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TERMS OF THE STAR.

DELLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, if paid in ad-ce, or within three months from the date of first paper received; otherwise, one DOLLAR DESCRIPTY FIVE CENTS per year; exclu-

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additional tracetty five cents, for the preceding year.

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Limerica, Mrs.

(C) No papers discontinued, until all arrearages

MISCELLANY.

THE HAPPY COTTAGE CHILDREN

THE HAPPY COTTAGE CHILDREN.
In a little cottage in the county of Lancaster, lived two boys and two girls; the
eldest not quite eight, and the youngest
hut little more than four years of age.
They had such kind parents, such a good
teacher at their school, and they made
such improvement by these means, that
we call them the Happy Cottage Children: and we cannettly wish that the dear
httle ones, win may read this account,
may be like them, that they may be happy
also.

may be like them, that they may be happy also.

These children were very dutiful to their parents. Nothing gave them so much pleasure as doing those things which pleased their parents. Sometimes, when their mother had been poorly, they behaved so kindly, that she has said it has quite done her good, and almost made her well. A great deal of pains was taken with them it is true, to show them how much they ought to lore and obey their mother, and they were all very sensible that these two things are closely connected. The youngest (a boy) often said of his own accord, "My dear mother, I do love you and will obey you." When their father had been from home at any time, on his return he always agked, "Have you obeyed your mother while I have been away?" This practice caused the duty of obedience to be deeply impressed on their minds; and if he found there had been any thing in their behavior like disobedience to their mother, he talked to them about it till tears of sorrow flowed from their eyes. Sometimes, on these occasions, they asked their mother to forgive them; and at other times they prayed to God to pardon their ain, and always promised to do so no more. One of them, when his mother had been seriously talking to him of the evil of sin turned away from her, and with much concern fell upon his kneets to pray, and said to her when he avose, "I have told God, that if he will spare me a little longer!

They loved to sing and pray. In the first of these pleasing exercises they frequently These children were very dutiful to their

that it he will spare me a hette longer i will be a better boy."

They loved to sing and pray. In the first of these pleasing exercises they frequently united together; and in the latter they not only joined, but did it where once but the eye of God could see them; and they knew very well that He always saw them. One day two of them retired into the same room to pray: and it appeared, on inquiry afterward, that one of them chose the darkest corner in it, thinking it was most proper, because it was private. The other prayed near to a window, which she set open, because she had heard that Daniel lid so. They had been often much struck with the history of that eminent saint, and frequently requested their parents to read with the history of that cominent saint, and requently requested their parents to read at at family worship. If their father sat a little longer than usual after dinner, one of them was almost sure to remind him that thanks had not been returned. At one time one of them said, "Father, I wish you would pray a long prayer, God is so good to us," and at another time, another of them observed, "I think we should now the present the presen

another of them observed, "I think we have should pray two payers, when we have meat and pudding too."

They took delight in going to the house of God. Sometimes they were overheard talking together of what they had heard and seen. This was particularly the case when the Lord's Supper had been administered. They were often much surprised that so few came to the "bread and wine" as the extremed it have we think they were the surprised that the surprise of the that so few came to the "bread and wine" as they expressed it, because they knew that Jesus Christ commanded all who love him to do it. Two of them have often said, "We wish we loved God, that we might come to the bread and wine." To know whether they loved God, frequently gave them much concern; and their father was at times much at a loss how to talk with them in a suitable manner on ther was at times much at a toss now so talk with them in a suitable manner on this interesting subject. The chlest after such conversation, sometimes said, "I

think I do love God; but I am not sure whether I do or not." On the Lord's day their conduct was such as would put some grown people to blush. To play on that day was truly shocking to them. If any one of them was too trifling, one of of the not hers was almost sure to ask, "Have you forgotten what day it is?" "The Lord's Day" was a sacred sound to them.—We think that the children who read this account, would have been pleased to have heard them talk about the dear Saviour of sinners. His love and sufferings astonished and affected them very much; so much, that when one of the sisters was reading of what Jesus had suffered, her little brother stopped both his cars, signifying by that expressive action, that he was so much affected he could not bear to hear any more.

lying by that expressive action, that he was so much affected he could not bear to hear any more.

But we will only further add, that, They delighted to talk about hearen. This was particularly the case after God had taken a little brother to that happy world. The feeling manner in which they spake of their brother after his departure, at times, almost overwhelmed their parents.—We sincerely wish that all the dear httle ones who read this short history of the happy cottage children, may imitate their conduct—he dutiful to their parents—love the house of God—keep the Sabbath-day holy—delight to hear of the love of their Saviour; and talk of heaven; and then when they die they will go to that Saviour shom they loved and worshipped here on earth, and in his presence be for ever happy.—Philadelphia Recorder.

THE SUFFERINGS OF CHRIST, A motive of Repentance and faith.

A motire of Repentance and faith.

Sinner, look on Him whom you have pierced, and moturn. Cannot the love of Christ dissolve your soul in sympathy and penitence? When he poured out that blood, which was to sprinkle many nations, all nature seemed to sympathise in his sufferings. And why did the rocks rend? why did the earth quake? why did the dead awake? why did the Eternal Son assume our nature, and expire in agony? It was that He night redeem rebels, such as we are, from clernal burnings, and wash them from guilt in His our blood, and clothe them in the splendor and likeness of their Redcemer. And have you no gratitude? Is your heart harder than the rocks, which rent asunder! more insensible than the dead, who started from their tombs! Ponder well the bloody theme. For 'there tremaineth no more sacrilice for sin? and netse will you repent—neter will you abhor sin—neter will you to Christ—if not when standing by His Cross, and beholding how He loced us. Was ever love bike this? The Son of God yielding to death, if you was heart harder than the rocks which inghow He loced us. Was ever love bike this? The Son of God yielding to death, if you was how that 'this face aweat as it were great drops of blood;—not that his hands, and firet, were nuited to the solkiers stored. It was 'the hour of the travail of His sout!"—It was the hour, when He, whose 'sword is bathed in heaven,' cried 'AWAKE, O SWORD, AGAINST THE MAN THAT IS MY FELLOW!—Enter into the meaning of those word, coming as they do, from the month of the Almighty! Think of that sword of Omnjonence, descending with its dreadful weight upon God's own Son! and remember, He was ow supon Him; and by His stripes te are healed! Sinner, look on Him whom you have pierc-, and mourn. Cannot the love of Christ d, and mourn.

nde! 'He was wounded for our iniquities; the chartisement of our peace was upon Him; and by His stripes we are healed! Blessed Jesus! and didst thou columbrary bon thine hand beneath the stroke, and thus finish thy part of the Holy Covenant?—and shall we not repent of sin, and believe on thy name?

In view of that Covenant, sealed with blood, does one heart still linger, and 'go after its covetousness?—RETTEN YN TO ME, FOR I HAVE REDEEMED! YOU, SAITH THE LORD.' It would seem as though in view of such a Treaty, issuing in broad characters from Heaven, and ratified with blood on earth, a wicket world would, at once, give up their rebeland ratified with blood on earth, a wicked world would, at once, give up their rebellion, and would say with one voice, 'Lord,' we do return to thy kingdom.' O haste, then, sinner, hasten, with true pentience and faith, to lay hold on that-Covenant promise, for to-morrow may be foo late.' God is angry with the wicked every day. 'His Spirit shall not always strive.' And you never hear His thunder, till the lightning has truck! O haste, then, 'to be found in Him. of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named,' for there is no other Refuge from the thunder of His indignation!—Nul. Preacher.

wants; there is mercy to pardon our sins; mercy to subdue our iniquities, to head our backslidings, to bear with our infirmities, to restore us to dignity, to meet us at the grave, to support and comfort us while passing through that dark valley, and to conduct us safe into the presence of God; where the effects of that mercy will terminate in "fulness of joy for ever." Twenty six times in one Paslin, David colebrates this trutt—that God's mercy endureth for ever. endureth for ever.

The two following anecdotes were related at a meeting of the Religious Truct Society, England.

a morting of the Religious Truct Society, England.

Some years ago, on a winter night, when the snow was falling heavily, a poor woman, with five children, reached a village in Essea, just as a farmer's lad was closing a barn. She requested him to ask his master's permission that they might pass the night in the barn. The lad did so; and the master, who was a humane man, ordered him to take a bundle of straw, and make them a comfortable bed. The poorwoman felt grateful: and wishing to show her thankfulness, asked the lad if he liked to hear a song: hoping it might prove one of a licentious description, he replied, Yes; upon which, she and her children sang one of Dr. Watt's hymns. The lad felt interested. She asked him if he had ever prayed to God, and thanked him for the mercies which he enjoyed; and said that she was going to pray with her children, and he might stay if he pleased: the lad reained, while she offered up a grateful raayer for the mercies which he pajoyed, and intreated the divine blessing for him. He then retired, but could not sleep; what he had heard remained on his mind. After passing a thoughtful night, he resolved on going again to the barn, to converse further with the woman: she was gone; but, from that day, he became an allered character.

verse further with the woman: she was gone; but, from that day, he became an altered character.

This account was brought to light of accasion of his applying for admission to a congregation of which he is now a megh-ber.

accasion of his applying for admission the congregation of which he is now a methoder.

A young man, gay, thoughtless, and dissipated, with a companion like himself, was passing along the street, intending to go to one of the theatres; a little boy ran by his side, and attempted to put a letter into his hand: he repulsed the boy; but the hoy persevered; and when the young man's companion attempted to take it, the boy refused him, saying to the other, "It is for you. Sir!" He opened the paper, and read its contents: they were simply these words, "Sir, remember the day of Judgment is at hand." It pleased God that these words should arrest his attention: he was struck with them; he felt chisniched to proceed, and said he should return home. His companion rallied him, but he took leave of him, and beath his course homeward. On his way, he observed a place of worship open; and though he was not accustomed to attend the House of God, he felt inclined to go in, and did so. A venerable and respected Minister, well known to most of you, was about to praced, and was then reading his text: he had chosen these words. Thus is the finger of God, the letter and hearing these words deeply impressed his mind; and, by the blessing of God, what he heard produced an entire change of conduct and feeling; the was led to the Saxiour, and to that peace which passeth all understanding. He is now a respected and useful member of a Carristian Society.—Gen. Bap. Rep.

Religion.—The contemplation of the Divine Being, and the exercise of vittue, are

of a Canstan Society.— Cell. Bop. Ref.,
Religion.—The contemplation of the Divine Being, and the exercise of virtue, are
in there nature so far from excluding all
gladness of heart that they are perpetual
sources of it. In a word, the true spirit
of religion cheers, as well as composes the
soul. It banishes indeed all levity of behavior, all viccious and dissolute mirth,
but in exchange fills the mind with a perpetual screnits, uninterrupted cheerfulness, and an habitual inclination to please
others as well as to be pleased in itself.—
Spectator, 494.

SELF-DENIAL .- Life is not entirely made up of great evils or heavy trials; but the perpetual recurrence of petty evils and small trials is the ordinary and appointed exercise of the christian graces. To bear promise, for to-morrow may be too late. Small trials is the ordinary and appointed 'God is angry with the wicked every day.'
His Spirit shall not always strive.' And you never hear His thunder, till the light-ning has truck! O haste, then, 'to be found in Him. of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named, 'for there is discreteding, their perverse tempers; to found in Him. of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named, 'for there is descreted attention, and ingratitude where no other Refuge from the thunder of His indignation!—Nat. Preacher.

The mercy of God is a fountain open to all. It branches out into many streams: for the trial of our virtue: these are the there is a fulness in it, to meet all our

chosen by ourselves. To hear with ver-ations in our husiness; with disappoint-ments in our expectations, with interrup-tions to our retirement, with folly, intru-sion, disturbance; in short with whatever opposes our will, or contradicts our hu-mor; this habitual acquiescence appears to be the excess of tray actical pair. to be the essence of true self-denial.

An etil speaker a scoret friend.—If any one speak evil of you, flee home to your oyu conscience, and examine your heart; if you be guilty, it is a fair instruction; if not guilty, it is a fair instruction; make use of both: so shall you distil honey out of gall, and out of an open enemy make a secret friend.

MISSIONARY.

The following epistle is from Mr. Peggs, missionary of the General Baptist Society in the province of Orissa. At the time it was written he was laboring in that missionary field; but since, in consequence of ill health, has returned to England, the land which gave him birth. As it con-tains much information, relative to the worship of Juggernaut, it is presumed that it will be read with interest.

TO THE CHURCHES AND MINISTERS OF THE FREEWILL BAPTISTS IN AMERICA.

Grace be to you, and peace from God our Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ." Eph. i. 2.

Belowal brethren in the Lord.

Belowal brethren in the Lord.

About three years since, your brethren in Britain of similar sentiments with yourselves, having formed a Foreign Missionary Society sent me and another Br in company with dear Br. Ward, (now resting from his labors) to India.—Divine Providence directed us to labor in the Province of Orissa, where is the seat of the great Idol Juggeraut.—" whom all Asia (as it were) worshippeth." One station is at Guttack, the principal military station, and the other at Poorce. Though we have lately been joined by another Br., yet our cry and that of myriads around us, is—"Menor'l Israel holp"—"Come over unto Macedonia and help us." Having from some Nos. of The General Bayist Repository & Missionary Observer, ascertained that the God of our fathers, has caused you to grow into a multitude, and thus made the desolate places to be inhabited—it has several times occurred to me, that it would be very desirable to excite your co-operation in the cultivation of this extensive field, which the Lord has given us for an inheritance. "There is yet much land to possess," and we who are now hearing "the burden and heat of the day" should greatly rejoice to see some of your valued brethren come to assist. Say not we have work enough a hone, why should we labor abroad? The necessities of souls in Christian countries cannot be equal to those who inhabit "the dark places of the earth, full of the habit-Belowed brethren in the Lord, sist. Say not we have work enough at home, why should we labor abroad? The necessities of souls in Christian countries cannot be equal to those who inhabit "the dark places of the earth, full of the habitations of cruelty." "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth," and this is peculiarly realized in the acting influence and blessing of missionary labors. You have doubtless foreign as well as home missionaries, and what I request of you dear, though unknown brethren, in our common Lord, is, that you will take into serious consideration the nature and extent of our field of labor, and the weakness and inadequacy of the present means for its cultivation. Orissa in its largest extent contains twenty nine petty states, with their Rajahs, but thirteen of which are at present within the jurisdiction of British Laws, though all tributary to British Laws, though all tributary to British Countries of the serious consideration that the serious contains the serious consideration that the have the total the serious contains the serious of the serious contains the serious

....

ish" with effect. But upon what topic shall I insist to enlarge the line of your operations for the salvation of souls, so that addressing us, you may adopt the language of the Apostle of the Gentiles—"We are come as far as to you, also, in

"We are come as far as to you, also, in preaching the Gospel of Christ;" 2 Cor. xviii. 14.

xviii. 14.

You have doubtless read of the superstition of the Ilindoos, and your hearts have yearned over their miseries; but perhaps you have not seen a particular account of that system of absurd idolatry, which peculiarly prerails in this part of India—and hence the following statement of the idolatrous community at Pooree, the centre of this species of supersition. Sreely, after reading and considering it, you will ply the people of whom it may be said so emphatically—"their religion is vain."

Establishment of the Idol Juggernaut at the great temple in Orissa.

great temple in Orusa.

1. Maha Raga Ramchundra Dali—Honorary servant to the idol, to drive the flies from off him with a charmer, (fan) sweep the great rut or car, and phace flowers on the idol. The Raja of Koordah possesses this office as hereditary.

2. Moodee Rut, alias Plenipotentiary. This officer is astronomer to the idol and performs the above duties in the absence of the Maha Raja.

3. Nayuk, or head of the orders of servants attending upon the idol. This officer adoras the idol and performs other services and superintends all the officers.

4. Punda—Performa the ceremonies during the presentation of the offerings.

4. Punda—Performs the ceremonies during the presentation of the offerings. A number of people of this name are the missionaries of the idel going forth to dis-tant parts to collect Pitgrims, for which they receive a stipulated part of the sum collected by the pundance.

they receive a stepulated part of the sun-collected by the usual tax.

5. Pusoo puluk—Adorns the idol.

6. Chookeya—Keeps watch at the time of presenting the offerings.

7. Precident—This officer accompanies the idols to the tanks (pools of water) and purifies the temples.

the idots to the tanks (pools of water) and purifies the temples.

8. Nach Puricha—In the absence of the Puricha these act in his stead.

9. Maha Shoowar, or head Cooks—Brahmun cooks, who also carry the offerings into the presence of the idol.

10. Shoowars—Brahmuns who assist the head cooks.

help, these beinghted sons and daughters of Adam.

It would be indecorous in me to dictate in what way you should send help—Your brethren in Britain have so deeply felt the misery of the heathen that almost every church possesses its Missionary Society, and sums are raised by the omnipotent power of Xiian zeal which our fathers in Xt. can scarcely believe, though they see them with their ows eyes. Read and consider Gen. xi. 6. Unite to aid this cause; send some brethren to us, and we shall receive them with inexpressible delight. Our brethren, Yates, Pearce, &c in Calcutta, or Dr. Carey and Marsiman at Serampore would direct their way unto us, and supply them with the precious seed of divine truth. Surely this is not merely ideal—America is an invaluable helper to Britain in "the work of faith and labor of love." Let the spirit of foreign missions animate your churches, your young men and maids, your youth and little ones; and every ucrifice, every effort for the salvation of the heathen, will be repaid by the beneficent and gracious re-action of the good work. I must close—"My mouth is opened unto you my heart is enlarged—Be ye also enlarged." The wandering heathen, the wearied missionary, the sacred word, and the blessing of God upon his work, say "Come."

"Who is there among you of all his people—the Lord his God be with him and let him go." I am ever yours in the bonds of the gospel. "AMES PEGGS.

Cutack, April 12, 1821.

RELIGIOUS INTERLIGENCE.

the head cooks. 11. Guraburrov-Persons who give wa ter to the priests at the time of their per-forming the ceremonies of worship.

forming the ceremonies of worship.

12. Puntee—Brahmuns who place the boiled rice and split pease in silver and golden dishes, before the idol. This is called Likare Hloge, or that allowed by Government out of the proceeds of the tax, &c.—"Proh doler ?"

13. Puthree—Cleans the sacred vessels, and carries the flowers, taddal wood, &c. to the officiating priests.

14. Lowar—These persons distribute proper quantities of the offerings to different temples (of which there is a considerant temples (of which there is a considerant temples (of which there is a considerent temples (of which there is a considerent temples (of which there is a formation of the proper quantities of the offerings to different temples (of which there is a considerent the proper quantities of the offering to the appointed rules.

15. Khoontiya—Warns the idol and the raja of the time of the festivals.

16. Merekap—Master of the warlrube,

raja of the time of the festivals.

16. Meerkap—Master of the wardrobe, that is, of the jewel office, and Changra Meerkap, master of the wearing apparel. Great robberies, are said to be committed of the jewels.

17. Doita—Removes the idol from the RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

17. Doita—Removes the idol from the throne, and puts him on the car, and replaces him again.

18. Putee—Brahmuns who dress the idols. After the snan jattra or bathing festival, the idols are taken into a room, stripped of their old clothes and swaddled with new ones. During the fifteen days of this festival, the offerings are presented by these people. by these people.

19. Majura—These officers rub and

lean the idols, and convey the smaller nes to tanks and other places, and after-ards put them in the room alotted for clean the

them.

20. Hurup Nayuk—After the offerings are removed, these officers bring pawn and hot spices and place them before the idol; and which Juggemant munches at

his ease.
21. Akund Meerkap Lamp-lighter.
22. Khah Meerkap Lord of the bed imber.
3. Puhurce-

the solemnity of the people plainly be-speaks that they are not contented while out of Christ. Reformations are going on in various other places, which I hope will continue till reformation shall meet chamber.

23. Puburce—Wateumen—
presenting the offerings.

24. Booran Femila—Reads out of one
of the poorans every forenoon near the

idol.

25. Mookhupukhal—A person who attends with a clumsy sooth brush, and waits to wash the face of the idol in the

morning.
26. Destana—Warns the idol of the time for the performance of ceremonies.

27. Pharkana—Watchmen of the ward-

robe.

28. Chatooa—A person who carries a chatta or umbrella.

29. Larasiya—A person who carries an ensign in the form of a half moon.

30. Devotiva—A torch bearer.

31. Dunda Chutree—A person who stands by Juggernaut's throne with an umbrella, at the time of a fast, occurring on the 11th and 27th of the moon, and at other festivals.

22. Rakaliya—One that blows the kahal, a sort of trumpet.

ands.

Dear brethren, you have now had presented to you, a view of this mystery of linguity, but it is an imperfect view. Could the whole system of embezelement cupidity, craft, oppression, uneleanness and all the concomicants of "adpminable idolatries" be presented by you, it would stand astonished at the ignorance, deprayity, wickedness and misery of idolaters—You will behold this figure of Juggernaut, come from the land in which he is nor-shipped, and you will pity; and pytying help, these benighted sons and daughters of Adam.

help, the: of **Ad**am.

1827.

reformation.

and many backsliders have returned while

93. Ghuntooa—A person who sounds the gunta or brass bell. 34. Ghutwaree—A person who prepares the sandal powder. 35. Linka—Peons.

its thousands, but idolatry its ten thous-

It would be indecorous in me to dictate

the sandal powder.

35. Linka.—Peans.

36. Prudhan.—Persons who give the golden rods of office to the Purichars.

37. Droaree.—Doorkeepers.

38. Lumunta.—Grinder of pulse.

39. Dale Dassee.—Dancing girls with a band of musicians.—Beside split pease, milk, curds, fruit, vegetalles, &c. &c. it is said not less than 124,800 lbs. of rice alone are offered to this god every year. His food is called Make presand, and may be eaten by Hindoos at any time and place, or in any company, without destroying cast.—It is earned by devotees on their return from pilgrimage a great distance, till it is unfit to smell much more to taste. The servants of the idol are paid out of the grants of temple lands, and extraordinaries are charged to Gott. "O Deliverer, turn away this ungodliness from darners are charged to Gott. "O Deliverer, turn away this ungodliness from Jacoh."—Myriads perform the pilgrimage of Juggernaut, of whom many die of fattgree, cold, want and disease. War hath shin its thousands, but idolatry its ten thousands.

The Revival in Portland and Vicinity.

Distant christians will be inferested to learn that the work of God in this place is always and its characteristic and the contractivities.

Distant christians will be interested to learn that the work of God in this place is advancing, and its characteristics, so far as man can judge of them, are those of a genuine revival. Its progress is noise, so the certain and powerful—the inilutence of truth, when accompanied by the Spirit, on the heart. Its subjects are already numerous, and the prospects of its continuance undiminished. The shower of spiritual blessings continues at Westbrook; and in Falmouth, we are told, a large number are more or less convicted of sin, and solicitous for their own salvation. A letter from Wells says—

"God is indeed doing great things for the shower legious excitement is spreading in the town. At least 50 or 60 have already felt its influence in some measure. The ultimate result is out of our sight; but our expectations are highly racked, and we are looking for a great blessing."

Chr. Mirror.

Recircle in the West—Extract of a let-

Revivals in the West.—Extract of a let-ter from the Rev. Dr. Ruter, to the pub-lishers of the Christian Advocate and Journal, dated Cincinnati, Ohio, May 9, 1827 :

"Several places in the west have been recently visited with God's reviving grace, and many have been hopefully converted. In Lexington, Ky., our society has been nuch enlarged, and the work is still advancing. Letters from several circuits give favorable intelligence. Even from the frontiers we learn that our labor is not in vain in the Lord. I hope the close of this rear-will former. in vain in the Lord. I hope the close of this year will furnish abundant evidence of Zion's prosperity throughout our country, and of the spread of experimental religion through the world." Revivals in England .- We have been

Mericula in England.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from the Rev. Joseph Entwisle, late President of the British Conference, to his friend, Mr. S. Dando, of this city. The following extract is highly interesting.—Advacate & Journal. "Bisson, March 19, 1927.
"It rejoices my heart to hear that the W. States. May the little leaven, leaven, the whole of God is still going forward in the U. States. May the little leaven, leaven, the whole lump. I am happy that I can inform you, that we also are favored with outpourings of the Spirit in Aarious parts of our connection in England. In some places, hundreds have lately been called out of darkness into marvellous light. There is a great revival at Hull and its vicinity; also in Lancolnshire, some parts of Yorkshire and Cornwall, and in-other places. We still apply to ourselves the words of the venerable Wesley: "The best of all is—God is with us." "BRISTOL, March 19, 1027 MORNING STAR.

> LIMERICK . THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1927. ORDINATION.

The Rev. Hervey Hayes was ordained few weeks since in the city of Boston.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Hosea Quinby, to the editor, dated Sandwich, May 23, Introductory prayer by Rev. B. B. Wisner; Sermon from Isa. 60: 8, 9, by the Since I wrote to you concerning our Christian prosperity, the Lord has been very mindful of this part of his vineyard. Although about all the churches in this Q.M. have for some time past heen passing through a cold winter season, yet the birds of Paradise begin to sing, and the wilderness to blossom like the rose. The last session of our Q.M. was holden at Bethlehem, on the 19th and 20th inst. at which the reports from the varience on the construction on the construction on the construction of the co Beecher; Consecrating prayer by the Rev. W. Fay; Charge by the Rev. W. Jenks; Fellowship by the Rev. E. Beecher; Concluding Prayer by the Rev. S. Green. Mr. Hayes, we are informed is appointed Chaplain of the United States ship Jara, which will leave the port of

dained."

the Less

Boston, in a few days, for the Mediterra-The Recorder and Telegraph remarks: "The introduction of an evangelical minister on board a man-of-war. into a congregation of two hundred souls, is an event of no ordinary importance especially as we learn that the Secretary of the navy will in future; require that all

ANOTHER MORNING STAR. We learn by the Masonic Mirror of the 26th ult. that a weekly paper is just com-

will continue the reformation shall meet reformation.

At, this meeting on Sabbath day Br. Paul Peakins of Bridgowater, was ordained to the work of the ministry. The ordination serenon and charge were delivered by Eld. Thomas Perkins, consecrating prayer by Eld. Samuel Hazelline, and the right hand of fellowship, by Eld. Joshua Quinby. The additions to our Q. M. during the year ending May 19th, 1827, were 124, rejected 12, and died, 5:; one of whom was Eld. Webster of Tamworth, who died in April, happy in the Lord, and firm in the doctrine that he had been for many years preaching; another was Br. Robinson of Eaton, who died March 29th. He experienced religion at he age of 18, and walked in the same till he arrived at the advanced age of 86, and then fell asleep in death, and could say like Paul.

"I have fought a good fight, &c." menced in Boston, under the title of the Morning Star. It is intended to promote the interests of Merchants, Manufactures and Mechanics. As ours is calculated, more especially to premote the interests of the Redeemer's Kingdom among men as well as " to note the passing tidings of the time," the two papers of the same name may readily be distinguished, without the use of terms, which became necessary to distinguish two of the apostles of our Lord-James the Great, and James

Samuel F. Brown, Esq. of Backfield, appointed agent for the Star.

OBITUARY. Died, in this village, on Sunday evening, Mrs. Salome, wife of Mr. Abner Libby. and daughter of Mr. Zebediah Jackson of this town. She had nearly arrived at the

Our next Q. M. will be holden in Mer-edith, on the Saturday and Sabbathaftee the third Wednesday in August. H. QUINDY age of twenty seven, when her earthly race was terminated. Her sickness was short and distressing. Although she never arowedly acknowledged the Redeemer previous to her last sickness, yet through all the vicissitudes of life, she discovered a candid and reflecting mind. Soon after she was taken sick, speaking to a person who was administering for her

relief, she made the following observation: "I am sick, very sick. I do not know as I shall live." She was asked if she felt reconciled to her situation, she answered in-the negative-"I have no religion. How can a person be reconciled to God, and be willing to die, while destitute of pure religion ?" A day or two after this, she, in the full enjoyment of all her rational powers, broke out in the most sub-

lime strains of praise and adoration to the Giver of every good and perfect gift. Speaking to the person who before had conversed with her, she observed, "When you asked me the other day, if I was reconciled to God, I told you no, but now I

feet reconciled to him, I feel the enjoyment of religion, and a serone composure in my mind. I felt an anxious desire for that grace which could prepare me for death; and began to pray to the Lord with all my heart for the same. The Lord has heard my cry and answered my prayer Jesus is now my Saviour—He is mine and I am his. I now feel willing to die." She then told her companion that she expeeted that she should die; but observed. that the Lord might possibly raise her up to be a blessing to him and her little chil-

dren, and might take her to that rest which remainsth to the people of God. Let the event be as it might she wished him to be reconciled. The nature of her sickness was such, her head being affected, that, after this era of her experience, she did not retain her senses, short intervals becepted, for several days. When in a most remarkable and surprising manner, she was recov-

cred from this reverie, and wonderfully spake of the goodness, mercy, and grace of God-expressed her firm opinion that the hour of her dissolution was at hand-Spake, in the most sensible and eloquent strains of her confirmed faith in Christ, and her assurance of being received toglory.

She then in a very cool, collected, and deliberate manner, as if her senses never had been disturbed, "set her house in or der."-She gave her tender, heart-aching husband some judicious directions and instructions, relative to the management of affairs, and the care and guidance of her children, which being, we believe, firmly riveted in his mind, will not here be par-ticularly noticed. She then requested to see her children. They were immediately summoned to receive the blessing, as it was summoned of a dying mother. They approached the bed-side, she took them

respectively by the hand, and calling them

singly by name, and in a feeling and sol-emn manner, charged them to be good-

children, mentioned several things which

she would have them regard, in the course

of a short life, and emphatically charging them never to "lie, nor curse, nor sucar,

nor take God's name in rain," enforcing her remark by cautioning them to remember Chaplains in the service be regularly orthe dying words of their mother, who soon would be in glory, assuring them that if they thus did, they would, at length, meet her in heaven. She next with appropriate words addressed her father and motherand other relatives present; encouraged saints to hold on their way, and exhorted sinners to seek the Lord in a time accepted, and while it was a day of salvation. The writer was an eye and ear witness to the solemn scene here faintly described. His readers are assured that the account is not exaggerated. In this woman was clearly exhibited an incontestible evidence of the propriety, necessity and sufficiency of the Christian religion to prepare for death and fit for heaven.

"To see a pilgrim as she dies, With glory in her view, To heaven she lifts her longing eyes, And hids the world adien.

While weeping friends are standing round, And loth to let her go; shouts with her expiring breath, And leaves the world below

After this, beyond the expectations of all, she lived more than a week, most of The the time in great distress of body. greatest portion of this period she did not retain her senses. But when capable, she spake to the glory of God. Her prespect was unclouded, her faith strong, and her mind calm, until her sun finally went down. " Blessed are the dead, who die in the

Eld. Jospan will attend meeting at Eld Hobbs' meeting-house in Waterborough, the third Sabbath in June.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

New pernoir, May 20.

Mr. Burbank, — We's have recently been called to witness one of the most solumn instance of morthity.

On Finday, the 13th ult. Mr. Albert Nash, aged 24, and Mr. Jesse Piper, son of widow Piper of the town, aged 16, were barb of them masjorily burried into the invisible world by a flash of lightnuc.

bilities now to the probabilities of the field after first both cheesfully returned to the field after dinner in perfect leash. A shower toes in the North-west, attended with sharp lightning and heavy thunder; also much rain and half. They young men left planting, and took shifter beaution large lop, laving collected some back to keep off the rain.

n airge log, having concerted some onay to keep out, the rain.

Notwithstanding other more elevated spots with stunding tree were near, wit the fatal charge was directed to tie; ground selected for a place of refuge. It struck the stunp and troe it some, then in a long 5 or 6 feet on the lower side of the log, struck the young men apparently on the lead, and rent the Juning in one of their lasts, passed down their bods of the long in one of their lasts, passed down their bods of the long in one of their see, accept some traces of the flame on their clothes. The eldest of them fell dead upon his knees and face, the other upon his back.

Oranges.—This corellow faul finds a congenial soil in the territory of Florida. It is computed that upwards of fifteen hundred thousand orange are gathered every year at St. Angestine. Many of the trees (saw Mr. Whin, et al. 1976 the delegate in Congress,) bearing 4000 oranges, are believed to be 120 years old. The logical, citron, line and elive thrive equality well.

Pollec.—On Saturday afternoon, a person named as we learn, Weems, was examined before MF Justice Orne, on charges of larceny, and held to find bail in \$1000, and in failure has been committed for trial. The circumstance has created funch convensation, as he is raid to have assumed the character of a Preacher, and to lawe been admitted into secretal pulpits. The Salem Gazette of control, y neurines, that he is not unknown in that we have the convensation of the control of the contro

The Legislature of Connecticut have appropriated 56,000 dollars towards building a new Stationenia New-Haven.

House in New-Haven.

The Greek Committee of Philadelphia are loading another vessel with provisions for Greece; and the Boston Committee will also despatch a vessel in the course of ten or twelve days, on a similar The company formed last fall to work the Iron

The company formed hat fall to work the Iron ore decovered on Gustreck nomitation on the south shore of Winnipsescope lake, have already contracted for 500 trans of ore to be taken from the dark of the the transfer of the lake. These works will be ready to go into operation in a few months. Such we the case of obtaining this ore that 5 men last week gut out 35 tons.—Parts. Com. Adv.

The Postmaster at Canandaigua offers fifty dol-ars reward for the apprehension of Joseph C. Wil-cons, his late assistant accused of laving taken noney from letters passing through his hands.

There arrived at Quebec up to the 14th of May, the present year, one hundred and twenty-six res-sels with 2,122 settlers. Up to the same period hast year, sutteen vessels arrived, with 56 sottlers!

last year, sixteen vessels arrived, with 56 sottlers! Capt Stephen Chandler, of the steamboar Pôrt Advans, was recently abot at Schma, Alshana, by a man who had been employed on his boat, and who had left her without the captain's leave. He was taken, logged by the captain, and made his easient the econd time, threatening to revenge more!f, which he did by discharging a musket at the captain in my last he had to discharging as the boat was revenge Schma.

More that anding the week nearly act the third had go to a feet on the lower side of the log, struck the soung mean apparently on the head, for cutting shingles by water or horse-power traces of the flume on their clothes. The the head of the h

determined to make public examples of midwidens who have violated the laws by fighting duels. The Grand duey of the control of Supposa have found and the control of the control of Supposa have found and the control of the control o

Mysterious.—Mr. Oshea Stowell, who was captain and part owner of a boat, which for some time past has plied between this port and La Plaisance Eay, has disappeared in a mysterious manner. He arrived here on the 17th of April, in his boat, from Miami. It appears that he sold out his interest in the boat, and received about 150 dollars in cash. He, was last seen on Gillet's wharf, on the creaning of the 1st inst. since which time no information or trace of him has been dis-

New York States

envered, and his family, who live in the village of Monroe, have been left in the mode painful suspense. Mr. Stowell held toward and the county where he lively and offices in the county where he lively was of irreprocabable character, free from debt, and much attached to an amiable family. No apparent reason could exist for his voluntary disappearance.—Strong fears are entertained that he has been murdered. There was a report-that a body had been floating in the river, opposite to the Ecoree of Monguagou. We do not learn that the inquiries which are making, have resulted in any certain information.—Michigan Herald.

Was found about 9 o'clock, on Thursday morning, the 17th inst. half a mile south of the 46 mile stone, Lancaster Turapike, suspended by the neck, a man whose dress and appearance was indicative of his having been quite respectable. He was unknown to any of the inhabitants of the neighborhood—but Mr. Sellers kad seen him about two hours before he was found, pass his store, which is located at no great instance from the spot. He was supposed to be about 40 years of age, about six feet-high, with dark him nearly black, becoming some little gray by age, and rather thin on the top of the head; his whiskers somewhat of a sturdy cast, his eyes were, of a light or blue shade—had on a fine blue bryat cloth coat; flowered black silk vest; paint a large silk unibrella; a near walk-ring silk with buck-horn lead; a pair of old staddle bags, noarked Michael Doll and John Shally, with ink.

They contained one pair fine light drab pantaloons; 2 vests, one white, the other striped with white and yellow; 2 clean cravats; 2 dirty shirts; several pair stocking stick with buck-horn lead; a pair of old saddle bags, noarked Michael Doll and John Shally, with ink.

They contained one pair fine light drab pantaloons; 2 vests, one white, the other striped with white and yellow; 2 clean cravats; 2 dirty shirts; several pair stocking stick with suck-horn lead; a pair of old saddle bags, noarked Michael Doll and John Shally, wi

cash was found.—Philadelphia, robberies are becoming very common. Week before last, a Mr. Matthew Shepherd was knocked down, stabbed, and robbed of a watch and \$50 in money.

watch and \$50 in money.

— Funston, of Frederick county Va.
by his last will and testament, requests
that ten of his slaves may be liberated,
with the special desire that they may be
located in the American Colony in Africa.
He also appropriates the sum of one thousand dollars for their comfortable estabishment there.—Gen. Un. Emancipation.

ishment there.—Ga. Un. Emancipation.

**Carler's Letters from Europe.—A prospectus for the publication by subscription, of these interesting letters, has just been sisted. They comprise a narrative description of a tour through Great Britain and the Continent, during the two last years, by N. H. Carter, Esq. one of the editors of the New-York Statesman. Of their interest and value, the public can judge for themselves from the specimens exhibited to them in the columns of his paper, and which have been extensively copied. Mr. Carter has viewed every thing per, and which have been extensively copied. Mr. Carter has viewed every thing with the eye of a sellolar: his correspondence bespeaks taste, talents, and observation, and we trust he will meet with deserved success.—More than one third of his letters, including his tour through the north of Italy, Switzerland, and the south of England, have not yet been published.

M. Y. Com. Adv.

By the returns of the 44 Banks in Rhode Island, the aggregate amount of specie in the vaults is short of half a million.

A history of New Orleans, by Judge Martin, of Louisiana, a Frenchman by birth, is now in the press.

DIER.

In South\Berwick, on Friday last, Mr. Samuel H. Perry, son of Mr. William Perry of this place, aged 21.

aged 21.
At Great Falls, Somersworth, on the 31st ult.
Maria Jane Manson, aged 15, daughter of Capt.
William Manson, late of this town.
In Northport, Mr. Robert Miller, of Belfast,
aged 66. In Lisbon, Miss Lucy Arras, aged 21.

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Limerick, within and for the county of York, on the fifth day of Jime in the year of our Lord eighteen hurdred and hornly seems of the Held of Jime in the year of our Lord eighteen hurdred on the new years of the Held of the Held of the Held of Testament of JOHN SANBORN, late of Paraonsfeld in said county, decreased; having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said decreased for allowance; Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all pyrosos interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Morning Star printed at Limerick, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be hold at Bervick in said County, on the fourth Tuesdy of June part at ten of the clock in the foremon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A tree MCCUTTER ALLEN, Rev'e, restem.

not be ellowed.

A true copy_fittest,
WM. CUTTER ALLEN, Reg'r. protem.

At a Court of Probate helf at Jimrick, within and for the county of Fork, on the fifth day of Jane in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and theirly serin,

SALV HILL, Administrating of the estate of Recurses Hills, Jained Waterborough, deceased; having presented her fast account of administration of the estate of read deceased; having presented her fast account of and deceased by properties of the same of the deceased of the same of the same of the deceased by properties of the same of the same of the deceased by properties of the order to be published three weeks successfully as the Mormag Star, pranted at Linearch, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Keunebunk in raid County, on the third Twesday of the order to of the clock in the formoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why they me should not be allowed, and raid allows one made.

At the Copp.—A. D. CLARK, Jinge,

M. E. CITTER ALLER Res' receits.

JONAS CLARK, Judge, A true Uopy—Attest, WM. CUTTER ALLEN, Reg'r protem. June 7.

The Rolling of Problet for the County of York,

To the Hon. Judge of Problet for the County of York,

and MERCY THOMISON of Waterborough, in the Problem of York,

and MERCY THOMISON of Waterborough, in the Problem of York,

WODDISM and WIFE, in the real exists whereof JONATHAN THOMISON, late of Waterborough, in said County, Yeoman, died, seried and possessed of, that their portion is three fifths, and that NOAH THOMISON has purchased by Deed one other share, and so they are entitle? to four fifths of the tension of the state, that has not been sold remaining part of the estate, that has not been sold remaining part of the estate, that has not been sold remaining to the estate, then the sold remaining the proportion in the same.

Water this fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thenty seen.

NOAH of THOMISON.

MERCY THOMISON.

MERCY ⋈ THOMPSON.

mark.

At a Court of Probate held at Linerick, within and for the Caunty of York, on the fifth day of Jame in the year of our Lord eighteen Aunfeld and intently seem, and the state of the seem of the seem

ould not be granted.

JONAS CLARK, Judge.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon,

ATCEST,—
WM. CUTTER ALLEN, Reg'r protem.
June 7.

June 7.

NOTCE is beteby given to the beirs of the ostate of/Anna Towir, late of Parsonsfield, in the county of York, widow, deceased, and all others concerned—That Prilitier Towir, has presented to me the subscriber, Judge of the Court of Probate, whilm and for said county, an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said Anna, and that the first Tueday in October is assigned to take the Probate thereof, as a Probate Court then to be held at Limerick in said county, when and where they may be present and she cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased. Given under my hand at Limerick this fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen handed and twenty-seven.

JONAS CLARK.

June 7.

June 7.

NOTICE is hereby given to the heirs of the estate of SAMUEL H. PERRY, late of Limerick in the county of York, deceased, and all others concerned—That John SANDONS, has presented to mot the subscriber. Judge of the Court that SAMUEL, and that the fourth Toesday in June next is assigned to take the Probate the thereof, at a Probate Court then to be held at Berwick in sold country, when and where they may be present and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased. Given under my hand at Limerick, this fifth day of June in the year of our Lord cighten hundred and twenty seem.

June 7.

NOTICE.

THE constituents between the subscribers, under the subscribers, under the first of NOAM WEEKS & SOM, is thus despression of by motion consent. The concerns of the late firm with a series of the subscribers of the nonths, are requested to pay the same without they.

NOAH WEEKS.

JAMES W. WEEKS.

Parsonsfield, May 28, 1827.

The business in future will be conducted by JAMES W. WEEKS, who flatters himself that he shall share the custom of his friends and the pub-lic at large.

ABNIR S. McDONALD & OO.

A BNER W. McDONALD & JOHN McDomonths size. All those, who are indebted to them
by note or account, are called upon to make pyment by the bulk of a recular, or their accounts
and notes the procedured.

Limerick, May 24, 1827.

John A. Morrill & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York and Boston, a fresh supply of Goods, which, added to their former Stock, will make as handsome an assortment as can be fund in any country store in the courtey. All of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, with a fair Discount for ready Cash.

Limerick, May 3, 1827.

ď,

POF.TRY.

TOR THE STAR. were found, some years since he bones of a human subject.

The following lines were found, some years in a box containing t be boses of a human subj Behold this rain t "twas a skull this narrow set. This spacet visus updated the set of the set of

Beneath this Once shone Once shone of the Social lour of the William But through the When st moulding conopy,4—
the bright and busy eye;—
t at the dismal rould;—
t that eye employed—
lawless fer it gleamed,—
gh the dew of kindness beamed—
shall shine for ever bright
ars and suns have lost their light. Hore is

this silent cavern hung the work of the wo A real And If fall An An T'

Say, did these fingers delve the mine Or with its envied robies shine!— I've hewn the rock or worn the gen Can nothing now avail with them; But if the page of truth they sought, Or comfort to the mourner brought These heads a richer meed shall claim Than all who wait on wealth or fame.

Avails it whether bare or shod, These feet, the paths of duty trod!— If from the bowers of joy they fiel, To sooth affliction's humble bed; If grandeur's guity bribe they spurned. And home to virtue's lap returned, These feet with angels' wings shall vio And tread the palace of the sky.

* The place of the Cerebellum † The place of the Cerebrum. ; The orbit.

THE COMMON LOT.

DY MONTGOMERY.
Once, in the flight of ages part,
There liv'd a man; and who was he
Mortal! howe'er thy lot be cast,
That man resembles thee.

Unknown the region of his birth, The land in which he died unknown; His name has perished from the earth, This truth survives alone:

That joy, and grief, and hope, and fear, Alternate triumphed in his breast; His bliss and wo,—a smile, a tear; Oblivion hides the rest.

The bounding pulse, the languid limb. The changing spirits rise and fall; We know that these were felt by him, For these are felt by all.

He suffer'd, but his pangs are c'er: Enjoy'd but his delights are fled: Had friends; his friends are now no more: Apd foes; his foes are dead.

He lov'd; but whem he lov'd, the grave Hath lost in its unconscious womb: O! she was fair! but naught could save Her beauty from the tomb.

The rolling seasons, day and night, Sun, moon, and stars, the earth and main, Ere-while his portion, life and right, To him exist in vain.

He saw whatever then hast seen, Encounter'd all that troubles thee; e was-whatever then hast been ; He is what then shalt be.

The clouds and sunbeams, o'er his eve, That once their shades and glory threw, Have left in yonder silent sky, No vestige where they flex.

The annals of the human race, Their ruins, since the world began,

Their ruins, since the world began, Of him ufford no other trace Than this,—THERE LIV'D A. MAN!

MISCELLANY.

DESCRIPTION OF MALTA.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Elnathan Grid-ley, Missionary to the East, to one of the Editors of the New-York Observer, dated Smyrna, Jan. 16, 1827.

ley, Missionary to the East, to one of the Editors of the New York Observer, dated Smyrna, Jan. 16, 1827.

My Dear Sir-Rov Mr. Brewer and myself on our way to this place, were delayed a month at Mista. That island appears to have been originally a barren rock; but the industry of man has fransformed into a highly entired agriculture of the most stransformed into a highly entired agriculture of the most fransformed into a highly entired agreement with the most supports, and has long emported, a denser population than any other country. When yield from the water, it appears to be sterile indeed. Scarcely say green thing, save here and there the deep shaded oline, is seen; but walks of the state of the most heautiful britch as they recede, like the successor belos of a sleep-ling garden, and all thickly dathed with clauser, wheat and harloy. Many of these fields are irrigated by means of cerevors, aprochets, and wicels for raising water. The others, during the beat of cummer, become a parched desert.

In proparing these fields, the Maltron use a lough, like that which Virgil describes. It is drawn by heifers, with the voke tied to their hornsementary by horez, or by mule, and not mercently by an interest of the poor families. The other is prized for its milk, and so highly, that one of the largest size in sunthered among the inmates of most of the poor families. The other's bounders that he loars of burden is an animal so small, and yet of so much strength, as to draw to the largest size in sunthered among the inmates of most of the poor families. The content is subscent dancy under the sunther head and the content of the largest size in sunthered among the inmates of most of the poor families. The head and the sunthern was a sunther and the sunthern was an interest of all absurded that fathe of Leon, in which he makes the miller and his son demonstration. The collected is a closed top, is the certified and single sent, and a closed top, is the certing chiefly used. It is drawn by one hore, and the

driver paces along its side. Bridles and stirrups are scarcely known in Malto.

The Juddings are all of hewn stone, 'of're light yellow, and so soft as to be easily shaped by ofgod tools. The roofs are flat, and plastered over, with a hard, firm, water-proof cement. However, the water water water water water water work in which the Maltese care, et, and have balconies in the upper stories, extending into the street.

with much carred wors, in without or assessed, and have balconies in the upper stories, extending into the street, property of the property of the street, and the street and another property of the street, and the street and the st

miles in length, on the ancient Roman plats. This stupendous work was the pririum munificence of an individual—a Grand Master of the Knights of St. John.

J

or of the Chur-h.

There is, also, in each of the wings of the
building a spacious hell; one of which is finished
and furnished in a style not at all inferior to that
of the main body of the church. In the vault beleaw, we saw the urn, which contains the ashes of
the Grand Master La Cassiere, the builder of the
other.

church.
To the Knighte, also, Valetta is indebted for its replendid Library of sirty thousand volumes.
Citta Vecchia was the ancient capital of the island. Here we found nothing of the nosy bastle of Valetta. No mirthful throng of playful children caliven the streets. It is the unsocial drazary abode of Monks and Nuas. Here, through the double grating of their dark and ploony recesses, we saw theso deluded, sequestered females. It was a interest control of the contro

It deniss access to the function of all knowledge; it stremously opposes every plan for colliptating it is the stremously. Here, when "the dimer has and ecremously. Here, when "the dimer has and ecremously. Here, when "the domer has been been been been and expension it to protect the people from the thunder and tempest. Hence, when the tempest grees, and the thunders rear, though it be at midnight, the bell-man is summoned to his past, and then the credious multitude doubt not that isoperate of the strength of the

CONNUBIAL FELICITY. CONNUBLA FELICITY.

If a happy marriage has given and ensures to man peace at home, let there be no dread of the captrices of chance: his happiness is sheltered from the strokes of fortune. A wife, gentle and affectionate, sensible and virtuous, will fill his whole heart, and leave no room for sadness. What will he care for the loss of property when he possesses this treasure! I snot his house sufficiently magnificent as long as she commands respect to it—splendid enough, as long as her presence adarus it? A cottage where virtue dwells, is far superior to a palace; it broomes a temple.

If he were deprived of a high and valuable office, he would scarcely notice it, for

If he were deprived of a high ann vanishle office, he would scarcely notice it, for he occupies the first and best place in the heart of her he loves. If he be not separated from her, banishment itself cannot become to him an entire exile; for in her person he views an image of his country.

ner person ne trews in image of as scon-try.

Through her exertions order reigns in his household, as well as peace to the soul.

If injustice or ingratitude irritate or grieve him, her caresses will appeace, and her smiles console him.

and, her careeses with appeare, and her similes console him.

Her commendation is his glory; she too is his conveience, he thinks himself good when he raises her affections, and great, when he admires him. He sees in her, reason personified, and wisdom in action, for she fels all that the philosophers of every age have only thought.

As modest as the violet, she shous display, and diffuses in the shades around her, the perfume of virtue and happiness. Labors, pains, pleasures, opinions, acatiments, and thoughts are in common between them; and as she never expresses more or less than what she feels, he reads at a glance her thoughts in her gestures;

more or less than what she feels, he reads at a glance her thoughts in her gestures; and even in her eyes, he can apply to her what used to be said of Pompey, when young: "The thought was uttered before the voice had sounded."
If he be ill, the double balm of love and friendship comes to his aid, numberless delicate and affectionate attentions dispel uneasiness, and waken hope. Pain itself siniles upon tenderness, and again knows pleasure.

smiles upon tenderness, and again knows pleasure.

If poverty should compel him to labor for a livelihood, if the fatigues of war, or of state affairs, should have exhausted his strength, or enfeebled his health, sho alloviates the toil by sharing it.

Ilow easy and short does the voyage of life appear with such a companion! As to the fortunate isles, he always finds in the same time, buds, flowers, and fruits! His summer has retained and preserved the charms of his spring; and old age has drawn near without his perceiving its approach. proach.

AN AWELL MOMENT

AN AWFUL MOMENT.

I sailed from New Orleans in the beginning of February, in a small schooner, bound for New York. We descended the river without any accident, and went to sea with a fino breeze. We had favorable winds and good weather for the first five days; on the morning of the sixth it began to cloud up; as the day were away the gloom increased; and when the night set in, it was as intensely dark as I ever remember to have seen it. The novelty and interest of my situation prevented me from turning in. The seene was awfully grand: the rolling of the thunder could just be distinguished above the roaring of the waves, and the vivid flashes of lightning dispersed for a moment the raging waters around us. I continued walking the deck with the captain, who was relating to me some of the many dangers.

and difficulties that a life of thirty years on the ocean had subjected him: to. Ha had been thrice shipwrecked, and twice captured by; the enemy in the late war with England. 'Ho was a good seaman, and had all the virtues and vices of a sailor. We continued on deck some time: the wind was increased to a gale.' The waves ran mountain high, and our little was reased anced over them in fine style, when, accidentally casting my eye over her side, I thought I perceived something dark moving on the water; I pointed it out to the captain, who no sooner saw it, than with an exclamation of terror and despair, he cried, "We are all lost!" and sprung to the binnacle for his trumpet. I saw in an instant our danger; it was a large ship bearing full upon us. I knew that if she struck us, our destruction was inevitable—she would pass over us in a moment—the people on her deck would know nothing of it, and we should be buried in the ocean without the least possibility of relief. The captain twice raised his trumpet to hail, but fright and despair made him mute. I sustched it from him, and in a voice rendered supervaturally loud by the danger of my situation, and which was heard even above the roaring of the waves, I hailed her with "starboard the officer of her deck, in a voice starcely less loud than mine, pass the word of hard a starboard.' In another moment she passed us with the velocity of lightning, her huge bulk and lofty sails casting a still deeper gloom over the deck of our little vessel. She rolled in the chasm orcasioned by the passing of the vast body so nigh her, and nearly upset. I sunk and deck, overcome by the intensity of my feelings, deprived as it were of the power of motion. I recovered myself, and approached the captain; he was standing in the same position as before the vessel had passed us, and appeared to be insensible to the objects around him. I spoke to him, but he answered me not; I shook him, and he aroused as from a stupor or reveric.—It was sometime before his mind resumed. So from the twential

Six Julia Correy, who has been lately advanced to the high station of Lord Chancellor of England, was born in Boston, and was a son of the celebrated printer of that name. He is a man of great industry, as well as genius. The Boston Journal relates, that when he first commenced the practice of law in England, no solicitations of friends, an allurements of pleasure, could induce him to leave his office until after the hour of ten, except on Sunday evenings, and on that evening only, could his family and friends have the gratification of his company. of his company,

From the N. E. Farmer

From the N. E. Farmer
CABBACES.
For the first 10 years after your correspondent had become the proprietor of a garden, there was no plant that he attempted to raise, attended with so much difficulty as that of cabbage. The strongest measure was used, and the plants well tended, but every attempt failed of success. The main root became clumped, and the smaller ones full of large knots—the plants withered and died. By the direction of an old gardener a different course was pursued, and for 20 years past has never failed, and now there is no plant that he can raise with more ease than the one above named. During the said 20 years, one kind of cabbage was principally planted—the seed was raised from time to time, generally from large heads. The cabbage improved in size, growing larger and larger, until they grew too large for a small family, and a smaller kind was substituted.

The method pursued was as follows: CABBAGES stituted.

small family, and a smaller kind was substituted.

The method pursued was as follows:
After the ground is well pulverised by the
plough, dig holes which will hold about 1-2
a bushel, and from 2 1-2 to 3 feet asunder
—put into each hole about two quarts of
fine old manure from the barn yard and
from one to two pints of dry ashes—draw
tine earth dug out back, and with a hee,
mix or incorporate the whole well together
and leave the place a little concave. Place
two plants in each hill from 6 to 8 inches
apart, and when they begin to interfere
one with the other, remove the least promring. The plants should be set just before
a showen or in the evening, taking care not
to press the earth too hard about the
roots. If the weather be dry, the plants
ought to be lightly shaded for one or two
days and perhaps a little water may be
necessary.

VERITAS.

IN THIRTY DAYS.

A LL those who are indebted to JOHN McDo-A NALD, as Administrator on, the Goods and feature of JOHN McDONALD, late of Limerick, deceased, are notified that their accounts and notes will be prosecuted in thirty days—All, with out exception, this case of ceitled. Limerick, May 24, 1827.