work, and as the mornings are cool, the latter are best adapted for labor, and the former for re- pose. The difference between the tem- perature at Mendoza, St. Louis, and Buenos Ayres, which are all nearly under the same latitude, is very extraordinary; in the two former, on the regions of wood and grass, the air is extremely dry; there is no dew at night; in the hottest weather there is, apparently very little perspiration, and the dead animals lie on the plains dried up in their skins, so that occasionally I have at first scarcely been able to determine whether they were dead or alive. But in the province of Buenos Ayres, or in the region of thistles and clover, vegetation clearly announces the humidity of the cli- mate. In sleeping out at night, I have found my rug nearly wet through with the dew, and my boots so damp that I could scarcely draw them on. The dead ani- mals on the plain are in a rapid state of putrefaction. On arriving at Buenos Ay- res, the walls of the houses are so damp that it is a chore to enter them; and, as- sur, as also all deliquescent salts, are there found nearly dissolved. This dampness, however, does not appear to be unhealthy. The Gouaches and even travellers sleep on the ground, and the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres live in their houses without com- plaining of the rheumatism, or being at all subject to cold; and they certainly have the appearance of being rather more ro- bust and healthy than those who live in the drier regions. However, the whole of the Pampas may be said to enjoy as beautiful and salubrious an atmosphere as the most healthy part of Greece and Italy, and without being subject to malaria.

The only irregularity in climate is the Pampero, or southwest wind, which, generated by the cold air of the Andes, rush- ing over the vast plains with a violence which it is almost impossible to withstand. But this rapid circulation of the atmos- phere has very beneficial effects, and the weather after one of these tempests, is always particularly healthy and agreeable.

How is history considered.—Some countries represent a monarch as a conqueror, that instead of destroying his conquered foe he admitted them to favor. "Do not," replied the illustrious monarch, "effec- tually destroy my enemies, when I make them my friends!"

HAPPINESS.—Some countries represent a monarch as a conqueror, that instead of destroying his conquered foe he admitted them to favor. "Do not," replied the illustrious monarch, "effec- tually destroy my enemies, when I make them my friends!"

None are more mistaken than those who imagine happiness consists in exten- sive riches, splendid retinue, or having a vast number of servants to wait on them. Bishop Mancini staying once on a visit to Monsieur Pouspitt till it was dark, Mons. P. took the candle in his hand, lighted him down stairs, and waited upon him to his coach. The prelate was sorry to see him do it himself, and could not help saying, "I very much pity you, Monsieur Pouspitt, for you have not one servant." "And I pity you more, my Lord, (replied Pouspitt) that you have so many." Were the hap- piness of the humble and retired weighed with that of the great, the former, I be- lieve, would abundantly preponderate.

It was a good speech of an emperor; "You," said he, "gaze on my purple robe and golden crown; but did you know what I am under you, you would not take it up from the ground to have it." It was a true saying of Augustine: "Many are miserable by loving harmful things; but they are more miserable by having them."

One saying to a philosopher, "Couldst thou but please Dionysius, thou needest not eat herbs and roots; the philosopher answered, "Couldst thou but eat herbs and roots, thou wouldst not please Dionysius." To the innumerable, tempta- tions to greatness, are no temptations. He who would wish to maintain hap- piness through life, must elevate his mind above those little trifling vexations in- cident to all. A person having behaved ve- ry rudely to Mr. Howzell, he went to Dr. Johnson, and talked of it as a serious dis-

ress. Dr. Johnson laughed, and said, "Consider, sir, how insignificant this will appear twelve months hence." Were this consideration (says Mr. H.) applied to most of the little vexations of life, by which our quiet is so often disturbed, it would prevent many foolish vexations. I have tried it frequently, and with good effect.

## NATURAL INSTRUCTION.

The man is happy, who is taught from the cradle nothing which he must unlearn when he comes to ripen years. The late nonsense of the nursery often enters into the character of the man; but when so good and wise a being, as a well-educated mother, presides over the impetuous stages of infant thought, the child is far on in the high road of knowledge and wisdom. It must be true, that there have been men who have overcome a bad infant educa- tion; but they have been few; this was the historic meaning of the fable of Her- cules strangling the Lythion in his cradle. The tales of the nursery, prated by effec- tuate ignorance, are the worst of ser- pents: they teach the heart and the brain in the lullaby, and leave their poison for- ever. To overcome these evils is worthy of an apostrophe. Thus, ministers of cur- re have used the powers, the charms, and the character of woman:

"Firm on the scaffold she has stood,  
Reminded with a martyr's hood;  
Her voice the patriot's heart has quick'd;  
Her spirit glow'd on battle-field;  
Her courage led from danger's gloom  
The captive, breathing off his doom;  
Her faith the fallen martyr saved;  
Her love the tyrant's wrath-burst'd."

But it is only the moral and Christian phi- losopher, who places her a divinity in the nursery.

LET OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Lemack, Mo. January 1, 1827.

Adams Simon,	Marr-Sally, Lexington.
Adams George W.	Miller John,
Allen Francis H.	Morrison Samuel,
Bell John,	Myer George May, Jr. 2.
Brown John,	Nichols Joseph,
Brown Benjamin,	Northam Harvey,
Butler George,	Phipps John,
Coak Edward, 2.	Reed John,
Coakson Aaron,	Reynolds Samuel L.
Duncan Henry,	Parsons Thomas,
Fogg Samuel,	Perry Henry,
Frederick George D.	Reynolds George D.
Eyre Ebenezer,	Staples Isaac,
Hagena John,	Staples Margaret,
Hamilton John,	Staples John,
Scott George,	Staples John,
Hobbs, Woodman & Co. 2.	Taylor James T.
Hasty Gilbert,	Thames Thomas,
Hodgson Joseph,	Thames Thomas,
Hodgson John,	Thames Thomas,
Johnson David,	Thames Thomas,
Jewell Elizabeth S.	Thames Thomas,
Keen Benjamin,	Thames Thomas,
Keen William,	Thames Thomas,
Libby John M.	Thames Thomas,
Libby John M.	Thames Thomas,

JOSEPH HOWARD, Post-Master.

January 1, 1827.

## CHEMICAL EMBOCATION.

OR, WHITWELL'S ORIGINAL OPODELDOID.

Tribe the strength of the heron kind.

(Be aware of imitations.)

THIS article is now, beyond all dispute, considered by every physician of ex- tensive practice in the U. S. as the best known external remedy in all cases of Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Stiffness of the Neck or Limbs, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c.

The use of this celebrated remedy is not confined to the American States. Or- ders for it are constantly received from New York, New Jersey, New India, 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 Opoeloid 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 at- tached to the Directions—among which is one from a Physician of the highest grade in Europe or America.

Be aware before you purchase.

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, that the careless wrapper, as to be diffi- cult of detection, except only by the omis- sion of the NAME.—Therefore, as you val- ue Life or Limb, be sure to ask for and receive WHITWELL'S Opoeloid only, or you may be most wretchedly imposed upon.

At the same place may be had, the ARO- MATIC SNUFF, celebrated throughout the American Continent, in cases of Catarrh of the Nose, Headache, Dizziness, Depression of Spirits, Vapors, dizziness 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 antipretent is indispensable for all who watch with or visit the sick.

ALSO

Jarvis' Bilious Pills, Detergent Bitters

and Cathartics.

See the short note for sale at the store of JAMES

SARGENT, Esq. Lincoln.

ALL CASH paid for RAGS at this Of-

fice.